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JUNE 1991



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Royal St David's, with Harlech Castle as an impressive backdrop. Courtesy of Wales Tourist Board



Internationa

COMPETITION

First of the summer wine

Tired and hot at the end of the day? In need of refreshment? To quench your thirst and help you to unwind, Brian D Pierson (Contractors) Ltd., in association with Chateau des Vigiers Golf and Country Club have devised a competition exclusive to



BIGGA members, one that will reach the parts that other wines cannot reach!

Chateau des Vigiers is located in the South of France and has a new golf course opening in the near future, designed by top architect Donald Steel and built by Brian D Pierson. The complex boasts not only fine golf but also a superb selection of wines made from grapes grown in its own vineyard.

To sample these delightful wines calls for nothing more than correct answers to the five questions listed below. The first five correct entries, selected at random from the editor's postbag, will each receive a case of wine bearing the distinctive Chateau des Vigiers label.

Question 1: Name the architect who designed the golf course where the 1991 Ryder Cup is to be played?.....

Question 2: Name the two most talked about discussion documents relating to golf, issued by The Royal and Ancient's Development Panel?

Question 3: Name the course manager recently honoured in the Queens Honours list and the course for which he is responsible?.....

Ques	tion 4:	Wha	t d	o the	fol	lowing f	ive abb	revia-
tions	stand	for:	R	and	A;	USGA;	EGU;	FFG;
BAGO	C							

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Question 5: Where is The Open to be held in 1992?

Entries must be received by June 29th. The draw will be made under strict supervision and winners will be notified by post, with their names appearing in the August issue of Greenkeeper International. No correspondence will be entered into and the editor's decision is final. Due to customs and excise regulations this competition is open only to members of BIGGA residing in Britain.

Entries to: The Editor, Greenkeeper International, 13 Firle Close, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 2HL. Mark your envelope COMPETITION.

Flying Divots

An appreciation of what is not always appreciated

Parlez-vous

Golf? The

terminology

explained

As members of a profession dedicated towards excellence, greenkeepers above all others should be aware of the meaning and origins of words exclusive to the game. Frequent misuse of golf terms is found in official histories of the game and in various articles published by accepted experts, such misuse continuing in print and common language to the present day. The belief that such bastardisation becomes acceptable through frequent use is one that finds no favour in these more enlightened times.

Let us start with the playing area – or as we commonly refer to it today – the course. In the earliest phase the game was played on seaside links – common wasteland twixt land and sea used also for archery practice, football, bleaching clothes, breeding rabbits etc – to say nothing of courting couples and the like.

When the game spread inland the term 'links' was in many instances mistakenly used to describe the land on which the game was played. More frequently, however, the word 'green' was favoured. After all, cricket – the national game of England with similar rustic origins – was played on the village green.

So the golf 'green' was the accepted terminology for inland courses around the period 1880-1914 when the original golf boom was in full swing.

There are many terms derived from the word 'green' – some familiar to our ears – which have persisted to the present day in common usage:

GREENKEEPER – Self explanatory – NOT Greenskeeper. GREEN STAFF – Always two words, Staff who work on the green

GREEN COMMITTEE – Never Greens Committee please. Course Committee not an acceptable alternative.

GREEN CHAIRMAN – Boss of the Green Committee. A Greens Chairman, if such person exists, will be in charge of cabbages and sprouts!

RUB OF THE GREEN – Becomes intelligible when the meaning of green is understood. GREEN FEE – Course fee just would not do!

THROUGH THE GREEN – Applies to the whole area of the course except tee and putting green being played, and all hazards on the course. See rules: section 11-35.

PUTTING GREEN – Where the 4.25" diameter hole is found.

PRACTICE GREEN – The practice area, NOT a putting green.

PRACTICE PUTTING GREEN - Yes, you've got it!

I have an old catalogue issued when leather boots for shod horses were being advertised, along with 'all the golf green requisites from golf green fertilisers to tee boxes for golf greens'.

■ Published in 1927 in the USGA Green Section Record, the following rhyme by Edgar J Guest stands in good stead today. It is entitled 'The Greenkeeper':

"He's on the job at break of day and when the stars are out,

There's always trouble on the course for him to fret about.

He starts the gang at break of dawn and follows them around,

He listens to committee men who's wisdom is profound.

They talk of 'bents' and 'fescues' in a way that makes him squirm,

For they acquire knowledge in one brief official term.

His talk is one that calls for tact, for lacking that it means

Next year there'll be another man brought in to keep the greens.

The members seldom know his name or have a smile for him

They only stop and wonder why the course is not in trim.

They rave and rant and rant and rage while hunting for a ball

And wonder why the 'keeper hasn't cut the rough this fall.

And when they find a cuppy lie or footprints in the trap,

> "The course is in a rotten shape" declares each gloomy chap.

> > And yet my hat is off to him when winter intervenes,

> > > I want to pay my tribute to the man who keeps the greens.

He's on the job from dawn to dark, a million pests to fight,

'Tis his to see that every green is watered every night.

The weeds attack his finest work, the drought destroys the grass

The rain beats down the tender shoots but still the players pass.

And still they play the game they love, a happy golfing clan

Who never stop to count the odds against a single man.

And so I wave my hand to him who toils in sturdy jeans,

The best old friend the golfers have, the man who keeps the greens".

■ Don't shoot the typesetter, he's doing his best! The Boom Sprayer Calibration Chart (May issue) had a gaff that needs correcting vis: Item 6, Product Application Rate should read Concentrate per hectar divided by tank per hectare equals Concentrate per full tank. On the next line Part tank should be multiplied by Tank capacity to equal Amount of water required. Still confused? Talk to Jon Albutt on 0959 75575. And there's more... Jim Arthur informed me that his blinding layer should have read: e.g. 4mm gravel over 150mm -250mm of 40mm clean stone. Oops, sorry! Who and what are moving on and moving in, in the greenkeeping industry

FACES & Places

• Our spy network increases with each passing issue, the latest whisper coming from Andrew Phillips of the London Section, who tells us that Chris Greenwood, latterly at Muswell Hill GC, is now busy in La Belle France at the prestigious Chantilly course. Echoing Andrew and his section colleagues, we join in wishing Chris a smooth and prosperous new career.

A new golfer has recently come upon the scene, one Phillip Copsey, an eight pound bruiser with a grip that will surely draw the ball, born to Mr and Mrs Paul Copsey. Paul, secretary of the Kent Section, tells of ten weeks in which his hair has turned grey and baggy eyes are seen as the proper mark of fatherhood. 'Suddenly', he wrote, 'work seems very relaxing!'.

■ That well known Scottish sleuth, Gordon Moir, informs that John Geddes, formerly of Auchmill GC, Aberdeen, is back in greenkeeping after an absence of 18 months. Having been 'paid-off' by the council controlled Auchmill course, John turned to landscaping but has now taken up a position as assistant greenkeeper at Kintore GC. Welcome back John and good luck!



T Parker & Sons (Turf Management) Ltd announce two new key sales appointments. Michael Luker, pictured, has recently joined the Company as Sales Director and will be responsible for the overall development of new business as well as consolidating the existing customer base in southern England. Graham Paul has also joined Parkers as Area

Sales and Technical manager for Bucks, Berks, Oxon and Beds. Graham is well known in the industry, having spent twenty years with Rhone-Poulenc, involved in all aspects of the development and marketing of pesticides.



■ Stuart Ellis has been appointed to the post of National Sales Manager – Tractors and Power Products – at Kubota (UK) Ltd. headquarters. Prior to joining Kubota Stuart worked both as a demonstrator and in sales at Kubota's dealership, J Gibbs Ltd.

■ A somewhat historic gathering took place at St Andrews recently, when a

progress meeting was held at The Strathtyrum, the first new 18 hole golf course to be built at this ancient capital of golf in several decades. In our picture are ex BIGGA Chairman and Links Manager; Walter Woods, Secretary of the Links Management Committee; Alec Beveridge, Course Constructor; Brian Pierson and Architect; Donald Steel, together with members of Links

Trade announcement

Irish Regional Iseki Qualifiers

With the 1991 ISEKI Golf Greenkeepers Tournament now under way, it should be mentioned that this will be the fourth year of the Tournament, demonstrating Iseki's full commitment to the friendly, knowledgeable greenkeeper. From the beginnings at St. Pierre in 1988, we progressed to Moor Allerton in 1989 and following that Tournament it was decided to involve our friends the Irish. Thus a regional qualifier was established at Forrest Little Golf Club, just north of Dublin. This brought together players from Northern Ireland and the Republic and resulted in a team coming across the Irish Sea to Moor Town for our 1990 final.

Such was the success at Forrest Little and the increased awareness greenkeepers there have for our friendly, quality tournament that the venture has moved a further step – two regional qualifying rounds – at Portstewart Golf Club and Forrest Little Golf Club having been held in May.

We at Iseki certainly hope that the Irish golfers enjoyed their qualifying rounds and we look forward to meeting both teams at our Final at Hillside Golf Club, near Southport, on September 12th 1991. This is just another part of the Iseki commitment to furthering friendship with the golf greenkeeper and course manager.

- COLIN GREGORY, Sales Director, ISEKI (UK) Ltd.

Management Trust. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of July.



■ Equally historic in its own way is the decision of Macclesfield GC to construct a further nine holes on their craggy hillside course high above the town. The new nine is designed by Hawtree & Son, with construction handled by Fine Turf Construction and the Club itself, under the direction of course manager Larry Murcott. The land is no easy piece of real estate, most having previously been grazing land and with a high predominance of rocky sub-strata. More power to them then for their foresight in providing extra playing facilities for the good citizens of Macclesfield and in doing much of the hard labour themselves.



■ Lamberhurst GC head greenkeeper, Allen Butrymowicz, is pictured taking delivery of the first sale in Kent of a Huxley 358 Greensmower. The sale was made by the newly appointed Kent/East Sussex agents for Huxleys, Lamberhurst Equipment Ltd.

■ In a nationwide scheme which raised £72000, over 100 Clubs collected and donated over £200 to the Golf Foundation's Appeal and thus qualified for entry into the third annual Kubota Draw. The fortunate winners of the Kubota G1900S ride-on mower worth £5000 were Worplesdon GC. The Club Captain, Brigadier PJ Blake MBE, MC, is pictured below shaking the hand of Kubota's Vice President, Brian Hurtley.



Chris Bryden, Product Manager of the Grass Machinery Division of Ferrag Ltd, is seen here presenting Les Purdy of Purdy's Garden Machinery with his prize as top Warrior Mower dealer. Ferrag have also appointed six more distrib-



inted six more distributors: Nairn Brown Ltd; K F Kirby Ltd; R.F.E.; Janman Engineering Services; CNS Mowers and Golf & Turf Equipment Ltd., bringing the network for Ferrag Warrior up to 25.



The IOG have appointed Alex R Millar as its new National Chairman. Alex, pictured, has been a member of IOG for 27 years, a founder member of the Glasgow and West Scotland Branch, and involved at national level for the past five years. He is a member of the **National Executive** Committee; Education Committee and Structure Committee and brings to his new post a very wide experience of management and training.



Along with this the IOG have also elected Ian Beaney as their new Vice-Chairman. Ian, pictured, has a long association with the Institute, having served as branch secretary from 1985 - 1988 and on the National **Executive Commit**tee in 1987, 1988 and 1990. His appointment brings his Northern Ireland home branch into the forefront of Institution activities.





'Irrelevant ideas, total heresies' - JIM ARTHUR on mistakes which continue to be made

When will they learn?

Recently, I was discussing the trends of today's greenkeeping with a friend of many years standing and observed that in my opinion greenkeeping was at a cross-roads and that the crisis seemed largely unrecognised, especially by those deciding policy. This despite the start made on The Way Forward. 'But you have been saying that at intervals for the past forty years' was his riposte.

This I admit was certainly correct, but on reflection so were the reasons for such pessimism. Greenkeeping seems to suffer from cyclic disasters, all too often repeating the errors of previous decades. So-called new ideas – many not even new but recycled – are pushed by commercial interests, without adequate trials and against all the rules of basic greenkeeping. When they produce predictable disasters they are quietly dropped. The victims may not repeat that mistake but often fall for the next ploy. So few learn from the expensively acquired experience of others.

Such gimmicks range from 'new' fertilisers, magic cures ('apply this potion and you do not need to aerate'), 'new' grasses, 'new' methods of construction or even 'new' machines. I was amazed to see one such new aerating machine recently which was a carbon copy of a similar one which failed more than a decade ago. Why? because it took a week to aerate one green and the work can be done much better today by Vertidrain.

Too few with influence listen to experienced head greenkeepers let alone advisers. Too many seminars are chock full of irrelevant ideas and total heresies. Now we even have moves to train golf professionals to be course managers. Hopefully as the recom-

mendations of The Way Forward are implemented we may see some improvement.

In the sixties it was gross over-use of complex NPK fertilisers. Several companies fought me – often unfairly – and where are they now? More to the point, nearly every fertiliser firm advises and supplies nitrogen only or 'no phosphate' fertilisers for greens. Yet we still see soil analyses being pushed as a useful guide as to what to apply. What does it matter if the phosphate levels are shown as very low if the grass is the right grass? If there are problems, the odds are it is not due to manurial deficiencies.

In the seventies, with increased numbers of courses installing automatic irrigation (pop-ups), but with no one realising it was fatally easy to overwater by merely turning a dial, the problem was over-watering. The British Turf Irrigation Association was set up and as instigator and founder member I tried to get better education and better equipment. Again, some unrepentant firms refused to listen – one even went so far as to say they had decided to assassinate my character to force me out of business – as I would not support their views. The top man who made that rash statement is no longer with the company!

Today most course managers, greenkeepers and chairmen of green pay at least lip service to the principle that 'overwatering is the cardinal sin of greenkeeping', made by that doyen of American greenkeeping, Al Radco.

In the eighties, the main problems were the use of wrong grasses in a feverish pursuit of colour, at the expense of 'traditional' playing surfaces. Penncross, introduced in the States to replace Bermuda grass in hot arid States, was blazoned as the grass to end all grass. Where is it now? It cannot legally be sold, though its successors can, but they are just as problem-ridden. All have severe winter dormancy, all pluck up badly with traffic, all produce thatch second to none and all suffer more from disease (from Fusarium to Ophiobolus patch) than any other. All these faults were clear to see on a recently televised English tournament. Yet they still have defenders – usually those from the other side of the Atlantic – whose experience of Northern European greenkeeping conditions is even less than mine of American!

I hear now that one much publicised venture is to kill off its Penncross fairways and resow with ryegrass – ryegrass, ye Gods! Do they not realise (and there are plenty of notoriously bad courses to prove it) that ryegrass – even the so-called dwarf varieties – never forms a close knit turf and with lush leafy lies control on the ball is impossible. The end result is top spin, players moaning they cannot stop the ball on the green, and then on goes the water. 'Oh, but it stays green in drought', say its advocates. Words fail me!

In recent years I suppose the worst heresies are connected with construction. Pure sand greens are extolled as the latest panacea for all ills. The concept, lifted straight from desert conditions where enormously high levels of irrigation are needed to keep the grass alive – even in fact to cool it – has as much relevance to Northern European conditions as caviar to starving Africans. For one thing, we simply are not going to have the water to keep them alive.

