

was a locally quarried medium-fine French sand, kiln dried to ensure complete hole-filling.

The operation on La Vallée was similar, with three aerators and two SQRLs. Despite being hampered by frozen greens, requiring a late start in exceedingly cold weather, the French greenkeepers were extremely supportive.

“Although we injected 60 tonnes of material, the job was very smooth and efficient,” reported Head Greenkeeper, Guillaume Grall.

It was felt that the local sand used in the first job had been a little fine, so for La Vallée, the backfill was imported from Bespoke Blending and Bagging (BBB) in the UK. It was a 95:5 mix of DA30 Kiln Dried sand and Sportslite, which has the additional benefit of retaining water in the rootzone - important in France where water used for the irrigation of sports grounds is rationed.

“The results have been very satisfactory,” said Jean-Franck.

“At La Boulie there has been a nett improvement in the drainage level and also from being able to introduce sand into these clay greens. This has resulted in a ‘tightening’ of the greens and they are now much firmer with better grass growth. The greens are already firmer and draining faster.”

Golf de Chantilly is another club, which decided to carry out work this summer. The club offers two courses, the elder, is 100 years old. There is a team of 15 greenkeepers and normal turf care includes verti-draining and the John Deere Aero Spike which goes to a depth of 3-4cms

“Although our soil conditions are good, greens are constructed from Loire Sand to a variable depth,” said Director Remy Dorbeau,

“We had a problem with water not moving off the surface because, at 10cm down, there is a layer of chalk and a lot of organic matter. We needed to get down to the gravel drainage layer at 30cm deep which is why we used Drill n Fill.”

The whole of the old course was treated, grass growth has already improved and surface drainage performing well after the first rain of autumn.

Golf de Fourqueux is in the environs of Paris, which offers 27 holes -three sets of nine which are interchangeable and so offer different 18 hole challenges each week.

Superintendent JeanMarie Pardo contacted neighbours Chantilly about the deep aeration and backfill process, liked what he saw and booked four greens, 2000sq m, for treatment.



“We had been struggling with compaction and poor drainage because we have old clay push-up greens.”

JeanMarie also decided to import the sand/Sportslite backfill from the UK.

“It was of a higher quality and more suitable grade than I could get locally,” he said

“Two weeks after the treatment, we had heavy rain and could see that the treated greens were firmer and draining more quickly,” said JeanMarie.

Another club, close to Paris, Golf St Cloud, can lay claim to a bloody battle having taken place on the site of the now 15th green and a view of the Eiffel Tower from the 14th.

Course construction at St Cloud is again push-up greens out of clay, topped with fine native soils. As with the other courses, Director Denis Couture was experiencing slow drainage off the greens due mainly to build-up of top dressing on top of the clay base as our photo shows. He had the entire older course, Vert, Drill n Filled this summer and has booked in the Jaune course for 2012.

“I have seen good results from this process at other clubs and feel sure it will be the answer for us. Paris has experienced some very hot summers recently and the greens have had a lot of use, so drilling down to around 30cm, completely replacing the rootzone and leaving a network of ducts will aid water percolation and improve grass growth,” he said.



MAIN ABOVE: Drill n Fill at Fourqueux

MAIN LEFT ABOVE: Chantilly

Asst Hd Greenkeeper

Christophe shows drill depth

ABOVE: CHANTILLY: Director

Remy Dorbeau (l) describes

his green

LEFT PAGE: Soil sample from St

Cloud showing build-up of top

dressing over clay

RIGHT: St Cloud's Denis Couture

on a finished green.



# Dollar spot and integrated pest management



STRI

Julie Wheater looks at one of the most common turf diseases

**Dollar spot (caused by *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* F.T. Bennett<sup>1</sup>) is one of the most common diseases of turfgrass in the USA, and for the unlucky turfgrass manager in the UK it can be devastating to golf greens, tees and fairways.**

The disease symptoms appear initially as hourglass-shaped lesions on the leaves, followed by bleached circular patches in turf the shape and size of a dollar – hence the common name. These patches may coalesce leaving large areas affected. Apart from the detrimental visual effect that occurs, this disease also adversely affects ball roll as sunken patches of turf occur. These symptoms may be mistaken for old pitch marks. Although initial records of the disease appeared to be restricted to red fescues in the UK, dollar spot has since been observed on annual meadow-grass, bentgrass and fescues.

Although not yet very common on UK turf, dollar spot tends to recur at the same UK sites (primarily golf courses and bowling greens) from year to year. Some isolates of dollar spot in the USA have exhibited resistance to fungicides including iprodione and propiconazole<sup>2</sup>, although to date this has not been recorded in the UK. While there are a number of fungicides available for the control of active dollar spot, as the saying goes prevention is better than cure.

