Maintenance Program – Glynn County Stadium

Aeration
- End of May – First of June: Deep tine or verti-drain aeration to 6- to 8-inch depth, two directions, followed by topdressing with 110 to 120 tons of sand
- Laser leveling of sand
- Spike aeration to 5- to 4-inch depth with arrowhead spike every three weeks from late June to August 30

Fertilization
(Applications based on results of soil tests taken in September and April)
- Early June, once grass cover appears after topdressing: 5-10-15 for root growth
- Late June and late July: 18-3-6
- July: Roots
- August: 100 pounds of 34-0-0 over playing surface at five- to seven-day intervals beginning two weeks prior to first football game
- Additional micronutrients according to soil test results
- Lime as needed to maintain pH range of 6.4 to 6.6

Topdressing and Soil Amendments
- Light topdressing following every other football game from start of football season to Nov. 1
- Two to three tons of calcined clay applied between hash marks every other year

Overseeding
- Overseed with 70 percent annual ryegrass, 30 percent perennial ryegrass at the end of October during the two-week window of away games.

- Overseed again in early January.
- Transition back to bermudagrass sotted for mid- to late-April, prior to spring football. Control products used if necessary to supplement cultural practices of lowered mowing height and higher fertilization rate.

Mowing
- Three-gang reel mower at 3/4-inch height from start of growing season to August 1
- Triplex reel ride on mower beginning August 1: 3/4-inch height until after fourth football game, then gradually raise height to 1-inch
- Mowing scheduled three times per week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday; frequency increases if turf growth warrants it

Pest Control
- Pre-emergence weed applications made second week in November and at end of March
- Post-emergence weed control follows standard IPM practices with control products applied only as necessary
- IPM program followed for insect and disease control
- Dollar spot and Fairy ring (due to the decaying organic matter in the field) most frequent problems
- Mole crickets major insect problem
- Activity of other disease organisms or insect pests, such as army worms, varies with weather conditions (Skeens call this factor "the pest of the season.")

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A Dedicated Professional

Skeens is a master at planning, not only to get everything accomplished, but also, as he puts it, "To get a pretty good product for a pretty reasonable budget." He brings a strong background to the task, having obtained a B.S. degree from the University of Florida with a minor in Forestry and several courses in Public Administration, before earning his Masters degree in Parks and Recreation from Indiana University. Add to that the strong work ethic and love of the land he gained from growing up on his family's farm to understand why he checks the field seven days a week year-round. Besides that, he's been taking care of the field for 10 of its 13 years, the first six years as the recreation director of landscape responsibilities, and from 1995 to the present in his current position.

Skeens is dedicated to achieving the best possible results, making sure the field is monitored when he can't be there. He is also dedicated to developing his own professionalism, visiting other fields and connecting with other field managers to share ideas. He's always seeking not just the solution to a problem, but the best solution. Skeens has developed a win-win informal networking arrangement with a local four-golf course resort complex. He'll consider a purchase option when they're ready to trade up on equipment, which gives him good used equipment at a reasonable price and gives the course more flexibility on their upgrades.

He has also tapped into a money-saving method of using the stadium's irrigation system. The irrigation water source is an enclosed, 8-inch deep well, located just inside the field house, with a 1,000 gallon tank. An above-ground, 25 hp centrifugal pump pulls 280 gallons per minute from the well. Skeens uses four Nelson "guns" to irrigate the field, putting down a lot of water in a short period. Only one of the guns can be used at a time since one takes the full capacity of the pump. A row of pop up rotor heads running down the center of the field is the only underground portion of the irrigation system. The pump and well combination also supply water to the restrooms during the games. City water is used only for the concession stand and the locker rooms.

"The field bond issue was highly criticized during the first few years following construction, but as our program has evolved and the field has become a high-quality resource used by a broad spectrum of the community, it's become a source of pride," Skeens says. "Coaches love to play here, and earning the Field of the Year Award has brought us even more recognition and compliments. With all that, I think the greatest satisfaction comes from seeing the appreciation on the faces of our student athletes each time they walk on the field."

Bob Tracinski is the Business Communications Manager for the John Deere Worldwide Commercial & Consumer Equipment Division headquartered in Raleigh, NC. He serves as public relations co-chair for the national Sports Turf Managers Association.
They're putting down roots all over...

NASHVILLE

"Seven weeks after it was laid, our TifSport bermudagrass had put down roots 10 to 12 inches deep thanks to Launch® applied every four weeks. When the NFL inspected our field they couldn't believe a rain game was played only a day before! We're using Focus® this fall to maintain our turf condition."

