

# Low cost training for BIGGA Members

**BIGGA's Learning and Development Department is constantly looking for ways to provide low cost training for BIGGA Members and BIGGA staff alike.**

We have been working with a local company, YH Training, a well-established independent training provider, which has been involved in Government sponsored training since 1985. YH Training secured Train to Gain funding for six BIGGA staff to complete their NVQ qualifications in Business Administration, Team Leading and IT.

As part of the service, YH Training is able to assist BIGGA members in sourcing a range of NVQ's that could attract government funding a little or no cost to the employer.

It's easy to put off training - particularly when budgets are tight, but now there is no excuse when YH are here to help you.

Need valuable training for your staff at little or no cost?

YH can access government funding for your employees, whatever their age or prior qualifications. Your business can be streets ahead of your competitors by having staff with relevant skills and up to date qualifications.

YH Training Services has been providing training and work-based learning in Yorkshire and Humberside for over 30 years. It has successfully helped thousands of people gain NVQ and Apprenticeship qualifications, thanks to a close working relationship with local and national employers.

The company can help you secure funding and training that is available to people of all ages in the following areas:

- Customer Service
- Business Administration
- IT Computing
- Team Leading
- Management

By giving your current staff the training they need you can make your organisation even more effective, productive and competitive by addressing your skills gaps directly. There are numerous busi-

ness benefits, such as improved productivity and increased staff retention.

YH is also an approved Training Provider for Train to Gain and can access government funding for your employees, whatever their age, previous experience or qualifications. Through Train to Gain, YH can offer free training at Level 2, helping companies of all sizes train and develop their staff.

YH is accredited to deliver training in a variety of occupational areas, and our friendly team at YH can help you identify where there may be skills shortages within your workforce, recommend the most effective training and ultimately secure the future success of your business. YH's aim is to help young people, businesses and their employees invest in the right skills.

In addition to all government funded training, we can devise a cost effective solution to any other training requirements you have to aid your business profitability. By contacting YH Training Services you can find out more about the training available for your staff. The training provided will be flexible, responsive and offered at a time and place to suit your business.

*Please note: YH Training is unable to attract funding for greenkeeping qualifications only for those subjects listed above.*

## YH on Apprenticeships

When you enrol a young person onto an Apprenticeship you will get a highly motivated and productive individual who will have an immediate and long lasting effect on your business.

Apprenticeships have been revived over the past 10 years and now Apprenticeships add even more value to businesses struggling to cope in this difficult time.

During the current economic downturn, this is one of the most important times to invest in training. Research shows that training brings an overall benefit to businesses, and is central to its future success. An Apprentice could be a cost effective way for you to ensure that you have the right skills in



place, ready for recovery.

Apprenticeships can give you a bespoke, enthusiastic workforce that can help you make your business more resilient and help you prepare for growth when recovery comes.

Apprenticeships, or Work Based Learning, are designed around the skills you need at work and cover all 'types' and levels of work. Sir Alan Sugar recently featured in a national advertising campaign talking to apprentices and witnessing the difference they are making in today's business world - because apprentices "Make Things Happen".

Apprenticeships are a valued and quality route for businesses to source the skills that they need and apprentices are helping to enhance businesses' success.

YH Training are able to source young adults who want to enter the world of apprenticeships and once the Apprentice is in work, deliver the qualification at no cost.

For further information on the qualifications and services available from YH Training please telephone 01904 666713 or email enquiries@yh-group.co.uk.

Vicki Gray, from YH Training, will be on hand on the Personal Development Zone at Harrogate Week 2010, on Wednesday, 20 January, to answer any questions you may have on the services the company is able to offer.



# Green Surrounds



# Raising The Standard

**Stuart Ormondroyd, STRI Head of Turfgrass Agronomy & Assistant Director, offers some advice on improving your green surrounds**



on how each hole should be played and there is certainly no hard and fast rule. A lack of any collar and apron at all, or a higher height of cut than would normally be the case on green surrounds, can generally be associated with limited resources or high wear, ie. basically as a means of protection. However, for playing quality reasons the trend is now more towards golf balls trickling off the putting surface to be taken down into a bunker, swale or semi-rough/rough rather than sticking on the edge. Therefore, increased maintenance is needed to develop a tighter sward that will also withstand drought and wear.

