DURABLE SOD FOR IN-SEASON REPLACEMENT

s I write this article, we are in the middle of NFL playoff season, my favorite time of the year. Not so much because of all the quality play and intense rivalries unfolding on the gridiron, but more to check out how the fields are holding up in the middle of winter, and at the end of a long, extended season. Yes I know, words of a true "turf rotor head." During the replays, I am checking out what type of traction the sod provided while everyone else is looking to see if the players' feet were in bounds.

Being in the sports turf industry for more than 20 years, I can begin to appreciate some of the many challenges the professional sports field managers face. We all naturally look to the pro groundskeepers for ideas on what's new, what's proven, and what's possible. We have seen the evolution of many products and practices at the professional level that eventually trickle down to college and amateur sports.

▼ Sod grown on plastic by Carolina Green Corp.'s sod farm in North Carolina.



The damaged stadium field was replaced following the concert and ready for immediate play (to view time-lapse video of field replacement log into

http://www.cgcfields.com/CarolinaGreenWebcam.asp and click on UVA Stadium Turf Replacement).

One area of advancement has been with in-season sod replacement. We see it on almost every natural grass NFL playoff game and college bowl game field this year. Either down the center of the field, or often the entire surface is replaced in a matter of a couple days with 1.5-2-inch thick sod that can withstand immediate play. Some replacements may look better than others, and field managers are great at masking the transitions, but all replacements have the same intent. Provide sure and consistent footing under a wide range of weather conditions. Sounds easy enough, especially with an NFL or bowl game budget, but what about for your high school field? Well, the industry trickle down is happening and here is the story.

THE HISTORY

The invention of big roll sod harvesters in 1991 was a big step in being able to provide thick, stable sod from farm to field. Slab and small roll versions were available before then, but a 42-inch or larger width roll really helped reduce the number of seams and allowed a more mechanized installation. Some of the problems include finding a good sod source and a farm willing to harvest thick cut. It is hard to convince a sod grower to change his cutting depth and truck off their most valuable resource (topsoil) in order to provide a field manager with heavy thick sod. Also, sod must be very mature and tightly knitted to hold together in a thick cut application, so planning a year in advance is necessary to secure a source.

Once the sod arrives at the field, there can be other problems. The thicker the sod is harvested at the farm, the bumpier it feels on the field. Also, if the farm native soil has high clay content, and you place over a drainage system, vertical drainage can be negated. When it does rain, the result can be a muddy, unstable surface. So the challenge became to develop a sod with a smooth uniform thickness, dense root system, a vertically draining root zone, and withstand 300-pound guys digging in with their cleats.

ENTER SOD GROWN ON PLASTIC (SOP)

I am actually not sure who came up with the idea of growing sod on plastic. It sounded crazy to me at first when I heard of a company in Georgia growing bentgrass on plastic for golf greens. The product was about ½-inch thick and basically looked like a grass floor mat. From there I heard of versions of sod grown on plastic being used for some NFL teams as opposed to traditional thick cut, but supplies were scarce, if non-existent.

In 2009 my athletic field construction company, Carolina Green Corp., was asked by The University of Virginia to provide a full field replacement following an in-season U2 concert. The damaged stadium field was replaced following the concert and ready for immediate play (to view time-lapse video of field replacement log into http://www.cgcfields.com/CarolinaGreenWebcam.asp and click on UVA Stadium Turf Replacement).

We opted to partner with a sod farm to produce that field, and from there developed Game-On! Grass, a sand-base bermuda sod system designed for immediate play situations. Since then the product, grown at our farm in NC, has been used for in-season turf replacements by Philadelphia Eagles, Washington Redskins, Tennessee Titans, University of Tennessee, University of Kentucky, University of South Carolina, Florida State University, and the University of North Carolina.

Most of these clients are able to plan for their sod needs months in advance, therefore much of the Game-On! Grass is reserved and grown under contract. In addition to those orders, we try to speculate on emergency needs and keep product on hand for smaller orders that pop up such as soccer goal mouths, position areas and in front of mound on baseball, lacrosse creases, and anywhere there is need to keep the games going. So the market is growing, and the result is that much more product is available for venues other than the NFL stadiums.

THE ROOT BOUND EFFECT

The basic principal in sod grown on plastic is exhibited in a potbound plant. When you pull the plant out of a container after it has been there too long, all you see is a mass of roots that can hardly be broken. The same thing happens with mature sod grown on plastic. The roots have nowhere to go and as a result form a dense mat. Topdressing is used to build the sod layer up to desired thickness. With our product we aim for 1.5-inch thickness which provides approximately 17 pounds per square foot total weight. One important characteristic of is that we use sand-base sod as an initial base, and then add topdressing sand typical for sand-base construction, therefore producing a sod that vertically drains and can be left in the field profile without impeding vertical drainage or contaminating the profile.