We see geotextile membranes used as the blinding layer over drainage car-



• The author, Jim Arthur B.Sc. (Agric.), was for many years consultant to the R and A Championship Committee, advising some seventy leading Clubs on the championship circuit. He retired from active practice in 1988. pets – tolerable with pure sand, but with a sand/soil mix resultant silting up and flooding are predictable and inevitable – and we have known this for well over 20 years. But that doesn't stop some designers using them, despite categoric bans from the STRI and the USGA Green Section.

We see wall-to-wall irrigation quite unnecessarily installed – the only justification being to flatter a course on which a televised tournament is staged. The cost is astronomic, but even if money were no object, what is the point of a watering system with no water? Extraction is exceeding replacement over much of the South East and severe restrictions on 'frivolous' use are inevitable. Think on, you developers, before wasting money on a potential white elephant!

There are many, many other examples of the proven errors of yesteryear being blindly repeated today. Perhaps the cardinal sin of greenkeeping should be the failure to learn from the previous mistakes of others. Admittedly, commercial firms backing wrong horses do sometimes go to the wall and greenkeepers may lose their jobs, (often when it should really have been those ordering the disastrous treatment) but the real sufferers are our golf courses. Nature is very forgiving and grass very resilient. It is the basic tenet of greenkeeping that the botanical character of the grass cover (turf) of any area is determined by two factors: the natural environment (soil; weather; altitude; drainage) and the 'management' given to it, ranging from traffic to fertilisers. If these are constant, the quality of the turf – good or bad – will not alter, but if these factors change then so will

the grass. It changes for the worse far more easily and quickly than it improves for the better; and of course the recovery is linked with reversing the effects of wrong management. If acid land is limed (as was the problem in the forties as a result of post-war farming influence and advice) then it will be many, many years before the effects disappear and positive reversal: eg using powder sulphur, is necessary. This, in passing, we may be forced to do as a result of progressive bans on persistent worm killers by our E.C. masters – and who wants a none persistent one!

Frankly, with so many misguided treatments being reversed, often after several years (before the connection between the treatment and its disastrous effect was made), the poor grass doesn't know whether it is punched, bored or hem-stitched and may give up the unequal struggle. In other cases the desirable grasses have been so comprehensively destroyed that relying on natural regeneration demands more patience than those in charge of today's golf can accept.

It is fully accepted that golf courses have never before been subject to such pressures, not only caused by traffic and wear but by players demanding and expecting perfection for 365 days each year.

What is certain is that golf as we know it – backed by what for want of a better term we might call traditional greenkeeping – will not survive the massive onslaught which results from those with scant knowledge of the problems mistakenly perceiving that golf is now big business, with demand exceeding supply and a dearth of experienced men at all levels. A sure-fire situation to bring maggots out of the woodwork.

Do not dismiss this as the natural pessimism of a septuagenarian but more as a suggestion to look very carefully at most of today's instant cures – too many of which are on the same lines as advising amputation and a wooden leg as a sure-fire cure for ingrowing toenails.

It is not just a question of saying that the old ideas are best. It certainly does not mean rejecting – without a carefully controlled examination – any new idea. But it does mean acceptance of the fact that if the game of golf is not to be unrecognisably altered from the way it has been played for over 400 years, and get into the wrong hands, then all of us at all levels of management and advice must agree that if we are to continue to

'play the game along the ground and not largely in the air', and to play year round, then only our native grasses will produce the requisite conditions to make this possible. As one experienced course manager said to me recently, 'they are destroying our game', the sad thing being that so few of those pushing bad ideas have the slightest idea of the results of following their advice.

Please do remember that there is very little new in greenkeeping – only better or quicker ways of doing it – and it has all been seen before. So check and avoid repeating the often very expensive mistakes of others.





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orge Malcolm.

Openness is the name of the game

n October of '89 I was asked if I would consider becoming vice-chairman, this being seen as the next step forward in my committee career in view of my position of seniority on the Board and with the logic of choosing a new chairman from the North, Ivor Scoones coming from the South West. This is an added touch of good housekeeping which prevents the election of, say, three chairmen from one particular region and avoids any feeling that a region is being neglected in any way. In that sense, I suppose I'm serving a double role in that I reside and work in the North but I'm a Scot, so both areas should feel well represented

Asked by Paddy to be vice-chairman, my first reactions were, naturally enough, both delight and apprehension; because I didn't know what the job really involved. I wanted to do the job, and recognised the honour that was being bestowed upon me but needed to be certain that the whole of my work team and my Club committee at Middlesborough Brass Castle would be solidly behind me. Thankfully I've had the whole-hearted support of them all and they couldn't be more co-operative and enthusiastic. Before actually committing myself with a positive YES I asked Paddy many questions. For example, I needed a rough idea of just how much time I would need off work.

My mind was set at rest on all counts, and I was already prepared to give up any proper holidays during the intensive two year period, something that most of the board members gladly and willingly do for the good of the Association. I'm lucky also in having my wife Marion as a strong support.

One thing I really want to do in 1991 is ensure that those 'quiet asides' that often happen in places like hotel lobbies and across the bar get an equal airing in board meetings. If a person has something to say, but will not face the board with the same whispered comment, then I have no time for that comment. I'm all for putting my cards on the table and I'll encourage others to do likewise, for we are not operating some sort of secret society – rather the opposite – and openness will be the name of the game.

With the difficulties encountered regarding the previous magazine – which became something of a destructive force in 1990 – now resolved; and with Greenkeeper International already heralded as a giant step forward in promoting the real spirit of the Association, I earnestly hope this will be an era in which we can make great progress. There's little doubt that Ivor served during a tough period and this may have made his term less than perfect. My view of the chairman's position is not seen through any rose-tinted specs., but I believe that along with responsibility there should be a time when holding office is a great joy.

Now that our consolidation is assured I envisage the Association going from strength to strength, ably supported as we are by the R. and A., who have been a tremendous help and source of encouragement. Without them we would be the poorer and whilst we hope in the distant future to be self-sufficient there is no doubt in my mind that they have been and remain true friends of BIGGA and have shown their true colours in so many ways. By way of an addendum to that statement; it is a great bonus for BIGGA that the unions and the controlling bodies of golf have 'bitten the bullet' so to speak and brought the cause of greenkeeping education – and a great many other issues vital to our cause – nearer to an ideal. The next decade under the Joint Golf Course Committee promises to be quite something. You have asked me what I would like for the Association in the future and I can answer without hesitation. Sooner rather than later, I want to see every greenkeeper in Britain and Europe join this marvellous Association and share in our future. How to get outsiders with

us is a matter that taxes us all, but I believe that as a tool of recruitment the magazine has a major role to play. It is the only continuous promotional link many of our members have with the Association, especially those who for reasons unknown choose not to join in the many extra-curriculum activities, and I would like members everywhere to offer the hand of fellowship to his neighbouring greenkeeper - along with a copy of Greenkeeper International - and an invitation to join. Nothing would please me more than to learn of a BIGGA greenkeeper visiting another course where he knows the greenkeeper is not a member and inviting him for a pint and a pep talk. The merit of increasing greenkeeper power by strength of numbers is an easy enough banner to wave and the value a member gets in the package is, without argument, the bargain of the century! That, in a nutshell, is my principal goal and perhaps in the coming years of actually seeing greenkeeper's clamouring to become members - wishful thinking? I believe not.

I'm also constantly reminded of the address given by Bobbie Gee at Harrogate and would like to see all greenkeepers take her message on board and promote themselves in a more vigorous and spirited fashion as true professionals. Without the greenkeeper the world of golf would be in a sorry state and it doesn't matter what level they may have reached, third assistant or course manager, they all play a vital part in the well-being of a hugely profitable industry and should share in the bonanza – it's really up to the individual to go out and do a bit of banner-waving for themselves and their proud profession!

It would be remiss of me not to mention education, but I will do no more than suggest the BIGGA Master Greenkeeper Certificate route as the one sure way in which individual growth will be demonstrated and the path upon which the future of our profession depends. David Golding is opening up whole new vistas in that sphere and greenkeepers everywhere have never had better educational opportunities to improve; and prosper thereby. We should never lose sight of this fact.

In conclusion, I feel that to be chairman of the Association

is not unlike being a course manager. Like greenkeeping, it calls for hard work and dedication, but the whole task is greatly rewarding and the results are worthwhile beyond measure. That dedication is reflected in every board colleague and I hope every member has an appreciation of how much hard voluntary work is put in on their behalf. In addition we should not lose sight of the debt we owe to the staff at Head Office. As a final shot, perhaps it would be a bright idea for the board – or small sectors of it along with the Executive Director – to visit regional meetings for open forum. Perhaps in twelve months we shall talk again and I can give you my reflective observations. You can be sure we will not have stood still! **Elected to** the lofty heights of chairmanship in April, GEORGE MALCOLM took time out to tell David White something about himself and of his aspirations for the Association in the year ahead...

-hairn



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Developing a Golf Course - from virgin territory to opening day: Third and final part

And now the

f a golf course has been constructed to schedule and all elements are installed and working effectively, it is imperative that it is maintained correctly during its infancy in order that it may be ready for play when opening day arrives.

Unfortunately, it is so often the case that a schedule will be set back, due to all manner of unforeseen circumstances throughout the construction phase. This in turn has a direct effect on the starting date for a maintenance contract. It can make things very difficult for the greenkeeper and his staff if, for example, a course due to be handed over on August 31st is not his until October 31st.

If the greenkeeper has been employed from the very beginning of the construction phase then he will likely be prepared for such changed circumstances. If not, he must adapt to the situation very quickly.

Once seed has been sown on greens, tees and fairways there is little the contractor or greenkeeper can do until seed germination, apart from ensuring the irrigation system is working efficiently and keeping rabbits, moles or deer off the site.

The contractor, as part of the construction contract, will be responsible for limited maintenance of the new course: for example, an agreed number of mowings before handing over. He will also be obliged to make good any defects that may occur within a negotiated period, such as wet areas due to problems with drainage, scour effect due to extreme surface run-off or poor acceptance of grass seed.

Eventually the course will become the responsibility of the greenkeeper and it will left to his knowledge and experience to make the necessary decisions in treating any problems he encounters.

When the grass is young it is extremely susceptible to disease: for example damping-off, red thread, fusarium etc. and the greenkeeper must be able to swiftly recognise disease symptoms in order to prevent the problem becoming difficult to eradicate.

Problems may occur for a number of reasons: nutrient deficiencies; animals and pests; environmental stresses; heavy machinery compaction or excess watering. It is the responsibility of every greenkeeper to retain the balance at all times. Whilst the course is within its establishment period he may at least breath a sigh of relief that there aren't hordes of heavy-footed players (with golf trollies - the scourge of every course) making his job still more difficult. The golf course though, must be maintained to steadily reach a point at which it can withstand the ultimate treatment. After all, this is why a golf course exists - to be played on. So often, greenkeepers utter the words 'the golf course would be great if we didn't have all these bloody golfers walking across it'. I suppose that is one of the reasons why Augusta National always looks so perfect for The Masters it's closed six months of the year!

As the course begins to establish, the greenkeeper must keep a close eye on minor changes in the quality of the turf, for sometimes a disease can take hold almost overnight. Sometimes an indication of stress can only be seen when the grass itself has reached a point where serious action is required to resolve it. In some respects, it is almost a balancing act, where turf is given feed only when it cries out for it, but to leave it a further day may have fatal consequences.

It is imperative to maintain a running check on the status of the soil, particularly on the greens. At regular intervals it is necessary to take samples (cores or plugs from selected greens, tees and some fairways, if necessary) to identify levels of the three main nutrients – nitrogen; phosphorus and potassium – and to provide information on calcium; magnesium and pH levels.

Visual symptoms of a nutrient deficiency indicate that serious problems will occur if the condition is not corrected.



Early recognition of a developing nutrient deficiency is important and in the case of potassium and phosphorus, regular soil testing is used as a guide to fertilisation to ensure that symptoms never develop into fully blown disasters. The pH of the soil on greens and tees can be affected by the water source for the irrigation system, and in turn this will affect the fertilisation rates. For example, iron can be used to bring the



pH down to a manageable level and it helps to keep disease away by strengthening the individual young seedlings. Once the pH levels and nutrients have been brought into the desired range, a soil test is required every one to three years.

In terms of getting the course into playable condition, the greenkeeper must carefully gauge at which stage to begin reducing mowing heights and at which point he decides to use ride-on mowers. With some seed mixes it is quite possible that a good putting surface can be achieved very quickly. Given the perfect conditions at East Sussex National, for example, by using Penncross seed the greens were in play within three months of sowing. In the case of the more readily acceptable traditional bent/fescue mixes, it is often 18 months before a really good putting surface is achieved. However, it is important to note that although it takes longer for this seed to establish, the costs of maintenance are significantly cheaper and the methods are considerably less labour intensive.

Although a course with good greens will always prompt the golfer to return time and time again, there are other elements that require attention prior to the opening. There is often a lot of cosmetic work that takes place at this stage which effectively 'finishes off' the course, cleaning out ditches and bunkers in particular. Sanding the bunkers is a big job that can be extremely time consuming, especially when the greenkeeper could otherwise be spending time on important maintenance work. Having said this, it is often the responsibility of the contractor to fill bunkers with sand.

If the greenkeeper succeeds in juggling his many roles as course manager; golf course constructor; golf course architect; agronomist; drainage specialist; irrigation engineer and personnel manager and still manages to manicure the course in readiness for the all-important opening, then he has overcome the hardest task in the business. To take a golf course from the constructor and to literally 'tame it' is a mammoth task. Thankfully, many greenkeepers are well up to this extraordinary feat, with approved colleges now training greenkeepers to be multi-talented specialists. This inevitably makes for better and forever improving standards of golf courses in this country and throughout Europe.

ises in this country and throughout Europe

 The author and gold course architect. Jonathan Gaunt, will be contributing further articles to Greenkeeper International in the coming months. beginning with his views on the lasting influence made by great golf course architects of former generations, and how modern architects may learn from them



Weish won bnA wizardry at work

Once used has been town on greens, real and fairways there is little the contractor or greenbeuper can the until seed recontraction, again them ensuring the infundou system

Royal St David's Golf Club, venue for BIGGA's National Tournament, is in the highly capable hands of Roger Kerry. In search of champagne air and a meeting with the Club's amiable Welsh greenkeeping wizard, DAVID WHITE found himself breathing the real atmosphere of golf, mingled with a mellow air of tradition...

> The glorious triumphs of amateur golfer Harold Horsfall Hilton, winner of countless titles including two Open Championships in 1892 and 1897, a US Amateur title in 1911 and three British Amateur Championships in 1900, 1901 and 1911, are forever enshrined in golf's glittering Vallhala. That Hilton was inordinately fond of Royal St Davids at Harlech is equally well recorded; and it is in memory of this great warrior that members compete for

the Harold Hilton Gold Medal, one of their premier trophies.

