

1995 RUTGERS Turfgrass Proceedings



THE NEW JERSEY TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION

In Cooperation With

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The Rutgers Turfgrass Proceedings is published yearly by the Rutgers Center for Turfgrass Science, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cook College, Rutgers University in cooperation with the New Jersey Turfgrass Association. The purpose of this document is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the exchange of ideas and knowledge. The proceedings provide turfgrass managers, research scientists, extension specialists, and industry personnel with opportunities to communicate with co-workers. It also allows these professionals to reach a more general audience, which includes the public. Articles appearing in these proceedings are divided into two sections.

The first section includes lecture notes of papers presented at the 1995 New Jersey Turfgrass Expo. Publication of the New Jersey Turfgrass Expo Notes provides a readily available source of information covering a wide range of topics. The Expo Notes include technical and popular presentations of importance to the turfgrass industry.

The second section includes technical research papers containing original research findings and reviews covering selected subjects in turfgrass science. The primary objective of these papers is to facilitate the timely dissemination of original turfgrass research for use by the turfgrass industry.

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Dr. Ann B. Gould, Editor
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GROUND RULES FOR CLASSIC GOLF COURSE RESTORATION AND RENOVATION

Ronald Forse¹

- 1) **Routing** the course uses the lay of the land to minimize earth work.
- 2) The Scottish **Links** were the **greatest influence** on the classic designers.
- 3) **Individual holes** were designed to **complement** the other 17 holes for optimum variety in a round of golf. Within each group of Par (i.e., 3's, 4's, and 5's), golf holes reflect different lengths and types of tee and approach shots. For example, some Par 5's are gambling birdie types whereas others are true 3 shot holes.
- 4) **Strategy** is the paramount concept in the design of an individual hole, not photogenicity nor penalty. An alternate, longer, and less risky way to the hole is provided in the design for the bogey golfer.
- 5) **Permanent ground features** dictate design, not trees (unless an old oak, or such, can be used). Safety is a primary use for trees. Many courses are now going to the expense of removing trees. The lesson is to use trees sparingly. Trees improperly used really hurt the design intent.
- 6) **Bunkers** are used to make the game interesting, not necessarily to penalize. Strategy is the driving force behind bunker placement.
- 7) **Bunkers often** designed by Architects were **deep**, to present a true risk and to gain a true reward (i.e., for true and strong strategic impact). Shallow bunkers often don't present enough risk. It's best when a tension is impressed on the player's mind as he strategizes and weighs options with the attendant risks and rewards (i.e., shot value).
- 8) On the other hand, **different bunker depths** are often employed for variety.
- 9) **Mounds** and other topographic features have a **natural appearance** with undulating horizons and forms that constantly change. Unpredictability, rather than a mechanical look, prevails.
- 10) **Greens** are often **squared up**, especially along the front.
- 11) The **contours** of greens separate cupping areas to reward a well played shot.
- 12) **Fairways** are **wide**; often 150 ft. (i.e., Pinehurst).

These basic, over-arching principles must guide any restoration or interpretive renovation work. These give an understanding of the original architect's intent and approach.

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