

Elements of a country club need to represent the membership's desired level of quality. The following pages have golf course elements and associated levels of quality for each element. Responding to this survey helps to clarify the Club's objectives.

1. My club relationship

Director

Member at large

Green Committee Member

Staff

Golf Committee Member

Greens and Collars

The following pages of topics and descriptive paragraphs represent targets of achievement. The ratings depict a level of course from championship condition to barely playable with "A" being required as the best. Please check the paragraph of the description that most closely represents the standard that you feel is required at Lakewood.

2. Turf Density

- Tight, dense turf no thin spots or areas of concentrated wear. No weeds or foreign grasses.
- Moderately dense turf; a few minor thin spots in areas of concentrated traffic. Weeds or foreign grasses are actively removed.
- Marginal turf density, weak turf growth and excessive wear in several areas. Weeds or foreign grasses are consistently found.
- Weak turf growth and several bare areas, some limitation for cup locations. Weeds and foreign grasses are part of the green
- Poor turf growth and expansive bare areas during most times of the year, difficult to find good cupping areas. Weeds and foreign grasses are the majority of the green.

3. Firmness

- Firm conditions throughout the green. A well-struck approach shot will hold within ten feet of the pitch mark. Surfaces will stimp consistently between 9 ½ and 10 ½ feet. Surface is very true and the balls run smooth and on line.
- Firm surface conditions. A well-struck approach shot will hold approximately 15 to 20 feet from pitch mark. Surfaces will stimp less than 9 1/2 feet. Surface is smooth and true; balls will follow line.
- Hard or soft and spongy surface conditions. Ball will run over 20 feet or may plug. Surface is somewhat uneven and the ball may bounce slightly off line.
- Very hard or very soft conditions. Ball will not hold the green or may plug. Green is uneven and ball will not hold the line.
- Ball cannot hold green or green is extremely soft. Ball will not hold line and moves erratically.

4. Resiliency: Resiliency is the ability of a green to tolerate and recuperate from traffic and wear.

- No visible wear on any portion of the green. Excellent usage of on and off walk areas.
- Minor wear areas in high-traffic zones. Good walk path design.
- Moderate wear areas throughout the green.
- Heavy wear in landing zones and other areas of the green.
- Significant bare areas throughout the green.

5. Turf Selection

- Proper turf selection in all areas of the green based on the prevailing climate that provides uniform playing conditions.
- Proper turf selection and uniformity in most areas. Active efforts to interseed or sod areas.
- A fairly uniform mixture of grasses that perform reasonably well. Limited interseeding or sodding is done.
- A variety or mixture of grasses that is not adapted to the prevailing climate and growing conditions. Extraordinary maintenance required to keep the grass alive.
- A patchy, inconsistent turf that often dies each year.

6. Mowing and Grooming Practices

- Greens are mowed daily with lightweight walk mowers at the appropriate cutting height for the turf species. All areas are free of clippings and debris. Cups are moved daily in a logical manner.
- Greens mowed daily with lightweight mowers at the appropriate cutting height for the turf species. Areas free of clippings and debris. Cups are moved daily in a logical manner.
- Greens mowed daily at the upper end of the recommended range of cutting heights. Grass clippings and debris sometimes found on the surface. Cups are moved after two days.
- Greens not mowed daily. Excessive growth between mowing treatments. Grass clippings and debris often observed on the greens. Cups are moved infrequently.
- Greens not mowed daily. Excessive clippings, turf scalping, and debris often observed on the greens. Cups are rarely moved with wear compacting locations.

7. Drainage

- Good surface and subsurface drainage on all areas of the greens.
- Good surface and subsurface drainage in most areas.
- Adequate drainage with problems in isolated areas.
- Drainage problems in many areas of the greens.
- Drainage problems throughout the entire green. The lack of drainage is a main limiting factor in green quality.

8. Irrigation Management

- Turf is irrigated to maintain healthy, firm conditions and generally green color with an absence of wet areas.
- Most areas are healthy and firm, with minor wet and dry spots on portions of the green.
- Turf slightly over watered, with a moderate number of wet and dry areas. Lack of control between sunny and shaded areas.
- Most of the green is over watered.
- All areas are over watered on a consistent basis, or courses with no greens irrigation.