Wandering through the delightfully atmospheric clubhouse, still mercifully free from plasticised twentieth century 'improvements', one can almost feel the ghost of Harold beckoning, pointing to the honours boards with satisfaction and giving the Hilton nod of approval. The place positively reeks of history and upon its hallowed walls some very famous names peer down, written in gold leaf as winners of major Club titles.

Amongst them, the golfing achievements of Welshman Roger Kerry appear – on the Hilton Gold Medal winners board no less – and although his golfing prowess is well recorded as part of the Club's illustrious history; it is for entirely different achievements that Roger will perhaps be best remembered.

Roger Kerry, pictured, is Royal St David's Head Greenkeeper, a linksland course that is one of Britain's finest and certainly the most atmospherically alluring of all. Harlech itself is a quiet little town, and one might be forgiven for thinking that notwithstanding the brooding Castle and the



staggering views across to the mountains of Snowdonia it may well have settled into being a quick photographic stop on the Welsh tourist route. Forgiven perhaps but totally, utterly wrong; for the biggest draw – the main and everlasting attraction – is the links course in care of Roger Kerry, a talented low handicap golfer and a dedicated greenkeeper.

Keeping a true links course in top class order has never been easy, for quite apart from the constant vagaries of wind and salt-laden air, there is the feeling that one ought not to tamper too much with what is in every way natural. The original architect of St David's (it became 'Royal' around 1905) is not recorded, perhaps because these great links apparently just 'happened', with a party of men hell bent on getting out to play using crude work tools along with what Mother Nature and the elements had provided. Simplistic perhaps, but apart from some sympathetic work done on bunkering in 1960 by dear old Fred Hawtree, the course remains pretty well intact and like all good seaside courses has a natural 'feel' about it. The skillful layout fol-





lows the contour of the dunes and hillocks and consequently no two fairways run parallel, with tantalising breezes keeping even the most talented golfer guessing. Host to BIGGA's National Tournament in August, it plays to 6427 yards with a par of 69 and a SSS of 71 and comprises five threes, eleven fours and two fives.

Returning to Roger - the proud keeper of the green - this 42 year old has been at Royal St David's for 13 years, working in harmony with a dedicated staff of five, including deputy head greenkeeper John Kerry, Roger's twin brother. All staff are BIGGA members and three are keen golfers. The first thing that strikes home in talking with him is just how progressive the thinking behind the place really is. This is no sleepy little Welsh backwater, far from it, and the Club has grasped the nettle firmly with regard to 'The Way Forward' and practices what the R and A preaches by fielding a green committee of just three, Roger included. This pioneering attitude is very much to Roger's liking, with green chairman, Alan Ellis, having held office for ten unbroken years and very much a personal friend. In other ways they are also streaks ahead, with progress seen to work in more subtle ways. Roger's full membership of the Club is encouraged (their greenkeepers deservedly pay just 25% of the fee) and is a good example of forward thinking and a clear way of eliminating 'them and us' attitudes still prevalent at some Clubs - of forelock pulling and knowing one's place. Royal St David's progression is such that other Clubs might do well to emulate them.

We talked of earlier visits from Jim Arthur and how his timely advice stood the course in such good stead. He recalled how Jim would insist on certain practices being carried out and how closely the more recent recommendations of STRI's agronomist Roger Evans still follow Jim's edicts of a decade ago. Greens are slit upwards of 20 times a year and dressed with a 50/50 mixture of Fen dress and local dune sand, with a once niggling problem with Dry patch now eliminated. From being almost 100% meadow grass they now have some 65% bents on greens and about 50% bent on fairways.

In 1990, during drought conditions, a calculated decision was made to allow the fairways to burn-out and this helped to eliminate many unwelcome invaders. Lies, like all good links courses, are inclined to be tight and greens are usually slick,the native sandy loam and seaside weather allowing little or no backspin. On that score, Roger expressed surprise at the 'Americanisation' of Royal Birkdale during The Open held there in 1983. 'It wasn't links golf as we know it', he said, and recalled how some members became fired with the idea of seeing the same target style golf at Royal St Davids. They soon came to appreciate that it wasn't right for such a traditional course, one where the style lends itself to the **Roger Kerry** on the BIGGA National **Tournament:** 'I'll not be trying for anything unusual or try to 'trick' the course up.... presentation will be my main goal and I'll be aiming for a course that will be both fair and a good test of golf. But I shall be on tenterhooks until the final putt is sunk'

run-up shot. 'When BIGGA members come here in August they will find precious little back-spin' says Roger, and suggests that practice with fairway woods will pay dividends, especially on some of the longer par fours, where a well-struck wood may be necessary to get up in regulation. There are 100 bunkers, placed strategically to catch the wild tee shot, though few, if any, come into play for long second shots, where running-on through wide approaches is the name of the game.

Of the Club itself, there are 700 members, of which about 400 are nonlocal. The Club operates a graduated membership package with subscriptions reducing as one moves further away from Harlech. Needless to say it is fully subscribed with long waiting lists. A vast increase in traffic, both of members and a continuous stream of visitors, has taken place over the past decade and play continues unabated throughout the year. It is to the great credit of Roger's team that the course looks and plays so well despite this

huge increase. Only once in 1990 was the course closed whilst waiting for a thaw - though when surface frost is prevalent he quite rightly holds players at bay for two or three hours to prevent damage. 'Inevitably one gets a few grumbles', he grins, 'though in the main our members appreciate that such restrictions are for their own good, and the results speak for themselves'. Conversely, If there is one thing that perhaps rankles Roger it is the growing use of 'buggies'; and whilst no words were spoken as we watched one such machine being driven at maniac speed on ancient ground clearly unsuited - and subsequently ending up out of control and flying full speed over a precious green - his eyebrows raised in a "can you believe it" air of resignation. I have an idea the culprit was a visitor, but whoever he may have been, it is my opinion that venerated linksland is no place for these cursed modern contraptions. I'm equally certain that Harold Hilton, who walked at a spanking pace everywhere, would NOT approve!

Roger is a founder committee member of the new North Wales Section and speaks proudly of the achievements made in that sphere, of bringing North Wales into the mainstream. He is also an advocate of greenkeeper education and in practicing what he preaches, attends Reaseheath for Phase III management training. He sees his own progress in terms of earning potential inextricably linked with gaining further qualifications and as part of that pattern now presents five-year plans to the Club. As a result he is largely responsible for deciding his own policy and course maintenance strategy. 'The Club is a good one to work for' he says, with their policy of keeping abreast with up to date machinery something he applauds. His particular preference is for Toro machinery for greens and tees and these get upgraded every five years.

Asked about the forthcoming BIGGA National Tournament, Roger intimated that although he is no stranger to the big event – indeed International tournaments are often held at Royal St David's and the Welsh Ladies Championship was scheduled for just two weeks hence – he is more apprehensive at the thought of 120 greenkeepers casting their expert eye over his links than almost any other. 'T'll not be trying for anything unusual or try to 'trick' the course up', he said, 'presentation will be my main goal and I'll be aiming for a course that will be both fair and a good test of golf. But I shall be on tenterhooks until the final putt is sunk'. I left him with an assurance that if the course was as good in August as it is now he need have no such fears.

Leaving Harlech I took time for a whistlestop tour of the beautiful countryside and to wander into the Italianate fairytale village of Portmeirion, a jewel of a place just a few miles distant. For BIGGA members and partners, it all adds up to a wonderful August week that should not be missed.



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1992 Exhibition promises even greater success

Viscount Whitelaw, the Association's President, will open the BIGGA Turf Management Exhibition at Harrogate next January. The 1992 Steering Committee, which met for the first time

last month, are already drawing up detailed plans to make the new exhibition and seminar programme even more of a success than the 1991 event.

A number of noted speakers have already been confirmed and an even greater involvement with BIGGA members is promised.

The acclaimed workshop sessions will again be run on the two days before the grand opening on Wednesday January 22.

Harrogate's Old Swan hotel has been designated as official 1992 HQ throughout the event and attractive accommodation rates have been negotiated.

Members of the steering committee – which included trade representation from Iseki, Farmura and Ransomes, along with exhibition contractors Joe Manby Ltd – agreed that the 1991 exhibition had been "a great success".

Up to the minute details of the 1992 exhibition and seminar programme, and the hotel accommodation rates, are available from Debbie Savage at BIGGA HQ on 03473 581/2.

Merchandising moves in-house

Exclusive and high quality merchandise – from T shirts to ties and umbrellas to sweaters – is now being handled directly though the Association's HQ at Aldwark Manor.

All items incorporate the BIGGA logo and the full range of merchandise will be on show at the Open Championship, National Tournament and the 1992 BTME.

Additionally, all regions and sections should now hold a sample stock, which members can see at their local events. Regional administrators and section secretaries are asked to place an order without delay if their current stock is inadequate.

It will be a strict rule that all orders from within the UK must be accompanied by payment. Overseas orders, including the Republic of Ireland, will be invoiced to take account of additional postage costs. In the UK, all prices are inclusive of postage, packaging and VAT.

Andrew Clark at BIGGA HQ, telephone 03473 581/2, will be pleased to answer any merchandise queries from members.

Consideration is being given to extend the list of merchandise available and any suggestions from members would be welcomed.

Discussions are also underway concerning the official BIGGA blazer. A range of workwear is also being considered.

More details, as they become available, will be announced in future editions of Greenkeeper International.

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A year of decisions



A summary of the Association's work and progress, by BIGGA Executive Director NEIL THOMAS

In preparing this report, it is pleasing to look back and observe what an active Association we have and how much is happening throughout the country to enhance the status of both our members and the whole greenkeeping profession. At the outset I am reporting on a year of sustained development and progress. Conversely, it has proved to be a difficult, indeed the most difficult, year that this Association has ever faced or is likely to face.

It has been a year in which major decisions have been necessary, crucial to our future well-being. We have moved forward at a time of financial uncertainty with, until the turn of the year, the Association's magazine in jeopardy. These two problem areas were inter-related and combined to produce tremendous pressures and a situation in which your Board of Management had to take difficult decisions whilst under considerable harassment. It has certainly been a learning experience which will stand us in good stead. Through it all we have held steady and been frank and open in our discussions with those who could offer advice and assistance. Since January we have moved into calmer waters, with an exhibition that was successful in organisational and financial aspects and with the production of a well received in-house publication, professionally developed and earning a secure and respected position in the market place. More recently we held a highly successful National Conference.

Membership continues to grow and at the end of 1990 totalled 3700, of which 3300 are greenkeepers and 400 associate or trade members. We set a 1990 target of 4000 members and our growing membership therefore leaves no grounds for complacency. There are many, many more greenkeepers who have not yet joined us and it is incumbent on all members to seek them out and persuade them of the benefits of joining BIGGA.

Looking back over the year one is struck by the increasing use of Aldwark Manor as a training base and the growing interest and participation of companies within the industry in our training courses. During the year a construction course was organised in conjunction with Rolawn and three compact tractor courses in conjunction with Iseki. In a reversal of the training role, Ransomes sent 20 of their staff to Aldwark Manor to be trained. Utilising approved college lecturers as well as greenkeeping personnel, the needs of the greenkeeper, relative to machinery usage, were expounded and the course met with a most positive response from Ransomes.

Our 'in-house' Management Courses were again run in October/November and were well received. It was particularly interesting to run an advanced course for those who had participated in 1989, a logical development which will be repeated by a third year course this autumn. There is little doubt that Aldwark Manor is now becoming an attractive training base – with the infrastructure a major contributory factor – for the hotel offers the added opportunity for delegates to inter-act socially and thereby enhance their learning experience.

During the year two award schemes have been undertaken – the Toro Scholarship Award and the ICI Premier Greenkeeper Award. The Toro Award was in its second year and the calibre of candidates – one from each of the approved colleges – is a clear marker of the improvements now apparent in greenkeeper education. The overall winner, David Norton of Beverley and East Riding Golf Club and representing Askham Bryan College, proved a fine ambassador for us during his eight week course at the University of Massachusetts. The ICI Premier Greenkeeper



ALL CHARACTERS ARE FICK TISSUE

Award was in its inaugural year and whilst numbers of entries were disappointing, the calibre of candidacy was high. Entry for the award demanded a substantial commitment and, with the award scheme now running for a second year, it is hoped more members will find the confidence to 'have a go'. The winner, Anthony Davies of Prestbury Golf Club, was again our excellent ambassador, this time at the GCSAA Conference and Show.

With the timing of the AGM a little later this year I am able to report on two successful National Education Conferences. The 1990 Conference at the Royal Holloway and Bedford New College was blessed with heatwave conditions last April. The speaker programme met with unanimous approval and the college ambience contributed greatly to the event's success. The

1991 Conference was held recently at the University of York and proved an outstanding success with the speaker programme maintaining, if not surpassing, the quality of previous conferences. All three conferences have climaxed in memorable banquets and there is no doubt that our National Conference has a unique place in the greenkeeping world – much appreciated by the growing number of international delegates who attend. We should not underestimate the value of the conference in projecting the Association most positively to a wider audience within the game of golf. This is a real learning experience – three days of intensive lectures on a wide range of greenkeeping subjects – and those who have attended past conferences have gained lasting education benefits. It was pleasing that numbers m



Annual Report 1991

A chance to consolidate our success in the future

were up significantly, long may the trend continue. Equally pleasing has been the large postbag received from delegates congratulating the Association on the organisation and quality of the conference.

There is a view amongst many members that the conference should be combined in some way with our January exhibition. This presents many logistical difficulties but it would be helpful if members could make their thoughts known, either by writing to me or through the columns of our magazine. Personally I would be sorry to lose the conference but it is incumbent on the Association to accurately reflect the wishes of its members. If we expect the same people to attend all national events then clearly we have a problem. It remains a sad fact that the overwhelming majority of our members continue not to participate on a national basis.

This leads on naturally to the BIGGA Turf Management Exhibition in January. This time we had a full year to plan and organise. There were some 86 exhibitors and those attending will have noticed a marked upgrading of the event, much appreciated by exhibitors and attendees alike. The Exhibition was clearly a success and for 1992 we can look for consolidation and advancement. As time goes on, the third week in January is beginning to be regarded as 'BIGGA's Exhibition Week' and this promises well for the future. I will be looking for an increased exhibitor presence next January. However, my reaction to the education programme running alongside the exhibition is a mixed one. The workshop sessions were outstandingly successful with over 80 delegates alone attending the two day ses-

sion give by Dr James Beard, whilst the attendances at the general seminar programme running over three days were, quite frankly, disappointing. Those witness to keynote speaker Bobbie Gee's two presentations were fortunate indeed and I would venture to suggest that each and every member would have gained from being present. I shall have more to add later regarding lack of member involvement in programmes such as this. Suffice to say that we shall be revising the format for next year as well as offering an enhanced programme of workshop sessions.

