Every shining high school athlete dreams of recruitment by a top college. Every college athletic director dreams of scooping up these budding talents before anyone else. Every facilities director dreams of the shimmering green fields that will catch the prospect's eye on his or her campus visit. But the sight of mud, bald spots, and compacted grass during a campus visit can quickly deflate the star-studded recruitment dream. Faced with a patchy, compacted field despite the best efforts of a talented facilities crew, the athletic director on one urban campus was too embarrassed to show the field to the recruits who she hoped would one day play there.

Today, more than ever, colleges are competing to attract leading athletes. Offering them the chance to play on the best fields possible is paramount. Yet bare fields damaged by overuse, rough play, and weather conditions plague many of the country's athletic fields. Despite the hard work of dedicated facilities directors and their crews to keep their fields in shape, they often lack the resources to make their vision of a top athletic field a reality.

Even with a tremendous amount of time, energy, and care, the best crews cannot always fight the harsh effects of weather and use on natural grass playing fields. In cases where field space is limited, constant use makes proper maintenance virtually impossible. Even when field space is ample, human and financial resources, especially in a tight economy, can be spread too thin to keep all of the fields in ideal shape. It's no wonder, then, that the world of athletic fields is ready for a new player. Enter infilled synthetic turf fields made from smooth polyethylene fibers filled with a mixture of sand and recycled rubber.

**Field for all seasons?**

The only surprise about the infilled synthetic field trend is that it is not moving even faster. One reason may be the misconception that infilled polyethylene field shares the characteristics of its predecessor, nylon grass: abrasive, expensive, artificial looking, and creating unnatural ball reactions. Unlike its predecessor, however, an infilled polyethylene field, with its dark green blades that stand tall and feel natural to the touch, seems quite real. While a well-maintained natural grass field will always be the optimal surface for play, infilled polyethylene fields, which use a technology developed on tennis courts and golf greens, look like grass to the naked eye, play truer than nylon for most sports, and don't hurt when athletes come into contact with them.

But what has really turned the heads of facilities directors and field managers everywhere? Infilled polyethylene fields never need to be mowed, watered, or aerated. Permanent boundaries added to the grass save crews from the time-consuming task of lining the field before every game. The fields are ready to use the day they are laid down, eliminating the time required to wait for proper growth. The installation of even one synthetic grass field lets facilities managers and grounds teams devote more resources to tending to their natural

Nice turf is a recruiting tool for many colleges and universities, and synthetic turf looks good all year.
Infilled polyethylene fields have begun the transformation of sports fields throughout the country. In the town of Belmont, MA, for example, the upkeep of community fields became overwhelming. With a high clay content that made them hard to care for, the natural grass fields felt the strain of daily practice for a variety of local sports teams and were often unusable. When the time came to rebuild the high school track and field, Belmont’s design consultant proposed infilled synthetic turf. Initially skeptical about the change, the town’s leaders voted for its installation after learning about the financial and time-saving benefits. Now, the high school’s football, field hockey, soccer, and lacrosse teams share the new synthetic grass playing field for practices and games, allowing facilities crews the time to properly care for the remaining natural grass fields.

Even fields with rich soil cannot always combat the effects of extensive wear and tear. At the Buckingham Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge, MA, the worn, muddy athletic field needed a major re-vamp. The school used the field in all seasons, for everything from recess to sub-varsity practice, literally preventing the growth of even one blade of grass throughout the year. Both the facilities manager and the athletic director saw that something had to change. After much consideration, the school’s administration and buildings and grounds department supported the conversion of one of the playing fields to infilled polyethylene. One year later, the field still looks the same—lush, green, pristine—as the day it went in. The grounds supervisor reports being asked what he does to keep the field so green in winter.

The human touch

Just as the introduction of synthetic grass in 1965 did not herald the end of facilities management, neither will the proliferation of infilled turf. Nothing can replace the human touch and vision when it comes to planning for and executing the care of athletic facilities. Well-maintained fields that withstand extensive use reflect highly on facilities directors and staff, but few have the resources to achieve these results with natural grass alone. Far from posing a threat to the tenure of facilities managers and grounds crews, incorporating infilled polyethylene can help maximize their skills by redirecting the time and resources they need to focus on continual improvement rather than constant repair. It is estimated that within 10 years all cities and towns across the nation and every major college or university will have at least one synthetic grass field. Facilities managers who understand the value of synthetic grass can bring its merits to the attention of school or town boards, officials, and athletic directors who are seeking viable, feasible solutions to creating a true field of dreams.

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