

The Hong Kong Cricket Club Ground Reconstruction



Club Introduction

- 155 years old
- Two sites throughout it's history
- 31 years in current location
- 124 years in Central

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- Approximately 1900 members
 - Whole range of facilities & sporting activities
 - Predominately a cricket club
 - Club has 9 cricket teams
 - Membership of the club identify the ground as their most important asset

Ground introduction/uses

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- Ground usage is broken into two seasons, cricket season and non-cricket season
 - The cricket season runs from September – April
 - Approximately 100 days cricket a year
 - Junior cricket programs (Underage & Gappers)





May to August

- Lawn Bowling Green, Netball, Tennis Courts & Various other sports during off season
- Other users include, multisport, children's birthday parties, School sports days, Cocktail parties
- Annual Garden Party











Ground Reconstruction Project

- During the winter of 2004, a proposal was made to fully reconstruct the ground
- Increased membership, increased usage
- The existing surface had provided good service and had reached it's used by date

Problems being experienced with the existing ground were:

- Unsuitable grass species
- Restricted drainage
- Undesirable surface levels
- Irrigation upgrade

Re-construction considerations

- Identifying a suitable grass species
- Establishing an ideal growing medium
- Designing a suitable drainage system
- Choosing & designing an appropriate irrigation system

- USGA type construction

- Full amended growing medium

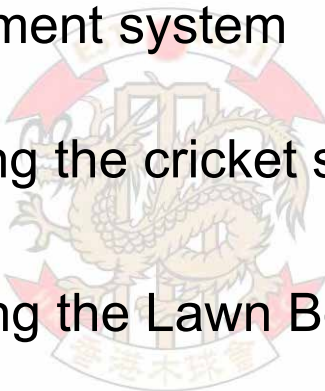
- Soil stabilizers



- Replacement system

- Rebuilding the cricket square

- Rebuilding the Lawn Bowling Green



Identifying a suitable grass species

- Good wear tolerance
- Good recovery abilities
- Good Low light tolerances

- Short dormancy period
- Ability to handle a wide range of temperatures
- Good presentation ability

Species considerations

- 419 Bermuda Grass
- Tiffdwaff Bermuda Grass
- Zoysia



- Seashore Paspalum
- Turf was grown in China
- Contract specified cutting heights, weed free, insect free





Establishing the Growing Medium

- Greenway Solutions provided recommendations
- Looking to establish a well balanced soil
- Presented good biological characteristics
- Physically well balanced

- Chemically sound
- Custom blend to be mixed off site
- U.S.G.A spec sand
- Three amendments were used

Profile 'Greens'

- A porous ceramic product
- The base mineral is lillite clay & amorphous silica
- Balanced pore space, 50% Capillary & 50% Non Capillary
- High CEC
- Excellent Stability
- U.S.G.A particle size

Enviroganics

- Fully Composted organic fertilizer
- Cattle manure as its primary source
- Rich form of organic matter
- Very stable

Humate

- Concentrated Humic Acid product
- Readily available carbon source
- High Concentrate of Organic Matter
- Stable form

• Profile – 10%

• Enviroganics – 5%

• Humate – 1%



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ROOT-ZONE CONSTRUCTION BLEND

Reconstruction Area	7500 m ²
Reconstruction Depth	5 inches
Calc Volume of Materials(sand + Amendments)	952.5 m ³
Actual Volume of Materials(sand + Amendments)	1100 m ³
Estimated % Loss During Blending	20%

31 December 2004

Hong Kong Cricket Club

Amendment Material	% by Volume	Amount Required	Sand Component (m ³)	Total Material (m ³)
Profile Greens™ - must fit within USGA particle size	0.10	110.00 m ³ 74.40 t	924.00	1,100.00
S.L.S Humates	0.01	11.00 m ³ 10.95 t		
Enviroganics™	0.05	55.00 m ³ 52.80 t		
Bulk Density	Profile Humate Enviroganics Sand	583.8 kg/m ³ 830 kg/m ³ 800 kg/m ³ 1350 kg/m ³		

- Mixed off site
- Pre-mix first
- Mixed three times through blender
- Transported on site
- 250mm growing medium
 - 125mm amended growing medium
 - 125mm unamended sand



Designing the Drainage system

- Create a drainage system that could cope with any amount of rainfall
- A design rate was established of 25mm/hour
- Hooghoudt's formula was used to determine the drainage pipe spacing
- Hooghoudt's formula takes into consideration, the rootzone depth, rootzone infiltration rate, and required drainage rate



