

Fungicides

16 → reduce those conditions that may encourage an attack. Alkaline surface conditions may encourage fusarium, for example who has fusarium around bunkers (which are filled with high pH sand)? In addition, take-all patch is predominantly a problem on high pH greens.

Each and every disease has its own set of preferred conditions which aid its rapid development. Unfortunately conditions to reduce one disease may assist the development of another, for example autumn nitrogen of the wrong type and out of balance with other nutrients can encourage fusarium, whilst the presence of nitrogen in winter can suppress anthracnose.

Careful selection and application of materials can help: the use of iron to toughen the plant from the outside is well known and widely used, but what of potassium for cell wall thickening and therefore protection from the inside?

Work in Australia has concentrated on selecting the appropriate 'antagonistic' organism from the soil, multiplying it and re-applying it in a top dressing to effectively attack the disease biologically. At present there are no known top dressings commercially available incorporating this system but such introduction must only be a matter of time.

Work in the USA has developed along the route of organic fertilisers, which are thought to encourage the development of micro-organisms antagonistic to turfgrass disease causing factors. These may also be an aid in disease control by providing additional nitrogen to the plant (a point mentioned earlier), but as yet the actual mode of action is unknown. Current work on this front has shown some suppression of dollar spot and brown patch on bent-grasses, but there is still some way to go in producing effective recommendations.

Do not write off chemicals. All manufacturers are actively looking at new actives (and at new uses for old ones), with undoubtedly one of the more interesting developments being the use of microbes to manufacture actives. This has the advantage of reducing harmful wastes and producing purer actives which can truthfully be said to have been 'naturally made'!

The first herbicidal product to be made in this way is already marketed and in use in agriculture and is proving very effective.

In summary, may I suggest that greenkeepers should be vigilant in avoiding conditions that favour disease whilst encouraging those conditions that hinder such diseases, and avoiding the possibility of chemical resistance; perhaps by varying the chemical groups that are used.

Finally it must be a case of 'watch this space', for it will only be a matter of time before alternative treatments and methods are here to help us.

● The author, A John Hinton, is the amenity specialist for Kings Horticulture Ltd.

Something to say? Share your thoughts on any greenkeeping matter with readers of the industry's most respected magazine. Send your letter to The Editor, Greenkeeper International, 13 Firle Close, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 2HL. We reserve the right to edit submissions.

■ Chlordane demise 'fraught with problems'

■ I refer to the article 'The Worm Keeps Turning', which appeared in December, and to the manufacturers reply on availability of 'Castaway Plus'. Despite protestations of the product being as 'readily available today as it has been for some years', the real truth is that the product is not available. A recent letter received from the manufacturers states "due to tremendous demand for this product during the latter months of 1991 we have, temporarily, sold out of this product". It does not take too much intelligence to realise that they have either been caught with their marketing pants down - or they are trying to pull a fast-one! Only a fool could fail to realise that demand was bound to be higher, since the option of a wettable powder is, by me anyway, backward and unacceptable.

Jon Allbutt is right in his assertions, the demise of Chlordane is fraught with problems, and the options that are available, eg. Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) Castaway Plus and wettable powder Twister are, in my opinion, lesser attractive alternatives. It was interesting to also note in their letter that they suggested changing the order to one of these alternatives. I am of a generation that has grown up with the ability to see straight through such transparent ruses and I am not amused!

A CONCERNED GREENKEEPER

Name and address supplied

■ I write to extend my thanks to the Scottish North Section for their excellent idea of provid-

ing funds toward expenses for two regional members to attend either a major BIGGA conference or seminar. Being positioned remotely on the map, attending something of this nature would not normally be considered by a great many in our area. The idea of a section competition, answering greenkeeping questions, is quite an ingenious way of providing a prize, one that enabled the winners to broaden their greenkeeping knowledge.

Needless to say, my trip to Harrogate for the BTME was both very enjoyable and worthwhile. I obtained new information from various seminar speakers, kept my ears open for invaluable tips from proven greenkeepers and other members of the trade and made many more friends. I look forward to returning to such an event in the near future.

