Analyzing soil- and sand-based fields

M anagers of both soil- and sand-based fields face a variety of challenges during and after field construction. *SPORTSTURF* recently spoke with Dr. Norman Hummel, president and owner of Hummel & Co. Inc., a professional consulting service and soil physical testing laboratory, about those challenges and the benefits of soil physical testing.

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ST: What do you see as the overall benefits of soil testing?

Hummel: During field construction, soil testing can be used to evaluate sandbased mixes or soils to reduce the risk of problems after construction, and to make sure that the sand-based mix or soil conforms to a specification or standard. Once the field is built, if there are any problems, soil testing can be used for diagnostic purposes to try to evaluate what the problems might be. For routine maintenance, soil testing to determine nutrient status of the soil and determine fertilizer requirements is valuable for setting up fertilizer programs.

ST: What are the most common tests that you conduct, and what do they entail?

Hummel: Probably the most common tests that we run are mix designs or complete physical analysis. These are tests that we perform during the construction phase—usually on sand-based fields—to make sure that the sand-based mix has a particle size distribution that conforms to either a specification or industry standards. The

physical properties are determined to make sure the sandbased mix drains adequately and has adequate amounts of air-filled pore space and water-filled pore space. We're testing a lot more topsoil samples or modified soil samples. There are still a lot of fields being build made of soils. In those cases we perform a particle size analysis to determine the percentages of sand, silt and clay as well as the sand size and organic matter content. Once we have this information

we can make recommendations to the client for any amendments, whether it is a sand amendment or an organic amendment or both. If they want to take it a step further with topsoil fields, we can do compaction testing on the samples to determine maximum levels of compaction of the soil. Then we can run physical properties on the soils at density levels that correspond to what the soil should be compacted to in the field during construction. This way they can get an idea if whether an amendment is improving the soil physical properties or not. We would test the soil before and after the amendment to see what benefit, if any, the amendment is providing. That would be a complete physical analysis, with a Proctor test.

ST: Do you typically recommend a particular type of amendment, or does it depend on each particular case?

Hummel: The most common amendments that are used are sand. We like to help people out when selecting the sand amendment, because there are some guidelines for selecting the sand amendment and the quantity. This is important, because adding too much or too little sand as well as improperly sized sand often results in a soil that is worse than what they started with. The other type of amendment that is commonly used is organic matter. More for economic reasons than anything else, composts tend to be the organic amendment of choice, for soils anyway. For sand-based mixes it's more along the line of good-quality peat.

ST: In terms of the tests you perform on existing fields, when and how often should the field manager have the soil tests done?

Hummel: Soil physical properties are normally performed on existing fields when there are suspected problems. Density is a real important parameter to measure, especially on topsoil fields, because it has a big influence on all the other properties. Density refers to the level the soil, or sand-based mix, is compacted to. To do it properly requires taking undisturbed samples. We have samplers that pull out 12-inch-long sleeves of samples and leave the soil pretty much in tact. Some grounds managers or superintendents will drive 2-inch PVC into the ground to extract a sample. If they're conscientious about how they take the sample and pack it right, they can pull a pretty good sample. When this is done we can determine physical properties, which is a pretty good diagnostic tool to assess whether there are any physical problems. The nutrient test is something that should be done every year on a sand-based field and once every 3-4 years on a soil-based field just to determine the nutrient status. Proper sampling involves taking numerous samples with a soil tube off the field in random locations, getting a composite sample, mixing them together and sending them off to the lab.

ST: How quick is the turn-around on the tests?

Hummel: The turn-around varies with the type of testing to be done. Most tests are done within 3-4 working days. Some of the more comprehensive tests with the soils could take up to 2 weeks.

ST: What is the most common problem you see with sports fields?

Hummel: The most common problems we see on soil-based fields-in particular, newer soilbased fields-are a result of poor design. It seems that there are few people who know how to design a soil-based field. In their defense, though, there really aren't any good industry standards on topsoil fields. Many times these fields are overengineered to the point that they are worse than older fields adjacent to these where the soil was just hauled in an pushed up. Compaction issues are probably the number one problem on newer fields. There often is no control during construction on the placement and grading of the soil. There are people out there with road graders and vibratory rollers trying to achieve the perfect grade. You can take very good topsoil and really build a lousy field by over-compacting the soil.

The common problem with sand-based fields, at least initially, is quality control during construction. If somebody is experiencing problems on a newer sand-based field typically it's due to a lack of quality control during construction and the materials that were brought in are not what they were supposed to be. But those are relatively few; we don't really have too many problems with sand-based fields.

ST: When someone is looking to have test done on a soil-based field, do you recommend which tests should be conducted?

Hummel: Yes, and what I typically recommend is what we call a topsoil quality test, which includes particle size analysis, organic matter content, and the nutrient test. From this testing we will recommend any amendments, if needed, to the soil. I would like people to do the complete physical analysis for topsoils in which we do the Proctor testing and then look at

physical properties under various compaction levels. That gives them a lot more information, especially in terms of evaluating



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whether an amendment is doing any good, and what proportions are needed for the amendment to work properly.

This testing is more expensive, requires more material and more time. All of this testing is done to reduce the risks down the road, and this more comprehensive testing just gives us more information.