Hooghoudt's formula

$$\text{Pipe spacing (in metres)} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Profile depth}^2(\text{m}) \times 4 \times \text{Infiltration rate (mm/hr)}}{\text{Drainage rate (mm/hr)}}$$

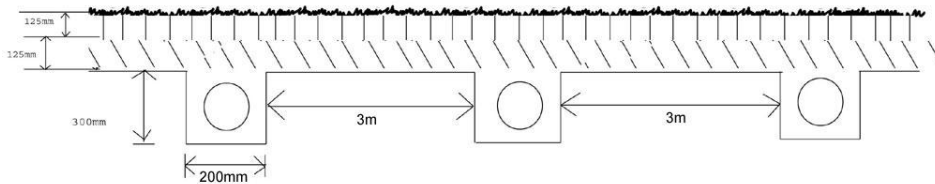
$$\text{Pipe spacing} = \sqrt{\frac{0.25\text{m}^2 \times 4 \times 900\text{mm/hr}}{25\text{mm/hr}}}$$

$$\text{Pipe spacing} = \sqrt{\frac{0.0625 \times 4 \times 900}{25}}$$

$$\text{Pipe spacing} = 3 \text{ metres}$$

-  Top 125mm amended sand
-  Bottom 125mm unamended sand

Cross Section completed profile



1:200 cross fall

Choosing and Designing an appropriate Irrigation system

- Increased water availability
- Increased water requirement
- Include the Lawn Bowling Green
- User friendly, Maintenance friendly

- Rain Bird 7005's on the ground
- Rain Bird 1150's on the Lawn Bowling Green
- Specifications were finalized and were binded into a contract document and put out to tender

Project Operations

- Three month contract period
- The lawn Bowling Green & Cricket square was not included
- 2500m³ of soil excavated and taken off site
- The sub-base was shaped to have a 0.5% fall



