Freestone (Eaton), 40 points; 1st quest prize—T.Barton, 41 points; greenkeeper, 0-18 section-R.Smiff, 37 points; 2nd greenkeeper, 19-28 section-Richard Mitchell (Eaton), 36 points and 2nd guest—D.McKinney.

Jeff Feyers won the honorary members' prize with 37 points and the booby prize was won by 'BBC'-Big Bob Chesham-our very own SISIS rep. The branch's representative for the Kubota tournament is Roger Plumber, who won the play-off at Eaton.

I would like to wish John Young a full recovery after illness. We look forward to seeing him about next year. On a more happy note, congratulations are in order for Dick Scott, who has been appointed head greenkeeper at Costessey Park. We look forward to playing there in due course.

Our 1984 season ended on a high at Frinton Golf Club in October. Roy Vernon had the course in good shape. the catering was good and Frinton's wonderful hospitality was greatly appreciated.

The fact that we beat the captains by seven matches to four with three halved was a real bonus. It was only the second greenkeepers' victory and both have been at Frinton. The captains even had overseas help from Fred Davidson, all the way from good old St Louis, Missouri, but it was definitely our day.

The prizes were as follows and presented by Frinton captain David Irwin. 0-17 section, winner of the Ransomes watch-T.Manning, 39 points; George Newson, 36 points; R.Smiff, 33 points. 18-28 section, winner of the Victa Cup—Brian Lemmon, 36 points; E.Everett, 35 points; Walley Mann, 29 points.

R.Maidstone, J.Williamson B.Oxley won the guest prize with 37, 36 and 35 points respectively. Sterlie Goddard won the tea caddie with 16 points.

All in all, it was a good day for Roy Vernon to be celebrating 40 years at Frinton-well done, mate!

We hope you've all enjoyed '84, but don't forget the back-room boys Steve and Dave, who made our branch tick, and our trade friends that helped with the starting, raffles and general chasing about.

Season's greetings to one and all and see you in the spring. Mick Lathrope.

North-West

The autumn meeting was held at Wrexham Golf Club and, after early morning rain, the weather improved to allow the competition to be played in dry conditions. Thanks go to the club for the way they entertained us and our guests. Head greenkeeper Keith Holmes and his staff did a fine job in providing an excellently conditioned golf course. The event was once again sponsored by Ellesmere AG.

Competition winners greenkeeper prizes-Ellesmere AG Trophy, P.Darlington; 2nd C.Davies; 3rd A. Campbell and 4th T. Adamson. Winners of guests' prizes included T.Robinson, who received cut glass presented by Rigby Taylor for finishing first, while second prize went to K.Fisher, secretary of Wrexham GC.

Bill Lawson.

Sussex

Thanks go to Mannings Heath GC for hosting a late-summer evening meeting. As usual, the course, food and service were excellent and the turn-out for this popular venue was the best of the year so far.

An autumn tournament was held at Rowlands Castle. The result of the morning medal was: lst—Dennis Ayling, 68; 2nd—Bob Tingey, 70; 3rd-Dennis Lumley, 71 and 4th-Michael Butrymowicz, 71. The result of an afternoon Stableford was 1st-Bob Tingey, 43; 2nd-Michael Butrymowicz, 40; 3rd—Dennis Lumley, 36 and 4th—Roy Jones, 36.

Winner of the Sussex plate for the best gross medal score was Bob Tingey (Holtye). Bob was also nominated golfer of the year. Once again, a warm thank you to the secretary and club for hosting the event. Thanks also to head greenkeeper Dick Bull for preparing the course and also to the catering and bar staff for looking after us.

The last golfing event of the year is a turkey trot at Lewes on December 4 starting at midday.

Evening lectures at The Ugly Duckling, Haywards Heath are now underway on the first Tuesday of every month. Please support these occasions.

Plumpton College has arranged a number of one-day lectures covering a wide range of subjects and full information can be obtained from N. Rigden at the college on 0273 890454. Details about the Sussex branch from me on Crawley 25301.