The EC Sustainable Use Directive 2009/128/EC emphasises the implementation of integrated pest management programmes to reduce sole reliance on chemical inputs and include other control methods such as cultural control and biological control. Understanding more about the disease can help in developing suitable integrated pest management programmes to

minimise infection, reduce spread of the disease and aid recovery of the turf.

## How the problem arises

Dollar spot is a polycyclic disease which means that there is more than one infection cycle through the season (see Figure 1). In turfgrass, a secondary infection occurs on foliage after initial infection from the soil. The dollar spot fungus survives as resting bodies of masses of mycelia known as stroma. This inoculum may be present within the thatch layer as well as the root-zone. Infection of turfgrass occurs as the active dollar spot mycelium enters the leaves through wounds (e.g. created by mowing), through the stomata (gas exchange pores) or by direct penetration where the fungus actively breaks through the outer cell layer of the leaf.

Within the plant cells the fungus releases chemicals which break down the cells with resultant necrosis. Infection can also occur from dormant mycelia spread by wind, water, clippings and traffic. In addition, studies by STRI of dollar spot populations in the UK have described release of ascospores as a further source of inoculum<sup>3</sup>. The dollar spot pathogen can also adversely affect the roots of bentgrass due to toxins released by the fungus, which results in discoloration and stunting of the roots<sup>4</sup>. This will inevitably reduce the optimal uptake of water and nutrients.

## Influencing factors

Dollar spot symptoms are usually observed when temperatures increase in summer. Initial symptoms may be observed from late June and the disease can be active into late September or Octo-

ber depending on temperatures. At temperatures above 15°C the pathogen grows from its dormant state. Warm, humid conditions are optimal for dollar spot infection as free water aids the spread of mycelium among leaves. Cobweb-like mycelia of the dollar spot pathogen may be observed in these conditions.

Reducing the period of leaf wetness therefore is one method of cultural control. Irrigating deeply and less frequently and timing irrigation to occur first thing in the morning followed by switching to remove excess moisture in the canopy is recommended. Improving light penetration and air movement in the sward by reducing shade will also reduce leaf wetness by allowing quicker evaporation.

Selecting turfgrass cultivars which exhibit greater resistance to dollar spot in areas of recurring problems is another method of cultural control. Disease resistance ratings are reported in the Turfgrass Seed booklet where possible, and some seed producers also report on relative disease resistance.

Dollar spot is observed more frequently where nitrogen fertility is low. Therefore, striking the correct balance in fertility levels is important for turf managers. Supplying enough nutrients to allow recovery of the turf once the infection is under control is also essential to regaining a healthy sward. In STRI trials, regular applications of fertiliser – in particular slow release fertiliser – significantly reduced dollar spot infection compared to unfertilised plots.

## Biological control

Studies have also shown that the use of some biological additives can greatly help in reducing the symptoms of dollar spot,

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either applied alone or in conjunction with an appropriate chemical fungicide. The first biological control of turfgrass diseases was registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA in 1996. This was a granular formulation of *Trichoderma harzianum* strain 1295-22 (Bio-Trek 22-G). The active product *T. harzianum* is actually a fungus itself, but one that is able to parasitize some other plant parasitic fungi including *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* (the causal agent of dollar spot). This approach, which was developed by researchers at Cornell University over many years, involved selecting a strain which exhibited the best parasitic and inhibitory features, and which also showed the best ability to survive in the natural target environment. In the registered granular product, *Trichoderma harzianum* strain 1295-22 (aka T-22) was shown to be able to grow and function within the root system or rhizosphere<sup>6</sup>.

*Trichoderma* are asexual fungi of the order Hypocreales (Phylum Ascomycota). Some *Trichoderma* species inhibit plant pathogenic fungi and are used for biological control in horticulture. These *Trichoderma* species occur naturally in most soils and are able to colonise plant roots. The active fungus is able to survive and grow in the rootzone where it can come into contact with the dollar spot fungus and inhibit its growth. Studies have shown that *Trichoderma* species have a range of mechanisms to inhibit pathogens, and parasitic coiling of *T. harzianum* has been observed on turfgrass pathogens including dollar spot.

In addition, other mechanisms such as the release of antibiotics and enzymes which inhibit and degrade pathogenic fungi; competition for resources with the pathogenic fungi; the induction of the plants own resistance mechanisms to protect from damage by plant pathogenic fungi, have all been reported in studies on *Trichoderma* fungi as biological control agents. By reducing the amount of pathogenic fungi in the soil the risk of infection is reduced.

