Compost for turfgrass: multifaceted organic ally

BY MARK HUSSEY AND CHRIS HARRISON

Creating a strong, healthy, durable turfgrass for a soccer field is no simple matter. Because that ideal surface is so difficult to achieve, turf managers are really part of what should be called a solutions industry. At New England's largest public recreational area, compost is one of those solutions. It saved Mike Cabral, assistant public works manager for the Massachusetts Development Complex at Devens, $38,000 and gave him a better field, too.

Tally up the obstacles turf managers and supervisors have to face year round: too much moisture or too little; manipulating soil pH and quality with amendments; "going for the green" while respecting nature's complex climatic shifts—all this while having to keep the environment safe for human recreational use.

There are other challenges in the pursuit of turfgrass perfection. But what if there was a substance capable of addressing many of these issues at once? Well, there is. Cabral will tell you it is compost.

Devens is the former site of the famous Ft. Devens military base, which closed in 1996. Mass Development's 13 contiguous soccer fields on 44 of those acres (Rogers Field, officially) comprise the largest public recreational venue in New England.

"The word really needs to get out ... the results we've seen with our compost plan have been excellent, and it just keeps improving as the years go by," Cabral says.

"This season, in fact, conditions have been so favorable, we have not had to use any broadleaf prevention, or any pre- or post-emergent whatsoever so far."

Cabral's enthusiasm for compost-as-turf manager's ally spikes when he begins trotting out statistics that illustrate a huge positive economic impact: "In 2001 we were spending $75,000 for fertilizers and chemicals. Meanwhile, water usage was 3 million gallons a year and we seeded three or four times per season or more. In 2004, directly due to the incorporation of compost, our fertilizer and chemicals expenditures dropped to $28,000. Simultaneously, our water volume needs fell by nearly 2.5 million gallons," he says.

"We also were able to reduce seeding by roughly two thirds. All told, we experienced a $38,000 saving in our budget from previous years by going with a compost topdressing program," Cabral says. "The fields at Devens are heavily used for not only for soccer, but for lacrosse, field hockey, Ultimate Frisbee and other sporting events. And the truth is, those fields have never looked better."

Kathy Wiberg, recreation director at Devens, echoes Cabral's optimism, observing that the playing field surfaces are clearly more stress-resistant than she's ever seen at Mass Development.

"The turf will not brown or burn nearly so easily as it used to do; the fields are

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more vibrant, the grass looks, and is, obviously stronger and healthier. There's basically no comparison, then vs. now. Considering these fields are non-irrigated, the results with compost have just been outstanding.

The reasons for Cabral's compost program success at Rogers Field/Devens are many, and worth examining one at a time.

The type of compost selected for the Rogers Field includes decomposed wood chip shavings. The sponge-like quality of this mulchy compost boosts moisture retention efficiency, thus allowing root systems to absorb all the water that turf requires. Such water retention is a key factor at Mass Development, since the coastal soil of eastern Massachusetts is sandy, and vital nutrients do leach away in the absence of compost.

Another direct benefit of compost utilization: improved soil structure, porosity, and density for an all-around better plant root environment. When turfgrass roots are able to absorb more naturally occurring soil nutrients more easily, the need for amendments (synthetic or otherwise) will decrease. Due to compost topdressing, there's an abundance of nutrients for those turfgrass roots to absorb in the first place.

Compost is not classified as a fertilizer, yet as a soil enhancement, it introduces vast numbers of helpful microbial organisms directly into soils where applied.

Among these microbes are specific fungi that work symbiotically with plant roots to aid in the extraction of nutrients from soil. It should be noted too that compost, rich in organic content, encourages the proliferation of helpful earthworms in sub-surfaces beneath and betwixt root systems. Tunneling worms increase water infiltration and aeration, further boosting turfgrass well being.

Yet another advantage of compost topdressing is natural weed reduction. When the general health and resilience of turfgrass is on the upswing, weeds have a harder time taking root and thriving. The 2005 Spring season experience cited by Mike Cabral of not needing pre-emergent or post-emergent broadleaf sprays would seem to bear this out.

Another point of emphasis for Cabral is the fact that only a quarter or a half-inch of topdressing is required to get the impressive results seen at Rogers Field.

You don't need to go crazy with this stuff, more is not going to necessarily go better. In fact it definitely won't be better. Just the one thin layer per year should suffice, depending on local conditions," Cabral says.

He says benefits are exponential: each year brings greater, more visible benefits. The compost benefits picture in 2005 is considerably brighter than it was when the program was first intro-
duced in 2000 at Mass Development.

If it all sounds like a "can't-miss proposition," Tim Gould agrees. Gould is VP at Agresource, Ipswitch, MA (www.agresourceinc.com), a major supplier of compost to the green industry in New England and New York. Agresource is the source for the compost used at Rogers Field/Devens. Gould, whose team has served as compost consultants to Mike Cabral's crew, says, "There are several types of compost available, and while all are beneficial, distinct gradations of quality exist, in our view. The core issue, really, is providing sufficient organic matter, and the right compost for the application at hand. So, for the Mass Development Rogers Field, it was clear a compost with biosolids was called for.

"Mike Cabral decided on our Agresoil Compost as the primary topdressing: a product that's a blend of nitrogenous and carbonaceous materials that usually includes biosolids, gelatin and food processing residuals, sawdust, wood chips and leaf and yard waste," Gould says.

As a conscientious and committed turf manager, Mike Cabral is concerned with more than just the robust quality of the turfgrass surfaces in his charge.

"The environmental aspect is a very big issue with us here. We have precious aquifers in this region and want to do all we can to protect freshwater resources. Going to the compost plan is already showing that improving soil quality substantially keeps more moisture where it belongs, closer to the surface. With stronger, healthier, more resilient turfgrass allowing us to use far less fertilizer, we really don't have to worry very much about runoff, and potential toxic damage to deep underground aquifers."

While engaged in the fury of their many competitions throughout the year, athletes participating at Mass Development's Rogers Field have little or no awareness of the importance of compost to the quality of their games. But ask Mike Cabral or Kathy Wiberg, and they will tell you the story behind the story: compost works on athletic fields like nothing else they've ever come across. It has had a decided and measurable impact on turfgrass surface quality at Devens.