Overview

1. Hong Kong & Kowloon Cricket Clubs
2. Life in Hong Kong
3. Hong Kong Projects
4. Hong Kong International Cricket Sixes

Hong Kong Cricket Club

1. 160 years old
2. Members Club – 2000 members
3. Eight different sporting sections
4. Season runs September – April
5. Approximately 100 days cricket a year

→ Multi use facility

KCC

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

九龍木球會

HONG KONG

What's life like in Hong Kong?

1. It‟s social
2. Good employers
3. Expensive living conditions
4. High rent/ low tax
5. Fluctuating Australian dollar

→ **Comfortable Lifestyle, well looked after**

What are the difficulties?

1. Communication barrier
2. Motivating staff
3. Growing conditions – pest attack
4. Balancing quality v‟s quantity
5. Lack of good quality cricket
6. Maintaining personal standards

→ **Challenging environment**

What are the positives?

1. Opportunity
2. Expanding knowledge base
3. Exposure - overseas
4. Attractive budgets/salary
5. Support – relaxed atmosphere
6. Networking opportunities

→ Feel prepared for any situation in the future

The Weather

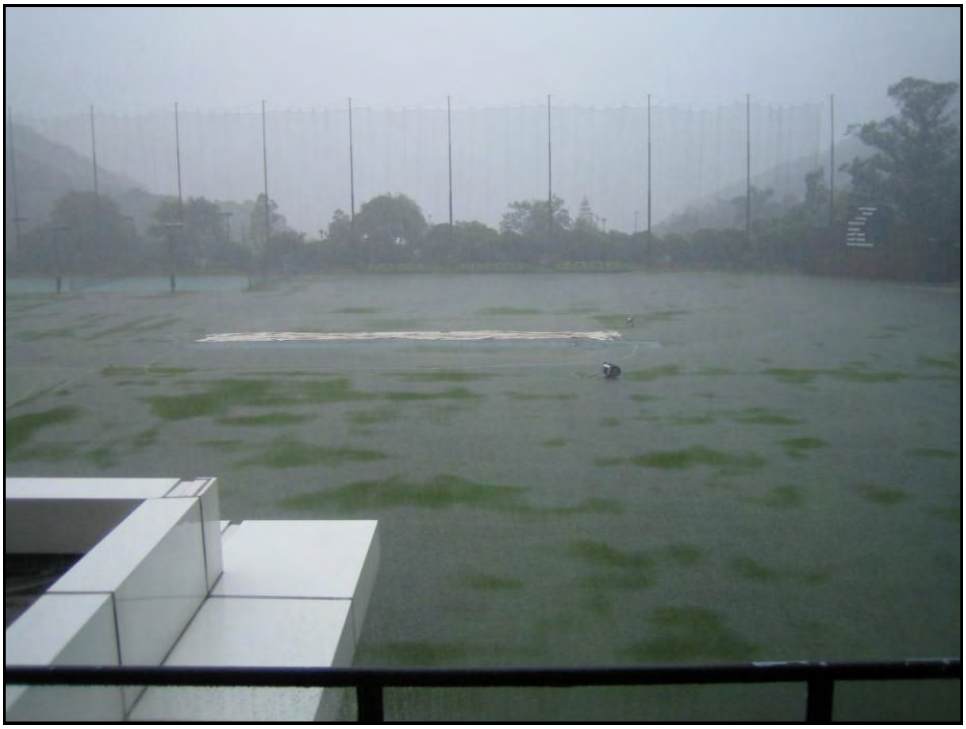
1. Transitional zone
2. Warm season (June – November)
3. Cool season (November – May)
4. Cool winters/warm summers

→ One grass can"t grow year around – rye oversowing

The Weather

1. Monsoon season, high rainfall, high humidity, high temperatures
2. Lack of sunlight
3. Pest & disease issues
4. Intense maintenance programs

⟶ The biggest challenge of working in Hong Kong



June 2009

Average Temp: 26.7C
Total rainfall : 1346.1mm
Total evaporation rate: 103.7mm
Total sunshine duration: 75.5hr

September 2009

Average Temp: 29 C
Total rainfall : 159mm
Total evaporation rate: 213.9mm
Total sunshine duration: 146.1hr

December 2009

Average Temp: 18.4C
Total rainfall : 9mm
Total evaporation rate: 89.5mm
Total sunshine duration : 188hr

Information from HK Observatory

The Weather – What is the impact?

1. Poor drying conditions for wicket preparation - high humidy early - cold later - no sunlight at end of season
2. Lack of sunlight – warm season grass – upright growth
3. High usage teamed up with poor growing conditions lead to poor wear tolerance – poor recovery
4. Limited growing period
5. Wear outweighs recover of turf – poor turf density

→ Difficult maintaining quality turf

What makes you succeed?