Initial trials undertaken in the USA showed that the granular formulation reduced initial disease symptoms occurring from the primary inoculums, but was not effective in controlling subsequent foliar phases of disease infection among the turf canopy. In order to maintain an effective population of the *Trichoderma* fungi in the canopy,

a liquid formulation was developed which survived on the leaves (phyloplane) to provide better control as the disease spreads across the leaves. Combining granular applications to the rootzone with liquid applications onto the turf canopy was shown to improve dollar spot control.

Granular applications must be made preventatively, hence a management plan of applying early in spring once soil temperatures are high enough is recommended. This allows the active fungus to establish in the rootzone and begin reducing the pathogen. Foliar applications can also be applied preventatively in order to ensure that an effective population of *Trichoderma* is present as soon as the dollar spot fungi begins infecting the leaf canopy – prior to disease symptoms being observed.

One of the key requirements for efficacy as a biological control is that control is proven against different isolates of disease. As part of my recent studies I undertook a laboratory experiment comparing different isolates of dollar spot obtained from a range of locations in the UK. When grown on agar plates in the same conditions, different isolates exhibited significantly different growth rates.

Being aware of the reported effect of the *Trichoderma* product on dollar spot in the USA, I tested the effect of growth of the dollar spot isolates when plated in conjunction with spores from the *T. harzianum* strain T-22. For all of the isolates tested, growth of *S. homoeocarpa* was inhibited by the presence of the *Trichoderma*. When examined under a microscope I was able to observe parasitic coiling of the *Trichoderma* fungi around the mycelia of the dollar spot fungus.

There are a number of other biological control products in the USA which have demonstrated varying degrees of control of dollar spot. EcoGuard® (Novozymes) was registered in the USA as a bio-fungicide listed as effective for control of dollar spot in 2003. The active biological ingredient is a specific strain (SB3086) of the bacteria *Bacillus licheniformis*. *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST 713, e.g. Rhapsody®, also has EPA registration as a bio-fungicide for dollar spot on turf.

It is important to be aware that none of the biological products described are at present approved as bio-fungicides in the UK. However, further research into alternative methods of disease management is being encouraged and pursued at present.

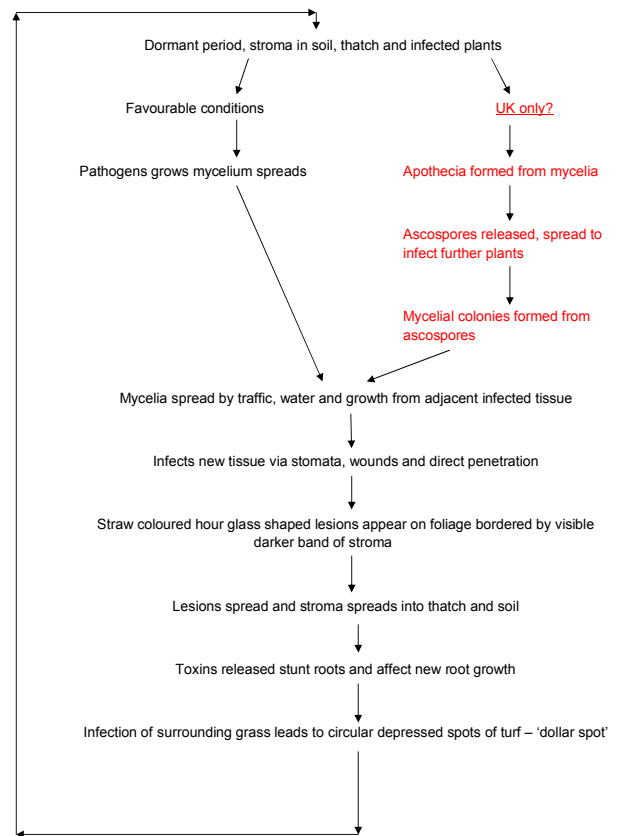


Figure 8: Lifecycle of *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* – 'dollar spot'



James de Havilland takes a closer look at the intricacies of current machinery

# The anatomy of...

## Second hand machinery



Items such as a mini excavator can make an excellent used buy. Rather than hire in kit like this for a big, long-term project, buying a sound used unit can make better financial sense. Look after it and it will find a ready buyer when it is no longer required.

Is a used buy a financially sound buy? Trawl through the Internet, and it is clear there are some used turf equipment bargains to be had. But James de Havilland asks whether a low up-front cost make a used buy a good buy?