### Slow down!

Surround contours should allow turning for triple mowers, ie. turning off the putting surface, and tight contouring of the green outline should be avoided. Even with smooth contours, the writer often sees scuffing and wear on immediate surround where triple mower operators have turned too fast and sharply at the end of a run. Here the general message is to slow down and take care. A switch to hand mowing can also make a big difference in terms of perimeter wear both on and off the green, particularly in the winter.

### Drainage is everything

It is surprisingly common to see a putting surface built to a high standard yet the immediate surround still has the indigenous heavy clay soil. Poor drainage inevitably leads to problems with a reduction in playing quality and a change to weed or coarse grasses. Therefore, any initial construction of a new green and surround should involve soil improvements and contours to shed water more effectively both on and off the putting surface. Pipe drainage should be introduced as required, including catchwater intercept drains as needed. Add to this tree management where there is a shading issue.

### Coarse grass

In terms of consistency and uniformity, coarse grass contamination in green surrounds is a big issue on all types of golf course. This can sometimes be traced back to 1960s when wear started to increase and when trade representatives often recommended perennial ryegrass as the new hard wearing grass to solve all wear issues. The result is now coarse, clumpy perennial

### Playing quality and definition

For all components of green surround, the key playing quality requirements are a firm, consistent surface with a dense fine grass blemish-free sward.

Green surrounds are normally defined as areas with an intermediary height of cut between putting surface and fairway. Immediate surround usually comprises a collar encircling the putting surface of, say, one to two passes with a cylinder mower (clippings removed). At the front of the green the collar is increased in size to form an apron or foregreen.

Features such as mounds, banks, bunkers and traffic routes would fall under the classification of general surround.

Some 20 years ago green surrounds were often found to be neglected. There is nothing more frustrating for the golfer to play a pitch and run shot and either have it plug into the apron when it is expected to run on, or be deflected by a clump of daisies! However, in recent years maintenance has increased to the point where we are carrying out virtually the same programme on surrounds as putting surfaces, save for a height of cut difference for immediate surround and a reduced frequency treatment for general surround.

A good quality collar and apron will also define a green and enhance general presentation as well as potentially lessening the chance of poor etiquette through a golfer taking the shortest route with a trolley between the putting surface and bunker.

### Increasing the size of a green

Despite the improving standard of green surrounds, issues still arise. An example would be increasing the size of a green into immediate surround, usually for additional pin position reasons. In contrast, as a result of mowing practices changing over the years the surround area can increase at the expense of green size.

If enlarging a green is contemplated, the big mistake is rapidly to reduce the height of cut in May as this will inevitably lead to scalping and potentially bare areas, often necessitating autumn re-turfing. Planning is the key here, bringing down the height of cut gradually from the winter level in half millimetre increments (two cuts between a reduction) using a hand mower. This should allow for a smooth transition without problems.

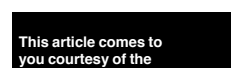
### Design and drainage

As with all design, getting it right at the beginning helps maintenance thereafter and, of course, ultimately playing quality. Certainly, smooth undulating contours will allow for mowing with triple mowers and should accommodate traffic route flow and aftercare maintenance. Unfortunately, the end result can often be just the architect's vision of the golfing aspect of the hole and the visual impact only. Sharp contours will inevitably lead to scalping and having to resort to strimming/use of a Flymo and the extra time this involves.

In terms of cutting height and width of banding, this will depend

ABOVE: Ryegrass contamination affecting playing quality and presentation.

PREVIOUS SPREAD: Scalping: the result of mowing out green into surround too quickly and too late.



This article comes to you courtesy of the BIGGA Learning and Development Fund.  
Thank you to all our key sponsors



ABOVE: The difference irrigation and wetting agent can make to an apron/immediate approach.

ryegrass contrasting sharply with annual meadow-grass that now contaminates many immediate surround and walk-off areas yet, interestingly, the greens and fairways are invariably ryegrass free.

