



IOG

DATA SHEET

## PERFORMANCE QUALITY STANDARDS

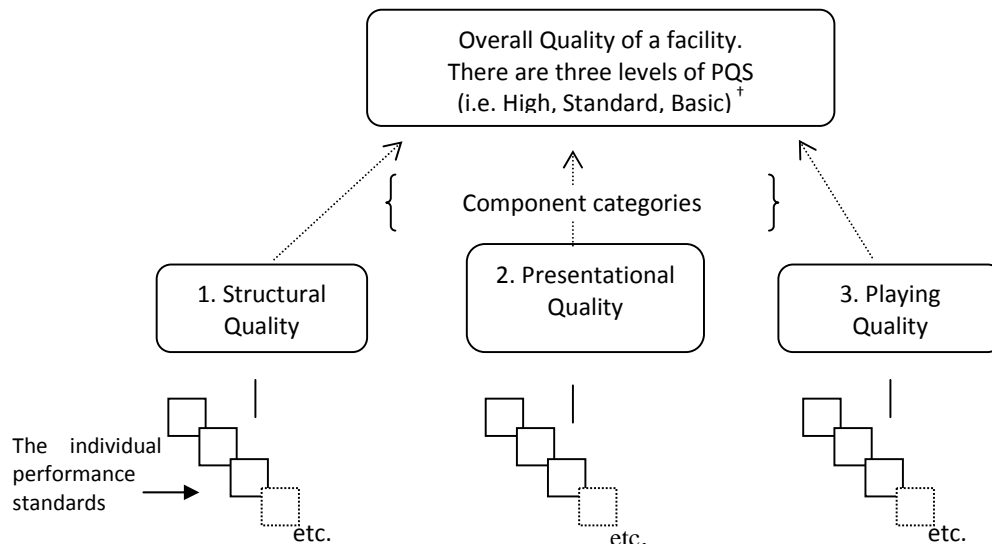
### The Three Categories of Performance Quality Standards

Within the Performance Quality Standards there are three categories of measurement that relate to the overall quality of a facility:

1. Structural Quality,
2. Presentational Quality, and
3. Playing Quality.

(N.B. Where there are no playing users of a facility, such as an ornamental shrub bed, then there will be two categories of measurement, i.e. presentational quality and structural quality)

Illustration of the concept of Performance Quality Standards



Each individual performance standard will be measured using a stated test method. Each measurement will be compared with the defined parameters for that performance standard.

*High Quality Standard:* This is where the surface is designed for professional and international use.

*Standard Quality Standard:* This is where the surface is designed for general club use.

*Basic Quality Standard:* This is where the surface is designed within tight financial limitations, and for use at recreational level.

Within each of the three categories a number of individual elements, or criteria, are measured. These criteria are detailed within the Performance Quality Standard booklets that can be purchased from the Institute of Groundsmanship.

### 1. Structural Quality

This can be considered the physical make up of a particular facility, which includes vegetation, soil and organisms. This category determines playing quality and impacts on presentational quality.

This is the largest quality component category.

## 2. Presentational Quality

This is the look of the facility. Users often perceive the facility to be good if it is well presented, without too much consideration being given to many of the underlying structural factors.

## 3. Playing Quality

This represents how the facility will play when it is being used.

A good indication of the likely playing quality can be inferred from the measurements taken during a structural assessment of a facility.

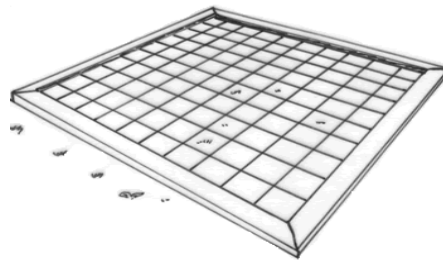
Method of Test:	No. 3
BS7370-3: 1991: Appendix A. A6	

**1. Name** Estimating the percentage ground cover of a range of components.

### 2. Equipment used: *Quadrat frame*

A typical frame size has internal dimensions of 750mm x 750mm and is divided into 100 squares of 75mm x 75mm.

The frame can be to other dimensions, however, the internal divisions must be uniform.



### 3. Description

*(a) For vegetation and bare areas:*

(i) Where a component is smaller than a square in the frame area (e.g. 75mm x 75mm), then estimate how many of these components would fill such a square. Count the total number of components within the frame and divide by the previous estimation to give a total percentage within the frame.

(ii) If a component covers over half a square then this is treated as being 'full' coverage for that individual square (or 1% of the total frame). Where a component covers less than half a square then this is treated as 'empty' (0%) coverage for that individual square.

*(b) For earthworm casts etc:*

Count the total number of casts within the frame area. Divide this figure by the area of the frame to give an equivalent number per square metre.

For more details please contact the address below.