**These days, new equipment can be sourced through a raft of schemes that can help spread costs, typically over a pre-set number of years. Even the wealthiest of clubs will exploit some type of 'package' that can 'soften' the blow of funding a new mowing fleet or sustain a rolling equipment replacement programme.**

A lease, rental or well-planned finance package can ensure front-line equipment is kept up to date and of course removes the worry of decreased dependability of worn and ageing kit. Add the ability to keep up with the latest developments – and, of equal importance, giving those who use the equipment all the benefits of improved operating comfort – and it is clear that going for new has a whole raft of attractions. So why buy used?

Regardless of how equipment is sourced or funded, there is the simple truth that you do not get anything for nothing and every deal, lease or finance package will impact the bottom line. So injecting a canny used buy may help reduce some equipment costs without compromising the overall quality of kit used by the course. The trick is to know what to source used and how to best fund such a purchase.

#### **Ex-demo – check the true cost to change**

An ex-demonstrator mower, sourced via a reputable supplier, may have done very little work and, in effect, be as good as new. In some cases, the model in question may be fitted with costly options, some of which are nice to have but would be not added where a new purchase was being made. So the chance of an ex-demo buy can make a really sensible choice.

But that is not to say all ex-demo kit is equal. Some items, such as an aerator, may be run for several seasons and have been left with numerous potential customers for an extended period. It is not unusual for such kit to have covered a lot of ground and be presented more as a used as opposed to an ex-demo buy. So there may be a limited warranty and any wear and tear will all be part of the deal.

Some kit will also be sold off as ex-demo simply because it is 'new old stock'. In some cases you will only know it is the old model by looking at the decals and model number. In others, the model may have been completely replaced. In either instance, the key is working out if the item you are looking at is what you want and not just to buy it due to an attractive saving. Factor in available warranty too.

The most important point is the true cost to change. Where you may get a good part exchange allowance against a completely new machine, the offer against a lower price 'ex-demo' unit may be less attractive. Do a few sums, and it may show going for new to be a better long-term bet.

#### **Used equipment**

A true used buy is just that; an item of equipment that has been used and is now being sold on. If the item in question is sold through a dealer, the equipment will typically have been through the workshop and any obvious faults put right. Extra work may also be carried out. A greens mower, for example, may have a re-grind and some flexible hydraulic hoses replaced if they are showing signs of age. Some manufacturers also have a 'replace by' date stamped on vital hoses. This is to ensure age-hardened

and fatigued hose is renewed long before its integrity is compromised.

A bit of a cosmetic makeover may also be carried out, glossy paint helping to add buyer appeal. But in all cases look beyond the superficial smartening up and instead concentrate on the machine's finer details. Weld repairs, scuff markers caused by impact damage and paint spray over grease points that should routinely see attention are all little warnings that suggest the machine in question may not be all it appears.

Also consider equipment that a club may offer for sale 'privately'. This can be a great way to source equipment. In fact, if your course is on friendly terms with a 'wealthy' club neighbour you could do worse than striking up a relationship that sees about to be traded in kit offered to you first.

It also pays to keep up with local dealers, the nod that a certain item is coming in as a part-exchange often helping you to secure a good deal before the dealer either sells it on or puts it up for auction.

Buying used can allow clubs with restricted funds access to high output equipment. Six years on from when this picture was taken, a mower like this can now make a sound pre-owned purchase. It is worth having a dealer look over the machine before putting it to work and replace age fatigue hydraulic hoses.

Don't be afraid to use your local knowledge to source redundant kit from a neighbouring club. It is surprising how much sound equipment, saved as a back-up, ends up not being used. Also see if any spares are left on the shelf for a specific machine. Bottom blades, bearings, hoses and filters are often different on newer models.





### Refurbished equipment

A quality, refurbished mower may well look every bit as good as new. If the same machine is also backed by a warranty, the higher price you will have to pay over a similar used model could be well worth the extra. That said there are genuine refurbishments and those that merely look the part.

A thoroughly refurbished fairway mower, for example, will really be put through a complete rebuild. As an example, all cutting unit bearings will be renewed, regardless of the condition of the originals. Key hydraulic hoses will also be replaced.

Look also for OEM parts, third party fuel, oil and hydraulic filters suggesting other replaced items made also be spurious. This is not to suggest non-OEM parts are always inferior but more that with OEM replacements you know what you are getting.

### Know the true value of your trade-in

It is all too easy to get tripped up by the cost of new equipment. When replacing a mower, tractor, top dresser or aerator, for example,

the new kit can seem desperately costly. But it is the cost to change that really matters. Just as new kit prices have climbed, the value of well cared for used equipment has also risen.