In growing this market we have had to overcome the perception that sod on plastic was a product that would have to be removed and replaced with regular cut sod after the "emergency" was over. Since most installations were in the fall/winter months, questions were raised if the grass would survive and root into the field the following year once the bermuda breaks dormancy. This was probably the experience with early thick cut products with heavy soils and much less total root mass. What we have found in all cases is that Game-On! Grass is the best grass on campus the following spring. It is thicker, greener, and quicker to break dormancy, and usually makes the grass beside it look inferior. The ability to control the rootzone profile of seems to be the difference both short term and long term with performance and survivability. In fact, a mid-field replacement in football practice field situation can usually be effective for an entire year cycle, making the additional cost more justifiable. We also have license agreements with patented protected grasses so we can provide a specific bermuda variety of Game-On! Grass to customers if requested.

COMPARE COSTS

No doubt SOP is more expensive than regular cut or thick cut sod, possibly anywhere from 2 to three times the cost. Freight costs are three times that of traditional sod due to SOP weighing at least three times that of traditional sod. The material and labor inputs at the farm are intense. Imagine growing anything on plastic in the summer with 1.5" soil layer. Not much margin for error, and no holiday time. So does that make it just an NFL product?

Here are some cost justifications I hear from customers. It keeps the field open year round for practice and play. In a situation where there is no additional space or no down time in the program, they can remain open with a few hour delay with SOP. They already



Cromer manufactures a complete line of athletic field maintenance equipment

have significant investment in a facility with lights, parking, bathrooms and such, so why not use the facility to maximum potential? It is the same argument used for considering synthetic turf. The alternative is build additional fields, go synthetic, provide fewer programs, all of which cost money. I would suggest compare cost of a new synthetic field annually over an 8-year replacement schedule compared to annual replacement with SOP down the center of the field along with additional goal mouth and lacrosse crease SOP replacement. Then ask your players what surface they would prefer to play on throughout the year.

This is not an answer to all situations, just a consideration. But having an alternative resource for intense-use natural grass field with minimal down time is a tool every field manager needs in the bag. The key to incorporating SOP into a turf management program is to plan ahead and secure a source. The supply of sod grown on plastic is limited, but we have seen several new vendors in the marketplace. Several of our clients have already ordered our product for fall/winter of 2014. We currently ship the product 12-15 hours from our farm, and are looking at possible satellite locations. So just coordinating trucking can sometimes be the biggest challenge. You also need a good prep and install plan for handling the turf. The equipment is similar to traditional sod replacement, but the added weight to move and manipulate the product creates an additional challenge. Removing turf from a field a few days before a big game involves a significant level of trust in the sod supplier and in the installer. For smaller jobs such as goal mouths, installing SOP in-house is a good option. Just remember if you are bringing in 1.5 inch, you need to remove 1.5 inch. That is a lot of soil.

BREAK OUT THE WAR PAINT— UNIQUE APPLICATIONS

In December 2011, WFI Stadium Inc. (FedEx Field) was faced with the task of logo replacement between games when they hosted the annual Army Navy Game less than 24 hours before Washington hosted the Patriots. The solution? Paint the



The sod for an NFL game was pre-painted before being cut, transported and then installed.



▲ **Replacing** the turf at the University of Virginia's David A. Harrison III Field at Scott Stadium.

sod before its harvested. This had to be an historic first in the field replacement industry. The sod for the NFL game was prepainted before being cut, transported and then installed. Before the install, the grounds crew came to Carolina Green's sod farm in Indian Trail, NC to paint the midfield logo and end zones game. The sod was harvested, each roll numbered and logged, then transported to FedEx Field to await install. Management elected to only replace the in-field logos between the games and leave the Army-Navy end zones in tact as a tribute to the armed services. After the NFL game the end zones were replaced with the prepainted sod as well.

The "overnight success" of the WFI-Carolina Green field replacement industry milestone at FedEx Field was reasonably assured because the key sod grown on plastic component had already been field tested by the Philadelphia Eagles and declared a winner. Over the past 3 years the Eagles have used the product to replace just the sod between the hash marks and end zones of Lincoln Financial Field. Tony Leonard, the Eagles' director of grounds, reports, "The sod on plastic grown by Carolina Green provides us with a solid and stable playing surface in the middle of our field. We had to get through six games in November and this was the best choice for us to match up our existing bermuda grass."

Carolina Green Corp. is a North Carolina-based Certified Field Builder. They operate two Bermuda grass sod farms and employ 35 full-time employees and travel throughout the south & eastern United States constructing and renovating natural and synthetic athletic fields for professional, college, high school and recreation level use. The company can be viewed on the web at www.cgcfields.com. Chad Price, CSFM, CFB can be reached at 866-753-1707 or cprice@cgcfields.com.