9. Pest Control

- Greens with minimal pest problems in all areas.
- Pest infestations approaching predetermined thresholds in landing zones, with slightly higher populations in other areas.
- Pest populations slightly above predetermined thresholds, which negatively affect greens playing quality.
- Pest problems beyond recommended limits on most of the greens.
- Greens dominated by pest problems, resulting in widespread turf loss and unacceptable playing quality.

Fairways and Secondary Cut

10. Turf Density

- Tight, dense turf no thin spots or areas of concentrated wear. No weeds or foreign grasses.
- Moderately dense turf, allowing most of the ball to rest on top of the turf; a few minor thin spots in areas of concentrated traffic. Weeds and foreign grasses are monitored and removed.
- Marginal turf density. The golf ball is partially nestled into the turf, weak turf growth and excessive wear in several areas. Weeds and foreign grasses are found consistently in small amounts.
- Fairways with weak turf growth and several bare areas, especially in the landing zone. Weeds and foreign grasses are consistent in higher percentage of areas.
- Fairways with poor turf growth and expansive bare areas during most times of the year. Weeds predominate.

11. Firmness

- Firm conditions throughout the fairway. A well-struck tee shot will bounce and roll approximately 20 to 25 yards.
- Firm surface conditions in the landing zone and most other areas. A well-struck tee shot will bounce and roll approximately 15 to 20 yards.
- Slightly soft and spongy surface conditions. Ball travels only 10 to 15 yards after landing.
- Less than 10 yards bounce and roll with soft, wet surface conditions. Mud often clings to the golf ball.
- Splat! Plugged lies are a common occurrence.

12. Resiliency: Resiliency is the ability of the turf to tolerate and recuperate from traffic and wear.

- No visible wear on any portion of the fairway. Excellent cart path design. Cart signage is rotated daily.
- Minor wear areas in high-traffic zones. Good cart path design. Some measures are taken to control traffic; cart signs are rotated every other day.
- Moderate wear areas throughout the fairway. Limited cart path system with few measures taken to control traffic. Cart path signs are moved when significant wear is experienced.
- Heavy wear in landing zones and other areas of the fairway. Cart paths are too narrow or nonexistent, with no measures taken to control traffic. Cart path signs are rarely moved and are in disrepair.
- Significant bare areas throughout the fairway. Cart paths - what cart paths?

13. Turf Selection

- Proper turf selection in all areas of the fairway based on the prevailing climate that provides uniform playing conditions.
- Proper turf selection and uniformity in most areas.
- A fairly uniform mixture of grasses that perform reasonably well.
- A variety or mixture of grasses that is not adapted to the prevailing climate and growing conditions.
- Turf surprise! A patchy, inconsistent turf that often dies each year.

14. Mowing and Grooming Practices

- Fairways mowed five times per week or more with lightweight mowers at ½". Secondary cut height is 1". All areas are free of clippings and debris.
- Fairways mowed three to four times per week with lightweight mowers at ½" with secondary at 1". Most areas free of clippings and debris.
- Fairways mowed two to three times per week cut over ½" may not have secondary cut. Grass clippings and debris sometimes found on the surface.
- Fairways mowed one to two times per week. Excessive growth between mowing treatments; no secondary cut. Grass clippings and debris often observed on the fairways.
- Fairways mowed infrequently. Turf often allowed to grow beyond ¾"; no secondary cut. Excessive clippings, turf scalping, and debris often observed on the fairways.

15. Drainage

- Good surface and subsurface drainage on all areas of the fairways.
- Good surface and subsurface drainage in most areas.
- Adequate drainage with problems in isolated areas.
- Drainage problems in many areas of the fairways.
- Drainage problems throughout the entire fairway. The lack of drainage is a main limiting factor in fairway quality.

16. Irrigation Management

- Turf is irrigated to maintain healthy, firm conditions and generally green color with an absence of wet areas.
- Most areas are healthy and firm, with minor wet and dry spots on portions of the fairway.
- Turf slightly over watered, with a moderate number of wet and dry areas. Lack of control between sunny and shaded areas.
- Most of the fairway is over watered.
- All areas are over watered on a consistent basis, or courses with no fairway irrigation.