On the wider education front, the development of our Master Greenkeeper Certificate has moved on apace. We now have 46 members registered; with many more eagerly seeking the 200 credits before registering and moving on to stages two and three. The Certificate has had a marked impact on greenkeeper education, creating a much greater awareness amongst members of the need for education and training. Indeed, many who had long since lapsed in education aspirations now find themselves studying again with renewed enthusiasm. The development of the scheme has been noticeable for the excellent cooperation with the approved colleges represented on the working party; which meets periodically at Aldwark Manor to review, monitor and update the scheme. This co-operation is leading to an equally effective joint approach to many other aspects of greenkeeper education. However, we have still to convince the four Home Unions of the validity and benefits of the Certificate and this will be a task for the forthcoming year. The first four candidates sat their finals last month and hopefully we shall soon be able to announce the first holders of The Master Greenkeeper Certificate.

There are many members who suffered in the past when educational opportunities were not available. As mature greenkeepers they are naturally apprehensive of attending colleges or undertaking examinations. It is therefore pleasing to report on the recent introduction by Elmwood College of an Accreditation of Prior Learning Scheme. This is a new service which takes account of previous achievements, skills and knowledge to credit participants with nationally recognised qualifications which they may previously have lacked. Achievements are first identified, then matched to existing qualifications and finally assessed. Past learning and practical achievements can be credited providing a participant can show sufficient evidence that he can meet the standards of the qualifications he would be gaining. The modules which can be credited will be listed on the National Certificate Award, which is issued by the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC). It is anticipated that the scheme will in time be adopted nationally and of greater importance, qualifications obtained in this way will count towards the Master Greenkeeper Certificate. As we progress educationally therefore, there are opportunities for every member, with little doubt that an exciting future beckons the trained and qualified greenkeeper.

At this point I must address a trend which has been all too apparent during the past year – that of the inertia of so many of our members to better themselves. Opportunities are clearly available through approved training colleges and the many courses and seminars being established by BIGGA, as well as through pursuit of the Master Greenkeeper Certificate. Yet we quite often struggle for numbers. There can be no justification for disappointing numbers at the Exhibition Seminar programme or at other educational events. Considerable progress has been made with employers in getting them to accept their responsibilities in the field of education and training. Our Education Officer, David Golding, had addressed a whole series of meetings attended by club secretaries and green chairmen during the past year and we are now obtaining a large mea-

er 'The scene is di changing and there is a real need for many more members to grasp the opportunities now available'

sure of favourable employer response. However, it is disquieting to hear employers complaining that they are never approached and conclude that their employees have little interest in furthering their education. Perhaps this it a too simplistic response, and within the Association we are all too clearly aware of the crisis of confidence which has existed for many of our members over many years, bound up in the more unpalatable traditions of the game where the greenkeeper was expected to know his place. We have sought to instil confidence – many of our

courses are designed to this end – particularly in the field of personal management and awareness. Members may be pleasantly surprised these days when they summon the courage to ask for support to further their education. To those who continue to experience difficulties, we will give all possible support from headquarters – but the initiative must come from you, the members. The scene <u>is</u> changing and there is a real need for many more members to grasp the opportunities now available.

It is also pertinent at this stage to report optimistically on developments during the past year in relation to The Way Forward' document. A sub-committee comprising of representatives of the R and A and the Home Unions has met throughout the year; with the aim of producing a strategy to better co-ordinate the infrastructure of golf course design, construction and management in Britain and Ireland. Their proposals have recently been ratified and whilst this is not the place to go into detail, it is clear that BIGGA will have a key role to play in the administrative structure now being created. Over a period of time it is anticipated that there will be significant increases in monies allocated for greenkeeper education and over the next year the Association must be in a position to justify the allocation of such sums and thus move greenkeeper education a further step forward. Already as an indication of BIGGA's Way Forward we are in discussion at college level for the introduction of a full-time HND course in golf greenkeeping. Whilst high degree of member commitment and participation will be necessary, there is much to look forward to educationally. The R and A's initiative is exciting and will receive our full support and co-operation.

Turning from education, I would point to a few other events during the year which have contributed to our development and recognition within the game. The Iseki Tournament continues to be a great success and a means for our members to readily identify with their regions. During 1990 a successful extension to the tournament took place with the staging of an Irish round and this was further extended to 1991 when rounds were played in Northern and Southern Ireland last month. Relationships with our Irish members and those interested in joining the Association over the water have been strengthened considerably and will, I'm sure, continue. The Iseki event is eagerly anticipated and the 1990 final at Moortown in September was blessed with a finely prepared course and a grand atmosphere, enhanced further by the regional team competitions, now an integral part.

In referring to regions, I would mention the success of the WESTURF Exhibition organised on a regional basis to meet the needs of the South West and Wales Region. This really is an excellently organised local event, with full credit to Gordon Child and his team for its successful establishment. Regional initiatives in terms of fund raising and bringing members together are vital and this is an outstanding example of just such initiative.

In July we gathered at St Andrews for The Open, blessed with the most glorious weather. From BIGGA's view this was perhaps our most successful Open. The assistance offered by our members to Walter Woods and his staff went without hitch and was much appreciated by the R and A. Our thanks are due to Walter for securing a really excellent site, which ensured record numbers of visitors to our marquee. Additionally our thanks to the Scottish region for their excellent organisation and the hard work undertaken by a number of individuals.

Hardly returned from St Andrews, we were straight into our National Tournament at Ganton. Again the weather was excellent and though the fairways had suffered by drought it was a privilege to play this majestic course. The Tournament continues to attract a regular nucleus – many of whom have been coming for more years than they care to remember. Changes in format have been suggested and these will be made, though it is important that traditions are not lost, particularly in terms of promoting it as a family event and social occasion as well as a golf tournament. What <u>is</u> needed is an influx of new competitors. We are moving around some of the finest courses in the country and 1991 takes us to another much revered course, Royal St David's at Harlech. Having visited with Club officials, I can vouch for the playing qualities awaiting you in August.

Finally in the golfing calendar, we turn to the Kubota Tournament held annually at The Belfry in October. This held particular significance in 1990 because we managed to lose the trophy we had held for five years. A splendid well-run tournament – remember if you wish to qualify you must participate in the National Tournament.

I will conclude by picking three highlights from the year. In September at Prestatyn Golf Club, at a meeting attended by seventy interested people, we formed a North Wales Section to meet the needs of an area which previously had undoubtedly been geographically isolated. This was most certainly a highlight of my year, and not only because I was back across the border! One could not fail to be impressed by the enthusiasm generated and it is clear the Association will have a strong section in that area. This is the first new section set up since the establishment of BIGGA in 1987 and as such has been widely welcomed. In February, Chairman Ivor Scoones, Debbie Savage and myself represented BIGGA at the GCSAA Conference and Show in Las Vegas, where we had our own stand. We made many international contacts and generated much potential interest for new members, subscribers and advertisers to our magazine and possible exhibitors for the 1992 BTME Exhibition. We can and do learn from the GCSAA, which has been in existence for over 60 years, but all is not perfect in their organisation and it is therefore rewarding that there are already some areas of our own organisation which they could, perhaps, beneficially study.

In March we were delighted that our President, Viscount Whitelaw, was able to pay his first visit to Aldwark Manor and we took the opportunity to officially launch Greenkeeper International during his visit. His interest and support for the Association is greatly appreciated and during the last year he has visited us at the National Conference at Egham, The Open at St Andrews and Aldwark Manor. He has already intimated that he will visit our marquee at this year's Open and also plans to attend next January's BTME Exhibition, where we intend introducing an award ceremony for leading award winners during 1991. Our President has a real 'feel' for greenkeeping and does all he can to project the Association at golfing functions around the country.

As a final comment, with another year behind us where lies our current status within the game? Certainly at Club level there is much greater employer awareness, which manifests itself in the numerous enquiries covering all manner of greenkeeping matters relating to salaries, conditions of service and contracts of employment. Relationships with the Home Unions have been strengthened and this will continue with the new structure emanating from The Way Forward document. Contact with the PGA European Tour and the PGA remains spasmodic, as does media interest in greenkeepers and all greenkeeping matters. Throughout, the R and A remain steadfast and wholehearted in their support. I believe we are structurally sound and there is much respect within the game for our progress of the last three years. We continue however to be under-resourced and must look within to resolve this situation. The generation of increased funding remains essential and will continue to demand the attention of our Board. This Association is blessed with a dedicated staff, whom I thank for all their untiring efforts in the last year. Ours is a happy and welcoming office and it is very apparent that members enjoy coming to Aldwark Manor. Much has been achieved, but for staff and members there remains a great deal still do be done as we jointly seek full professional recognition for greenkeepers and the further advancement of this fine profession.

I conclude with sincere thanks to our retiring Chairman, Ivor Scoones, for all he has achieved during his year of office. I have enjoyed his constant and steadfast support through many difficult days this past year. His commitment and enthusiasm is there for all to see and I am sure he will look back on the many positive developments that took place during his office. Ivor won't mind me saying that he is one of a fairly select group of greenkeepers whose efforts over many years are at last being rewarded in the strides forward now being taken in the profession. We owe much to this group, without whose efforts today's achievements would not be possible. Ivor will continue to serve on the Board and we will draw on his considerable experience. I am sure also that you will all join with me in wishing Ivor's wife, Anne, a full and speedy recovery from her current illness. Thank you, Ivor, for all you have done.



'Much has been achieved, but for staff and members there remains a great deal still do be done'

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nothing more than the producer

shouting 'turn the colour up Norm!' This was brought home to me quite

dramatically when I watched a

home-produced video of a Pro-Am



by David Boocock, The Sports Turf Research Institute

ertiliser manufacturers, aided and abetted by the advertising industry, have for very many years pursued a relentless campaign based entirely on maximising sales. Whether the message was put across by the hard or soft sell approach the written word, glossy photographs or colour graphics - these all encourage the notion that turf has a high demand for fertiliser and the greater quantities used the better things will be. That the salesmen have been all too successful in the past is borne out by the gradual deterioration in turf quality and the condition of playing surfaces, especially on putting greens. Not that fertiliser is solely to blame, but it has a great deal to answer for.

The same thing continues today,

but more subtly with the emphasis placed on environmental issues - nitrate pollution and the advantages of so-called slow release nitrogen sources, products with nil phosphate, low potash, and even those old favourites - autumn and winter feeds - are still around with a superabundance of phosphate for application to many soils that are already brim-full of the stuff. The impression has been created through carefully planned and orchestrated advertising, which has brainwashed the laymen or laywomen who play golf and serve on Club committees, that if

grass is not a bright, lush green there is something wrong. It takes only one step further to equate poor colour with other problems and ergo there is something wrong with the management of the course and greenkeeper or manager are called in to explain.

The layperson can be brainwashed in other ways too, and none more so than by television - that ace medium for accentuating trivia. Golfers see the lush greens, tees and fairways of Augusta National in April and expect that sort of appearance on their home course, notwithstanding the vast differences in soils, climate, amount of play and, last but by no means least, maintenance budgets. One other simple and often overlooked aspect of colour television pictures is that contrast and depth of colour are both capable of adjustment by the production team as pictures are transmitted and sets certainly vary greatly in their ability to reproduce natural colour with integrity. One perception of that turf as a lush, dark green carpet may be the result of



Turn the colour up. Norm.

> One perception of golf course turf on TV as a lush, dark green carpet may be the result of nothing more than the producer shouting 'turn the

colour up Norm!"

tournament held at a course a week before I visited. The colour of the greens on screen bore no resemblance to those just inspected, though they were normal soil greens, not of sand construction. The bottom line is, of course, quality of playing surface. There were no truer words than those spoken by

Tom Mascaro more than 20 years ago when he said, 'Golf is not played on colour, but on a surface'. It is the quality of the playing surfaces, maintained day in, day out and year round that really counts most and which are influenced in no small

measure by the grass species making up the sward, general soil drainage and other maintenance inputs, including aeration and scarification. Fertiliser plays a relatively small part.

Nitrogen is the plant nutrient required in the largest amounts by turfgrasses. Leaves can contain between 2 and 5 per cent nitrogen and it is vital to their proper function. It is present in chlorophyll, the green pigment which absorbs and utilises the energy of the sand through the process of photosynthesis for growth. Plants can obtain nitrogen from the soil solution mainly

as a nitrate, which is the most soluble form found in the soil and therefore the most readily available via the root system. They can, however, also absorb nitrogen as the ammonium molecule and as urea.

Amounts of nitrate and ammonium available in the soil vary enormously during the growing season and this depends largely on the release of nitrogen from soil organic matter by the action of micro-organisms, and in turn by their death and decay as a part of the nitrogen cycle. This process is largely temperature-dependent and could be said to be nature's own slow release nitrogen source and an extremely effective way of conserving nitrogen, since it only becomes available as soil temperatures rise and the plants themselves are making enough growth to take it up. There is no question that turfgrasses require nitrogen, especially in the putting green situation where clippings are removed - the matter at issue is how much?

Over supply of nitrogen in the early spring when soils are too cold for sustained growth is simply washed deeper into the soil profile, possibly to contaminate the ground water. Excess when there is enough warmth for growth leads to succulent, lush leaves with sappy, thin-walled cells which are far more prone to mechanical damage from feet, machinery and to attacks by fungal diseases. Disease attacks on such lush turf can be damaging enough in the summer, but during the autumn and winter months can completely ruin putting surfaces through the scars and pitting effects which follow from widespread and severe outbreaks. Turf damaged in this way takes a long time to recover in the following spring and early summer; and since the finer turfgrasses such as bents and fescues are very slow to spread vegetatively, the opportunist free-seeding and inferior grasses - such as Poa annua - are given an easy entry and often take over areas of turf damaged in this way.

The other important aspect of using fertiliser to excess, particularly nitrogen, is that rapidly growing turf produces far more leafage and therefore organic matter. This not only requires additional mowing effort to 🛛 🖛 22

GREENKEEPERS TRAINING COMMITTEE

APPROVED COLLEGES FOR GREENKEEPER TRAINING

Surely the best way to invest in the future is to invest in people. Training and education are the greatest motivating factors. A more articulate and educated workforce will inevitably lead to greater rewards and an awareness and recognition of the greenkeepers profession.

Langside College Buchanan Drive, Rutherglen, Glasgow Scotland. (041) 647 6300. Contact Colin Urquhart

Lancashire College Myerscough Hall Bilsborrow Preston Lancs (0995) 40611 Contact Richard Gibbs

Teagasc National Botanic Gardens Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Ireland. Tel: (0001) 37 4388 Contact Pat Suttle

Welsh College Northop Mold Clwyd Wales (035286) 861 Contact Graham Wright

Oaklands College St. Albans, Herts. (0727) 50651 Contact Ian Merrick

Cannington College Cannington, Bridgewater Somerset. (0278) 652226 Contact Nick Rigden The Greenkeepers Training Scheme has appointed thirteen colleges in Britain and Ireland as Centres of Excellence for Golf Greenkeeper Training.