Verticutting can keep the coarse grass fined down, but eradication up until now involves plugging, patching or whole scale re-turfing and even then with limited success. Over the last two months a new herbicide called Rescue© has come onto the market with the purpose of eradicating ryegrass and leaving the other grasses intact. The initial results are very positive with an autumn treatment followed by oversowing with finer grasses.

### Surface blemishes

The changing weather pattern as well as a reduction in chemical availability and period of effectiveness, means that surface blemishes such as weeds, moss and disease are an issue on green surrounds. Such blemishes are also a source of infection for the greens as well as affecting playing quality just off the putting surface. Cultural and chemical controls where required are therefore important. Interestingly, one very common problem, particularly on parkland courses, is to see disease-free greens yet with major fusarium outbreaks on the immediate surround. This is often the result of relaxing mowing heights and frequency too early in the autumn and confining brushing/switching to putting surfaces only. In this day and age we should never go by the calendar but on the prevailing conditions. So, keep to a

summer type mowing regime until we see signs of the first frost, ie. well into the autumn, so that you reduce the risk of fusarium outbreaks in collars and aprons. Applications of iron and brushing/switching in particular should always include green surrounds as well as the putting surface.

### Irrigation

Irrigation has not been a major topic of conversation over the last three years but even this season the writer did see drought-stressed aprons and approaches. In these areas, try and extend treatments given to putting surfaces and collars as it is the routine work such as top dressing, aeration and a light feed that makes the difference between good and bad playing quality. In addition, ensure you include these areas in a wetting agent programme and always check irrigation coverage. Indeed, the irrigation system may need updating to include immediate approach or green pop-up heads adjusting to include surrounds.

### Walk-on/walk-off areas

Many articles have been written on combating traffic route wear but the essential aspects revolve around improving soil conditions, employing mature wear resistant turf, carrying out renovation work early, ie. before Christmas, and building in an aftercare maintenance programme. In addition spreading wear through traffic control and re-contouring will be essential.

However, in certain situations where traffic routes become muddy in winter yet there is still significant grass cover, it is surprising how effective an application of medium-coarse sand followed by Verti-Draining can be. As well as stabilising the surface to walk on and improving immediate drainage for the future, this technique can also have a positive irritant effect against worms and hence worm casting. Needless to say, carry out the work early in the autumn before deterioration is noted.

### In summary

All aspects of green surrounds are critical to a variety of golf shots to and around the putting surface. It is true there has been an improvement in maintenance and general condition over recent years, with also a knock-on effect in terms of presentation and definition.

Nevertheless, there are still issues arising relating to old chestnuts such as weeds and drainage. However, there are new topics that do require addressing such as fusarium in collars in the autumn and ryegrass control using the new herbicide.

The article is designed to address old and new issues so that the best end result is gained and potential problems avoided.

Whilst a great deal of attention is lavished on putting surfaces, and quite rightly so, perhaps now is a good time to look afresh at the various elements that comprise green surrounds.

After all, they are the critical link between green and fairway.

This article was written by Stuart Ormondroyd, STRI Head of Turfgrass Agronomy & Assistant Director





# 2mm (or Above)

Golf Greens Management Debate  
BTME Wednesday 20th January 2010

Last month's Greenkeeper International issue outlined the management practices and strategies for the eight Course Managers who will be debating the effects of low mowing regimes and intensive management of golf greens.

This month the Course Managers are joined by three additional debaters who add input from other angles. Richard Windows, STRI Agronomist for Scotland and co-author of The Disturbance Theory, joins the panel along with Ken Moodie, Golf Architect and Past President of EGCAA, and Paul Seago, Head Superintendent Renaissance Club. Paul also sits on the R&A Golf Course Committee as an advisor. As we continue to set the scene for the debate, the aim of this article is to investigate the beliefs and experiences gained from differing strategies. Each member of the debate panel was asked a series of questions based upon issues associated with mowing strategies, sward composition and other management inputs. The full transcript of answers is available on line by logging on to the education page of the BIGGA website and clicking on the relevant link in the left-hand column.

*Paul Woodham*



**1. What are the biggest challenges you face maintaining the greens you have, at this stage and in the future?**

**Euan Grant, Turnberry:**

Successful overseeding with fescue at the appropriate times whilst being sympathetic to highly demanding golfers. Also being patient in the spring and not over managing until all the species are growing late May/early June.