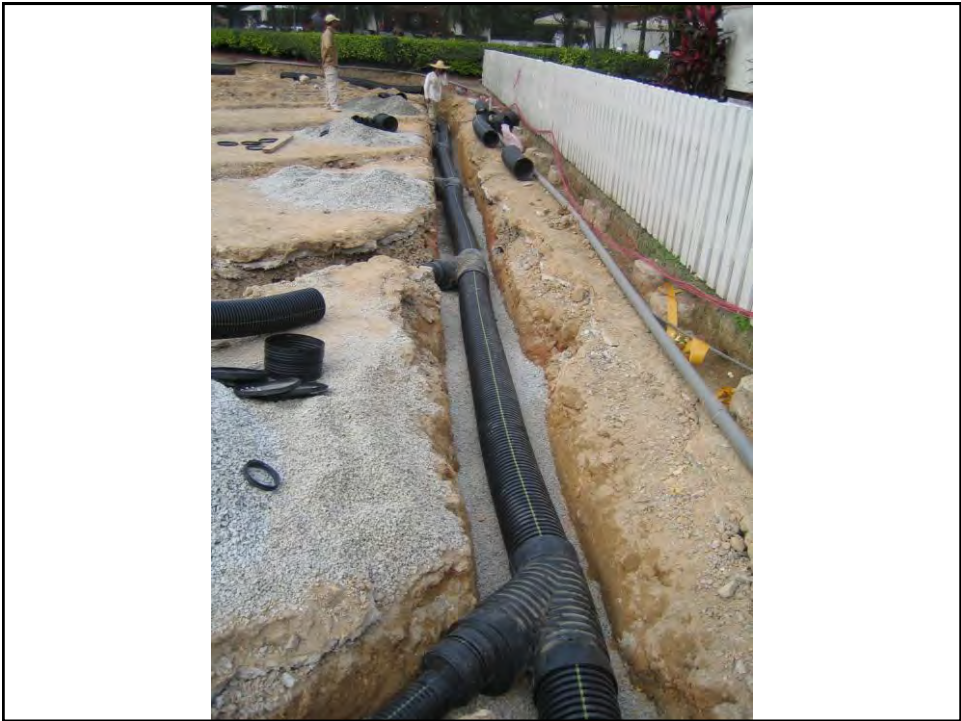


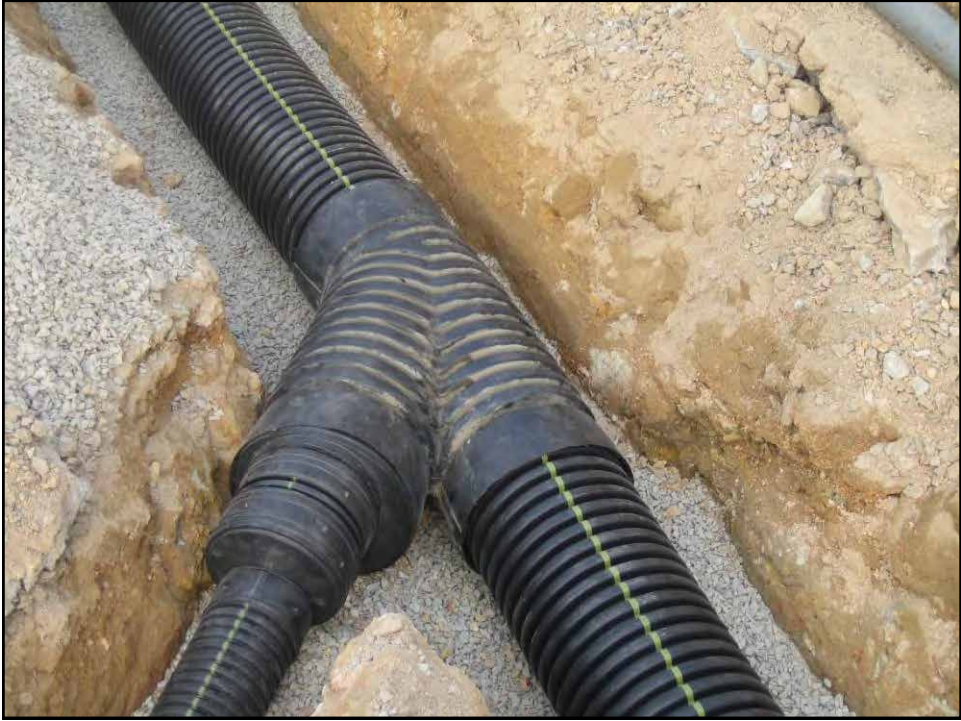


- The drainage was 'cut in' to the sub – base at 45 degrees & backfilled with 5-7mm aggregate
- Lateral pies were 100mm ADS Perforated pipe, Collector drain was 200mm ADS Perforated pipe
- All trenches and pipes were individually checked to ensure right falls