Clive Dryden.

To be returned to the General Wish to enrol as a	al Administrator, E.I.G.G Full Member	.A.,	2, Golf Cotta £18 p.a.	age, Bucklesham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
	Apprenticed Member Trade Member	@	The state of the s	Delete as applicable
Name of Applicant				
Home Address	Lond Ballit Heat and			
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News & Views



From The Executive Committee

SIGGA's executive committee would like to take this opportunity to outline the stages of apprenticeship.

Stage 1—Apprenticeship Registration Form. Application for a form should be made to section secretaries of SIGGA. Forms should be completed. on behalf of the applicant, by his head greenkeeper. When signed, forms should be sent to the greenkeeper training committee at the address on the form.

Stage 2—Enrolment At College, After about six months on a course, enrolment at a college should be made. The three-year course consists of phase one in the first year and phase two, which spans the second and third years.

Log Book. On registering, applicants will be sent a log book by the greenkeeper training committee. This must be signed by the head greenkeeper as each stage of the apprenticeship is completed. This serves as proof of competence at tasks on the course.

Stage 3—Certification. College certificates will be given when students pass exams in each phase. Registration. Send completed and

signed log books, plus copies of college certificates to the general training committee, for listing in the Register of Certificated Greenkeepers. In return, a certificate will be sent. The registration fee is £1 and this must be forwarded, with all the relevant enclosures, to the general training committee.

In some cases, registration can be granted to greenkeepers without college certificates. The main requirement will be a minimum of ten years work experience on a golf course. Applications should be accompanied by recommendations from past or present head greenkeepers or club officials.

Central

The annual autumn golf outing was held at Braehead Golf Club, Our thanks to the captain and committee of Braehead for their courtesy and hospitality.

Billy Whitfield of Stirling GC, only two days after completing the Glasgow Marathon, still had too much energy left and spreadeagled the field with a 64 net which, coupled with his spring tournament 69 net, won him the Ransomes Salver, Gordon Smith of Crieff GC with a net 69 won the Aitken Trophy and Brian Finlayson of Braehead used his local knowledge to win the scratch prize with a 76. The visitors' prize was won by Tom Currie of Braehead.

The section committee organised a talk and slide show by

Jimmy Kidd of Gleneagles and Walter Woods of St Andrews (January date and venue to be announced) and-in conjunction with the east section-a one-day seminar by the STRI (Bingley). Further details. February date and venue to be confirmed.

The section with Bowens of Markinch, organised a demonstration of machinery at Dunfermline GC. An excellent afternoon was much appreciated by those who attended. Our thanks to Hugh Galloway of Bowens, Kubota, Dick Scotcher of Nickersons and Keith Vertigan of SISIS. Thanks also to Dunfermline GC for the facilities.

North And Midland Section

Nearly 60 members enjoyed the courtesy of Braemar Golf Club for the autumn outing and AGM.

Prize winners were: 1st Class-I.Urquart net 65: 2nd Class-B.Cocker net 64: 3rd Class-I.Noble net 62: Veterans—D.Livingstone net 64.

Winner of the Meldrum Memorial Trophy for the best aggregate score the spring and tournaments was D.Cardno with 142. Mike Dennis of STS excelled himself with an awesome net 62 to take the trade prize.

At the AGM, secretary Doug Grassick resigned and, on behalf of the section, I would like to thank him for all his hard work over the years and wish him all the best for the future.

The new secretary is Iain Hamilton of 58 Whitecraig Road, Newburgh, Fife KY14 6BU. Ø 0337 40727.

APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP OF SIGGA	
Name of Applicant	Age
Full Postal Address	
Golf Club or Company	classic Profess & would be a good day, but I
Position at Club or Company	
Registered Greenkeeper or not	
I enclose my annual subscription of £14.	
Signed	
Section Secretaries	

AYRSHIRE — J. Grainger, 3 Castlepark Gardens, Fairlie, Ayrshire. CENTRAL — E. R. Small, 2 Castle Park, Kincardine, By Alloa. EAST — W. Blair, 13 Redhall Avenue, Edinburgh. NORTH — I. Hamilton, 58 Whitecraig Road, Newburgh, Fife.