> Elmwood College Cupar, Fife, Scotland. (0334) 52781 Contact Carol Borthwick

Oatridge Agricultural College Ecclesmachan, Broxburn, Scotland. (0506) 854387 Contact Quentin Allardice

Cheshire College of Agriculture and Horticulture Reaseheath, Nantwich, Cheshire. (0270) 625131 Contact Dennis Mortram

> Askham Bryan College Askham Bryan, York. (0904) 702121 Contact Nick Bisset

> > Warwickshire College Moreton Morrell, Warwick. (0926) 651367 Contacts Hugh Nunn and Roy Nelson

> > > Sparsholt College Sparsholt, Hants. 096 272 441 Contact Bob Young

Plumpton College Plumpton, Lewes. (0273) 890454 Contact David Blackmur

20 - control it, but also produces proportionately more dead material in the form of roots, shoots and leaves, and that happens far faster than can be controlled mechanically by verticutting or grooming. The nett result is an increased build up of surface thatch and all the ill-effects which follow. Principal among these effects are slower green speeds, greater pitch marking and footprinting, so that surfaces are far more uneven. It is well known that thatch holds greater quantities of moisture so drainage rates are reduced, the playing surfaces then become soft, wet and spongy throughout wetter periods of weather. I am convinced this has a deleterious effect on the upper soil layers, since in the constantly moist environment the soil tends to become compacted more easily, thus adding to drainage problems.

Combine the above effects with increased incidence of fungal disease and you are well on the way to losing the finer turf species. The free-seeding annual meadow grass spreads in as the better species lose ground; since it can survive better in such poor growing conditions.

The poor appearance of annual meadow-grass swards in the spring due to weakness from winter disease attack and wear and tear of play always provokes criticism from Club members, with pressure put on the greenkeeper.

'Fertiliser treatment should therefore be restricted to low nitrogen feeds'

You've heard it all before, 'so and so's course down the road has lovely green greens' (again that accent on green being great), completely ignoring the fact that this paragon is 500 feet lower down the hill, on better soils and sheltered from East winds. All too often there is a resort to the fertiliser bag to provide a quick boost and so the cycle of deterioration continues.

Too little nitrogen is nowhere as bad as too much; but can still have a drastic effect on playing surfaces. Whilst bent and fescue grasses are predominant in the sward there will be little immediate effect, both being well adapted to infertile soils low in nutrients. However, the wear and tear from constant play nowadays, combined with the removal of clippings on fine turf areas, does require supplementary feeding to sustain an adequate grass cover and even growth.

The natural colour of a healthy browntop bent and fescue sward is a very pale green - far removed from the image of turf promoted by the fertiliser companies and thus perceived as desirable by the layman.

Perfectly adequate growth can be maintained and the grasses we want to encourage will thrive on a regime where the emphasis is on regular aeration, for these superior turfgrasses require a good supply of air at the roots and an open, uncompacted, and therefore reasonably well drained soil. If that is supplemented with frequent, light top dressings of a sandy soil mixture during early autumn and repeated several times in the spring, you are well on the way to excellent, smooth and true surfaces.

Fertiliser treatment should therefore be restricted to low nitrogen feeds and, usually, a lawn sand type dressing in fairly early spring when there are spells of mild weather, which allow some growth, will be appropriate. Back this up with one or two more mainly organic-based nitrogen feeds through the summer with the last dressing some time in July, and that should provide a reasonable level of the major nutrient - nitrogen - for most courses.

On the majority of normal soil greens, levels of phosphate and potash are likely to be adequate for the very low requirements of these finer turfgrasses and additional quantities from applied fertiliser are unnecessary. On particularly busy courses there may be benefit from a further but low nitrogen turf tonic type of feed in August.

Use of fertiliser in turf culture is only one aspect of management and, for success, every part of the programme that is followed throughout the year must be tailored to suit the type of soil, climate and amount of play the course receives. We have got to get away from the idea that green in relation to turfgrasses is necessarily great, and realise that colour is of little significance in the production of turf surfaces that will please members year round.

David Boocock is a Senior Agronomist with the Sports Turf Research Institute.





Stoneleigh Centre was the recent venue for the making of a video on the building of an ICI Tech Turf tee. ICI Advanced Turf Systems have made great progress in the use and application of Tech Turf and now boast over 40 Clubs using their innovative product, with many more in the pipeline. Perhaps the most costly part of the system is physically monitoring the correct method of application, which is somewhat labour intensive, and with interest growing and more Clubs eager to install, the idea of issuing a video which shows EXACTLY how this may be done by greenkeepers themselves is to be applauded.

•Pictured: a section of Tech Turf showing the root system growing through the sand/peat/fertiliser growing medium incorporating pieces of Propathene mesh.

Tillers Turf, in conjunction with Fibresand Ltd, have launched a brand new sports turf package - known as Fibreturf - that greatly reduces maintenance costs and gives a far superior playing surface. Already proving its worth at Sunningdale and other prestige locations, it combines the benefits of Tillers well established sand-grown sports turf or seed and a reinforced sand rootzone specially developed by Fibresand. The artificial fibres in Fibreturf imitate the natural root system and confer immense strength to the rootzone, thus combining the benefits of high infiltration rates and stability. The need for hollow tining, slitting and sand dressing is also greatly reduced. Call Tillers Fibreturf for a free colour brochure and construction and nutrient specifications. Tel: 0652 650555.

Milestones are set to be passed this year by Fen Turf Dressings Ltd, who in 1990 sold in excess of 20,000 tonnes of Fendress top dressing nationally and during '91 are expecting to achieve the magic 100,000 tonnes mark since commencement of production. They have recently opened another depot and now offer a delivery service from the Midlands, East Anglia and Derbyshire. The use of their screened East Anglian Fensoils, which when blended with the correct sand produces a free draining golf green rootzone mix, is recommended for the construction of new greens and tees.

Pen Lubrication Ltd, mentioned last month, have now 'christened' their new synthetic grease "Greenkeep" and issued a technical pamphlet on a full range of synthetic lubricants especially for the greenkeeping industry. As an ardent user of synthetic's myself - in my trials car - I can assure you they are, quite simply, 'priceless'. A call to 0483 765233 will bring a free copy.



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ith greenkeepers countrywide praying for rain, it was perhaps out of character that Regional Chairman Gordon Child and members of the South West and South Wales region should pray for sunshine on May 1st, the big day in the calendar when Westurf '91 takes place at Long Ashton GC. Following two brilliantly warm and sunny years, it was disappointing that this third event should herald in such damp and dismal weather, but what Mother Nature failed to provide was more than compensated for by the sort of enthusiasm that is all to plain to see in these laid-back parts, where it takes more than a chill wind to cool spirits.

Growing bigger each year in dealer participation, this year saw some 103 stand spaces occupied, an increase of more than 20 on 1990 and almost double that



of 1989. Whilst National and International manufacturing companies saw it more as an inexpensive shop window - a fine way of showing and demonstratequipment ing and of meeting potential buyers, a PR exercise if you like - suppliwith an ers

established locally based clientele expressed pleasure in writing worthwhile orders and in meeting most of their customers in one fell swoop. Throughout the day spirits remained high; the weather eventually brightened; greenkeeper met greenkeeper to exchange confidences and a good time was had by all. A quizzing of exhibitors by your editor indicated satisfaction with their day and all felt that the event serves to fill a gap - made more noticeable by the move to Peterborough by the IOG - in serving the South West. Indeed, IOG were themselves on parade and appeared suitably impressed. The highly competitive price of stand space is seen as a distinct bonus and all look forward to Westurf '92. Organiser Gordon Child indicated a substantially larger headcount through the gates and the Training Colleges - Sparsholt and Cannington - both seemed swamped with enquiries and looked to be in deep discussion with prospective students whenever I was around.



People in the pictures: Ivor Scoones with Jonathan Franks (British Seed Houses); the Maxwell Hart team – dressed for spring?; Avoncrop's Julia Sheehan, flying the white flag but not surrendering to the chill winds and left, notable BIGGA personalities

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Are we ready for another drought? Undoubtedly, this question hangs on the lips of every greenkeeper, with water conservation issues of such national importance. Consultant Agronomists JOHN HACKER and MIKE HARBRIDGE conclude their observations on irrigation with some timely advice on estimating water needs

Despite the rain and snow we had this winter it is more than likely that certain parts of Britain will be in drought again this summer. For those of us who get our water supplies from lakes and reservoirs, there is usually more than enough rainfall. This year, however, even in the North West, the reservoirs were still not full at the beginning of March. In southern regions where water is taken from underground aquifers, rainfall was still below average before Christmas. It was only the January rainfall which led to drought orders being removed in certain regions.

Whilst we do not know how much it will rain in the future, it is clear that reserves are lower than normal. If we get another dry summer we may be restricted in the use of water sooner than we would like. Getting irrigation rates correct not only ensures a green course but conserves water supplies for everyone.

'How much water should I apply' is perhaps THE question on every greenkeeper's mind. Indeed, it is the most difficult to answer because there are so many variables which need to be taken into account – many of which the greenkeeper cannot control. Here are the major points which need to be considered before irrigation of greens, tees or fairways.

To be able to estimate water requirements for turf it must first be known at what stage a lack of water becomes detrimental to grass growth and survival. To allow soil water to deplete so much that the grass dies (permanent wilting point) would obviously be foolish. However, should the soil be kept at field capacity, the point at which soil is most susceptible to destructuring and compaction? Clearly there exists a mid-point when adequate growth will occur without the extreme repercussions of either too much or too little water.

Unfortunately, little research has been undertaken on this subject in Britain although some has been conducted abroad. For the British greenkeeper the most common, and subjective, method of water requirement is a visual assessment. This is based on the reaction of the grass plant to water stress and the experience of the greenkeeper. Drought symptoms include:

- · A darkening of grass colour.
- Footprinting grass taking time to stand up again after being walked upon.
- Reduction in grass clipping production.
- · Localised drought on high spots prior to droughting in other areas.

By using these visual warnings and by examining soil cores the experienced greenkeeper can make an estimate of when water may be needed. However, it is difficult for him to know how much is needed or indeed whether stress was caused to the grass before the drought symptoms were noticed and water applied.

To be able to predict drought we need to be able to measure the depletion in soil water before it causes visual symptoms to occur. Fortunately there are several ways of measuring this:

• Monitoring the Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD) – the amount of water necessary to bring the soil back to field capacity.

Using soil tensiometers.

· Using soil electrical resistance sensors.

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g • Water-injection cultivation • Storing water • ...and the seasonal issue:



• Using the plant.

All of these methods allow you to apply water at a predetermined deficit or tension. However, knowing what that predetermined level should be for a given location poses a real problem.

Soil moisture deficit

The Ministry of Agriculture has found that the growth of agricultural grass swards is reduced once the SMD exceeds 25mm and is substantially reduced at 50mm deficit on soils. So once the SMD is between 25-50mm it is necessary to irrigate to bring the SMD back above 25mm but not to field capacity (zero SMD). True, this has been suggested for agricultural grasses and its suitability for golf green swards is open to question. However, it's the best guide-line for SMD we have so far. How then can the SMD be estimated? The usual way is to compile a Water Balance Sheet.

Water balance sheet

A water balance sheet (see diagram) attempts to balance water inputs (rainfall) with water losses (evapotranspiration, or ET). The difference between the two will be shown as either drainage or run-off (if rainfall is greater than ET), or as the SMD (if ET is greater than rainfall).

Rainfall can be measured by the greenkeeper on site or obtained from the local weather station. The ET can be taken from MAAF reference book 435 and adjusted weekly with the known value for potential transpiration – available from the Met Office through ADAS. Some irrigation systems use a mathematic equation to determine an estimated ET rate based on climatic data.

An SMD figure should be predetermined at which irrigation is to be applied, for instance the greenkeeper can decide to apply 25mm of water when the SMD reaches 35mm. This will return the soil to 10mm SMD, which is below field capacity but high enough to prevent drought symptoms from occurring. Research from abroad has suggested that 60%-65% of nett evaporation should be applied as irrigation. For instance, if the rainfall for a week (say 15mm) is deducted from the evaporation for that same week (say 75mm) then the nett evaporation would be 60mm. Applying 65% of this would mean irrigating with 39mm of water during the following week. In the first example of a SMD of 35mm this would mean applying 22.75mm of water.

on a tee

Clay soil: holds a lot of water and cracks when dry:

Drought symptoms: footprinting

In the diagram, hypothetical gains and losses of water have been monitored from spring, showing a SMD on July 1st of 30mm. Showing the gains and losses for one week, there is an initial loss of 5mm in the first two days, taking the SMD over the 35mm mark, at which point the greenkeeper decides to irrigate the next day. On the 3rd day a further 2.5mm of water is lost through ET but the greenkeeper applies 25mm of irrigation. This takes the SMD up to 12.5mm and 15mm the next day. On the 5th, 6th and 7th a total of 25mm of rain falls which, after the estimated ET has been deducted, takes the SMD above zero. Clearly, once the soil has regained field capacity it cannot hold more water

against drainage and so the 2.5mm excess drains off leaving the SMD at zero.

Perhaps the most accurate sensor of both soil water and atmospheric conditions is the grass plant itself. Visual assessment of the turf is the most common way the greenkeeper determines whether water is needed. If this assessment can be accurately measured in some way by machine then the system can $\Rightarrow 27$

Water Balance Sheet						
Date	Rainfall (mm) R	Estimated Daily ET E	H–R (mm)	Irrigation (mm)	SMD (mm)	Excess Drainage run-off (mm)
Brough	nt forward				30	
July 1	0	2.5	2.5	0	32.5	
July 2	0	2.5	2.5	0	35.0	
July 3	0	2.5	2.5	25	12.5	
July 4	0	2.5	2.5	0	15.0	
July 5	10	2.5	-7.5	0	7.5	
July 6	8	2.5	-5.5	0	2.0	
July 7	7	2.5	-4.5	0	0	2.5

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igation

Irrigation



 $25 \Rightarrow$ be automated. Infrared thermometry has been developed to do just this in a non-destructive way, measuring the leaf temperature which, when the soil is moist, will be at or near ambient soil temperature. Leaf temperatures will rise above air temperatures when soil or atmospheric stress increases. Only recently developed, it may however prove to be the most accurate way of determining water stress within the plant itself, rather than trying to predict plant needs from soil moisture content.

Water use rate

In view of the limited information given by soil sensors alone, the Water Use Rate (WUR) has been used in the USA to estimate requirements. The WUR is composed of the total ET plus the total amount of water required for turfgrass growth.

The weekly WUR for a northern temperature region of the USA having moderate summer temperatures and humidities has been estimated at between 0.9-1.0 inch/week (22-25mm/week). Many factors will affect these estimates including:

- Evapotranspiration rate
- Length of growing season
- Growth rate
- Turfgrass species or cultivar
- Intensity of culture



- · Soil type
- Rainfall
- Available soil moisture.

However, to estimate the total amount of irrigation water that might be needed per season, the weekly WUR multiplied by the number of growing weeks will give an estimated annual water rate. This can be compared to the known annual rainfall for an area, the difference being the expected deficit or excess of water.

This is still only an estimate, as differences will occur from area to area and year to year. Knowing the estimated WUR will, however, help when planning how much water may be needed throughout a season in a given climate zone.

How much water to apply

How much to apply at any one time will depend on many factors. The general consensus is that the irrigation period should be sufficiently long to wet the majority of the soil where the roots grow (usually between 100-200mm deep) So how much water to use will depend on the amount of water in the soil, the soil texture, and how quickly the water gets into the soil (the infiltration rate). If irrigation water = 28



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Detailed information is needed

 $27 \Rightarrow$ starts to run-off then irrigation should be stopped for a while to allow the water in the soil to move downwards. It may be beneficial to lightly spike or slit the surface to encourage infiltration. On soil showing dry patch symptoms a wetting agent may also help.