It therefore follows that you can only really get the best deal by ensuring you know the value of the kit you may wish to part exchange.

It also pays to look after equipment as you can really get more for it if it makes an easy used sale for the dealer.

And remember, if you do not like the part-ex deal you can consider selling your existing kit as opposed to exchanging it.

If you look on-line you can get a good idea of what used equipment fetches.

It also pays to keep service records of all equipment. Just as you would like to know a mower has had its engine oil changed to schedule, being able to show the kit you are selling has been cared for counts for something too.

Those clubs that currently have a rolling equipment replacement programme can also help themselves by looking after any kit on long-term hire or lease. Service records and a clean bit of kit will always be regarded more highly than that

which has obviously been worked hard and not cared for.

### Does a used buy make a sound buy?

For many clubs, the whole reason for keeping key machinery up to date is to ensure the quality of the course is not compromised and that key mowing tasks are not interrupted by equipment downtime.

Modern golf course mowers are for the most part beautifully made and designed for intensive use.

Many courses will swap out kit that still has hundreds of hours of useful life remaining.

And it is sourcing such kit as a used buy that can really help reduce equipment overheads.

If you are on a tight equipment budget – and that will apply to many clubs – then it really is well worth seeking out certain items of used equipment even if you still buy new for certain key items.

But remember the basic rule. It is the whole life operating and ownership cost of any item that matters.

Always do a few sums and work out if a used buy that saves money up front will actually be cheaper than new over a given period.

Certain mowers, such as a wide area rotary, can make a sound used buying choice, particularly where such a machine provides high season back-up. Fresh blades, a thorough service and a good clean can bring a tired mower back into serviceable shape.

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# Back in time

## to this month in... 1982

Do you have any old artifacts from days gone-by?

Perhaps your grandad was a greenkeeper and has something stored away in the loft? Maybe a greenkeeper's Association tie, or a journal? If so we would love to hear from you. We are particularly interested in the early part of the last century, but anything you have would be worth considering for future editions of this article.

Please contact us on 01347 833800 or email Elliott Small, BIGGA Past Chairman, [elliott.edna@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:elliott.edna@hotmail.co.uk)

Back in time looks back at cuttings of greenkeeping news from days gone-by. 2012 will be a landmark year, as it will be the centenary of Greenkeeping Associations, as well as 25 years since BIGGA was formed. Each month we will look back at the current month, but in a different year, from over the last hundred. This month we travel back to October 1982

# GOLF Greenkeeping and Course Maintenance

OCTOBER 1982



HARRY HERRINGTON, Chairman, B.G.G.A. 1982/83

BGGA Chairman, Harry Herrington, of Lindrick Golf Club, was featured on the front cover, while the Association's newly appointed President, Peter Alliss, wrote an article expressing his appreciation of the work of the country's greenkeepers.

Peter, who was elected for a three year period, also wrote of some of his personal dislikes on golf courses – daisies on the fairways and the need for good housekeeping around the course. He also called for some fresh thinking by both golf clubs and the Association to move the game forward.

The Letters page included contributions from Sid Arrowsmith, urging people to contribute articles to the magazine; Honorary BGGA Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Heeles, welcoming the magazine's new Editor, John Lelean, and Bill Pile describing a problem with a hydraulic pipe on a greens machine.

# GOLF Greenkeeping and Course Maintenance

The Official Magazine of the British Golf Greenkeepers' Association

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## THE WAY AHEAD.....

### Peter Alliss talks to the Greenkeepers

May I first thank the members of the Association for electing me as their President for a second term of office. It is a position I regard as extremely important in the international world of golf and an office I am proud to hold. And I would like to thank all those sections within the BGGA who sent me congratulations to their various functions throughout the year, but as I said when I took on the job originally, my life is not so crowded that it act as a "Working President" is something I am not able to do. My main role, as I see it is to try to stimulate interest and enthusiasm of members and writing. No-one more than I realises that most working conditions for greenkeepers are far from satisfactory. Although appalling might be too strong a word for some of the conditions, primitive certainly is not. The majority of clubs cannot afford to lay out hundreds, may thousands of pounds for their greenkeeping staff, but it has always been my experience that most golf clubs do not budget enough for the actual maintenance of the golf course. This I believe, is very narrow thinking. The majority of income accruing to a golf club is because of the golf

attract future visitors and those members. Once you have the reputation for keeping the course neat and tidy people will say "I like to play at such and such a course, it's no great feat, it's a bit tidy or it's a bit flat, but it is always in such good condition".