WEST — A. McDougall, 17 Poplar Avenue, Newton Mearns, Glasgow.

GREENKEEPER

TRAINING

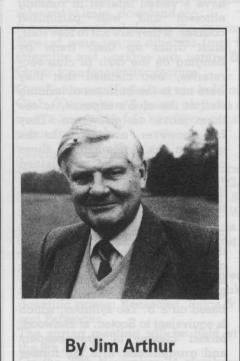
At Golf Course 84 held at Cambridge this spring I stated my beliefs that the five major problems looming in course management over the next decade were not arguments about the relative merits of different management techniques but much more fundamental factors.

The most important of these is certainly the effects of ever increasing traffic, pedestrian as well as vehicular.

The second is the inefficient management system of so many golf clubs and the lack of continuity created by constantly changing Green Committees or varying management structures. It has often been said that the only recipe for success is to have an amiable dictator at the helm, but it is, of course, essential that he is pointed in the right direction.

Thirdly, we suffer from a plethora of conflicting advice, often based on totally unjustified deductions from very narrow research by blinkered soil physicists, who seem to have only just discovered or invented sand. Basic greenkeeping priciples, as opposed to techniques, have not altered since greenkeeping began, if only because we all ought to be trying to encourage the fine turf forming grasses and not that ubiquitous weed, annual meadow grass.

Fourthly, we must combat the totally false standards and irrelevant advice based on American greenkeeping practice. Even this is gaining less favour in the States as clubs realise they can not afford the high costs of such artificially maintained standards. Not only are American problems diametrically different from ours, but even the ball game is different, let alone the budgets. I was asked in view of the change in attitude by some American clubs if I thought that there was scope for British advice in America. If so, perhaps there was scope for me and what would I do if I found myself charged with advising a major U.S course? My reply was to the point. I would get the hell out of there on the nearest aeroplane.



The American influence leads to demands by misguided players of all standards and of commentators, who should know better, for colour and greenness whilst ignoring quality. Critical comments by one on the state of the Old Course for this year's superb Open Championship at St. Andrews reveal how wide is the gulf between the standards of those influenced by the American school with "lovely lush fairways" and holding target greens and those of us who struggle with varying degrees of success to retain the standards of golf, not, I might add, because we want to go back to "playing with crooks and pebbles to hackedout holes" but to enable golfers to play to full greens for 365 days a year and to be able to control the ball, which is possible only from tight lies and not from lush meadows.

The fifth factor is by far the most important problem facing us in the next decade, namely technical greenkeeper education, which is at present fragmented, variable (and sometimes appallingly bad) and often irrelevant. To quote one item, during the early stages when training young men and dealing with plant structure, the

plant is always a bean or a geranium and never grass, yet it is grass structure about which they need to know.

Some seven years ago, after some preliminary field work, the Greenkeeper Training Committee was set up with the aim of establishing greenkeeper education to be eventually controlled in England and Wales by the British Golf Greenkeepers Association.

This scheme has, in the opinion of most critics, been an almost total failure, though there were a few honourable exceptions. The whole programme tottered to the edge of bankruptcy until a year ago when a new Chairman, Mr. A. S. Gardner, was appointed to rescue it.

The reasons for failure were debated at a conference which he chaired at the S.T.R.I. at Bingley in November, to which delegates from all the agricultural colleges offering greenkeeping courses—some 47 in all—were invited. Only 14 colleges sent delegates!

Of the 1300 greenkeepers registered under the scheme, no more than 300 (and this is possibly an over-estimate) qualified by passing City & Guilds Part II, and the rest are there by virtue of registering as existing head men or assistants. The list itself is in desperate need of being brought up to date. Not a very impressive output over seven years.