Light infrequent water applications can lead to surface rooting, which in turn can lead to a need for more water. Water throughout the rootzone is necessary for a deep-rooted green – the benefits of which include:

- Less frequent watering
- More efficient use of plant nutrients

A more drought and wear resistant sward.

If you are not in a position to calculate the exact amount of water required then the rule of thumb as advocated by McIntyre is probably best: "water grass as deeply as possible as infrequently as possible without causing damage to the grass".

Light sprays of water may however be used to syringe grass, under very hot conditions, to prevent heat stress or discourage diseases associated with such temperatures

Golf course

rrigation?

i.e. brown patch. To do this, water is applied during the hottest period of the day so that it rapidly evaporates causing the desired cooling effect.

When should you irrigate?

Having decided the grass needs water and how much to apply, this ideally should be applied when evaporation is at its lowest; when the area is not subjected to heavy play; when it will not interfere with play; when the air is relatively calm i.e. not windy; and so as not to extend the length of time when grasses are susceptible to diseases.

These criteria would suggest that early morning would be best – before play begins. Alternatively, if the area is particularly exposed and subject to winds, then late evening when it is often calm may be more appropriate. On many courses, other constraints such as the lack of an automatic system, will affect when water is applied. Indeed, water may have to be applied throughout the day if you are restricted to using mobile sprinklers causing inconvenience to players. Even with pop-up systems there is little time for irrigation at night in the summer, when play may continue until 10pm and begin again at 5 or 6am.

What really happens

So what do greenkeepers do in practice to determine when to irrigate?

In Britain, irrigation is usually applied after visual assessment by the greenkeeper. Drought is far less common in the UK than in continental Europe or the USA and, because of this, much less money is spent on systems and their control. In the US, where drought is a regular occurrence, much more effort is put into applying the correct amount. This is probably because many more courses there have the finances to install automatic systems, often linked by computer into moisture monitoring systems which can give much more precise control of water application.

In the future, when the price of water may be much higher, it may well pay even the British greenkeeper to monitor water use. What is certain is that more detailed information on irrigation requirements for this country will be needed, if water is to be applied with confidence. Until then irrigation in the UK will remain something less than a precise practice.

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Irrigation



How water-injection cultivation works Nozzle Roller Grass www Thatch Root Zone Layering

1. Bursts of energized water are shot down into target zone, penetrating turfgrass and thatch. (Light arrows indicate direction of equipment and roller travel.)



2. Force of energy begins to spread below surface, loosening surrounding soil and helping to break up any layering.



3. Impact continues to spread outward as burst travels deeper. Roller begins to smooth minor turf and thatch disruption resulting from burst's initial impact.

4. At target depth of 4-8 inches (using standard nozzles), remaining energy dissipates when soil resistance attenuates further impact. Roller completes smoothing.

ACTIVITY AND A CHARMEN

Heralding Water Injection Cultivation, a technical breakthrough

major problem in golf course management until now Ahas centred on the need to find the right balance between maintaining quality and flexibility of greens and the pressure to keep putting surfaces playable. This problem has been compounded by the fact that since traditional core aeration is stressful to the turf, it can usually only be applied in spring and autumn when recovery is most rapid.

A new technique developed by Toro now offers all the advantages of conventional methods - without the drawbacks. Known as water-injection cultivation (WIC), it offers less stressful and more effective cultivation, thereby ensuring greater flexibility in turf management.

The main complaint about core aeration is the disruption it causes to the putting surface. Player complaints and green committee pressure have often forced many Clubs to cut back or eliminate aeration, with an inevitable negative impact on the quality of such greens. Even when aeration is carried out, the benefits can disappear long before the procedure can be repeated. Recent University research in the USA has shown that the effects of spring hollow-core tining are almost gone by August.

Unlike conventional methods, water-injection cultivation does NOT disrupt the putting surface. Entry holes, in fact, are almost invisible shortly after treatment. As a result, aeration programmes can be continued and expanded.

The benefits of what happens below the surface are equally significant. Water injection cultivation penetrates twice as deep as hollow-tine techniques. This offers two major advantages. One is the potential for increased root penetration resulting in a stronger plant. The second is the penetration of the compaction pan that may develop as the result of repeated cultivation to a uniform depth.

It should be noted that water-injection cultivation is not designed to replace conventional core aeration, since coring

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Irrigation

is still the best method for incorporating sand into the green profile as well as for thatch management. Where water injection cultivation scores so impressively is in enabling aeration programmes to be maintained when conventional methods are not feasible or desirable. The long-term benefits can be measured in terms of improved soil structures, healthier greens and fewer disease problems – with a subsequent reduction in the need for fungicide applications.

The equipment needed for water-injection cultivation is the Toro Hydro-Ject 3000, which incorporates a pump; an accumulator; a single valve and set of nozzles. Once the unit is filled with water (it uses approximately 150 gallons to aerate a 7000 square foot green), the positive displacement pump maintains a constant 5000 psi water pressure on the system accumulator, which acts like a capacitor in an electrical circuit. Output from the accumulator is controlled by a valve which, when opened, releases water to the nozzles in short cycles of a few milliseconds. On reaching the nozzles the water



The Toro HydroJect 3000, seen here in action at Westurf '91, deploys two additional swing-up wheels for transportation

is pulsed at a very high velocity numerous times a second, enabling it to penetrate from four to eight inches into the soil with a single shot. The unit is actually capable of penetrating the soil up to 20 inches or deeper with repeated shots.

As the pulse of water enters the ground, its action is similar to that of a bullet. The entry point on the surface is about 1/8 inch in diameter and horizontal dissipation takes place deep into the soil below; where adjacent layers of soil are shattered by the pressure of the water – the system does not rely on physical impact, abrasion or erosion of the soil.

Considerable engineering problems -

to ensure high performance, reliability and safe operation – had to be overcome in building the HydroJect 3000. All connections, for example, are hard-coupled throughout and extensive use is made of stainless steel and other corrosion-resistant materials.

Exhaustive tests of the system have been conducted during a three-year research project at Michigan State University. This provided conclusive proof that plots undergoing water-injection cultivation had a more uniform turfgrass quality than plots which did not receive this treatment. Compared to both hollow-tine cultivation and non-cultivation, plant growth also improved – in the case of hollow-tine cultivation, the difference was probably due to the loss of crown tissue.

The research demonstrated water-injection's potential for encouraging deep rooting, which should increase the stress tolerance of turf. Soil physical properties were improved compared to non-cultivated plots and were similar or superior to the traditional vertical hollow-tine method. Using water injection, soil was cultivated deeper in the soil profile compared to hollow-tine cultivation and soil strength measurements showed that it was effective to a depth of four inches – hollow-tine cultivation was effective to only two inches.

Data showed that with time and continued traffic there was a need to retreat the soil eventually – whichever method was used. However, with the disruptive and injurious nature of hollow-tine cultivation, it is imprac- = 32



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Water injection cultivation From Page 31

tical to consider this on a frequent basis. Since water-injection cultivation appeared to be the aggressive cultivator, yet caused significantly less damage, it can be used on a more frequent basis to manage compaction-prone soils. The shape of the channel created by water-injection cultivation varied with soil texture and strength. A long, slender channel is created in soils of low strength, while soils of higher strength have a reduced channel depth although the channel will have a larger diameter at its lower end.

Jim Murphy, leader of the research project, concluded that water-injection cultivation was much more effective than non-cultivation in improving soil physical conditions, such as bulk density, aeration porosity and saturated conductivity. Compared to hollowtine cultivation, it ensured greater depths and, consequently, management of a larger soil volume. This offers the facility to break through and disrupt subsurface layers like a cultivation pan - which inhibit water and gas movement as well as deep root growth. And since all this can be achieved with less turf damage than is possible with vertical operating hollow-tine cultivation, it is a more feasible method for frequent cultivation of compaction-prone soils including before or during conditions considered too stressful for other methods.

• For further details and an address to write for full technical data, see back cover.

Presenting the case for water, water everywhere

From the increasing pre-occupation of greenkeepers, course developers and pundits generally with the subject of water, golf could perhaps light-heartedly be classed as almost an aquatic sport.

Certainly a drought can change the whole playing complexion, whilst at the same time being responsible for serious turf deterioration. Yet a high proportion of courses in the UK lack any adequate water storage, though drought conditions continue, with last year's rainfall being the lowest since 1976. It is understood that a licence application may well fail if water storage is not provided. Indeed, abstraction of water may be prohibited for periods as much as three months.

The National Rivers Authority therefore encourages oncourse storage. The average use of water on a course for greens and tees is some 20,000 gallons per day, say four million gallons over seven months. Virtually no rain at all would mean relying on finding something like five million gallons.

The cost of abstracting water from borehole or stream is given in pounds per million gallons:

	WINTER	SUMMER
Wessex	17.73	53.19
South-West	29.52	39.36
Southern	59.46	336.96
Cost of abstracting w million gallons.	vater from main	a supply = $\pounds 2350$ per

Water storage, now of increasing importance in course irrigation, fits neatly into the operations of OCMIS Irrigation, the Martock, Somerset based company who have enjoyed considerable success as irrigation specialists in agriculture and fineturf.

Their infrastructure includes expert consultation and design and in keeping with their policy of keeping abreast with the latest developments they monitor and study the subject world-wide.

An immediate plus is their close affinity with the water companies, which at first might appear routine enough, but in reality means a saving of several days of reconnaissance and consultation, mapping out the nearest boreholes etc. and having access to records. Liaison with the electricity companies is equally well advanced in facilitating sources of single-phase power where three-phase is not available.

The use of attractively landscaped lakes as storage is one possibility where there is enough water available for topping-up purposes, another being the use of special irrigation tanks.

Such tanks need to be well sited, either above or below ground level.

It is in this respect that OCMIS have achieved great success in agriculture and are on course to repeat this in golf, where almost a month's supply of water can be easily stored on or adjacent to the course.

Joint Committee sets out to improve the lot of the greenkeeping profession The great cause begins



by ERIC SHIEL

The R and A creation of the Joint Golf Course Committee is a major boost to the well being and future of the greenkeeping profession. With the formation of this committee the R and A have extended their horizons beyond the playing of the game into concern for the surface upon which the game is played.

The message to greenkeepers is that help is coming to them in a way that could not have been imagined as little as five years ago. But for the intervention of a green committee chairman, the much acclaimed discussion document 'The Way Forward' might never have seen the light of day. Thanks also to the ghost of Old Tom Morris or someone of that ilk, Eddie Park took his duties at Lindrick Golf Club seriously. Devoted to the teachings of Jim Arthur, then Championship Agronomist to the R and A, Park saw his problems as endemic to the game. As the Lindrick course gradually gained its self respect, so the great cause began.

Armed with this experience and knowing the extent of the problems by personal visits to the many Clubs around the British Isles, Eddie Park approached the Home Unions for their support. With little prompting they readily agreed and the R and A gladly pitched in.

Number one priority for this Joint Committee is to find ways to improve the lot of the greenkeeping fraternity. This will be by way of enhancing educational opportunities, recruitment policies to encourage quality entrants into greenkeeping and provision of higher technical standards. This technical knowledge will come out of the committee's panel, which will be a gathering of the best minds specialising in the likes of agronomy, science, course design, nature conservancy, environmental issues and allied subjects. The Sports Turf Research Institute will be highly visible in these deliberations.

Greenkeepers can only benefit from these initiatives. Independent voices and influential organisations will be speaking and working on their behalf. There will be little need for greenkeepers to blow their own trumpets. The policy shapers for the future of golf courses in Britain and Ireland will be Tim Taylor, R and A; Peter Wilson, English Golf Union; Gerry O'Brien, Golfing Union of Ireland; Lindsay Stewart, Scottish Golf Union; and John Vaughan Evans representing the Welsh Golfing Union. The ultimate philosophy is that greenkeepers deserve more attention and support, not to forget consideration. Club members will have to understand that if they want good looking courses, playable 12 months a year with no temporary greens (barring Mother Nature) and no mats on tees, they will have to start backing the greenkeeper like never before. Everything to do with providing all golfers with the best possible playing conditions at the most reasonable cost on traditional British courses will be addressed by the Joint Golf Course Committee. BIGGA will play a major role. Keep a watchful eye in Greenkeeper International for further reports.

• Eric Shiel, the Executive Director of the Joint Golf Course Committee, is a native of Carnoustie recently returned from America, where for nine years he was with the USGA Green Section in charge of regional affairs and public golf: in his own words - "taking golf to the people'.

GREEN

Keeping in touch with news and comment from the regions

SURREY

On what seems to have been the best day of the year so far, The Surrey Spring Meeting/Iseki Qualifier was held at Richmond Park GC. Everyone I spoke to thoroughly enjoyed the day and expressed grateful thanks to The Club and their staff. We wish them a successful centenary year.

ISEKI Qualifiers were: Handicap 1-9: I.Hogg; R.Glazier; D.Worsfold; reserve: A.Donlevy. Handicap 10-18: G.Kyle; P.Main; T.Huntley; reserve: K.Harding. Handicap 19-24: J.Hunter; G.Jukes; A.Last; reserve: D.Andrews. Our thanks also to Ron Jobson who again acted as our starter and to all our trade sponsors who kindly supplied prizes.

The Cresta Cup will be held at Ashford Manor GC on Friday July 12th starting at 3.00 pm. Cost will be £13.00 per player.

Now a warning: apparently some members have been lending BIGGA membership cards to others, thus allowing them illegal access to playing facilities at golf courses. If YOU are guilty, or are aware of others who might be guilty, understand that this is a very serious offence which at best could damage all our reputations and at worst result in expulsion of the culprit and perhaps the withdrawal of this facility for ALL members. Don't ruin something we all appreciate!

We have two trips on offer, one to Jacobsen's factory in July and another to Rolawn in October or November. If these appeal, contact a committee member or myself. Also items of news or interest for inclusion in this column, please call me on 025 125 4287.

PHIL BALDOCK

SUSSEX

Our match on April 17th was held at The Nevill, on a course in good condition despite a very cold wind and even some snow! Brighter by far than the weather was the reception meted out to all within the clubhouse – our grateful thanks. Results: Morning Stableford – (greenkeepers) 1st R.Day; 2nd C.Reed; 3rd R.Hughes. (trade and guests) 1st B.Wilmott; 2nd D.Wood. Afternoon medal – (greenkeepers) 1st M.Butrymowicz; 2nd P.Ray; 3rd C.Tate. (trade and guests) 1st B.Diddams; 2nd J.Coppen.

Our thanks go to John Shaw for the Stableford prizes and to Rigby Taylor for sponsoring the Medal, together with best wishes to the following qualifiers for the ISEKI Regional Final at Ham Manor on July 3rd: G.Barr; R.Day; R.Short; C.Wakeham; C.Reed; M.Priviet; A.Cale; P.Negus; P.Ray; D.Coomber; M.Butrymovicz; C.Tate.