In my dealings with golf clubs throughout the world I have found that in many cases the actual standards of greenkeeping leave a lot to be desired. I have visited many golf courses this year, some of them the most famous in the world, and I have seen dandelions and daisies on the greens which, to me, is just sacrilegious. They should not be there. I don't care what anybody says, they should not be there!

I do not particularly think there is any great joy in seeing daisies all over the fairways, some of the prettiest links courses we have are just a carpet of daisies at certain times of the year and nobody really seems to be doing anything about it. I love to see wild flowers growing in the rough and they were very prevalent at Royal Troon this year during the Open Championship, which added to the attraction of the course. I appreciate

and link mowing cost money but at the end of the day it is money well spent. If the seasons can begin with every short hole looking fresh, the tee markers painted and mowed away every day and the old dunes picked up and thrown away, we will be going some way to making the golf course a place to be proud of. I am not a believer in replacing photos on short holes, because one could be playing a month, not notice that your ball is on a loose divot and it could cause you to drop a stroke.

Golf Clubs and the committees that run them need to take a serious look at the state of their courses, the working conditions and remuneration of their employees and methods of improving both to the golf into action now, particularly with regard to pensions, insurance and improved working conditions.

Greenkeepers joining a club at the start of their career may not wish to remain there all their working life, many opportunities for advancement are open to them and a wealth of information and experience is available. However,



# NEWS ROUND-UP

Dear Sir,

Over the past year all Greenkeepers were requested by the N.E.C. to support the Journal by sending in letters, questions and greenkeeping experiences, so that the Journal would become more interesting and beneficial to all concerned.

This request was poorly supported and not only contributed to poor Journal content, but possibly provoked the previous Editor to quit it a day.

Since this happened we have been without a Journal for two months, and how lucky we are to have in consultation so quickly.

So for heaven's sake support the Journal and assist the Editor by feeding him with news, and information, respecting our

Dear Sir,

I would like to wish our new Editor/Publisher every success in his effort to produce a magazine for our association. I know it has not been easy as the magazine was left completely without revenue and he had to start from scratch in obtaining advertising matter.

I would like to apologise to anyone who expected to find their advert placed with the previous management as this was a matter entirely beyond our control.

Members made it clear at the A.G.M. that they wished to continue with a GUGA magazine and I hope that every effort will be made to keep the Editor supplied with news and views.

I was disturbed to learn after the Executive Committee had agreed to support the magazine that certain members appear to be doing their best to

Dear Sir,

An incident occurred on Saturday 28th August which has prompted me to put pen to paper.

My son and I were on the verge of leaving early that morning for a long anticipated fishing trip, when the telephone rang. It was my first assistant to inform me the greens machine had burst a pipe and emptied its hydraulic tank onto our 74th green.

I went straight to the course and we did all we could to minimise the damage, cut a temporary pipe to avoid any leaking, and in the end spreading it, sprayed the area with detergent and water and then washed it. The last three greens were cut with the cortex and then we resealed the detergent and water on the damaged green.

We may have saved it if it may require quite a large re-laying job, causing inconvenience to the PLAYERS of the hole.

During the evening while going over the incident in my mind, I thought it was just one of those things. But was it?

The machine in question had been meticulously looked after and although three years old and regularly used in first class condition, so where does the blame lie for our last day's fishing and extra work to come on the green, an improving weather if it isn't with the manufacturer. Without stripping any extra work to come on the green, an improving weather if it isn't with the manufacturer. Without stripping any extra work to come on the green, an improving weather if it isn't with the manufacturer.

I believe I am right in saying all makes of green tractors use hydraulic systems in one form or another. Could not the manufacturers of these expensive machines find another type of fluid to put in the hydraulic system? A vegetable oil perhaps or even a detergent so long as it is not damaging to the turf when leaks or bursts occur. Perhaps the pipes, joints and connections need a revamp to make them more reliable.

If you have had this sort of trouble or know of any other incidents please write. They do not have to be masterpieces of the written word but just the details, not only of green machines, but lawnmower, law mowers, or any hydraulic machine that has given you a headache. We can then judge whether the number of accidents is anything compared with the number of machines in use, although the personal opinion is one disaster is just one too many compared to the high cost of these machines.

BILL FOLEY

Head Greenkeeper, Chelton Golf Club.

OCTOBER 1982  
447

# Greenkeeping

Journal of Greenkeepers' Association

Britain's leading magazine on golf course management.

# CONTENTS

# LETTERS

..... To The Editor

## MAY & BAKER NEW DISPENSER

Following on from the enormous successful Easy Measure Dispenser packaging, May & Baker's new "Tip-n-Pour" and its revolutionary Turfmaster "Dispenser", M & B's Environment Product Department announced the launch of "Tip 'n' Pour".