**Paul Lowe, Bromborough GC:**

Growing expectations of green speed have become nonsensical. A few years ago, 8 ½ foot was deemed a good pace. Now 11-12ft is the norm. Trying to achieve those unrealistic speeds makes greenkeepers' lives more difficult. What the future holds is anyone's guess - I fear the worst.

**Gordon Moir, St Andrews:**

The current financial climate raises concerns of lower investment leading to less staff and less important maintenance. Costs of materials and equipment are increasing, and with high end courses on the television, golfers don't relate the cost of running these to their own clubs/courses. Players think greens should be fast and soft, and aeration should be left until January. Being unable to control weeds and worm-casts could be issues going forward.

**2. What influence do you consider cutting heights has on the performance of UK golf greens?**

**Stuart Yarwood, Lymm GC:**

In the short term we can make greens sing with low cutting heights and lots of reactive inputs. Fine if we are chasing promotion or short term success, but what in the longer term if the tightrope snaps. Does it matter if the greenkeeper has moved on? Someone has to pick up the pieces. When exaggerated greens speeds become the norm, how far can we push nature for the weekend medal?

If we greenkeepers chase the speed dream I question - who are we doing it for? Surely true and consistent is priority over speed. If we can provide cost effective, healthy, low input, year round, surfaces at 8-9 ft, then long term happy days!

**Dan Lightfoot, Bearwood Lakes:**

Lower mowing creates faster greens but this must be in conjunction with regular topdressing, aeration, and fertility to ensure plant health. The quality of products available to the Course Manager allows greens to be cut shorter while remaining healthy. The introduction of topdressing spinners, better foliar applications and quick aeration equipment allows the CM to produce tighter surfaces but

with more accurate management alongside.

**Greg Evans, Ealing GC:**

Absolute major influence. The number one priority in producing good greens. Golfers want fast, true greens with no excuses. This is easier on creeping bent greens, but more difficult on poa.

However, after managing both grasses, they react very similarly to an aggressive regime. If you want a fast green, cut it lower, but back it up with a good cultural plan i.e. sanding, aeration, fertility, etc.

**Ken Moodie, Creative Golf Design:**

The faster the green is, the greater the breaks will be. Faster greens often run more truly than slower greens but on very fast greens the ball can deviate as small imperfections (grit etc) have an impact. I believe that a speed of around 8-10 feet on the stimp is probably the optimum for summer conditions on most courses.

Green speed needs to match the contours. If there are strong slopes ultra-fast greens may become unpinnable. I believe that uniformity of green speed is more important than actual speed, so maximum green speed should be set to maintain the steepest green on the course in a playable condition.

**Richard Windows, STRI:**

Mowing closer increases green speed in the short term. The problem is that prolonged low mowing compromises turf health, often causing weakening and thinning.

Surely, the aim of modern green-keeping is to achieve realistic speeds (which are course specific) and bring the greens alive without cutting excessively low and compromising turf health. We should employ all treatments that positively influence green speed (rolling, top dressing, brushing etc) to deliver our target speeds without risking turf health by simply shaving the greens. The job of the greenkeeper is to monitor turf and playing qualities accurately and take a flexible attitude toward the cutting height.

**3. What do you consider to be an 'acceptable and sustainable' level of pesticide use and can you see a future with or without chemical use?**

**Euan Grant, Turnberry:**

Ideally we would not rely upon chemical control of diseases, and with seed companies working towards breeding resistant strains and greater understanding of plant biology, this could be a reality one day. However, as long as an effective IPM is in place and cultural practices utilised efficiently, there is no shame in a low dosage rate fungicide to keep the wolves at bay.

**David Cole, Loch Lomond:**

Managing greens to the highest quality, based on proven agronomic techniques and following an IPM approach will make it easier to succeed. Good draining and diluted turf surfaces reduce usage of pesticides and protect efficacy.

Climatic challenges and grass species dictate how much pest pressure you experience. Ensure to manage stress by daily scouting with soil and tissue testing to sustain plant nutrition. Ensure mowers are sharp, and spray at correct rates when conditions are favourable.