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Olivet Nazarene upgrades fields for Bears' camp

BY NATHAN ODGAARD

ometown pride among Chicago Bears fans has blossomed in Bourbonnais, IL. That's obvious to anyone who has recently driven along Interstate 57 past the three-city community of Bourbonnais, Kankakee, and Bradley, about 50 miles south of Chicago. A 170-ft. tall water tower standing just off the highway boasts, "Bourbonnais, Summer Home of the Chicago Bears."

Last year the Bears announced that they were moving to Bourbonnais after 18 training camps in Platteville, WI. The Bears will begin practicing on Olivet Nazarene University's athletic fields this month in preparation for the 2002 NFL season.

While the community is pumped up for the Bears' arrival, Olivet's athletic department has a reason of its own to celebrate. Though Olivet must now share its facilities, the Bears' move is Olivet's gain. In preparation for the Bears' arrival, 14 acres of the university's game and practice fields underwent major renovation last year. The enhancements resulted in healthier, safer and more durable fields that Matt Whitis, director of physical plant, believes are now one of the best in the NAIA.

"Our athletic department has really benefited from this because (the Bears' move to Bourbonnais) brought renovation to the forefront," Whitis said. "We had nice football and soccer fields before, but we just bumped that up to another level."

Renovation to the fields, estimated to cost about \$400,000, was part of a \$1.5 million facelift to the entire facility in the second half of 2001. The incentive to serve as the training camp site for the Bears drew the financial backing necessary to upgrade Olivet's facilities, Whitis said. Most of the funding came from private and corporate donations.

Starting from scratch

With the summer nearly halfway over last year when the Bears made their announcement, the Olivet grounds crew had to move immediately to complete renovation before winter. The crew had to tackle the football team's game field, Ward Field, and two practice fields, and the soccer team's game and practice fields.

Olivet first had a soil analysis taken of the fields in July. The analysis, which revealed the soil's texture and characteristics, helped determine its top-dressing and fertilizing needs. Sod was stripped off the three practice fields, as renovation to the game fields was put on hold until the end of the teams' seasons. Roundup herbicide was used on the bare surface to ensure that no remaining grass would creep into the new sod.

"We had to do a complete kill because we had a lot of aggressive grass that we had to get rid of," Whitis said. The old sod consisted of a mixture of bluegrass, tall fescue and ryegrass.

Next, the land was tilled. In August, a topdresser spread 60 tons of Turface on each field, which was then tilled 4-6 inches deep into the fields' existing soil, a Midwestern silty-clay loam.

Olivet's native soils "are really prone to compaction and have a tendency to hold water, which is one of the reasons we brought in Turface, to help improve drainage," said Larry Berry, Olivet manager of grounds.

In September, underground sprinklers were installed. Whitis said the new sprinkler system will save the grounds crew invaluable time each day and will be more reliable than the university's walking sprinklers. The underground system operates automatically, which will save the crew from having to manually move the sprinklers, including in the middle of the night.

"We can water fields in a few hours, whereas before it would take a couple of days," he said.

In October, new sod, made up of bluegrass mix, was laid. That same month the grounds crew completely renovated Olivet's soccer game field. In December, the crew left the sod on Ward Field but installed an underground irrigation system, aerated and



In preparation for the Chicago Bears' training camp, Olivet Nazarene University hustled last year to complete a \$1.5 million renovation project, which included laying new sod, installing an underground irrigation system and adding TURFACE MVP to the fields.

then top-dressed the field with amendment. "We had an abnormally warm December, which allowed us to get the sod down, and we couldn't have asked for better temperatures in the fall," Whitis said.

Fields ready for Bears

Since their renovation, the five fields have sat dormant. The area has been roped off, almost daring the Olivet athletes and intramural players to step foot onto the plush, rich-colored bluegrass. The Bears, however, get first crack. Training camp runs every day from July 26 to Aug. 14; the rest of the year, the fields belong to Olivet's football and soccer teams. During training camp, the fields will be mowed and watered daily. Olivet's grounds crew will topdress by hand, using a grass seed/Turface mix, to fill in divots, and will aggressively aerate the fields immediately following camp.

Whitis commends the university's teams for their patience while having to arrange practices off campus. "Our coaches have been willing to make sacrifices because they know the quality of the end product they're going to get," Whitis said.

Quality of the fields is just one factor that helps make Olivet an ideal training camp site, Ken Mrock, the Bears' head groundskeeper, said. "The practice fields at ONU are everything that a pro team could want. The site is expansive, finely manicured and brand new," he said. "When we embarked on the building of these fields, the big reason to build four fields was to have the flexibility to rotate the play on these fields and enable the ONU athletes to have the same fine surface that our players are going to enjoy."

Whitis said Olivet would be able to accommodate the thousands of fans that are expected to attend training camp each day.

In addition to the field renovations, other projects completed to fit the Bears' needs were: the addition of lights to Ward Field, new locker rooms, a new training room, new storage units and enhancements to the university's landscaping.

Whitis' pride and enthusiasm for the new-look Olivet is as evident as the message on Bourbonnais' water tower.

"We're extremely ecstatic with the end product that we have," he said.

Nathan Odgaard is a writer for Swanson-Russell Associates, Lincoln, NE.



FIELD MARKING SYSTEM

Newstripe introduces its ProLine field marking system. Just drive the nylon locators into the ground at key field positions, attach the supplied string line to the locators, and you're ready to stripe. The locators are permanently in place so you can precisely re-mark your fields without re-measuring.

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