What is worse, is that we were told that although 47 colleges advertised greenkeeping courses (though some did not gain sufficient initial response to start them) only 19 colleges actually submitted students for examination. One college, boasting of special facilities, could produce a mere eight students for examination, and then only by calling in three other local colleges in the county.

This proliferation of courses was seen by some of us as partly due to an attempt by lecturers to justify their existance! Significantly, a very few colleges produced by far the majority of students for examination and these by common

continued overleaf...

Greenkeeper **Training** continued...

consent taught the best courses.

What is undeniable is that a number of courses ceased halfway through the syllabus, or perhaps never started, with the inevitable hardship of the minority of students prevented from furthering their and qualifications. education What is perhaps more arguable, is the content of the courses and frankly I have been horrified to discover what rubbish some students are taught under varying interpretations of the same City & Guilds syllabus.

There were some moments of unconscious humour, as when the Surrey delegate objected to the English being asked to follow the precedent of Scotland on how to educate students properly not without its irony as half the greenkeepers in Surrey seem to be

Scots!

Generally, however, there was ample evidence to prove the points which for years I have hammered home to little or no avail in England, namely that a City & Guilds horticulturally based and biased course bored the pants off first year students, with its seemingly total irrelevance to greenkeeping, so that many first year students left half way.

Too many courses resulted in the dilution of the quality of both lecturers and facilities. Similarly, day release for Part II anyway was difficult if not impossible because of the lack of facilities and lecturers. Block release must be the answer as I and many others have contended for the past decade. It is defeatist to say that clubs will not pay for young greenkeepers to attend residential courses, when, to quote one example, the cost of a three week residential course at Plumpton in Sussex for Phase II costs only £83.00 for under 18's and £96.00 for older students for the three weeks. This college opts for two blocks of three weeks in a year as an alternative to the more usual three blocks of a fortnight each. It is, of course, in the discussion at night rather than the lecturers themselves that the students gain so much.

Furthermore, the nationally acclaimed courses based at Elmwood College near St. Andrews, attract students from as far away as the Midlands and the South of England. Significantly, the chairman of the Education Committee for those courses is a greenkeeper, to wit, Walter Woods, and the College staff sit as members.

It is clear too that colleges who have a vested interest in running efficient and well patronised courses, if they are not to lose staff, must drum up their trade by banging on the door of club secretaries, who claimed that they were not in the business of training staff at the club's expense, to see them move on elsewhere. They had, however, no answer to the question as to whether those committee men who complained were still in the employment of the firm who originally trained them!

One thing is certain, bad courses and bad interpretation of the City & Guilds syllabus must obviously go. Less obviously we should switch to a specialised greenkeeper syllabus from Phase I, based on a B. Tec syllabus, which is equivalent to Scotec. at Elmwood. Mixed classes of greenkeepers and groundsmen with the former in marked minorities were unhelpful. We have too little time to be able to waste any on irrelevant subjects.

The trainers themselves must be trained. Too many lecturers still need to go out on golf courses and learn greenkeeping from qualified head men, and too many training courses still refer to such heresies as "the ideal pH. figure", "the need for lime", "the value of granular fertilisers" and worse. At Windsor some of the demonstration plugs illustrating different grasses on one college stand were wrongly named!!!

Never let it be said that I am trying to use the Greenkeeper Training Schemes to further my ideas. To start with, they are not my ideas alone. For another, they are more and more universally recognised and, thirdly, Bingley and I are in complete agreement on basics, and basics are what it is all about.

It does not take a genius to deduce that the solution lies in taking Part II on a block release basis at a few centres, where the syllabus and the teaching methods can both be independently examined and controlled on a regular and systematic basis. Part I is difficult with so many entrants under the Manpower Services

Schemes, but even that is best, I feel, on a block release basis. We must change to a different basis. Scotland led the way with Scotec and is now changing again to modular training in Scotland which replaces it. Even their scheme is not immune to criticism - I was horrified to discover that 10% of one limited syllabus was devoted to tree and shrub planting - but they are willing to learn.