17. Pest Control

- Fairways with minimal pest problems in all areas.
- Pest infestations approaching predetermined thresholds in landing zones, with slightly higher populations in other areas.
- Pest populations slightly above predetermined thresholds, which negatively affect fairway playing quality.
- Pest problems beyond recommended limits on most of the fairways.
- Fairways dominated by pest problems, resulting in widespread turf loss and unacceptable playing quality.

Tees and Walk Paths

18. Turf Density

- Tight, dense turf no thin spots or areas of concentrated wear. No weeds or foreign grasses.
- Moderately dense turf; a few minor thin spots in areas of concentrated traffic. Weeds and foreign grasses are removed.
- Marginal turf density. Weak turf growth and excessive wear in several areas. Small amounts of weeds and foreign grasses are consistently found.
- Tees have weak turf growth and several bare areas, especially in the landing zone. Larger areas of weeds and foreign grasses are found.
- Tees have poor turf growth and expansive bare areas during most times of the year. Weeds predominate.

19. Firmness

- Firm conditions throughout the Tee surface and throughout the walking path. Tees are easily placed into turf and maintain solid foundation.
- Firm surface conditions; tees have solid foundation may rarely find too hard or too soft spots
- Slightly soft and spongy surface conditions or may be too hard to insert tee; may have to make several attempts to locate firm spot for teeing.
- Teeing spots are hard to find; tee may easily fall over or it may be difficult to get a tee into the hard ground.
- Surface sandy and rock hard; teeing impossible.

20. Resiliency: Resiliency is the ability of the turf to tolerate and recuperate from traffic and wear.

- No visible wear on any portion of the tee, divots filled regularly. Preventive program in place for aerification and tee marker control.
- Minor wear areas. Aerification is performed at regular intervals. Measures are taken for marker control.
- Moderate wear areas. Aerification performed infrequently. Few measures taken to control marker placement.
- Heavy wear. Minimal aerification is performed.
- Significant bare area.

21. Turf Selection

- Proper turf selection in all areas of the tees based on the prevailing climate that provides uniform playing conditions.
- Proper turf selection and uniformity in most areas.
- A fairly uniform mixture of grasses that perform reasonably well.
- A variety or mixture of grasses that is not adapted to the prevailing climate and growing conditions. Extraordinary maintenance required to keep the grass alive.
- Turf surprise! A patchy, inconsistent turf that often dies each year.

22. Mowing and Grooming Practices

- Tees/walk paths mowed five times per week or more with lightweight mowers at $\frac{1}{2}$ ". All areas are free of clippings and debris.
- Tees mowed one to two times per week; no walk paths. Excessive growth between mowing treatments. Grass clippings and debris often observed on the tees.
- Tees/walk paths mowed three to four times per week with lightweight mowers at $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Most areas free of clippings and debris.
- Tees mowed infrequently; no walk paths. Turf often allowed to grow beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Excessive clippings, turf scalping, and debris often observed on the fairways.
- Tees mowed two to three times per week at $\frac{3}{8}$ "; no walk paths. Grass clippings and debris sometimes found on the surface.

23. Drainage

- Good surface and subsurface drainage on all areas of the tees/walk paths.
- Drainage problems in many areas of the fairway. Action taken to improve drainage only in emergency situations.
- Good surface and subsurface drainage in most areas.
- Drainage problems throughout the entire fairway. The lack of drainage is a main limiting factor in tee quality.
- Adequate drainage with problems in isolated areas.

24. Irrigation Management

- Turf is irrigated to maintain healthy, firm conditions and generally green color with an absence of wet areas.
- Most of the tee is over watered.
- Most areas are healthy and firm, with minor wet and dry spots on portions of the tee
- All areas are over watered on a consistent basis.
- Turf slightly over watered, with a moderate number of wet and dry areas. Lack of control between sunny and shaded areas.