As regards the future - my biggest concern would be a total ban on insecticides. We can overseed bent/fescue, or creeping bent into damaged or thin turf and have some success. However, if we cannot control root-feeding insects at chronic levels, then maintaining a healthy putting surface no matter what the grass species will be near impossible.

**Kenny Mackay, The Belfry:**

Our market consists of corporate, along with pay and play guests who

may only play here once a year. We therefore cannot afford to have any problems on the green throughout the year. With that in mind our chemical applications run on a preventative programme on a regular basis. With different fertiliser and maintenance practices the amount of disease and pests has decreased but a world without chemicals? - I am not sure I will see it in my career.

**Richard Windows, STRI:**

Lovely to think we won't need chemicals to maintain high quality putting surfaces, however, this is generally unrealistic. We should aim to create high quality surfaces which are not dependent upon routine pesticide applications. This means employing IPM control strategies to reduce the likelihood of damaging attacks/infestation, enabling pesticides to be used judiciously.

**4. Do you feel that there is likely to be a loss of playing performance while embarking on a species transition?**

**Dan Lightfoot, Bearwood Lakes:**

Absolutely. Creating a situation which encourages bent or fescue grasses automatically stresses poa annua. Most clubs have a percentage of poa annua and the customer (especially the green fee payer) will not accept unsightly stress as they don't realise what is being attempted or why. In addition mowing heights will have to be raised, more overseeding and top-dressing will be needed with less regular verticutting. Short-term quality will be reduced, and an inevitable loss of playing performance clearly visible. How long this lasts will depend on the success of the transition.

**Gordon Moir, St Andrews:**

Most definitely, and that is where the importance of good communication with the Club Committee or Board, and members is vital. Golfers must fully understand the reasons why the Club is taking that route. I've always felt the golfing press could do more for the green-keeping industry although I realise that greenkeeping isn't "sexy" and won't sell magazines.

**Greg Evans, Ealing GC:**

No. Poa and bent grasses perform very well together. I am getting sections of my greens colonising with bents. If I had the budget, I would change to creeping bent and the

transition would be quicker. From my experience, Bent grass will germinate and establish happily at 2mm.

**Richard Windows, STRI:**

Sward composition change should not be allowed to overly-compromise playing qualities. The transition process should concentrate initially on a soil-rectification programme, which sets the right environment to favour species change. It is likely that the disruption from operations required to improve soil conditions may result in a temporary lowering of playing qualities. Great care and attention is required to minimise disruption and quickly restore playing qualities following each operation. Objective measurements of organic matter in the soil profile, will indicate the rate of progress and when the conditions are right to move forwards (onto the next phase) of sward species change.

Implementing the next phase (i.e. reducing poa - Phase 3 in DT terms) requires a high level of skill and judgement on the part of the Course Manager but we believe it is possible to achieve the transition with the minimum of inconvenience to golfers and disruption to playing quality.

**5. Would your target market accept any short term drop in quality throughout a transition process?**

**Dan Lightfoot, Bearwood Lakes:**

No! A species transition is likely to take at least three years. A member here would pay £14k over this period. No new member would pay this being told on day one the product will be less than perfect over this period, even for a long term gain. People paying this kind of money want it now, and would go elsewhere if the club undertook this kind of strategy.

**Euan Grant, Turnberry:**

The introduction of finer grass species into a poa dominated sward is a long term process which should only be undertaken with the full understanding of the target golfer.

Those with a variety of grass species in the sward will understand that this happens every year due to the differing temperatures at which different species start to grow.

**Paul Lowe, Bromborough GC:**

NO, as I said earlier, we have made a rod for our own back. DT phase one is without doubt the



most difficult and contentious part. Improving drainage, removing thatch with regular and disruptive aeration upsets everyone, removing problem trees to resolve shade etc undoubtedly creates conflict. Our communication skills will help manage this, along with the promise of better greens. Once we get to Phase two of the theory we should start seeing the playing quality improve and that all-important consistency return. My philosophy is to get out of phase one as quickly as possible and then the high-octane greenkeeping can be relaxed.