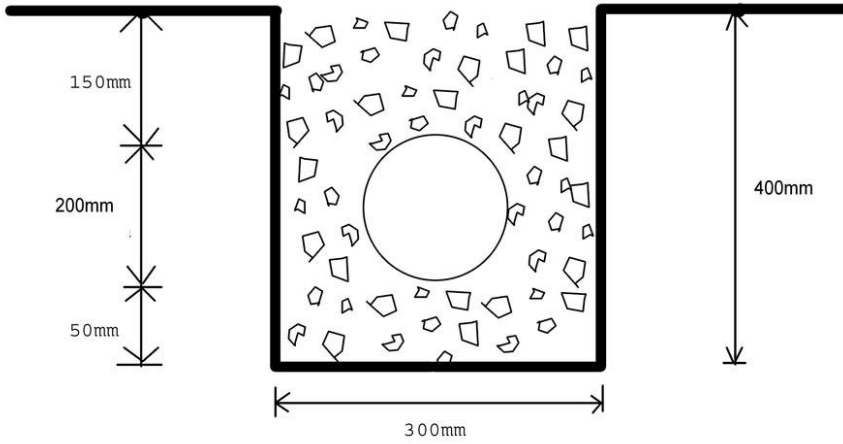




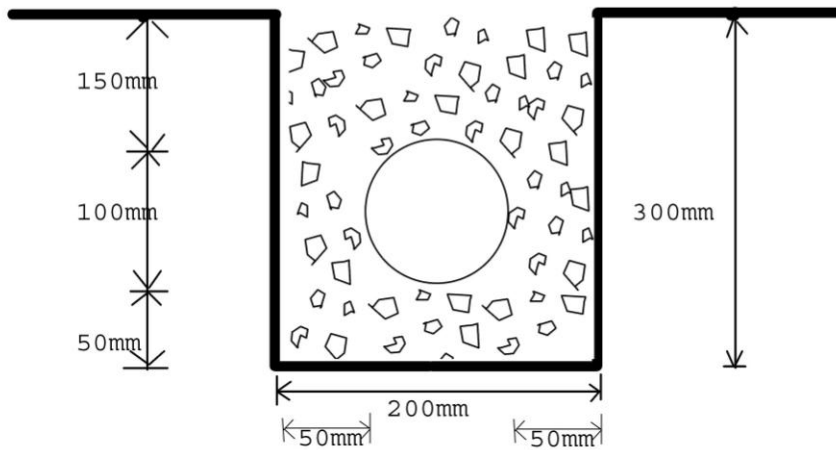




CATCHER DRAIN CROSS SECTION



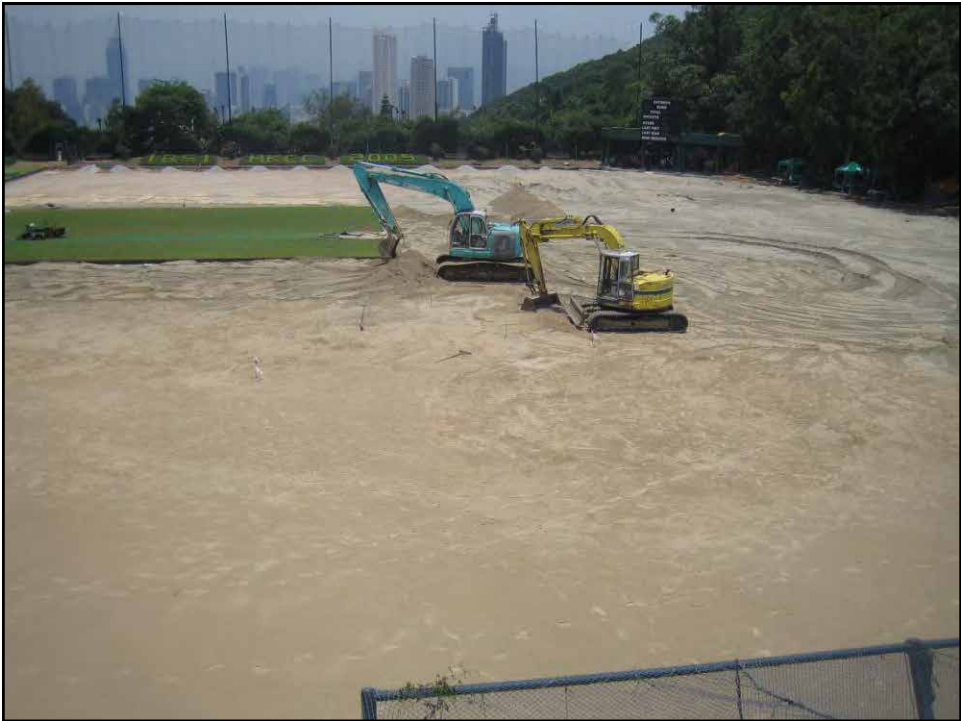
LATERAL DRAIN - CROSS SECTION



- Growing medium laid in two 125mm layers
- Bottom layer unamended, top layer amended
- Consolidated by both machinery & Irrigation
- Final leveled mirrored the sub-base falls
- Finished with excavator