DICK BULL

SOUTH WALES

April 24th saw our Spring meeting off to a fine start with players competing for the Cardiff Cup over the testing Pontypool course. This 18 hole event was the section qualifier for the ISEKI Championship, the regional final to be held at Tredegar Park on June 27th.

Fighting it out and making respectable scores was made possible for the 24 competitors by a pleasant day, though the wind



was blowing fiercely over the mountain top! Every credit then to Hugh Parry, (pictured left), who took the Cardiff Cup with a 69, a crystal tankard donated by SISIS and an additional tankard for winning category two. Winner of the first category was Mike Jones with a 73, Anthony Millar winning the third category with a score of 70. Both players also won tankards which, along with the winner's tankard, were all generously donated by Celtic Mowers of Swansea.

Meetings such as these owe much to the generosity of Golf Clubs and our friends in the trade and we acknowledge with thanks our gratitude to: Pontypool GC; Munro's; ICI; Avoncrop; Stabrite and SISIS. Also our thanks to Brian Roberts and his green staff for an excellent course and to the steward and stewardess for 'inner satisfaction'.

ISEKI qualifiers: (0-9) John Carter; Gerwyn Price; Graham Cox; Huw Morgan; reserve: Dennis Jones. (10-18) Hugh Parry; Tony King; Malcolm Davies; Julian Bartlett-Jones; reserve: Philip Swain. (19 and over) Anthony Millar; Brian Price; Leslie Hallett; Mike Norfolk. reserve: David Roberts.

PHILIP SWAIN

EAST OF ENGLAND

Our 1991 season began with two lectures, the first delivered to a well attended audience by Jon Allbutt – Technical Consultant to the Leisure and Amenity Industry – his topic being The New COSHH Regulations. This proved to be a real 'eye-opener' for those who had not given much heed to these new and important laws. Hopefully it jolted them into action after hearing of the penalties that can be imposed. Thank you,

Jon, for an absorbing evening and our thanks to Mike Shepherd, who organised the lecture.

The second lecture, also well attended, was on Soils, Sands and Ph for use in Top Dressing, given by Peter Jefford of Rufford Top Dress Supplies Ltd. Peter has a way of putting his subject over well and when followed by a question and answer session it proved to be both informative and entertaining. Refreshments were much appreciated, with a raffle won by Eric Berridge.

So, into the fresh air we go for our first golf meeting, which will have been held at Blankney, Lincoln, by the time this June issue is printed. This ISEKI qualifier, sponsored by Purdy's of Retford, will be reported in the next issue.

DIARY DATES: June 24th – ISEKI Regional at Belton Park; July 10th – Visit to Collingtree Park. Sept. 11th – Rigby Taylor Cup at Sleaford. Oct. 30th – Lamb Trophy at Burghley Park. November – Visit to new Greetham Valley GC. December – AGM and Lecture.

COLIN SWINGLER



Spring was cancelled this year. At least that's what it's been feeling like out on the greensward. Never mind, the members are an understanding lot aren't they...? "My lawn's OK, what's up with your greens? They looked great at Augusta!" Whilst on the subject of Augusta, hearty congratulations to "Wee Woosie'; and to the European Tour for providing the last four Masters winners. It's worth remembering that the best players in the world now play on our courses, so let's keep the standards high.

Our Spring Meeting was played on another very un-Spring like day at the Bristol and Clifton GC. Cold, damp weather at the start hardly made for good scoring; but congratulations to Robin and his staff for preparing the course for us. I'm sure Robin has his sights set on the County Championship and our best wishes go with him. Our thanks go to everyone at Bristol and Clifton, with special thanks to Club Captain, Ted Jackson, for presenting prizes and for his great hospitality = 36



Roger Glazier - a quali fier for ISEKI honours



Simon Marsh and Mark Drake, peering from the cab of their trusty Cushman **G**olf course and estates manager, Simon Marsh, is the man responsible, along with head greenkeeper Mark Drake, for the maintenance and grooming of Pennyhill Park Hotel and Country Club. This stately English Country Manor House, nestling on the Surrey-Berkshire border is something of a haven of calm from the bustle of central London just 27 miles away.

As a hotel it is in a category not dissimilar to Claridge's or The Ritz, catering for the wealthy few who can and do enjoy the pursuit of excellence. The owners must have realised that golf was 'taking off' and guests play on a progressively developing little nine-hole course, fish for trout in a three acre lake, ride horses, play tennis, shoot at clay pigeons and generally bask in the wealth laden atmosphere that pervades Pennyhill's every pore.

Wonderful, you might say, and to stay here is indeed a



DAVID WHITE at the exclusive Pennyhill Park Hotel, where he discovers bunker excavation in one very easy lesson

wonderful though staggeringly expensive experience. What is equally impressive is that Simon and Mark, together with a crew of five, not only look after the extensive estates and the golf course, but cater also to the demands of between 350-400 members, who pay over £600 a year (I said it was expensive!) to play over a 32 SSS layout that measures just 2,022 yards with five par threes and four par fours. With an estimated 35,000 rounds played every year (actually 70,000 if one assumes that players zip round twice), there is little chance of closing a hole or two down whilst essential work is carried out or additions are installed, thus when the need for two new bunkers was mooted the use of sophisticated earth moving equipment was demanded.

A call to Melroe Europe, the makers of Bobcat Skid-Steer loaders, was timed to neatly fit with plans to demonstrate the features of their revolutionary new Bobcat 753, and the





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'Within an hour the excavations were done; with scarcely a mark to show where the Bobcat had performed such wizardry'

stage was set. First, contours of the new bunkers were white-lined directly onto the grass, no doubt designed by tour player Roger Davis, who is a member and uses the course regularly. Next the Bobcat 753 was brought out to excavate the soil to exactly the right depth and contours, doing what only a Bobcat can do: stand on its head, turn on a sixpence and perform such miracles that you soon realise the wheel has been re-invented!

Within an hour the excavations were done; with scarcely a mark to show where the Bobcat had performed such wizardry, 40 tons of sand was expertly installed the following day and the bunkers were complete – start to finish – in 24 hours. Left a month to bed-down, they are now in play and quite properly frustrate all who land in them!

Simon has never prepared a course for The Open, and his nifty little nine will not be found in a list of any top 100 courses. But credit must be given that, like thousands of other greenkeepers up and down the country, he works hard under less than ideal conditions to create a course that one scribe described as a masochist's delight.

Of the course itself, it is another that claims no architect. Built just ten years ago, it has impossibly sloping greens, is on one of the highest points in Surrey – with resultant drying winds a constant negative factor – and has only about 1" of topsoil in some places. It has no automatic irrigation yet



it drains well whilst consuming vast quantities of wetting agent. When Simon first came to Pennyhill there were rubber tee mats everywhere, these now replaced in entirety by 800+ sq. yard grass tees that seem to be surviving the constant onslaught.

The place has its share of visiting stars too, with tour players often staying at Pennyhill when Wentworth is a tournament venue, using the course for essential target practice. The course record -30 – is held by Severiano Ballesteros, which proves it's no walk-over! With plans to add another nine holes, the future of Pennyhill seems set fair, as do the careers of these likeable young BIGGA greenkeepers, not to mention the other star of the show, the Bobcat 753 Skid-Steer loader. Bobcat 753 in action at Pennyhill Park



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lan Woosnam, the '91 Masters Champion 33 - towards us, including his waiving of the dress rules in order to accommodate those amongst us who had NOT BROUGHT JACKETS! HONESTLY, I was ashamed. Please remember that not only are we guests in the Clubs we visit, but also ambassadors for greenkeeping and greenkeepers. This means dressing correctly and projecting a professional image. I certainly felt the standard of dress at lunch left a lot to be desired, never mind expecting to be allowed into the Club at evening time without a jacket. Please remember to dress correctly at all times in future.[†]

Results of this ISEKI qualifier were: 1st P Worster (4) 71. 2nd J Taylor (2) 72. 3rd T Crewe (9) 72. 4th P Connett (11) 73. 5th J Leigh (24) 74. 6th J Millar (5) 75. The ISEKI Team is: (0-9) P Worster; J Taylor; T Crew; K Millar. Reserve: C Rawlings. (10-19) P Connett; S Rattenbury; D Everett; J York. Reserve: J Farley. (20 -28) J Leigh; R Gates; D Pople; P Baynton. Reserve: P.Cox. All team members are expected to play in the Regional Final at Tredegar Park on June 27th.

Another diary date is the Section AGM – Tracy Park G and CC, November 21st – which will be sponsored by Maxwell Hart and will hopefully feature a display of the 'Terralift' deep aeration machine. Richard Danter

and his staff will be along to answer questions. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members who assisted at Westurf, making it the success it was. In particular, Robin Greaves and Chris King, who did a deal of 'leg work' for us, and those who took turn on the gate. I cannot close without thanking Gordon and Marion Child (hope the nervous breakdowns are better!), also Ivor Scoones, who as usual has managed to cram in about three different full time jobs in his life whilst also finding time to nurse his wife through her recent illness. Our thoughts are with her and our hopes are for her complete recovery.

PAUL WORSTER

[†]Perhaps this might call for a rigorously enforced new rule. No proper dress – no play? There is, in my opinion, too much sloppiness both on and off the course these days; with standards once relaxed difficult to re-impose. – Editor.

LONDON

The London Section held its ISEKI qualifier and Spring Meeting on April 24th at Hadley Wood GC. The event was supported reasonably well but considering that nine guests came from a total of 36 players, this was disappointing to say the least. However, it was good to see some old and some new faces and the weather was most kind. The eventual winner of the Spring Meeting was Daniel Branson from Porters Park, with 35 Stableford points. Runner-up was Don Wilson, also on 35, Daniel scraping through by courtesy of a better back nine holes.

The qualifiers for the ISEKI South Eastern Final, to be played at Ham Manor on July 3rd, were: (0-9) 1st Craig Handyside, Hadley Wood; 2nd Ray Howlett, Dyrham Park. 3rd Martin Smith, Porters Park. 4th Darren Burdis, Hadley Wood. (10-18) 1st Malcolm Storey, Hatfield and London. 2nd Robert Washbrook, Hadley Wood. 3rd Andrew Phillips, Hadley Wood. 4th Barry Webster, Pinner Hill. (19-28) 1st Robert Kendall, Hatfield and London. 2nd Gary Speller, Abridge. 3rd Jeff Fowler, Sandy Lodge. 4th Brian Kelly, Hainault Forest.

The staff at Hadley Wood, especially the kitchen girls, looked after our every need and served a delightful meal, with our trade members supporting us tremendously yet again, excelling themselves with superb prize donations. Our thanks to them all. ANDREW PHILLIPS

MIDLANDS

April 8th saw us playing our Spring Tournament at Kings Norton GC on a day that was bitterly cold, though this was more than compensated for by the enjoyable time had by everyone. The nett prize was won by Steve Wood and gross by Tony Cheese. Players qualifying for the ISEKI regional final will be notified in the near future. Our thanks to Ray Hayhurst and his team for excellent course conditions and to the catering staff

GREEN

who provided us with a fine meal to seal a successful day.

The Midlands Section committee played for the Officers Cup at Walsall on April 24th, this again resulting in a tie between Mike Hughes and Peter Richmond; Mike eventually winning on a back nine count. Our thank to Walsall GC, especially their chairman of green, his wife, and the Club secretary who joining us for our evening and to Steve Wood and his team for a fine, well presented course.

DEAN CLEAVER

KENT

Not too much to report this month. Section members should have received a newsletter with dates of all this year's fixtures. I hope these will all be well supported.

I do know that two familiar faces will be missing however, although this may result in some of us standing a better chance of finishing in the prize winners circle. I refer to Andy Toomey, who has recently left his head greenkeepers post at Bexley Heath to move back to Essex at the new Hanover development near Hullbridge. Duncan Kelso is also on the move from North Foreland to join one of Howard Swan's projects. Although Duncan is leaving the county, Howard Swan seems to be very active in our region with his involvement in projects at Sandwich and, believe it or not, my own course, humble Barnehurst. it will be interesting to see how things develop.

Before finishing, may I thank the lads at West Malling for leaving the Invicta Motors Verti-Drain in such good condition for me, the next user. Apart from the back window on the cab being smashed (just my luck, for the days I used it we had wind and rain a-plenty), I had only made a single run to set it up before the clutch went. Thankfully it was fixed the next day.

PAUL COPSEY

MID ANGLIA

Our golfing fixtures began on April 17th at the Northampton County GC on what was a fairly cool day for the time of year. This was an ISEKI qualifying event. David Low and his staff had the course in fine condition considering the awfully cold weather and our thanks go to him and the house staff for making our day so enjoyable. Following dinner our chairman John Wells thanked the Club for the courtesy and use of facilities, the prizes then being presented by the Club's secretary, Mr Morley. Once again our friends in the trade supported us well, Maxwell Hart donating the premier prize.

The next fixture is the Summer Tournament at Letchworth GC on July 17th. This will be held over 36 holes, will cost £16.50, and entries should be sent to Ken Bunting by June 30th. Tel: 044 284 3359.

GEOFF SMITH

NORTH SCOTLAND

The opening of the picturesque Peterculter GC on the southern outskirts of Aberdeen has taken place. From an idea begun in May 1989 by village residents the project has developed into an attractive setting on the banks of the Dee. Designed and funded by members and aided by various sponsors and the R and A, the work has been carried out by local contractors under the supervision of head greenkeeper Allan Walker and his assistant, Craig Mackay. Specifications were provided and checked by Greens of Scotland, who are based in Aberdeen and the nine holes, sown in September 1989, are now in play. A second nine, sown 12 months ago, are scheduled for opening in September '91. BIGGA members should note that whilst they will be welcomed as observers of the project, play is restricted to Club members at present.

Royal Dornoch are pressing ahead with plans to upgrade and improve their second 18 holes, titled the Struie course. Their long term plan is to bring it to a standard where visiting parties will play one round on Struie and a second on the main course, thus relieving pressure on the championship course.

Iain MacLeod, head greenkeeper at Tain GC, has been selected as our representative for the Scottish Team in the Ransomes International Tournament. Iain, handicap four, has been a 'regular' at section events over the years and the committee feel this is just reward. He will, we are sure, prove an excellent ambassador for our area and our hopes are that he will emulate George Paterson of Montrose, who was our representative = 45
CAN YOU HIT THE TARGET?

Head Greenkeeper

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Belhus Park Leisure Centre

Belhus Park is a unique and diverse Leisure Complex offering many sporting and recreational opportunities for a large catchment area in South West Essex bordering the M25. Included in these facilities are an 18 hole, Par 68, 5439 yard Public Golf Course, six football pitches, two cricket tables and pavilion, a golf driving range, and extensive parklands.

We are looking for a multi skilled Greenkeeper to join the management team at the Complex and be responsible for the operational running and maintenance of the outdoor facilities. These facilities are subject to Compulsory Competitive Tendering so you must have the ability to work to a specification as laid down by the client. Within the budget allocation the successful applicant will have a high level of freedom to develop the grounds operations, directly supervising a working team of

five staff, and being involved with a number of large scale open air special events. You should have:

Five years Greenkeeping experience A knowledge of grounds machinery, and irrigation systems

Golf Course and/or parkland management skills

If you are looking for a varied and challenging job and want to work with a dedicated and skilled workforce, then we should like to hear from you.