▲ North Myrtle Beach Park and Sport Complex. Photo courtesy of Ashley Wilkinson.

GRAND STRAND EXPANDS SPORTS TOURISM MARKET

or years vacationers have flocked to the Myrtle Beach area for family fun on the beach and on the golf course. Now, the Grand Strand has found a new market to attract visitors: sports tourism. While the Myrtle Beach area has seen the golf market level off, the sports tourism market has grown and city managers and business developers up and down the coast have taken notice. A marked expansion of athletic complexes along the 60+ miles of the Grand Strand has taken place over the past several years.

Among baseball enthusiasts it is no secret that Myrtle Beach is home to The Ripken Experience, a top-notch baseball facility with numerous synthetic fields. For years The Ripken Experience has attracted a large number of tourists in the travel baseball market and the facility continues to expand and improve. Another large scale investment has been undertaken by the city of Myrtle Beach. In recent years the city has added an impressive array of both natural and synthetic fields, highlighted by the outstanding baseball and multi-use facility at the Market Common, a high-end shopping and dining venue development. But perhaps the most aggressive expansion into



In April 2014, the city of North Myrtle Beach will open *a new 162-acre sports field park* to attract an even larger segment of the sports tourism market. The North Myrtle Beach Park and Sports Complex will include eight regulation size soccer fields that have been constructed for multiple field configurations. Four softball fields and two baseball fields are included in the site which is all planted in Tifway 419 bermudagrass. the sports tourism market has come from the city of North Myrtle Beach.

In April 2014, the city of North Myrtle Beach will open a new 162-acre sports field park to attract an even larger segment of the sports tourism market. The North Myrtle Beach Park and Sports Complex will include eight regulation size soccer fields that have been constructed for multiple field configurations. Four softball fields and two baseball fields are included in the site which is all planted in Tifway 419 bermudagrass. The softball fields have 225-foot outfields while the baseball fields stretch to 330 feet at the lines and 380 feet in center field. With the use of adjustable fencing the softball and baseball fields can accommodate almost any event played on a diamond.

While the new park will highlight sporting events, the attraction won't stop there. Twenty acres of lakes are included and will have water activities. Other amenities including playgrounds, an amphitheater, two dog parks, walking trails, and a well-manicured open field area for festivals have also been included. "We tried to create a sports complex within a park setting," said Jim Grainger, Public Grounds Superintendent for the city of North Myrtle Beach. But the park goes further than that. An effort to protect the local eco-system was integral to the construction process. Besides saving important local trees and plants for native habitat the park grounds are self-supporting from an irrigation standpoint. The ability to recapture the water that will be used reinforces the parks concept that sports tourism and turfgrass management can be an environmental partner.

The biggest winner in the construction of the new park will be the local economy. John Bullard, Director of Parks and Recreation for North Myrtle Beach, envisions a bright future for the park. "The park could have a \$15-\$18 million dollar economic impact for our area," he said. This could be, pardon the pun, a home run for the Grand Strand. The city of North Myrtle Beach began planning for the park several years ago and created general obligation bonds in the amount of \$15 million to establish the creation of the park. It's easy to see how quickly this investment could pay off.

Matt Gibbons, Superintendent of Sports Tourism, has been marketing the new park and says the response has been tremendous. "We knew we had to do more than 40 events in the new park annually. We thought we would do 60, but we are already at 70 events for the first year and we don't open till April!"

It's obvious that North Myrtle Beach will see the new park fill a need in the marketplace. Matt continued, "The park will have its grand opening by hosting the World Cup of Quidditch." Quidditch, a game made popular by Harry Potter films, has evolved into a huge sport, especially at the university club sport level. Matt shared that more than 80 teams and potentially thousands of spectators are expected at the grand opening World Cup event, only adding to the multiuse agenda of the park.

All this investment up and down the coast serves to increase the sports tourism market that continues to grow. So what's next for the Grand Strand? Has the area filled the void or even saturated it? Not yet according to Steven Rabon of S and R Turf and Irrigation, the contractor who built the sports fields at the new park. "We built 17 new fields around the Grand Strand in 2013 and are scheduled to build seven more nearby in North Carolina in 2014," Steven said. Perhaps the Myrtle Beach area will have to change its marketing strategy from the golf capital of America to the "Sports Tourism Capital of America." Only time will tell.

Ashley Wilkinson is a professor of golf and sports turf management at Horry-Georgetown Technical College in Myrtle Beach, SC.







hile horses are, naturally, the focus of Thoroughbred racing fans, it is the ground beneath them that is the focus, if not obsession, of track executives. After all, it is the quality, fairness and consistency of a racetrack's surfaces that can make the difference between popularity and scorn, profit and loss, or even life and death.