The most important factor is our customer. Within the current economic climate, no-one can afford to lose quality.

### **6. Would the retention of Fescue or Bent be viable in the long term without regular overseeding?**

#### **Kenny Mackay, The Belfry:**

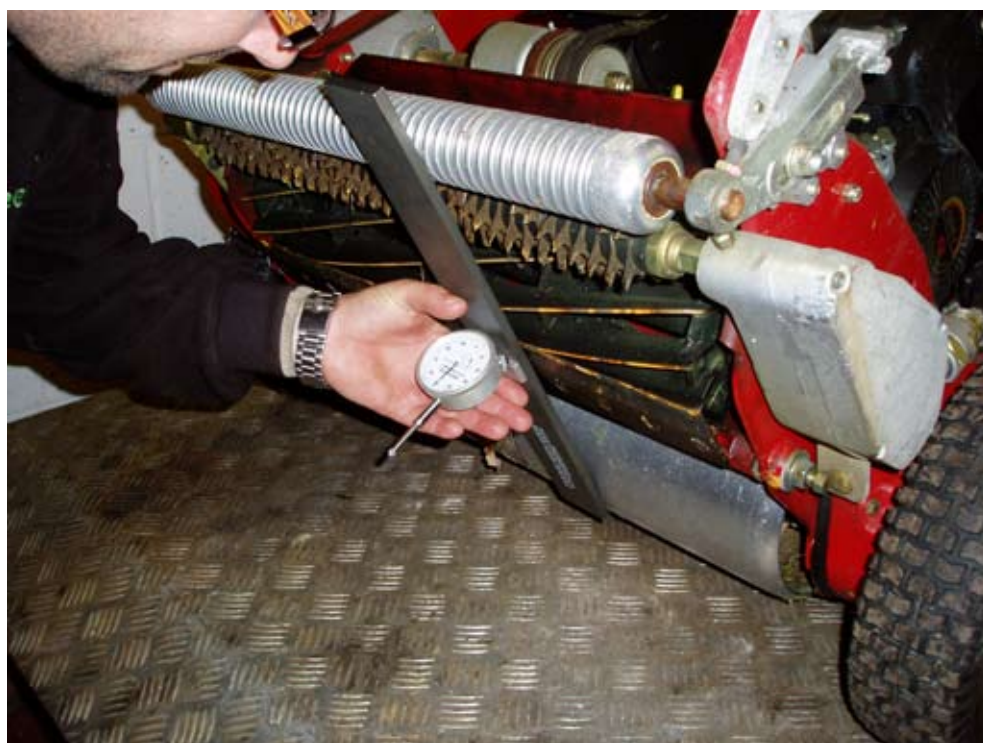
Not for me. I am a strong believer in that greenkeepers should work with what they've got. We rarely overseed our greens here - the only controls we use are fertiliser, PGR's, topdressing and aeration and the results are of the highest quality. In the last 3 to 4 year we have seen a rise in bent grass percentages in the Brabazon greens through good greenkeeping practices without overseeding. Ideal for me is to achieve a 60/40 Poa/Bent composition on the sward. Yes Poa is prone to disease and slow to start in spring but with the correct maintenance it can be a perfect putting surface throughout the year.

#### **Stuart Yarwood, Lymm GC:**

I would agree you can retain a bent or fescue dominated sward in the long term as long as you are creating the right environment for those grasses to flourish, otherwise you will speedily prove that it can be undone much quicker than it was created.

At Lymm we have changed our heathland holes from pure meadow grass to fine fescue, without hollow coring/ disturbing like crazy, just sneaked in with plenty of slitting, low feeds, and the crucial, most crucial height of cut! This factor is key to retaining bent fescue sward without overseeding! Keep it high as you dare and allow the grasses to thrive.

As far as overseeding goes, I believe if you provide the environment, the bents fescues will thrive through natural competition. The poa will not hang about if it doesn't like it, and the poa seeds produced



will not survive if you are not creating the environment for them. Overseeding can accelerate the results from natural competition in those gaps created by the weaker species.

We can accept it works the other way round, going down the ladder from Bent to Poa, nature's biggest overseeder, but not from Poa, up to bent. We can create the environment for bent/fescue seed to flourish, just as easily as we can create the environment that favours the poa seed. It is entirely our choice.