Above all else we must achieve a willingness to accept the need for better education at all levels. Employers must accept that they are likely to lose talented and ambitious youngsters, but where will they recruit the replacement for their present head man when he retires in a score of years if we have no well trained successors? Head men must accept that they must train their staff and none of this "I am not paided to do it, so why should I, when I then lose the chap and have to train the next?". Greenkeepers are, their own worst enemies. Too many are apathetic about training; do not attend meetings and regard their Association as a mere golfing society - particularly true in certain parts of the country.

Perhaps most important of all. golf clubs and golfers themselves must pay for the education of greenkeepers if they wish to enjoy playing their own courses under good conditions all year round.

Greenkeeping is at the crossroads. Ignorant but influential sections of the golfing public, aided and abetted by equally ignorant commentators, scream for green grass, lush fairways and holding greens. Only good greenkeepers can hold the fort.

Those greenkeepers deride advisers, presumably because they think (rather than the advisers) that they know it all, do greenkeeping a disservice. They should remember that advisers are complementary to greenkeepers and not competitive and provide a totally different service. If these men, when applying for a post with a club who employ an adviser, stated in their interviews that they would not work with an adviser, then all would know where they stood. They wait, however, for a few years and then lay down an ultimatum. Many such die-hards are not born and bred greenkeepers and have neither the memory-to go on of

Greenkeeper Training continued

what good course condition is all about, prior to the disastrous two decades of over-watering and over-feeding, nor knowledge of the physics of the game which might make them more eloquent defenders of the old standards of fine, firm, fast, all-weather greens and tight lies, which is what essentially the game is all about. Worse still, they ruin lovely heathland and links courses left in their charge and eventually someone has to come and reverse it all.

Seminars are no alternative to formal training. All too often they merely provide a platform for the propagation of some nonsensical, come-today, gone-tomorrow ideas, leaving their listeners confused. I, for one, am addressing none this year and further hope that we shall see less trade-motivated meetings unless they are unashamedly designed to inform about the products or machines involved and not disguised as education.

Far better for such firms to straightforwardly entertain their customers rather than to pretend to be part of an education scheme.

KENT BRANCH NEWS

An evening meeting was held at Chestfield Golf Club in September, the numbers attending were disappointing, however those absent were the losers.

Dr. Bryn Green from the University of London, who spoke at length on the ecology of golf courses in Kent.

A survey was carried out in 1983, of 20 of the 41 courses in the county. Dr. Green made full use of slides to explain the various management practices relevent to links, downland etc.

It became evident during the evening, that the ideas that Dr. Green put forward were not so different from those of many greenkeepers namely; infertility and working with nature & not against her. Many thanks to Dr. Green for a fascinating lecture.

Our Autumn golf meeting was held on the 4th October, at Canterbury Golf Club. 30 members & guests played a morning medal & afternoon stapleford over a course in fair condition considering the amount of rainfall in the preceding weeks.

Results were as follows:

Morning

1st. Chris Lathem, 63 nett.
2nd. Paul Joiner, 66 nett.
3rd. Dick Knappett, 67 nett.
all from Broome Park.
Scratch. Mike Smith. 75 nett.

Guest. Dave Erica. 70 nett.

Afternoon

1st. George Brown, Broome Park, 34pts. 2nd. Steve Suttle, Sene Valley, 33pts.

3rd. W. Ellis.

Trade. Geogg Yelland. (Rigby Taylor) 39pts. Guest. P. Summerfield, 36pts.

Thanks go to the Captain, Committee & Staff of Canterbury Golf Club for making our day so enjoyable. Thanks also to the following companies for donating prizes; Ransomes, Paice & Sons, T. Parker & Sons, Rigby Taylor and Pattissons.

The spring meeting will be held at Rochester & Cobham Golf Club on the 9th May 1985.

On the 28th November 24 members visited the premises of Lely Imports at St. Neots where we received a guided tour of the warehouse, stores, workshops etc.

