SCHEDULED COURSE MAINTENANCE FOR 2027

Table of Works

Date	Course	Code of works	Nature of work	Recovery Period
March 1st to 5th	East	1	Solid-Tining & Sanding	2 weeks
March 8th to 12th	West	1	Solid-Tining & Sanding	2 weeks
April 6th	West	2	Micro-Tining	Minimal surface disruption
May 4th	East	2	Micro-Tining	Minimal surface disruption
June 17th	West	2	Micro-Tining	Minimal surface disruption
July 6th	East	2	Micro-Tining	Minimal surface disruption
August 2nd to 6th	East	3	Hollow-coring & sanding	2/3 weeks
August 31st to 3rd September	West	3	Hollow-coring & sanding	2/3 weeks

These works could change subject to weather conditions and course conditions.

Cultural practices for golf courses https://youtu.be/dMIRY3xkuhY

What work is involved

(1) SOLID-TINING GREENS

is a maintenance practice that punches holes into turf using solid metal spikes without removing any soil cores.

What It Achieves

- **Improves airflow:** Creates channels for vital gas exchange in the soil.
- **Boosts drainage:** Helps surface water and nutrients reach the root zone faster.
- **Minimizes disruption:** Leaves no messy plugs behind, allowing players to use the green almost immediately.
- **Aids topdressing:** Allows applied sand topdressing to fall directly into the holes for better soil structure.

Solid Tining vs. Hollow Tining

- **Solid tining:** Uses solid spikes; ideal for regular in-season maintenance and mild compaction relief.
- **Hollow tining:** Removes small plugs of soil; better for heavy compaction, severe thatch buildup, and deep renovations.

(2) Micro-Tining

Micro-tining (or micro-coring/needle-tining) golf greens is a minimally invasive aeration process that uses very thin, pencil-sized or smaller tines to punch thousands of tiny holes into the turf.

Why It Is Done

- **Relieves Compaction:** Foot traffic and mowing equipment pack down soil over time; micro-tining breaks this hard layer so roots can breathe.
- **Improves Oxygen and Water Flow:** Tiny channels let air, water, and nutrients reach the root zone deeply and quickly.
- **Manages Thatch:** It helps control the spongy organic layer of dead and living grass shoots building up just below the surface.
- **Aids Topdressing:** The small holes act as channels to catch and hold sand during topdressing programs.

Benefits Over Traditional Aeration

- **Minimal Disruption:** Unlike large-core aeration that leaves heavy soil plugs and rough surfaces, micro-tining leaves the putting surface smooth.
- **No Lost Playability:** Golfers can often play almost immediately or within a single day after rolling, avoiding weeks of bumpy putts.
- **Frequent Application:** Courses can perform micro-tining monthly or several times a season rather than just twice a year.

(3) HOLLOW-CORING GREENS

is a turf maintenance process that uses hollow metal tubes to pull small plugs of soil and organic matter out of the ground.

Why It Is Done

- **Stops Compaction:** Heavy foot and machine traffic pack the soil tight, making it hard for grass roots to grow.
- **Removes Thatch:** It clears out dead grass and roots that build up and hold too much water like a sponge.
- **Improves Drainage:** Holes let vital air, water, and nutrients reach deep into the root zone.,

The Process

1. **Poking Holes:** Machines or manual tools drive hollow tines 2 to 5 inches deep into the turf.
2. **Cleaning Cores:** Workers sweep or collect the pulled soil plugs off the surface.
3. **Top Dressing:** Crews spread clean sand over the green to fill the holes, creating a firmer, smoother playing surface.

Steve Graham – Golf Operations Manager