



**HOT TIP** ✓

**Barrie Gregson, course supervisor at Mottram Hall Hotel**

I have sand greens at Mottram Hall. God, have I had problems. Some of these problems are from a form of compaction and compaction is not something I would normally worry about on sand greens.

My greens are sat on a very correct stone carpet which, in turn, is blinded by a geotextile separation membrane. On top of this is a sand which, although it conforms to a recognised specification, everything is at its maximum regarding particle sizes.

Add to this the fact that the depth varies somewhere between 12 and 18 inches and you may start to recognise signs of problems.

Firstly, with natural rainfall and irrigation, plus normal maintenance, the 2 per cent clay and the 2 per cent silt and the 2 per cent fines have all started migrating downwards leaving all the larger stuff at the top. When the fines reached the geotextile membrane, they blocked it up. This caused three distinct problems:

1. Water cannot pass through at the rate it was intended;
2. Now the build-up of fines in the lower reaches act as a compacted layer and a filter for any nutrients that are trying to pass by.
3. Water and nutrients race through the top 4 or 5 inches where my grassroots need them to be. Because of this filtering effect I have got what can only be described as a hot layer, and when roots reach it, they burn off causing the death of the plant.

Our solution was to cut through the membrane. But without a separation layer, the sand would eventually pass through into the drainage stone below and block that up too. So we hired in a verti-drain, a big verti-drain, the one with the 18-inch tines on and passed

over each and every green.

We followed up the verti-drain by filling in the holes with Lyt-ag, the idea being that it would act as a blinding layer, therefore stopping the migration of sand but allowing the reasonably normal amounts of water and nutrients to pass through. Incidentally, we filled in the holes by hand using scoops and funnels. You should have seen my lads' faces! In general, it worked. It solved three of my problems, but not the other 17. When I've solved those, you'll read about it here first.

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**Happy is the greenkeeper who knows what his members want. But, remember, lady members are the most important because most of them sleep with male members – I mean, they are usually married to male members. It is very important for the greenkeeper to understand this fact, especially when constructing a new ladies' tee or just working on the course on certain days. Treat them right or forever rue the day. Awesome pressure comes from this direction.**

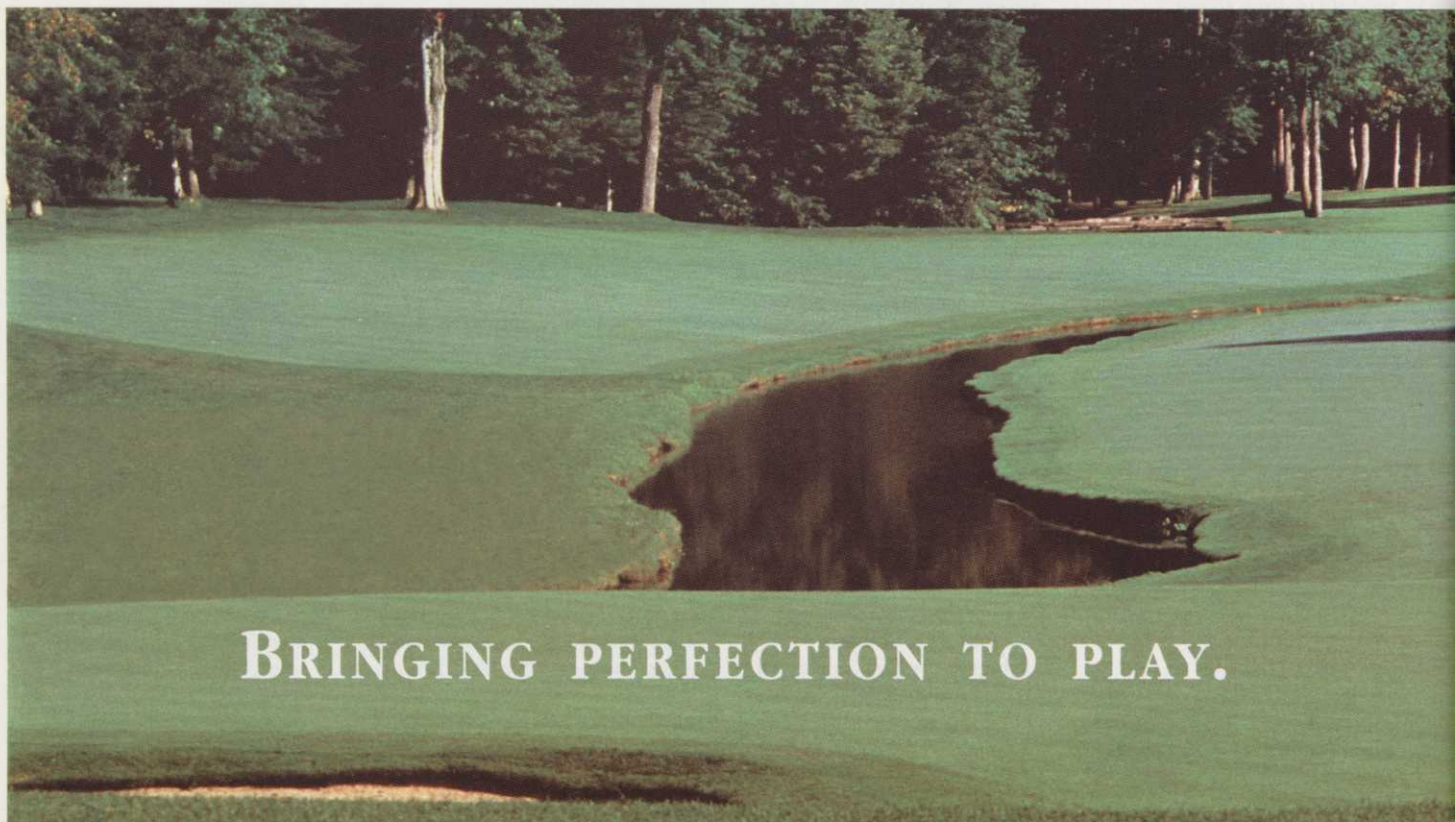


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**Alan Mitchell, course manager at The Hampshire Golf Club**

A golf course can be built and open for play in less than a year. Work on The Hampshire Golf Club, a pay-and-play course with membership aimed between a municipal course and a members' club, began early last year and by September it was open for limited play. Built on downland near Andover, the site boasts an 18-hole course, a nine-hole par 3 course and a driving range.

Dry weather during February and March helped the project and the greens were prepared and sown by April. An 80/20 rootzone of Kingsley sand and fen soil was chosen. All fairways and tees were sown by the end of May. The installation of the irrigation system was not completed until September and erratic irrigation resulted in some



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