Designed by May & Baker and designed in association with British Liners this exclusive container brings to you a new advance in safe, accurate and trouble free measuring of chemicals.

A new "Tip 'n' Pour" chemical dispenser will be available shortly for a large range of the May & Baker range of chemicals.



The revolutionary "Tip 'n' Pour" dispenser.



The new Triplex Seta II machine launched by Morrison, the New Zealand company, by the UK concessionaire, Fletcher Challenge Ltd.

## 1982 SUPATURF COLOUR PHOTO PRIZEWINNERS

Reg Vickers and his colleagues at Warrington Golf Club, Appleton, Cheshire were delighted to hear that he had won the first prize of hand made decorations and glasses in the 1982 Supaturf Colour Photo Competition.

Reg, who has been Head Greenkeeper with the club for five years, entered a view of No. 9 putting green, through the fall of an oak tree.

Second place is awarded to J. Booth, Assistant Groundsman of Sheffield Wednesday Football Club, and third place goes to D. Clark, of Moorview Golf Club.

The runners-up included:

- G. E. Lloyd, Head Greenkeeper of Hildesheim Golf Club.
- J. Dykes, Assistant Greenkeeper of Hildesheim Golf Club, Huddersfield.
- K. F. Kettle, Assistant Greenkeeper of Bilsington Golf Club, Coventry.
- P. Palmer, Head Greenkeeper of Holton Golf Club, Co. Durham.
- D. S. Gould, Golf Course Manager of Langley Park Golf Club.
- S. Conant, Head Greenkeeper of Houghton-le Spring Golf Club, Durham.

## FREE GOLF TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Sheffield, a city well-known for its policies of providing a full free municipal service, is now offering free golf to the unemployed. But some municipal courses are said to have become a battleground according to a newspaper report. Will they be indiscriminately all over the course have made the upkeep of the golf courses a very hazardous occupation.

These tractor cab windows have been smashed with the drivers of the wheel and greenkeepers constantly run the risk of being hit by balls hooped and aimed from the clubhouse.

Some attempt to put the newcomers straight about the rules and etiquette of the game has been made by the employer golfers such as an introduction to the "club" and "cove", whereas a shot is heading off line, but a curious member of the Hunsley Golf Club has said that in his view it was not safe to let on to the course when some of the free golfers are about.

Sheffield's Recreation Committee are concerned that course maintenance cannot be carried out without serious risk to the greenkeeper if they are allowed to play between 10.00 am and 4.00 pm to allow time for greens to be cut and regular golfers are able to work to have their round in place.

## A CO-OPERATIVE

With the British Prime Minister calling for a greater environmental awareness by the UK, Walsley Webb and Honda are announcing a Honda style Water brand of cylinder roller.

Unofficially this announcement coincided with the U.C.C.'s report with the result that there is a major event.

Walsley Webb will make mower models at their factory following joint design of the Honda engine. The two respect substantial additional UK and sea looking opportunities to expand in overseas.

Walsley cylinder rollers will be marketed by Walsley's traditional colours of gold and white Honda's house colour silver will provide a distinct identity for the "H21", "H22" models available through Honda's Power Products Dealers from December 1982.

The new Honda Webb roller mowers were introduced at the Groundsmanship Exhibition. The 18" and 18" wide powered by a Honda G100 engine. The 21" wide model is a Honda G125 for 4 stroke. Prices are still to be announced.



One of the new Honda Webb cylinder mowers.

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## ALL IN A DAY'S WORK...



## Section Notes

Please email your notes to  
[scott@bigga.co.uk](mailto:scott@bigga.co.uk)  
by the 5th  
of the month

All the latest news from your Section

# Around The Green



## Scotland



### East

I missed last month's news but here is the next issue.

Well, as I write August is over and we may wonder if we have had a summer of any kind. The links at North Berwick have never been so green for so long, the white dormant colour that is authentic links, has never even looked like materialising - so no dry patch on the greens.

Anyway, here is the winners of the Willie Wood's Tournament which was held on August 8, at Mortonhall Golf Club. A great day was had by all and the weather was very kind to those who played. The following day was torrential rain, which hit the Lothians pretty hard.

Winners were the favourites, my good friend, and Celtic fan, Shaun Cunningham and Colin McArthur, Mortonhall Golf Club, with a 58 better ball. Yes 58, you read correctly! The runners-up were Pat Allan, Symbio, and Derek Scott, Scoonie. Longest Drive was Andrew Tillie, Mortonhall, and the Nearest the Pin was Dougie Archibald, Thomas Sherriffs. A total of 34 played on the day and we were joined by our Scottish National Chairman, Stuart Taylor, who also enjoyed the day.