1. Understand local culture
2. Preparation and planning – keep records
3. Understand yourself – what works for you
4. Be a question asker
5. Be persistent, but flexible
6. Knowledge of soils & grasses

——→Having a “Whatever it takes ” attitude

The Hong Kong Cricket Club Ground Reconstruction

Re-construction considerations

1. Identifying a suitable grass species
2. Establishing an ideal growing medium
3. Designing a suitable drainage system
4. Choosing & designing an appropriate irrigation system

⟶ Careful consideration given

Establishing the Growing Medium

1. Looking to establish a well balanced soil
2. Presented good biological characteristics
3. Physically & chemically well balanced
4. U.S.G.A spec sand
5. Profile, Humate, Enviro-organics

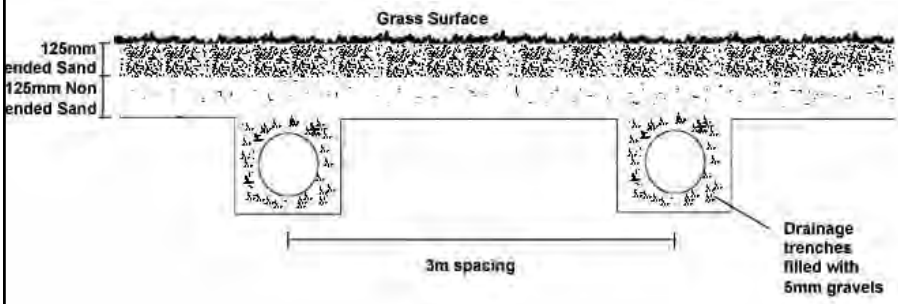
→ Custom mix, off site

Designing the Drainage system

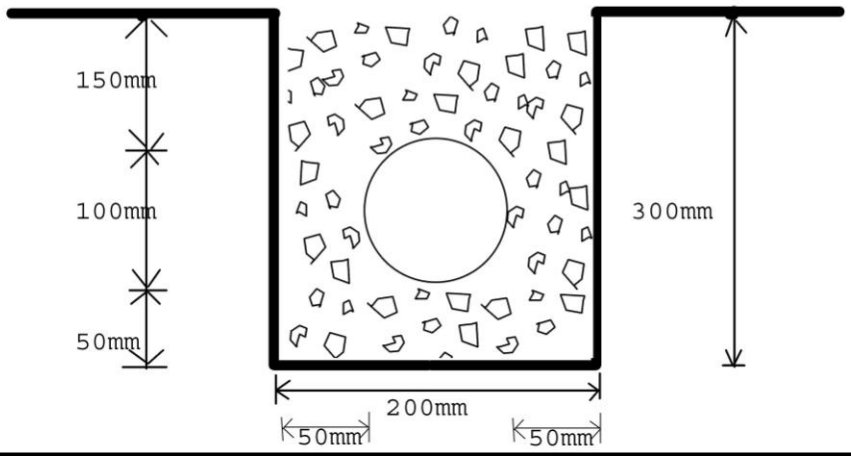
1. Create a drainage system that could cope with any amount of rainfall
2. A design rate was established of 25mm/hour
3. Hooghoudt"s formula was used to determine the drainage pipe spacing
4. Hooghoudt"s formula takes into consideration;
   - rootzone depth
   - rootzone infiltration rate
   - required drainage rate

→ Takes the guess work out of the design

Cross Section of Completed Profile



LATERAL DRAIN - CROSS SECTION




1851
HKCC


1851
HKCC

Hong Kong Cricket Club Renovation

1. Rebuild existing Cricket Square
2. Rebuild/relocate Lawn Bowling green
3. Remove artificial tennis court off the ground
4. Improve surface falls
5. Change of grass species

→ Enhanced ground layout

Zoysia matrella

1. Superior wear tolerance
2. Lower light requirement
3. Lower maintenance requirement
4. Superior disease and insect resistance

→ Allowed the ground to be used more frequently


BATSMAN
RUNS
TOTAL
WICKETS
OVERS
LAST WKT
LAST MAN
RUNS REQUIRED


ROYER

Cricket Square Reconstruction

Construction Considerations

1. Needed a change in direction – current system required improvement
2. Considered various construction methods
3. Looked at various soils & base options
4. Drainage requirements

→ **Approached with an open mind**

Decision Making Process

1. Finally decided to import Thai Soil
2. Past success in both Thailand & Hong Kong (reputation)
3. Suitability
4. Availability

→ **Element of risk involved**

Decision Making Process

1. Mixture of three soils
2. 5:3:2 mixture
3. 5 parts Smectite clay (Montmorillonite), 3 parts loam soil, 2 parts Kaolinite clay
4. Mixed by hand
5. Nutritionally unbalanced

⟶ **Very unconventional make up**

Concerns

1. Ability to grow grass/recovery of turf
2. Producing flat pitches
3. Penetration of water
4. Mixing ratios/uniform blending
5. Quality of future topdressing material
6. Batting creases „dusting up"/crumbling

⟶ **Concerned about future maintenance**

Proposed Advantages

1. High bulk densities
2. Better pace and bounce
3. Shorter preparation times
4. Faster drying - easier summer maintenance
5. More spin
6. One day cricket only

→ **Given these factors it was more than suitable**

Sub - Base Construction

1. Decided against drainage
2. Water table no issue
3. Considered un-necessary due to low infiltration rates
4. Opted for firm/ non-permeable base
5. 0.5 % camber
6. Catcher drain around perimeter

→ **Importance was placed on keeping construction simple**


BOMAG


BW 120 AD-3
BOMAG

Laying of Clay

1. Clay laid in 50mm layers
2. Levels indicated by string lines & set by dumpy level
3. Each layer compacted by 3 ton roller for 2 hours each wicket
4. Each wicket was keyed in – 20mm verticut
5. Surface leveling by „peg & rail method"

→ **Importance placed on ensuring perfect levels were achieved**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