Terry Porch
Tennessee Titans

MINNEAPOLIS

"I put Launch® up against another biostimulant I was using and the first thing I noticed was an extra two inches of root growth. Recently, the team held a grueling two-hour practice with the offense really pounding a concentrated area. Afterwards, I checked the turf and couldn't even see where they practiced."

Dale Wysocki
Minnesota Vikings

KANSAS CITY

"Due to stadium construction, portions of our field were sodded only a week before the opening game. I applied Launch® and the sod was knit down and playable. The massive root development I get with Launch enables me to maintain my entire bluegrass field at 1.25 inches mowing height. I haven't had to use a lot of fungicide, and it really gets hot down here in the stadium."

Trevor Vance
Kansas City Royals

Conditioning. The coach makes sure the players get it. It makes 'em tough. So when they're being pounded in the game, they don't buckle under all that physical stress.

Your turf gets pounded, too. But you can keep it in top playing condition with Gordon's new Launch and Focus Turf Biostimulants. They help your turf put down the roots that keeps it ready for the game.

Condition your turf with Launch and Focus Turf Biostimulants. For tough turf that won't buckle under. Even after the game.

"For grow in, sod, sprigs, seeds."

"For top conditioning of high spec turf."

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Turf may be the first impression of a baseball or softball field, especially when striking patterns are etched in that sea of green. But when it comes to playing the game, the overwhelming majority of the action takes place on that turf-less patch of “dirt,” the skinned area encompassing the basepath, bases, home plate and the skinned area at the center of the jewel where the pitcher reigns.

In baseball and softball, as in all field sports, ideal conditions take the field factor “out of play,” allowing each player, regardless of age, gender or experience level, to play the game to the best of their own abilities. Ideal conditions for the skinned area surfaces along the basepath combine a lower layer of hardness with a cleat-depth coating layer of soft material to provide the traction necessary for a player to round the bases at full speed and the cushioning that protects the player in a slide to beat the ball to the base. Ideal conditions offer smooth transitions between the skinned area and surrounding turf with no ridge or lip to alter the path of the ball and thus influence the outcome of the game. Ideal conditions strike the right balance between wet and dry moisture levels, providing a playing surface that is neither sticky nor powdery.

The Big Picture
The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has multiple subcommittees examining various aspects of achieving higher levels of safety in sports. Dr. Don Waddington serves as Chair of the Natural Playing Surface Sub-committee, which is within the Sports Equipment and Facilities Committee of the ASTM. Dr. Waddington is Professor Emeritus of Soil Science at Penn State University after retiring from his role teaching and conducting research in the University turfgrass program.

Dr. Waddington notes, “Subcommittees are working on standards and guidelines for everything from bikes and in-line skates to gymnastics and camping. A subcommittee working on tennis courts and track surfaces has developed guidelines for grass tennis courts. There's a group looking at specifications for pole vault landing pits and a group under playground surfaces looking at new standards for specification of engineered wood fiber for playground surfaces. One group is studying the shock absorbing properties of North American football fields. Another group is studying the relative abrasiveness of synthetic turf surfaces. There's a task group under the subcommittee on footwear looking at a method of measuring traction. There's a group looking at eye protection. The whole aim is to have more safety in sports.”

A major problem in establishing recommendations for the construction and maintenance of skinned area soils is the broad range of fields. Baseball and softball diamonds vary from the true sandlot level, where the basepath is exposed native soil established by the players wearing away the turf as they run the bases, to the premium fields of Major League Baseball.

Dr. Waddington says, “It's a long
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Built in 1997, this $35 million dollar facility is responsible for all aspects of golf and turf development, from the drawing board to production.

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E-Gator Electric and Turf Gator® Utility Vehicles

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800, 1000, and 1500 Aercore Aerators
process to identify all the issues involved. With organized play, skinned area soils are part of native soil fields, augmented native soil fields and various construction formats of sand-based fields, all with differing levels of funding for construction and post-construction field maintenance. Even with the same basic construction and equal budgets there are differences among teams and groundskeepers on what constitutes the 'right' degree of hardness and softness for the ideal skinned area.

"For construction, you could have something quite sandy that would have high moisture needs to maintain ideal playability or you could have something with a high clay content that would be quite stable, but might be too hard when dry. You need to know what kind of post-construction maintenance the field will receive in order to construct the right field for those maintenance conditions. The amount of play the field must support and the age and skill levels of the athletes are further considerations.