25. Pest Control

- Tees with minimal pest problems in all areas; no walk paths. Preventive cultural measures taken to improve the growing environment and avoid pest problems.
- Pest problems beyond recommended limits on most of the tees.
- Pest infestations approaching predetermined.
- Tees dominated by pest problems, resulting in widespread turf loss and unacceptable playing quality.
- Pest populations slightly above predetermined thresholds, which negatively affects tee quality.

Rough

26. Turf Density

- Tight, dense turf, allowing the golf ball to rest near top of the turf; no thin spots or areas of concentrated wear. There are no weeds or foreign grasses.
- Moderately dense turf, allowing most of the ball to rest near top of the turf; a few minor thin spots in areas near cart path or woods. Weeds and foreign grasses are removed.
- Marginal turf density. The golf ball is partially nestled into the turf, weak turf growth and excessive wear in several areas. Small amount of weeds and foreign grasses are found.
- Roughs with weak turf growth and several bare areas, especially near fairways. Consistently large areas of weeds and foreign grasses.
- Rough with poor turf growth and expansive bare areas during most times of the year. Weeds predominate.

27. Firmness

- Firm conditions throughout the rough. A well-struck tee shot will bounce and roll a short distance.
- Firm surface conditions in most areas. A well-struck tee shot will bounce and roll a short distance.
- Slightly soft and spongy surface conditions. Ball moves little after landing.
- Wet surface conditions; mud often clings to the golf ball.
- Splat! Plugged lies are a common occurrence.

28. Resiliency: Resiliency is the ability of the turf to tolerate and recuperate from traffic and wear.

- No visible wear on any portion of the turf, divots filled regularly.
- Minor wear areas.
- Moderate wear areas.
- Heavy wear.
- Significant bare area.

29. Turf Selection

- Proper turf selection in all areas of the rough based on the prevailing climate that provides uniform playing conditions.
- Proper turf selection and uniformity in most areas.
- A fairly uniform mixture of grasses that perform reasonably well.
- A variety or mixture of grasses that is not adapted to the prevailing climate and growing conditions. Extraordinary maintenance required to keep the grass alive, replacement sod is required.
- Turf that often dies each year requiring significant re-sodding practice

30. Mowing and Grooming Practices

- Rough mowed Four times per week or more with lightweight mowers at 2". All areas are free of clippings and debris.
- Rough mowed three times per week with lightweight mowers at 1 ¾". Most areas free of clippings and debris.
- Rough mowed two times per week at heights above 1 ¾". Grass clippings and debris sometimes found on the surface.
- Rough mowed once per week. Excessive growth between mowing treatments. Grass clippings and debris often observed on the fairways.
- Rough mowed infrequently. Turf often allowed to grow beyond 2 ½". Excessive clippings, turf scalping, and debris often observed on the fairways.

31. Drainage

- Good surface and subsurface drainage on all areas of the tees/walk paths.
- Good surface and subsurface drainage in most areas.
- Adequate drainage with problems in isolated areas.
- Drainage problems in many areas of the rough. Action taken to improve drainage only in emergency situations.
- Drainage problems throughout the entire rough. The lack of drainage is a main limiting factor in rough quality.

32. Irrigation Management

- Turf is irrigated to maintain healthy, firm conditions and generally green color with an absence of wet areas.
- Most areas are healthy and firm, with minor wet and dry spots on portions of the rough.
- Turf slightly over watered, with a moderate number of wet and dry areas. Lack of control between sunny and shaded areas.
- Most of the rough is over watered.
- All areas are over watered on a consistent basis.

33. Pest Control

- Rough with minimal pest problems in all areas.
- Pest infestations approaching predetermined.
- Pest populations slightly above predetermined thresholds, which negatively affects rough playing quality.
- Pest problems beyond recommended limits on most of the rough.
- Rough dominated by pest problems, resulting in widespread turf loss and unacceptable playing quality.

Bunkers

34. Firmness

- Firm consistent conditions throughout the bunker. A well-struck shot hit into bunker will bounce and roll a short distance. Base depth is approximately 4" with faces no deeper than 2"
- Very soft, inconsistent conditions; ball often plugs and may even be buried.
- Firm consistent conditions in most areas. A well-struck shot hit into the bunker will bounce and roll a short distance.
- Plugged lies are a common occurrence.
- Slightly soft inconsistent conditions. Ball moves little after landing; may plug.