Application forms are available from the Personnel Department, Thurrock Borough Council, New Road, Gravs, Essex,

Council, New Road, Grays, Essex. Telephone Grays Thurrock (0375) 390000 extension 2078. Closing date: 28th June

1991.

Thurrock Borough Council is aiming to be an Equal Opportunity Employer.

DEPUTY HEAD GREENKEEPER

The Gleneagles Hotel is the country's premier golf resort and is currently seeking to strengthen its estates department team by the above appointment.

Gleneagles is home for two of Scotland's classic courses - the King's and the Queen's and is the location for the Bell's Scottish Open Championship.

A new championship course, the Monarch's, designed by

Jack Nicklaus, is currently under construction and there is an on-going challenge in providing the best golfing facilities in the country.

The successful applicant will have at least five years' greenkeeping experience and be fully certificated in golf course maintenance and the use of pesticides.

A committed team worker with good communication, training and man management skills is required.

Applicants should write, with full career details to date, to Mr J Kidd, Estates and Golf Courses Manager, The Gleneagles Hotel, Auchterarder, Perthshire, PH3 INF. The closing date for receipt of applications is 30th June 1991.



GLENEAGLES HOTEL

ST. MARGARET'S GOLF CLUB Course Manager/Head Greenkeeper

Suitably qualified persons are invited to apply for this position at one of the most prestigious, upmarket golf developments to have taken place in Ireland in recent years. The course, which measures over 7,000 yards with a par of 72 has been designed by Craddock & Ruddy to world class specifications and features lakes and sand-based greens, set in beautiful rolling terrain.

The successful applicant will fit into a progressive management team with the shared aim of bringing St. Margaret's Golf Club to the very forefront of international golf.

Construction and seeding will be completed in June 1991 and the Course Manager/Head Greenkeeper will assume responsibility, within the managerial framework, for development and maintenance, during the grow-in period and beyond. Salary and employment package will be negotiated and will reflect the importance of this key position in an exciting new enterprise.

Apply in confidence with full CV to:

THE MANAGER ST. MARGARET'S GOLF CLUB St. Margaret's, County Dublin, Tel: 01-361897



This is an exceptional opportunity for the right person to be part of the future. This 27 hole complex, 4 miles from Evesham, is nearing completion. 11,000 playing yards, wide fairways on 270 acres established in 1989. American style greens, sand based and fully irrigated planted with penncross. All tees fully irrigated and a minimum of 1000 sq. metres. Free draining course with water features part of the golfing strategy. Water supply of 46 million gallons available from winter storage. High spec new equipment with well stocked modern workshop and resident fitter. Magnificent 16,000 sq. ft. clubhouse. Our aim is simple: to create the best. The person required must have the knowledge and experience to realise its potential. Accommodation available if required. If you feel that you can convince us that you have the commitment and background to be part of the team, please contact in writing in the strictest confidence:

Mr R. Harrison, Business Manager, The Vale Golf & Country Club, Hill Furze Road, Bishampton, Nr. Pershore, Worcs WR10 2LZ





Who will be responsible for the maintenance and development of this 18 hole golf course.

Applicants must be fully qualified and experienced in all aspects of greenkeeping and turf culture. A practical knowledge of the use and maintenance of modern machinery and the ability to control and motivate staff are essential.

Salary negotiable according to qualifications and experience.

Please apply in writing with full CV to:

Green Chairman, Swinton Park Golf Club, East Lancashire Road, Swinton, Manchester M27 1LX



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DEPUTY COURSE MANAGER

Applications are invited for this challenging position at the newly built Hotel Golf and Country Club in Hamburg, Germany. The Golf Course (18 holes + 3 hole academy + 9 hole Pitch & Putt) is due to open in spring 1992.

A thorough knowledge of all aspects of course maintenance is essential together with at least 3 years practical experience and knowledge of the German language. Assistance will be given with finding accommodation.

Here is your chance to join Country Club Hotel's exciting new venture into Europe.

Please apply together with a current CV to: Bob Hargreaves, Course Manager, Hotel

Treudelberg, Golf & Country Club Hamburg, Lemsahler Landstrasse 45, 2000 Hamburg 65, Germany

COODEN BEACH GOLF CLUB

Due to Retirement Applications are invited for the position of

HEAD GREENKEEPER

Salary negotiable according to age and experience

Apply in writing with full CV to: The Secretary Cooden Beach Golf Club Cooden Sea Road Nr. Bexhill-on-Sea East Sussex TN39 4TR



The current Head Greenkeeper has moved on to become Course Manager at a 36-hole location and an immediate replacement is sought.

The Eden Course lies alongside the Eden estuary, has comprehensive irrigation installed and is an integral part of the St Andrews Links complex of five 18 hole courses and one 9 hole course. The course has a SSS of 70 and measures 6, 315 yards. Major competitions are played over the Eden Course in August each year.

The Head Greenkeeper will have full authority and responsibility for managing his course, including preparation and control of annual budgets; he will enjoy the advantages of a first class range of maintenance machinery and the stimulus of working in close cooperation with other Head Greenkeepers, as well as being part of the team which is involved



in the Dunhill Cup each year and regularly hosts the Open Championship.

Applicants will be expected to provide evidence of excellent organisational and manmanagement skills, together with sound qualifications and experience in practical greenkeeping, either as a Head Greenkeeper or as first-assistant at a location enjoying a high reputation for the quality of course presentation.

A competitive salary, commensurate with the importance of the position, together with a first class pension fund and favourable terms of employment, is offered.

Please write, giving full details of qualifications and experience, to:

The Secretary, St Andrews Links, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9JA, Scotland.





machinery management. Salary/wage equivalent to BIGGA recommendations according to qualifications. No accommodation. Applications in writing with full CV to:

The Secretary/Manager, Dyke Golf Club Ltd., Dyke Road, Brighton BN1 8YJ

SUNNINGDALE GOLF CLUB

has a vacancy for a

YOUNG GREENKEEPER

with or without basic experience.

A suitable appointee, with career

ambitions, will be offered formal academic training after one year.

Accommodation available. Apply:-

The Course Manager, Sunningdale Golf Club,

Ascot, Berkshire SL5 9RR, Phone 0344 24306

STADDON HEIGHTS GOLF CLUB

invite applications for the position of

HEAD GREENKEEPER

Applicants must be fully experienced in all aspects of greenkeeping and have a practical knowledge of modern machinery and irrigation systems.

Accommodation is not available. Salary negotiable.

Apply in writing to the Secretary enclosing CV. Staddon Heights Golf Club Staddon Heights Plymstock, Plymouth Devon PL9 9SP

Moorhall Golf Club

requires an

ASSISTANT GREENKEEPER

for this prestigious Midlands course. Applicants should be experienced in all aspects of golf course maintenance.

Please apply in writing with CV to: The Course Manager Moorhall Golf Club, Moorhall Drive, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham B75 6LN A qualified

HEAD GREENKEEPER

is required to develop and maintain Brinsbury College's nine hole golf course.

This course, currently being constructed, will be used for the education of trainee greenkeepers, turf managers, teaching golf and will be for the use of a small private membership.

An interest in education, turf management, conservation and the ability to communicate at all levels will be a requirement of this post.

For an application form and job specification contact:

Brinsbury College

The West Sussex College of Agriculture and Horticulture, North Heath, Pulborough, West Sussex, RH20 1DL. Tel: Pulborough (07982) 3832 Fax: (07982) 5222

The closing date for applications will be two weeks from the publication of this advertisement.

DEPUTY HEAD GREENKEEPER

For new 9 Hole Parkland Course Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons aged 20-35 years. An ability to motivate and manage staff is essential. Salary: negotiable.



Please apply in writing to: Paul Harley – Head Greenkeeper, Leatherhead Golf Centre, Oaklawn Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0BT

SCRAPTOFT GOLF CLUB (Leicestershire)

immediately require a

HEAD GREENKEEPER

Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced in course management. The ability to organise and encourage greenstaff is essential.

Salary is negotiable and accommodation is available. Replies in writing with CV to:

The Secretary, Scraptoft Golf Club, Beeby Road, Scraptoft, Leicester LE7 9SJ



Applicants should be experienced in all aspects of Greenkeeping and modern golf course machinery. Knowledge of German language an advantage. Closing date of entry 30.6.91. Replies in writing with full CV to:

Golf Club SYLT e.V., Golfplatz, 2283 Wenningstedt, Germany

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FAX







Continued from Pages 37 – 40

Bristol and Clifton Golf Club requires a HEAD GREENKEEPER

Applications are invited from experienced greenkeepers who possess the necessary management and supervisory skills with appropriate greenkeeping qualifications and detailed knowledge of the use and maintenance

of modern machinery. Salary negotiable in line with B.I.G.G.A. scale. No Accommodation available.

Replies in writing with full C.V. together with name and

address of two referees to: The Managing Secretary **Bristol & Clifton Golf Club** Beggar Bush Lane, Failand, Bristol, BS8 3TH

DUNWOOD MANOR GOLF CLUB

requires a

Deputy Head Greenkeeper

The successful applicant should be fully qualified and possess practical knowledge and experience. Salary in line with BIGGA rates. No accommodation available.

Replies in writing with CV to: Mr P. Dawson, Dunwood Manor Golf Club, Shootash Hill, Romsey, Hants, SO51 0GF

AROUND THE REEN

36 • in the victorious team of three years ago at Ipswich.

Muir of Ord greenkeeper, Steven MacIntosh, came extremely close to having a dream start to his golfing season. Wielding a Torrance style putter, he was only beaten at the first extra hole play-off for the 72 hole Scottish Champion of Champions Tournament at Leven. Entry is by invitation only with players qualifying by winning either a district or national title in 1990.

I sincerely hope that by the time this report is published members everywhere will have something to celebrate, with grass actually growing. Although things looked promising for a while, strong winds and falling temperatures throughout April sent the grass positively diving for cover! With the season a month or so old I'm sure Club members fail to understand our problems and wonder why our courses - some of which are not too far from the Arctic Circle - are not quite in the same condition as Augusta National during Masters week. GORDON MOIR

NORTH WEST

How are you all managing with this weather? April is drawing to a close, the sun is shining, the spring shrubs are flowering and even the birds are nesting. Yet the grass refuses to grow! These dry springs with cold northerly winds are not helping at all, tending to create a late start to the year. However, I'm sure that once the ground has warmed and the grass begins to shoot you will read these notes in June and wonder what the Hell I'm rabbiting on about! So to other business.

The inaugural annual tournament between the North West and North Wales Sections has just taken place at Llangollen GC, finishing as a halved match. Eight matches were scheduled but our 'three musketeers', Andy Peel; Howard Roberts and Ken Ramsbottom, attempted to get to Wales in a clapped-out old banger and broke down. Two of the Welsh team turned up at the wrong course and were late, the results being taken from just five matches. The day was sponsored by Alan Birch of A C and M Birch Golf Signs, who not only donated a trophy for annual play but also paid for all meals on the day. Thanks, Alan, your generosity is much appreciated.

The next tournament is our 'Reg Vickers Memorial' at Birchwood -46



 $45 \Rightarrow$ GC on July 4th. Soup and sandwiches will be served between noon and 1.00 pm, with tee-off at 1.30 pm. Cost is £15.00, with dinner and presentation taking place in the evening. Smart dress is essential. Any enquiries please ring me on 051 724 5412.

BERT CROSS

NORTHERN

It must be Spring at last, for our golf is underway. Forty members turned up at Wetherby to play Ian Thompson's well turned-out course on what was a grand day for golf. One of the stalwarts of our section, Colin Garnett, had a magnificent day in winning the morning Stableford including a hole-in-one, making it a clean sweep in the afternoon by winning the Medal with a 62! The qualifiers for the ISEKI Regional Finals are: E.Walsh; M Hannan; G Wilson; R Johnson; D Spurden; M Bryant; M Lealman; R Smith; C Garnett; G Hope; D Anderson and L Kirkbright. Well done everyone. Regional Administer, Howard McCaddey, will be in contact with full details of the final.

Many thanks to everyone at Wetherby for making this such a splendid day and to Aitkins, Pattissons and Maxwell Hart for filling our prize table. Members should note that the Yorkshire Mowers sponsored invitation day is fully subscribed but places are still available for the Autumn Tournament and the Roses Match. The Roses, incidently, is still free thanks to the generous support of Pattissons.

BOB LUPTON

SHEFFIELD

The President's Prize held at Coxmoor GC on April 3rd was a great success, with 36 members and four traders present on a sunny though windy day. The winners were: 1st - Ian Whitehead (Hallamshire GC) 40 points. 2nd - P Unwin 38 pts. 3rd - E Marsh 36 pts. 4th - K B Heaney 36 pts. 5th - P Lyons 35 pts. 6th - J Kirkham 34 pts. This competition was also an ISEKI qualifying round, the qualifiers being: (0-9) K B Heaney; S Currie; J Ryan. (10-18) I Whitehead; E Marsh; P Lyons. Reserve J K Kirkham. (19-28) P Unwin; P Stain; B V Lax. Reserve T Wadkin. These players will compete at Keswick GC on June 19th in the Northern Regional Final.

We thank Coxmoor GC for courtesy of their course at short notice, the steward and staff for a lovely meal and Kevin Atherton and his staff for the super condition of the course. Additionally a special thank you to Brian Booth of Rigby Taylor for

GREEN

supplying beautiful glassware as prizes and to other trade members who donated so generously to our prize table. Finally thanks to Barry Heaney for his organisation of the event, without which it wouldn't have been possible. Last year's ISEKI champion, John Lax, has been knocked out early this year, no doubt due to playing with Derek, who brought John down to his level!

Following golf just one day later came our winter lecture, which was disappointingly attended by only 18 members, a reduction of 50% on the previous day's turn-out. The talk was given by Ian Misselbrook from Tillers Turf, to whom we offer thanks for a fine presentation and apologies for the lack of member support. The next date for your diary is our 27 hole Annual Tournament at Hillsborough GC on July 17th

IAN COLLETT

DEVON and CORNWALL

Our Guest Day meeting was held at Launceston GC on April 10th, with a bonus of witnessing so many Club secretaries and green committee officials as our members guests. The results of a combined Stableford score competition were: 1st - T Bennett and R Harris – 62 points. 2nd - E Barber and P Pearman – 61 points. 3rd - C Kitto and L Grindley – 60 points. Following an excellent meal the prizes were presented by our sponsors, Mr A Dommett of Devon Garden Machinery and Mr F Parkin of Mitchell, the Jacobsen dealers for Devon and Cornwall. An additional prize was given by Mr E Simcox of Jacobsens. Our thanks to them all and a special thanks to George Bailey and his staff, who prepared the course in their usual fine style, to the catering team for a superb meal and to Launceston GC for their generosity.

I would like to wish those who qualified for the ISEKI Regional Final the best of good fortune at Tredegar Park on June 27th – come back with winning smiles.

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