GEORGE PATERSON

Fortrose and Rosemarkie GC

Ross-shire

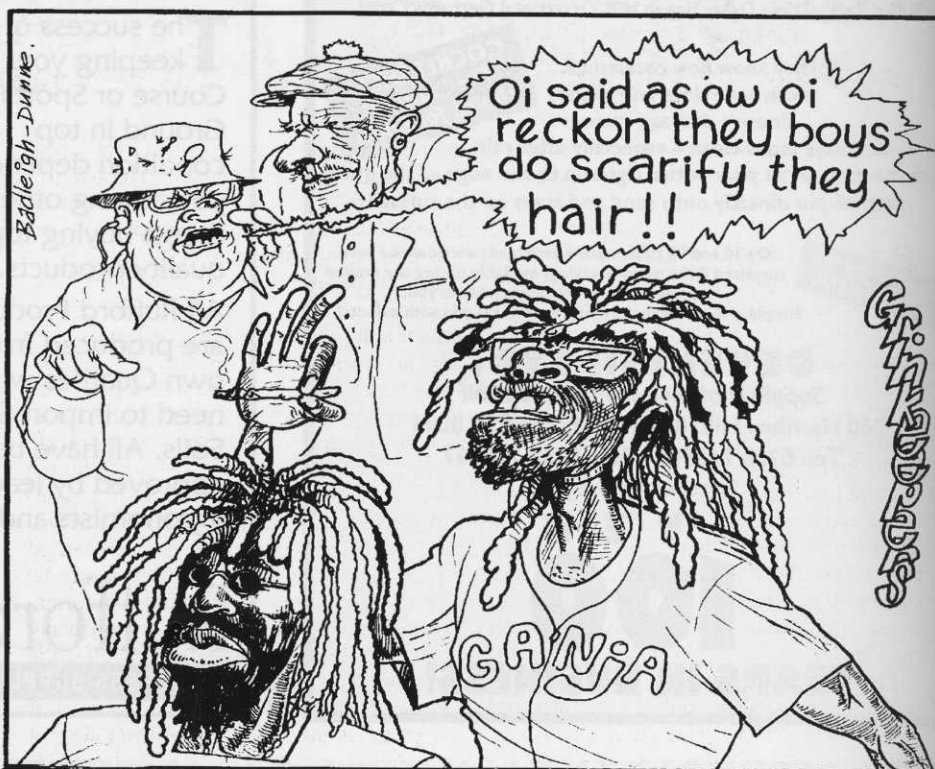
■ May I take this opportunity through the magazine to say a few thank-yous. First, to the committee of the North Section (Scottish Region) for giving me the opportunity to attend BTME in Harrogate in January. I had a most enjoyable week and gained valuable knowledge which, no doubt, will prove beneficial to me in the future.

I must also pay tribute to some of my colleagues who made it such an enjoyable week, especially my room-mate, Dougal Duguid.

GORDON I MCKIE

Tain, Ross-shire

Badleigh-Dunne



Letters

■ Looking forward to UK Spec ■ Success of 'Harrogate Experience'

■ If the vast number of consultants and 'experts' who advertise are as good as they claim, why in the golf course building boom do we see so many courses (and alterations to older courses) undertaken with such poor specifications and elementary errors in design and construction?

In many cases it appears not only to be the clients wish alone to reduce costs, but also a contractors eagerness to maintain a higher profit margin. And who picks up the long term legacy? Well, I think we all know the answer, don't we? One of my main concerns is the amount of money that some are taking from the game and business of golf as a whole, whilst putting nothing back.

This brings me neatly to another related matter brought to my attention recently. A well known design and construction company, perhaps faced with dwindling construction work, is 'diversifying' into contract course management and is touting for business. First they write to all those whose courses they have constructed, offering to report on how a course built to such 'high standards' is in such bad condition, invariably claiming to be due to the incompetence of current maintenance staff and equipment employed, and offering to turn the situation around. This of course, only if they take over the maintenance lock, stock and barrel - rendering the current workforce and machinery redundant!