"I'd hate to see the day when there was only one way to construct and maintain a softball or baseball field. I don't think every Major League infield should be the same. They should all be reasonable and playable, but I think having the home field advantage brings another dimension to the game."

Guidelines, Not Practices

The need to set workable parameters among all these variables is the reason the ASTM Subcommittee on Natural Playing Surfaces is working on standard guidelines for skinned area soils. Waddington says, "It's important to note that, in this instance, we're working on guidelines, not practices. An ASTM practice gives a definitive procedure for performing one or more operations. Guidelines give a series of options or instructions that do not recommend a specific course of action. With either guidelines or practices, people have the choice to follow them or not to follow them. ASTM doesn't legislate."

The guidelines for skinned area soils under development by the subcommittee should give a range of construction options for the three different types of fields: native soil, sand and modified soil. Within the range of options would be construction formats relying heavily on internal drainage and those relying primarily on surface drainage. Also, within those separate ranges, there should be room to accommodate the differences in tools, soil amendments, equipment, personnel and overall funds for maintenance at varying levels of field use. The goal is a set of practical guidelines that can be applied to real world situations under real world practices.

Guideline Status

According to Waddington, the ASTM Subcommittee on Natural Playing Surfaces has nearly finalized the draft proposal that was used to solicit comments and help. A task force composed of ASTM subcommit-
Groundskeepers for the Nashua Pride, a minor league baseball team in Nashua, N.H., prepare the infield for an upcoming game. Courtesy: Trusty & Associates

D. Waddington notes, "We've asked these individuals to make comments, express their objections, if any, and provide information to support any objections. Keeping to the spirit of ASTM, if you don't like something you suggest something that is better. "Something that goes to a vote of the subcommittee and receives no negative votes then goes to the full committee for a vote. (The full committee and the ASTM Society votes are taken on the same ballot.) All this must follow the ASTM established timetables."

The ASTM Committee on Sports Equipment and Facilities officially meets twice a year, in May and November. Much is accomplished in the intervals between the official meetings as the committee members incorporate decisions and suggestions into their specific projects. Proposals developed pass through a range of voting, from task force, to subcommittee, to committee and the total membership of the Society. Changes may be incorporated at each step of this process.

The guidelines will be submitted to the subcommittee for vote at the next cycle and the votes, comments and any objections will be received in the summer of 2000. Should this round of votes achieve the anticipated positive response, the guidelines could go to the main committee and Society levels for vote after the November, 2000, meeting.

Steve and Suz Trusty are partners in Trusty & Associates of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Steve is Executive Director of the Sports Turf Managers Association.
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Compaction and Drainage

by Michael DePew

This article represents the first of three articles on soil compaction and drainage issues. In this first part, Michael DePew discusses and defines terms that will give the reader a better understanding of soil science principles relating to soil mechanics and soil strength principles.

Soil compaction is fundamentally a simple concept. Namely, the solid mass of a bulk soil volume is compressed into a smaller volume of the same mass. This results in an increase of solids and a decrease in void or pore volume. The decrease in total pore volume is normally accompanied by a redistribution of pore size toward finer pores. In general then, compacted soils will exhibit a higher proportion of finer pores that are subject to being water filled. Compacted soils can readily suffer from a lack of adequate aeration porosity.

To understand compaction and the conditions and circumstances that affect compactability, it is important to understand some basic principles of soil mechanics, namely soil consistency and soil strength relationships.

### Consistency

The physical state of soil—whether it behaves as a solid, plastic, or liquid—is referred to as consistency. Soils in the plastic state have the property of flowing after some threshold stress has been exceeded. In other words, plastic soil will deform under a stress or pressure without fracturing. Because plasticity is a characteristic imparted as a function of cohesive forces, not all soil is capable of exhibiting plastic behavior.

Granular coarse-textured soils such as sands offer little to no plasticity. The degree of plasticity that a given soil exhibits is a function of the water content of the soil. The lower limit of plasticity (drier) is the point at which soil behaves more as a solid. The upper limit of plasticity (wetter) is the point at which soil behaves more as a liquid. The lower limit is termed “plastic limit” while the upper limit is termed the “liquid limit.” The difference between the two limits is called the plasticity index. In general, liquid and plastic limits increase with

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>% Clay</th>
<th>Shrinkage Limit</th>
<th>Plastic Limit</th>
<th>Liquid Limit</th>
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### Evaluation of soil strength

Evaluation of strength (C=14 KPa) and friction angle (F=32°) from a measurement of shear at various normal loads on a clay loam soil at 30% mass water content.