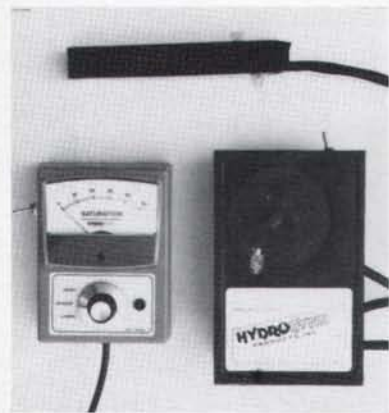


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The Hydroturf System has several advantages over other types of moisture sensor/controllers:

- Provides complete adjustability of the upper and lower saturation levels within each watering zone.
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- Instantaneous response to saturation level changes.
- Not affected by temperature, salts or fertilizers.
- Can be used with any time clock or operate on a continuous 24 VAC supply.
- No need for any service or maintenance such as water filling, calibration, etc.
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- Can be installed and adjusted without power from the clock

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UNCERTAINTY MAY TEMPORARILY CURB STADIUM INVESTMENT

Sports investors in Phoenix, Baltimore and Oakland may be closer to their goal of having a National Football League (NFL) franchise in their cities in the next few years, following a recent federal court ruling that the NFL had violated antitrust regulations while competing with the United States Football League (USFL). On the other hand, uncertainty caused by negotiations with the television networks, players and the USFL may slow down any major new investment in stadium fields.

Although the court may have convinced the NFL that expansion is a good way to stay out of trouble, it's considered doubtful that the NFL owners will want to share television revenues with all USFL teams in the event of a merger. Analysts speculate that the major networks will not significantly increase, or may not even match, the last five-year contract worth \$2.1 billion negotiated by NFL Commissioner Pete Roselle in 1982.

Some NFL owners have cut profits to the bone to pay players' salaries which have doubled since the USFL started a bidding war for talent. Meanwhile, the networks have been disappointed with ratings for many of the football programs they have aired in the past four years.

USFL team owners have put their proposed 1986 fall season on hold since they did not receive the enormous damages they expected to by proving that they had been damaged by the NFL's tactics. The jury awarded them a single dollar, which was tripled as required under antitrust law. They also are feeling the effects of high player salaries and disappointing television revenues.

In fact, had the USFL been awarded the \$1.69 billion in damages it sought, the NFL would have faced hard times. Although the USFL plans an appeal, it appears that the court has secured the future of the NFL while getting the message across to expand and share television revenues. The remaining USFL owners may be hoping the appeal would provide leverage for them to gain first rights to any expansion franchises.

To complicate matters further, the NFL's contract with the Players Association runs out after this season. The players have listed free agency as their first priority. This would preserve the bidding war made possible during the past four years by a second professional league.

With all these concerns, owners will be particularly careful with money until these issues have been resolved next year. The financial horoscope for field investment is not good for the next year.

On a final note, municipal stadiums hosting current NFL teams may also be cautious about any major investments for two reasons. First, Los Angeles Raiders owner Al Davis won his case against Oakland, CA, in which a federal appeals court ruled

this summer that franchises could move freely. Secondly, owners of some current NFL franchises may want to change cities during any possible expansion of the league. Instead of teams trading players, they may be trading cities.

FIRST SURVEY DOCUMENTS INCREASED TURF ACTIVITY

Managers of all types of sports turf reported, in their responses to the July/August **sportsPOLL**, that use of turf areas under their care had increased. All resort managers, stadium field superintendents and university grounds managers said their turf was experiencing greater play. More than 95 percent of park superintendents reported greater turf use as did 89 percent of golf course superintendents.

In general, park superintendents have the largest amount of turf to maintain with an average of 410 acres. They do this with an average of one maintenance crew member per 20 acres. Approximately two thirds of the turf area is irrigated and an average of three applications of fertilizer are made during the year. Sixty percent of the parks responding overseed for turf repair and winterseeding.

Golf course superintendents are in charge of an average of 165 acres of turf with one crew member for each 15 acres. More than two thirds of the course is irrigated. Fairways are fertilized an average of three times per year, tees eight times and greens 12 times. More than 90 percent of the courses are overseeded.

Resort grounds managers are responsible for an average of 150 acres, but they have more people to perform the work, one person for each five acres. More than 80 percent of the turf is irrigated and five to six applications of fertilizer are made annually. All resort grounds managers overseed to some extent.

University grounds managers care for 115 acres of turf on average. The normal crew size for this acreage is seven, for an average of 15 acres per crew member. Less than half (44 percent) of the area is irrigated and less than three applications of fertilizer are made each year. Furthermore, overseeding is performed on less than a third of the campuses.

Stadium field superintendents have an average of seven people to maintain 4.5 acres of turf. Often, the stadium is just one part of the superintendent's responsibility and the crew performs other tasks. Two thirds of the stadiums are irrigated and three applications of fertilizer each year are standard. Overseeding is practiced by all the stadium managers responding.

The **sportsPOLL** in this issue focuses on the number and type of athletic facilities managed by sports turf managers. We encourage you to participate in these surveys.