35. Grooming Practices

- Bunkers raked daily. Sides are hand raked; material is free from grass, debris and rocks; edged weekly.
- Bunker raked as needed; material will have grass, debris and rocks.
- Bunkers raked daily. Sides are hand raked; material is generally free from grass, debris and rocks; edged bi-weekly.
- Bunker infrequently raked; loaded with foreign material
- Bunker raked daily. Material may have grass, debris and rocks; edged only for special occasions.

36. Drainage

- Good surface and subsurface drainage in all of the bunkers.
- Drainage problems in many areas. Action taken to improve drainage only in emergency situations.
- Good surface and subsurface drainage in most areas.
- Drainage problems throughout the bunkers. The lack of drainage is a main limiting factor in bunker quality.
- Adequate drainage with problems in isolated areas.

Driving Range

37. Teeing Surface

- Tight dense turf no thin spots or concentrated wear. Mowing of the hitting surface occurs five times weekly with the surrounds mown four times. Divots are filled daily with top dressing of sections weekly. Surface is free from foreign grasses. There is proper irrigation and there are no wastelands for any length of time after heavy rainfall.
- Marginal turf density with thin spots or concentrated wear. Mowing of the hitting surface occurs twice weekly with the surrounds mown twice. Divots are filled weekly with top dressing of sections periodically. Surface has consistently small amounts of foreign grasses. There is irrigation and drainage so that water stands after heavy rainfall.
- Weak turf density with many thin sections or concentrated wear. Mowing of the hitting surface occurs weekly with the surrounds mown occasionally. Divots are rarely filled with top dressing of sections sporadically. Foreign grass is prevalent. There is irrigation and drainage so that water stands after irrigating.
- Poor turf density with expansive thin sections. Mowing of the hitting surface occurs occasionally. Mostly weeds and foreign grass.

38. Landing Area

- The landing area should have sight appeal and should be maintained at a height that allows the balls to be clearly seen when landed. There are no weeds and foreign grasses. Kept consistent green color. Flags are kept upright and clean.
- The landing area should have sight appeal and should be maintained at a height that allows the balls to be clearly seen when landed. There are few weeds and foreign grasses. Kept consistent green color for most of the season. Flags are kept upright and clean.
- The landing area has good sight appeal and should be maintained at a height that allows the balls to be clearly seen when landed. There are some weeds and foreign grasses. Kept a green color for the most part. Flags are kept upright and clean.
- The landing area has poor sight appeal. There are some weeds and foreign grasses. Much of the area is bare or sparse.

Aesthetics

39. Aesthetics

- Cart paths are edged bi-weekly; all irrigation heads, yardage markers, posts and other on course material are edged or string trimmed bi-weekly. All plantings are kept free of foreign grass and material; rotated seasonally, deadheaded continually and the bark/ground cover is kept fresh.
- Cart paths are edged monthly; all irrigation heads, yardage markers, posts and other on course material are edged or string trimmed monthly. All plantings are kept mostly free of foreign grass and material; rotated seasonally, deadheaded timely and the bark/ground cover is kept mostly fresh.
- Cart paths are edged occasionally; all irrigation heads, yardage markers, posts and other on course material are edged or string trimmed occasionally. Plantings have some foreign grass and material; rotated seasonally, deadheaded after predominance occurs and the bark/ground cover is allowed to get flat.
- Cart paths are rarely edged; irrigation heads, yardage markers, posts and other on course material are edged or string trimmed only for special occasions. Plantings have foreign grass and material; rotated seasonally, deadheaded after predominance occurs and the bark/ground cover is allowed to get flat.
- Cart paths are not edged; irrigation heads, yardage markers, posts and other on course material are not edged or string trimmed. Plantings are full of foreign grass and material; rotated occasionally, rarely deadheaded and the bark/ground cover is allowed to disappear.

Comments

Please offer us any comments that you have about Lakewood.

40. Comment

Thank you for taking the time and making the effort to complete this very important survey.