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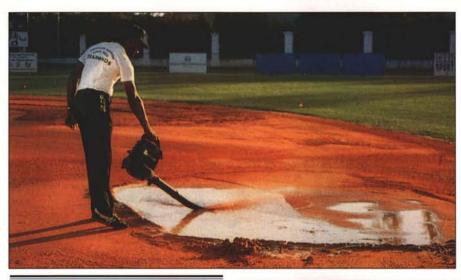
Low-Budget Water Removal



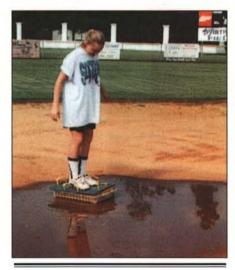
By Floyd Perry oday, many major conferences require full infield tarps to save wasted weekends and departmental travel expenses. That's fine for the big boys, but what about the rest of us? How do we create an opportunity to play after some

serious rain?

Illustrated here are methods that will help. They include three tricks that have proven themselves successful for removing standing water: (1) blow-packs, (2) sponges and (3) pumps. Also included here are methods for drying clay surfaces and preventing standing water by installing French drains.



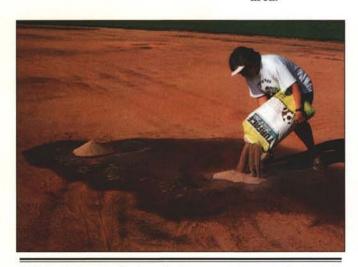
The high-powered blow-pack, which spreads water to dry areas without disturbing the clay, is an easy way to handle shallow bodies of water.



Large sponges can be made from mattresses and emptied in a turf area.



Hand pumps (or small gas-powered pumps) work in puddles one to two inches deep or deeper and can drain water into a turf area, a bucket or a cart. Photo courtesy: Kuranda U.S.A.



Calcined clay (and other drying agents) can soak up puddles that are less than two inches deep.



After calcined clay has been raked smooth, a field should be ready within about 20 minutes.

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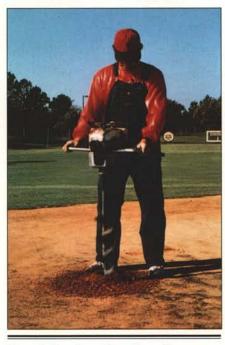
Drying the Surface

The biggest problem that occurs is how to dry the clay surface after removing the water, especially on days when it is cloudy or overcast. If your surface is something like Stabilizer Red — which dries exceptionally fast - then you shouldn't be concerned. But if your surface has a high clay content, then a drying agent such as a Turface calcined clay should be added.

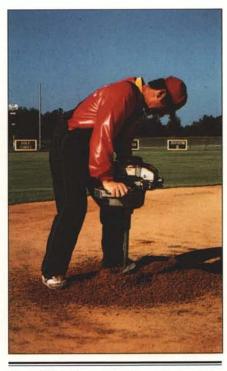
Two particle sizes of calcined clay are on the market, and both offer high quality results. The fine-ground is more of a puddle removing particle, whereas the larger size is for drying and reducing slippage. With a little raking of the new additive to the existing clay material, your field should be acceptable to any umpire within 20 minutes after the rain.

As coaches and groundskeepers, we all know rain is coming. It's a matter of "when" and not "if." The biggest timesaving part of the "wet field scenario" is having the correct materials and supplies on hand and within close

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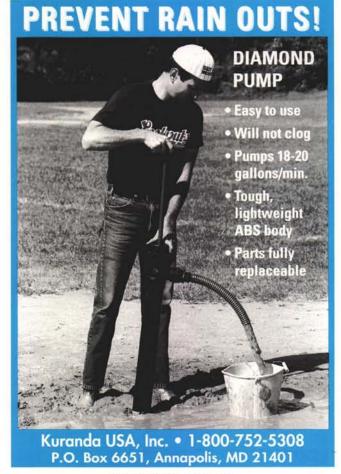


French Drain - Step One. Use a fence-post auger (which can be rented) and dig multiple holes into the heavily compacted soil. For larger areas, a telephone-pole auger can be used.



French Drain - Step Two. Attempt to go as deep as you can to remove all excess compacted sub-surface materi-





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Removing Water

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proximity to the field. Besides calcined clay, other drying agents include calcined diatomaceous earth (such as Play Ball!) and corn-husk byproducts (such as Diamond-Dry).



French Drain — Step Three. Fill holes with less dense material, such as sand, pea gravel or small rocks.



French Drain — Step Four. Tamp approximately two inches of loose clay over the opening for consistent and even playing surfaces.

French Drains and Severe Standing Water

On certain sections of infield clay, due to extreme compaction or a hard-soil make-up, puddles of water will remain



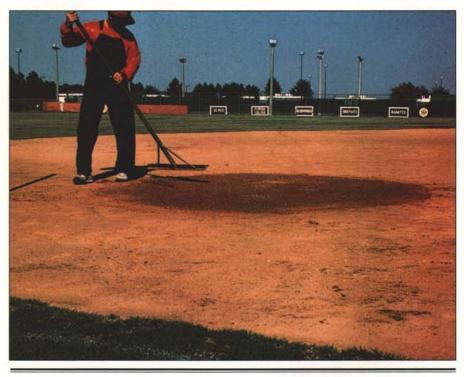
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long after other surface water has percolated. The "French drain" technique shown here is effective for both clay surfaces and outfield turf areas. Some field managers have reported using telephone-pole augers to dig large holding holes in outfields - which have saved games by removing large amounts of rain water from the playing field.

Try this technique first on a small section of a field to see how well it works in your area. Then, if it works for you, try it in larger areas.

Whatever the outcome, you should evaluate your individual water problem and chart a course of action, since prolonged standing water is a serious problem.

The above article comes from Chapter 10, "Water Removal and French Drains," of Floyd Perry's Pictorial Guide Quality to Groundskeeping - Covering All the Bases. For more information call (800) 227-9381.



French Drain — Step Five. Rake smooth and finish drag. Apply large amounts of water to check your drainage. Then wait for the first big rain to reap