After an excellent lunch we boarded the coach for the short trip to Manns to see construction of the impressive TORO 350D. We toured the various departments, seeing each stage from chassis assembly to the finished article (less units which are still built in the U.S.A.).

Many thanks to Graham Dale of Lely and Ted and Dick Kingsland of Kingslands (Sandwich) Ltd. for their hospitality.

Among the events planned for 1985, are a visit to Royal St. Georges to see preparations for the forthcoming Open and Ransomes machinery 'clinic' organised by Paice & Sons.

Watch this space!

P. A. Wisbey Seasons Greetings to all members.

The reclamation of indigenous turf—continued...

and men, it is fascinating to see that much of the book is concerned with the variety of weeds to be found. Even at the royal household, man does not even begin to defeat nature!

We, too, cannot beat nature—we must work with it and so, again, we are back to ecology. We intend to replace coarse grass or weed grass with fine grass. That means we intend to shift to a management that provides conditions to suit bents and fescues, not Poa annua. Whatever the golfer thinks he would like, he can't get away from that reality.

The middle way, or doing it gradually, probably will not work at all or the timescale would be far too

long. If you can get the worst over in two years, you have a chance. Spin it out maintaining poor conditions for much longer and everyone loses patience. Too many greenkeepers and their chairmen have departed the scene for good trying that one. It certainly takes time for complete reclamation and a lot of it. Eventually the fine grass comes back. Many panic at that stage by trying to increase turf density too fast. Be patient. One day you suddenly realise that resilience has returned even in dry periods. We then have firm, fast greens. The principles of the past (which are unchanging) have been successfully combined with the

methods and machinery of today.

I will close with a quote from Donald Steel, who is not only a fine architect and expert golfer, but a veteran member of green committees and someone who actually understands greenkeeping. "If golf is not played on firm, fast greens, it is only half a game," he has said.

The restoration of this traditional British turf does not only make for better golf—it is the <u>only</u> way in our climate to produce economically and ecologically viable and manageable golf turf.

Next time, we will look at the reasoning behind the policies that work and how to prepare for action!

Notebook

Pattisson's Place In The Market

H. Pattisson and Co was founded in 1896 and has a deserved reputation among greenkeepers throughout the UK for service and reliable products.

The company first made leather boots for horses and ponies pulling mowers on golf-course fairways. Founded by Arthur Pattisson Cole, the company was based in a small south London workshop. Target apparatus for rifle ranges was also made at this time.

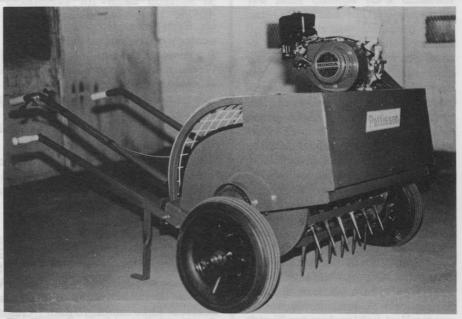
In 1925, Arthur's son Harold realised the potential of tractor mowing. An engineer, he had already produced the first Pattisson tractor—the Metropolitan—followed by the Ford Model T engined Mark 1, which was an immediate success.

By 1926, a full range of greenkeeping tools was being made forcing the company to move to larger premises at Stanmore, Middlesex.

Turf spiking machines were put into production in 1935 and, by the start of the war, a large business was being built up. But, like many other companies, Pattisson was put over to producing a variety of military hardware to help the war effort. Engines and rollers for airfields, mortar bombs and camouflage machinery all carried the Pattisson stamp.

Since the war, the product range has continued to grow and the Roll Up Metal Mat Co was purchased in 1964. Three years later, the world's first hydraulic-powered gang mower was pioneered by Pattisson.

In 1976, the company led the trend



The SP aerator for all surfaces. A long-standing design has been updated to cope with hollow tines, pruner knives and solid tines.

into direct selling with a fleet of fully stocked vans. This resulted in many more greenkeepers becoming responsible for purchasing and, in due course, controlling their budgets. An agent took over the distribution of Pattisson's merchandise in Scotland in 1979—in January, this will become the Sports Turf Service of Newbridge, Midlothian.