This very nearly happened at a fellow greenkeeper's course, and having seen it during construction (cutting corners, following doubtful

specs., using dodgy sand and spent mushroom compost for greens and turfing with turves grown on a clay/loam base etc.), taking all things into account the course was coming along quite splendidly after many early teething problems. When the owner saw the report however, he was on the brink of firing everyone and taking the contract. Fortunately, an independent observer took the trouble to examine the course along with the head greenkeeper, the owner, and the report, and was easily able to convince the owner of the folly of any such action. Normality has been restored, but the warning remains and greenkeepers and course owners should be on their guard for unscrupulous sharks.

On a happier note, it is good to note that some results may come from the STRI green construction trials and perhaps one day we shall see a universally agreed UK Spec., taking full note of those pioneers who have successfully constructed hundreds of perfectly specified greens, and hopefully one that will not mean as many different things as the oft misquoted and misunderstood USGA Spec. seems to mean to many constructors. It cannot come a minute too soon.

PAUL COPSEY Barnehurst GC
Kent

■ I was privileged to be the key note speaker at this year's BIGGA Turf Management Exhibition and Conference held in Harrogate. As a speaker who visits many of these events all over the country I thought it appropriate to

write and congratulate all those concerned in its organisation.

It was a very professional event in which all greenkeepers should be proud to be associated. For my part I hope that my presentations, which were designed to help with the sometimes difficult green committee, proved to be helpful and useful.

I wish your readers all the very best in 1992 and the "Harrogate Experience" continued success.

GRAHAM PHILLIPS The Marketing Group,
Warrington, Cheshire

■ As a recently joined associate member of BIGGA I feel I must write following a wonderful week at the BTME at Harrogate, which was a great experience for me. I attended workshops for two days, following these with excellent seminars and a wonderful exhibition - all of which I found very educational.

The education available for greenkeepers is splendid, but how about some for, say, ordinary Club members such as myself, who may not realise the pressures which green staff at all levels have to endure. Would it be possible for a BIGGA 'rep' to organise a 'winters night' at Clubs around the country and thus help us to understand some of those pressures?

Now I am looking forward to the National Education Conference at Cirencester, where I am hopeful of gaining yet more knowledge and perhaps meeting up with other associate members.

AILSA WADE Glasgow

CHEMICAL CALCULATIONS

by G Keith McKee

When you use a chemical product, do you really know what the accompanying information means?

As my company expands into Europe, much of my time is now spent visiting golf courses on the continent, which is both enjoyable and challenging. Enjoyable because I visit some beautiful golf courses set in delicious scenery and challenging because I find the European greenkeeper to be knowledgeable and yet demanding of still further knowledge.

Before I started such visits I had the ill conceived opinion that greenkeepers across the Channel were vastly inferior to their counterparts in the UK. In reality I have found their knowledge and quest for knowledge to be far greater than that of the average British greenkeeper.

Quite frankly, my original opinion of the European greenkeeper could be summed up by a headline which appeared in The Times

newspaper some years ago when a thick pea-souper fell over the Channel: "Thick fog in the English Channel - The continent of Europe is isolated". In other words - UK was the most important and best.

I still believe that the UK is the best in the world of golf and that the British greenkeeper still produces the best turf grass playing surfaces in the whole of Europe. However, I am not quite so convinced that they all know how they produce these surfaces, or what they are applying to their turf.

Their confusion may well be aided by the 20 to 30 or more companies producing so-called fine turf fertilisers. In reality, only a handful of these companies will have carried out meaningful trials and consequently be able to pass on useful and accurate information to the greenkeeper. Often the only benefit some of the 'fine turf fertilisers' offer the bemused greenkeeper is a lower cost when compared with another product. However, if the products do not do the job required of

them, low cost is of no benefit at all and cost should be one of the last considerations to influence the greenkeepers decision. The key question the greenkeeper should always ask is 'what product do I need to purchase to obtain the desired end result'.

On the continent, educational standards are such that greenkeepers are given the knowledge and expertise to quickly identify which product they need and, of equal importance, which products are not suitable for their course. Greenkeepers in Italy begin work on the course with this type of information - for they are not allowed to be classed as a 'greenkeeper' until they have attended the Italian Golf Federation School for Greenkeepers. I am regularly asked, for instance, for the full breakdown of my company's products (a question I cannot ever recall having been asked in the UK), including how much of each of the following are present:

- ammoniacal nitrogen
- ureic nitrogen