For starters, owners and trainers want to race their horses over surfaces—be they turf, dirt or synthetic, the three main types in North America—that minimize the risk of injury. If a racetrack wants to attract the top horses in training, which translates into increased betting, they need to have perfectly groomed and manicured ovals. There are typically so many tracks running on any given day that horse owners have the luxury of choosing the ones that are kindest to their pricey investments.

Meanwhile, these racing surfaces need to withstand the pounding of weather as well as the pounding of hooves. If a turf course takes 2 inches of rain overnight, will it be dry enough to run across the next day without ruining it for weeks after? If there are thousands of divots in the grass from one race, will the maintenance team be able to have them filled before the next one? Gamblers prefer betting on turf races, so every time a contest scheduled for the grass course can't be run on its intended surface it can cost a major racetrack tens of thousands of dollars.

Consistency is also key. Handicappers insist on surfaces that give every horse a fair chance of winning, regardless of whether the horse is a "pacesetter" or a "closer." Surfaces that aren't cared for diligently are more likely to develop a "bias," which is racing parlance for a consistency that favors one style over another. If the soil is more packed together on the inside of a track, horses racing along the rail will have a distinct advantage because it will take them less effort to skip across it. Similarly, a turf course with too much water in it can favor the closers, horses who do their best running in the late stages of a race, as the early leaders will use up precious energy digging into the sodden ground. Anytime gamblers notice a significant bias at a track, they will wager less money because they perceive the races as unfair.

Safety is still another reason why high quality surfaces go hand-in-hand with good track management. If any of your material is too hard it can endanger the lives of horses and riders. The 1,200-pound horse running 40 miles per hour is more likely to break a leg if it is pounding its hooves on a dry course that plays like asphalt. Meanwhile, for the jockey that falls off, the "give" in a surface can mean the difference between career-ending paralysis and minor bruising.

It is with all of this in mind that the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, the membership-based trade organization with offices in New York City and Lexington, KY, has supported the Track Superintendents' and Arena Managers' Field Day since its inception in 2001.

"We started the track superintendent meetings to learn from one another, as well as share information about new techniques and technologies being used by other tracks," said George Mc-Dermott, former track superintendent at Lone Star Park, a pre-



the races as unfair.

mier Thoroughbred and American Quarter Horse racing venue in the heart of Dallas-Fort Worth that hosted the Breeders' Cup World Thoroughbred Championships in 2004.

Twelve years later, what started as a modest gathering has turned into an essential conference for track maintenance professionals. The 2013 Field Day, hosted in August at the Del Mar Thoroughbred Club near San Diego, attracted a record 120 registrants from six countries and US territories for workshops and presentations on the latest technologies affecting track maintenance. Participants earn credit for the Safety Training and Continuing Education component of the NTRA's Safety and Integrity Alliance Code of Standards, an industry initiative that assures best practices are in place at the nation's most recognizable racetracks.

"The 'track super' meeting has had great support by tracks in North America and we're now attracting managers from Dubai, Europe and Asia," said Roy Smith, track superintendent at Parx Racing near Philadelphia and a founder of the Field Day. "All are interested in the same goal: making the surfaces safe for the horses and humans, as well as providing the betting public the assurance of a level playing field for all competitors."

The gathering is especially important because racetrack maintenance is a specialty that, despite the billions of dollars that depend on it, can't be gleaned from a text book.

"You don't learn how to manage a dirt, turf or synthetic course in school," said Javier Barajas, track superintendent for both the Dubai Racing Club in the United Arab Emirates and Canterbury Park near the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN. "It's very much a hands-on learning experience and I've been glad to assist and teach others what works for me."

The significance of Field Day was reinforced earlier this year with

the addition of the event's first title sponsor in John Deere. At what is now known as Track Superintendents' and Arena Managers' Field Day Presented by John Deere, the tractor giant benefits from increased exposure in front of decision-makers who spend millions on coddling their terra firma, while track superintendents receive NTRA member discounts on equipment that can make a direct and significant impact to their bottom line.

Additional Field Day sponsors include Stabilizer Solutions, Toro, Hunter Industries, Valvoline, MD Barnmaster, Horsemen's Track & Equipment, AGCO's Challenger and Massey, Arbico Organics, Larcom & Mitchell, Equine Savings, Global Barrier Systems, and Duralock, Ltd.

"There is no comparable gathering for people invested in building and maintaining safe and fair track surfaces," said Bryan Pettigrew, senior vice president of NTRA, who spearheads the industry association's support of the Field Day. "Participation continues to grow, which just shows you that people are waking up to the importance of good track maintenance."

For information on the 2014 Track Superintendents' and Arena Managers' Field Day Presented by John Deere, contact Heather Brown at hbrown@ntra.com or 866-678-4289.



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