As a further move to strengthen the Pattisson name with golf clubs country-wide, the van operated by Peter Marshall in the north has joined forces with Sports Turf Services (Bradford) and the Midlands van, operated by Adrian Whyles, has combined with E.T. Breakwell.

Vans operated in the south-east and south-west will remain under the direct supervision of Pattisson's sales manager Peter Dell. "Now that we have made these moves and reorganised our business, we are confident that traditional customers, who have been long supporters of Pattisson, will be as well serviced as before. As a manufacturer, we shall once again be able to concentrate our efforts on the machinery side," Peter said.

"We currently produce some 20 items of aeration machinery—strong, reliable, efficient and, above all, good value. Pattisson's 'blue' machines are rugged, simple to operate and maintain. What's more—they are all British!

"Our Tractor Mounted Vertirake (TVR) is unique and the fastest and most efficient slitter for golf course

Continued on page 27...



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30 Bannockburn Rd., St. Ninians, Stirling FK7 6BP

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We are pleased to announce our appointment by H. Pattisson & Co. Ltd., as sole Distributor of their products in the following Counties.





The Van Sales will continue, backed by our own transport fleet.



Pattisson products are an addition to our already comprehensive range which includes such manufacturers as:

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NICKERSON.

ALGINURE. RYAN. MAY & BAKER. RANSOMES.

FISONS.
SYNCHEMICALS.
HONDA.
STEETLEY.

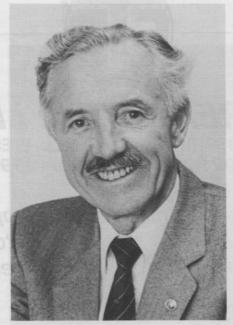
People, Places, Products

Alexander 'Sandy' Sinclair, immediate past president of the European Golf Association, has been appointed chairman of Cotton Pennink Steel and Partners. He is past president of the Scottish Golf Union and a former Scottish golf captain.

For almost four decades, Sandy has been a prominent amateur golfer, having been semi-finalist in the Scottish Amateur in 1947 and 56. He was a Scottish international and winner of many championships and open tournaments at club, county and district levels. He is currently the Scottish seniors champion, having also won the title in 1979.

Cotton Pennink Steel and Partners, established in 1946, has designed over 300 courses in more than 30 countries. The company has worked extensively in the Far East. In recent years, Cotton Pennink Steel has advised the R&A regularly on changes to courses for the Open and Amateur Championship.

Since the mid-1970s, Cotton Pennink Steel has formed a part of the Miller Buckley Group, one of the largest privately-owned construction



Sandy Sinclair.

and property organisations based in Britain. Cotton Pennink Steel is headed by Donald Steel and was founded by Ken Cotton. Its outstanding golf architects have included the late Frank Pennink, designer of many award-winning courses. In Portugal, the company was responsible for two courses in the

Algarve regarded as masterpieces— Vilamoura and Palmares.

Sandy Sinclair brings a wide knowledge of the game and a business background to the company. He is a director of Reed Stenhouse UK and a fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute. Born in West Kilbride, he lives in Bothwell, Lanarkshire. He is also the current deputy chairman of The British Insurance Brokers' Association in Scotland.

He was chairman of the R&A amateur status committee from 1978 to 81 and chairman of the selection committee between 1969 and 75. During this time, Great Britain and Ireland won the Walker Cup from the USA for the first time since 1938. In 1979, he was awarded *The Scotsman*'s Frank Moran Award for his contribution to golf.

At Cotton Pennink Steel and Partners, Sandy joins his golfing son Cameron Sinclair, who has been a golf architect with the company for several years.

Cotton Pennink Steel is based at 5 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HR (© 01 630 5252) and Millbuck House, Corporation Street, Rugby CV21 2DW (© 0788 77191).