#### **Euan Grant, Turnberry:**

If a chemical were available for complete suppression of poa seedhead production then maybe, otherwise no. It is necessary to keep the fescue / bent seed populations higher and more competitive than that of the poa.

#### **Paul Seago: Renaissance Club**

Wow, where do we stop with this one. Simple answer yes, but only if you have the right conditions to begin with or are setting out long term objectives to encourage both fescue and bent, coupled with a sensible management regime aimed at their retention.

I agree that if you have a heavily played course with underlying clay and poorly drained, then trying to retain grass of any description is your number one goal.

If this is indeed the scenario then it would be pointless in overseeding with anything until the other problems had been identified and corrected.

#### **Ken Moodie, Creative Golf Design:**

This is a very good question. There is no point in pretending to be following sustainable management practices by changing the grass sward from Poa annua to fescue/bent if it cannot be sustained without regular intervention such as overseeding. When you take into account all the energy, fertiliser, pesticide and other inputs required to develop the seed you may find that they exceed the benefits to be gained on the golf course and by inference for the environment.

#### **Richard Windows, STRI:**

If maintenance programmes are directed towards fescue or bent and environmental conditions are appropriate then these species can dominate the sward without intervention. However, we believe overseeding plays an important part in maintaining bent/fescue dominant swards.

Overseeding is important to retain density, and minimise gaps from wear or disease allowing poa ingress. The extent and frequency of overseeding is dependent on levels of play, climate etc.

The process of overseeding is also important to ensure new and improved cultivars are introduced into the sward to give superior playing performance and take advantage of the constant improvements in cultivars, ie. disease and drought tolerance, shoot density etc.

# VOLUNTEERS WANTED



## FOR BIGGA SUPPORT TEAM

The Open Championship, Old Course, St Andrews, July 15-18, 2010.

**This is your opportunity to work at The Home of Golf and be available to assist the St Andrews Links Management Team with the preparation of the course and be a part of the on-course team which accompanies each match ensuring bunkers are raked in a correct and professional manner.**

It will be your responsibility to make your way to the team's base for the week – Elm-

wood College, Cupar, - but after that transport to and from the golf course, shared accommodation and meals will be provided for the duration of the Championship.

You will be expected to report for duty by 5pm on Wednesday, July 14, and be available until the close of play on Sunday – a meal and bed and breakfast will be supplied for the Sunday evening and Monday morning if required.

This opportunity is open to full BIGGA

members only. Younger members, relatively new to the Association, will also be actively considered.

To apply please complete this application form and send to: Scott MacCallum, BIGGA HOUSE, Aldwark, Alne, York, YO61 1UF. For further information contact Scott on: 01347 833800 or email: [scott@bigga.co.uk](mailto:scott@bigga.co.uk)

Closing Date for applications for The Open Support Team is February 1, 2010, and you will be notified later in the month.

Name			
.....			Yes No
Golf Club			
.....			
Position		I have been a BIGGA member for more than three years....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
.....	Age.....	I serve, or have served in the last three years, on a Section/Region Committee.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
BIGGA Mem Number		I am enrolled on BIGGA's CPD Scheme.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Email Address		I have attended three of the last five Harrogate Weeks.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile Number		I am/have been a member of the PGA Championship Support Team.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
I have applied for/appeared on the team at:	Applied Successful	I am willing to be a mini bus driver (You must have held a full driving license for three years and be over 25 years of age.).....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Turnberry, 2009.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>	I am an overseas Member.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Royal Birkdale 2008.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
Carnoustie 2007.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
Hoylake, 2006.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
St Andrews, 2005.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		

Note: A place on the team is open to all full BIGGA members but priority will be given to the more active members. Subject to the availability of sufficient numbers of experienced team members no regular team member will be selected for more than three teams in succession. A limited number of places will be made available to overseas members. Please ensure that you have spoken to your golf club or Course Manager prior to applying and have arranged the time off.

Should you be chosen you must send a passport picture of yourself to BIGGA HQ as the R&A now have photographic ID for all Open Championship workers.