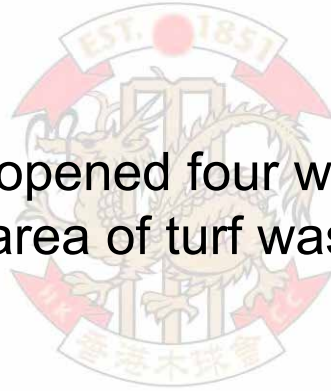






- Turf laid as each area was ready

- Ground opened four weeks after the last area of turf was laid

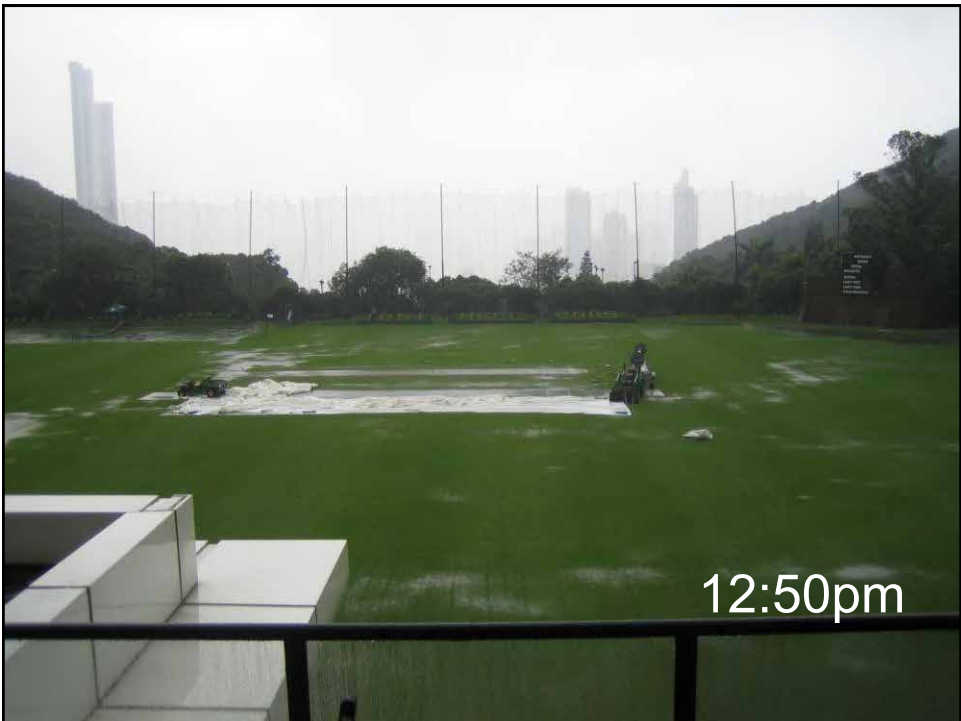


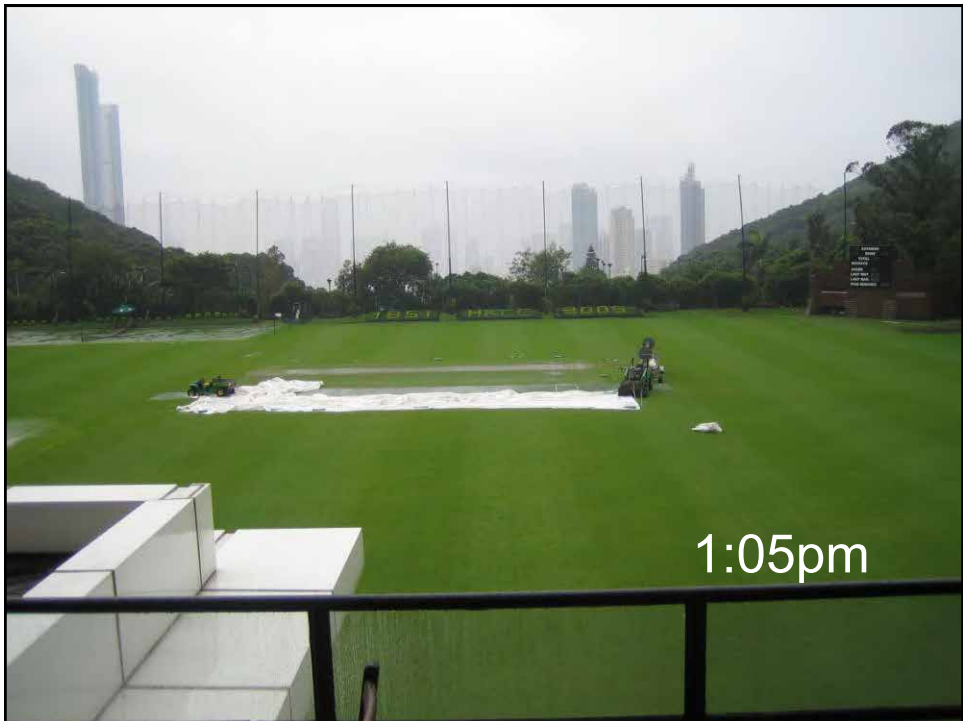








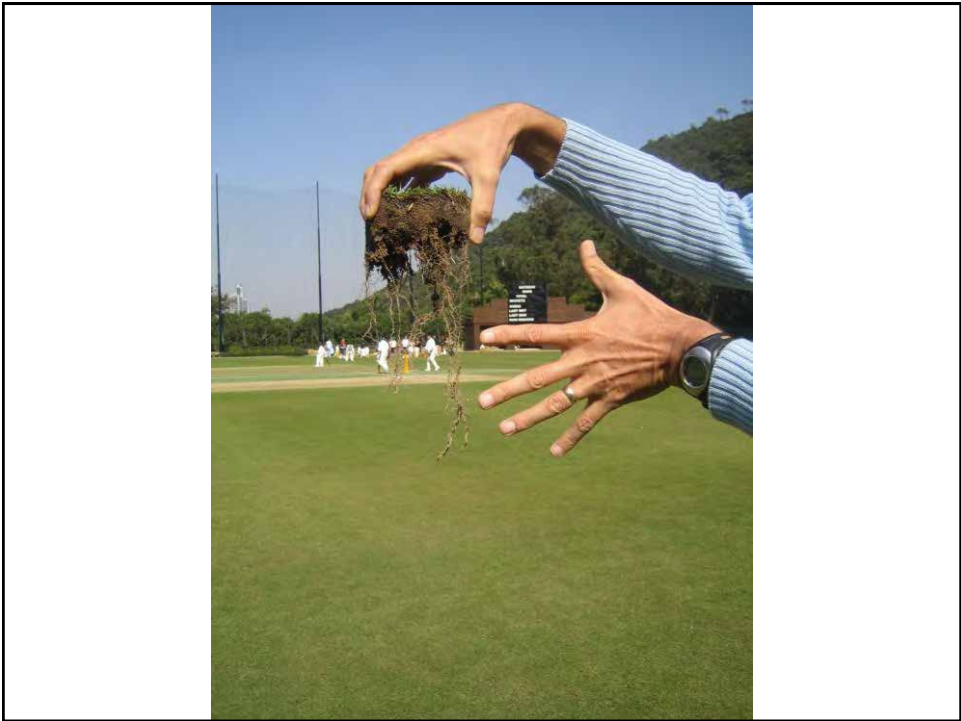


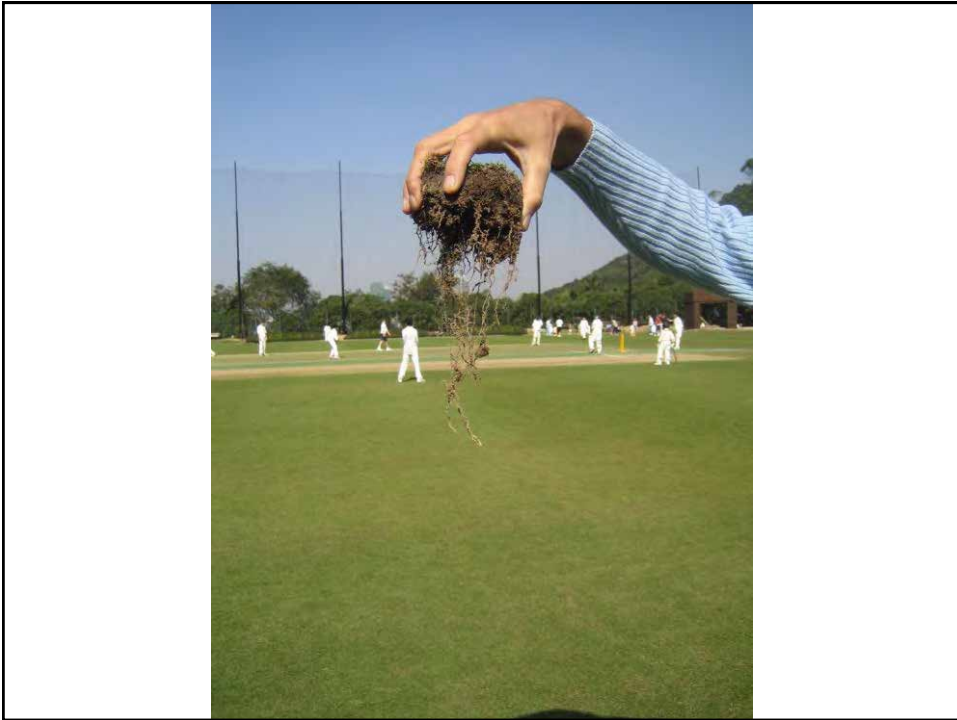












Would we do anything different?

- Different drainage design
- Spent more time on surface levels
- Rebuilt the cricket square
- Rebuild L.B Green
- Higher grade drainage gravel
- Better water storage facility

Ongoing Maintenance

- Intense maintenance program
- Monthly aeration program
- Verticutting as required
- Regular topdressing

- Cutting ranging between 4-6 times per week, 12mm during the summer months, and 16mm during the winter
- Weekly applications of K,N,Mn,FE,Auxin, zinc
- Monthly Applications Calcium, Magnesium, Fully decomposed Organic fertilizers
- Irrigation as required

Insect damage has been excessive

- Bill Bug
- Armyworm
- Cutworm
- Sod Webworm



- Progress has been slow in first year
- Wear tolerance has not met expectations
- Density has been below Par
- Long Dormancy
- Machinery damage
- Isolated wear areas