A big thank you to David Fraser, Course Manager, and his staff for the quality of the course, and thanks also to the Captain and Council of Mortonhall for courtesy of the course. My guess is that the last time we attended Mortonhall GC could have been 1980 or 81. However we will be back next year as confirmation has been received. Thanks guys.

Stewart Crawford



### West

Sorry for not submitting something last month but it was due to a typing error that I sent the 2010 article to head office instead of the 2011 version. There really wasn't a great deal to report other than the Spring outing held at Cowglen Golf Club on May 19, which, surprisingly, experienced a lovely sunny day, unlike many of the other days in that month.

The course was in excellent condition for the time of year after all the difficulties and for that I would thank Michael Slack and his team for their efforts and the Council for allowing the Section to play the course.

The results were as follows Scratch Prize. A. Reid, Williamwood, 74, 1st Class. 1. D. Mackintosh, Cathkin Braes, 32 pts; 2. J. Brown, Bearsden, 31 pts; 3. G. Bruen, Williamwood, 30 pts. 2nd Class. 1. M. Slack, Cowglen, 34 pts; 2. B. Sommerville, Helensburgh, 27 pts B.I.H; 3. D. McBride, Vale of Leven, 27 pts; 3rd Class. 1. D. Reid, Lenzie, 32 points; 2. C. Boyd, Helensburgh, 15 pts; 3. S. Reid, East Kilbride, 14 pts, Apprentice Prize. A. Orr 27 pts, Trade Prize, as usual, D. Duthie, Aitkens.

The only disappointing issue from the day was a lack of numbers, with 22 in attendance, unlike our normal amount of 35-40. So where were all you guys and what are you up to? Is the cost too much, or are we having to take days off to attend? I would appreciate if members could contact me or any Section committee member to discover reasons for the absence.

A wee match has been arranged for the North of the river verses the South, which I will report on at a later stage.

The intention was to contact a few people who haven't been attending things over the last years with the idea of socialising and get together for a chat about different aspects. If you wish to be involved then give me a call on 07790823914 or contact Gerry Bruen on the blog and we can include you.

The Scottish National Tournament was held at The Duke's course on June 15, which had an excellent turn out of 70 to play a reformed course which proved to be a great test of golf. Congratulations to Derek Robson and his staff and thanks also to the in-house staff, along with the administrative staff for all their assistance in helping to make a successful day. As usual Peter Boyd organised everything in a first class manner with the assistance of Andy O'Hara, the Vice Chairman, I am much obliged to both of them for all their work.

I played at the East Section Willie Wood tournament over Mortonhall Golf Club in August and was very pleased with my first experience of the course, the layout created a variety of interest and tested the golfing ability by altering the club selection throughout. The course condition couldn't be faulted absolutely first class, congratulations to David Fraser and his staff for the course presentation. May I extend a well done to two of his staff members for retaining the trophy meaning I will be back next year, this time I might even have a partner.

The Everris Seminar held at Hampden in August turned out to be very informative with information about new pests in turf, growth regulator rates of application, new fungicide treatments, and over-seeding practices. I don't know the full figures of attendees but there looked to be somewhere around 50 turn up to enjoy the talks and then a guided tour of the stadium. Well done to all involved

for a very enjoyable day.

The Norrie Whytock Trophy, held at Auchterarder, was represented by myself, Cecil George (retired), David Reid, Lenzie, and Stuart Cameron, Loch Lomond. On the day we finished in third place out of five teams on 88 points which apparently in the past has won this event but nowadays 104 is the winning total.

Well done to the North Section for a fantastic score and hard lines Central Section (103). Thanks to Archie Dunn and his staff for producing a beautiful golf course in excellent condition considering all the recent rain. I like the improvements to the course Archie and was interested to see the sleeper-faced bunker which I landed in. And no, I didn't get up and down. The whole course has improved over the years and well done to you and your staff.

Finally, if anyone has anything to say give me a call on 0141-942-5554 or 07790823914 or e-mail me on [stuart.taylor@glasgowgolfclub.com](mailto:stuart.taylor@glasgowgolfclub.com) I hope everyone has a good remainder to the season and eagerly await your calls.

Stuart Taylor



### Central

The Section AGM will be held at the Training room at Elmwood College, on October 26, at 2pm and will be preceded by a presentation from Cale Bigelow at 1pm.

Cale is a professor at Purdue University in the USA and is currently over studying at St Andrews University for one semester. He will give a talk on soil science and biology.

Congratulations to Jon Wood, the Deputy on the Old Course,