What's New From ICI?

When ICI started marketing a range of pesticides and growing aids specially for the amenity market, the aim was to use as many development ideas from research colleagues as possible. Apart from chemical developments, there was the need for an effective, purpose-made sprayer.

Research departments had spent several years looking at numerous spray systems. One used the 'electrodyn' method, which ICI Professional Products Manager Keith Cleverly wanted to use for herbicide application. Unfortunately. principle wasn't suitable for the total and selective weedkillers users needed to apply, but research into other effective distribution systems had been going on in ICI for several years and, as a result, the Nimbus controlled droplet application (cda) sprayer was developed.

The Nimbus has been especially designed by ICI to give reliable and accurate distribution of oil-based herbicides using optimum droplet size and low-volume application.

This highly efficient method of spraying applies a volume of only ten to 30 litres of undiluted product per hectare and there is no water to find or carry.

A hand-held sprayer, it is lightweight making it easy to use for long periods and balanced so that its operation is comfortable.

With one five-litre back-pack container it is possible (depending on swath width) to treat an area up to ½ hectare (1¼ acres) in less than two hours. In the same time, it is possible to treat five miles of roadside verge in a 2ft swath using a five-litre back-pack.

A key feature of the Nimbus cda sprayer is the variable swath width control. Simply by turning a knob, the spray band can be varied from narrow (20cm) through medium (40cm) to wide (80cm). A separate flow rate adjustor allows the herbicides to be applied at the correct rate for the type of weeds encountered.

"We realised early on that any hand-held sprayer must be wellbalanced, lightweight and durable, so we have spent a long time ironing out the wrinkles. This is definitely the best cda sprayer now available," Keith Cleverly said.

The Nimbus sprayer and three cda herbicides will be available from early 1985.

Bullseye cda is a total herbicide



Because Verdone cda from ICI is oilbased it penetrates plant leaves quicker than water-based products and is less likely to be washed off by rain.

containing aminotriazole, atrazine and diuron, which is applied early in the season to give long-term residual weed control on roads, footpaths, industrial sites and uncropped land.

For application during the growing season, Snapper cda will be marketed to give economical control of established weeds. It contains aminotriazole, atrazine and 2,4-D to control existing weeds and give long-term residual activity.

Verdone cda contains two selective weedkillers, mecoprop and 2,4-D. This is ideal for late spring and summer use.

The user price of the Nimbus cda sprayer will be £75. Bullseye cda and Snapper cda will be available in packs of four five-litre back-packs at £190. Verdone cda will be available in packs of four five-litre back-packs at £120.

Full details from Keith Cleverly, ICI Professional Products, Woolmead House East, Woolmead Walk, Farnham, Surrey GU9 TUB. © Farnham 0252 724525.

Distributors

For more details on the ICI range of professional products, contact ICI direct at Woolmead House East, Woolmead Walk, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7UB or any of these distributors.

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GREENKEEPER NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1984

People, Places, Products Continued...

After joining Ransomes Sims and Jefferies as an office boy 51 years ago, Jack Rivers rose to be commercial manager of the grass and farm machinery marketing division. Jack is pictured (left) with his wife Win on his retirement being thanked by sales

and marketing director Guy Catchpole. "He was well liked and respected by both staff and members of the farm and grass machinery trade in this country and overseas," Mr Catchpole said.

Jack spent his war service in the administration of the Sussex Regiment's REME workshop and was responsible for maintaining Bofor anti-aircraft guns and vehicles. He landed in Normandy shortly after D-Day and was among the first support

troops to cross the Rhine.

Philip Threadgold, 35, has been appointed to the new position of sales director by Charterhouse Turf Machinery. He was a sales manager when the company first commenced trading 18 months ago. Since then, Philip has proved himself by establishing the Verti-Drain machine as a major piece of equipment in the turf maintenance market place.

Mike Smith, previously marketing services manager to May & Baker's environmental products department, has been appointed UK sales and marketing manager.



Mike Smith.



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