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College/University Soccer
Mike Sullenberger of George Mason University won the 2003 STMA Soccer FOY award.

Planning your new field project
So you need a new field? Here are some guidelines that may help you in the process. Written by Tony L. Strickland, CFSM.

The elephant in the room
Commentary on artificial turf by N. Grove Teates, Jr., a builder of athletic fields.

Artificial turf: a fact of life
Seven companies manufacturing the new generation profile themselves.

Seven new machines on the market are among featured products.

Managing low-budget soccer facilities
Kevin Meredith, director and turf manager of the National Soccer Hall of Fame, puts a positive spin on this thankless job.

Sports turf in Spain

Latest weather technology for turf managers
I TRIED THE PROSPORT®
AND I’M GLAD I DID!
Troy English - Jacksonville University Grounds Manager, Jacksonville, Florida

“We recently renovated all common turf areas, the football field and installed a new women’s softball field. We did a lot of research looking for the best irrigation equipment as well as innovative turf products. Our goal was evenly green, beautiful turf everywhere and we wanted maintenance to be a breeze,” said English.

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Throw your spear in this!

While working on a previously unsuccessful column idea, I received a response from Brian Donaway, Landscaping/Groundskeeping Supervisor for Florida State, to an email I'd sent him about new fields making their major college debuts in 2004. Brian wrote:

"Those who watched the FSU/Miami game of 2003 know that it was time for Doak Campbell Stadium's 20-year-old PAT System field to be renovated. At kickoff the bottom fell out, it continued to rain throughout the game, and puddles covered the entire field.

"In March, Southeastern Field Construction began digging up the entire field to a depth of 16 inches. During this phase we found objects such as concrete pillars from the old grandstands, asphalt behind the goalpost in the endzones, and wires for the 25-second clock.

"Of course while digging we found our problem with the previous drainage system. The old drainpipes were completely filled with sand; therefore the pump system was no longer working due to the cracks and breaks in the drain lines.

"Once the field was completely excavated, we laser graded the sub-grade to 0.8 percent, then used a self-loading laser trencher. The drains were put on 15-foot centers. The next step was putting in the geo-textile. Due to having only one entrance to the field, the field had to be built in four quadrants to avoid contamination.

"After the quadrant was geo-textiled the drain lines were added and the trenches were filled with gravel and the entire quadrant was also covered with a 3-inch gravel layer.

Then we added 9 inches of sand to each quadrant, followed by a 4-inch rootzone. We went with a 90/10 mix of sand and Canadian Peat.

"Then the field was laser graded 3 more times to a 0.8 percent slope, and we put the grass down. We went with Tif Certified 419 supplied by Pike Creek Turf Farms. We also added a new irrigation system, consisting of Hunter 140 heads and a Rain Bird clock."

Good luck to Brian and the Seminoles this year; the Atlantic Coast Conference sure will be more interesting with Miami and Virginia Tech on board, but I feel the Big East's pain.

NTEP's Kevin Morris says an agreement has been signed to develop a national turfgrass research program. The $32.4 million National Turfgrass Research Initiative will be run by the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and will allow for the hiring of up to 72 turfgrass scientists within ARS and also provide about $10 million in annual funding to universities for cooperative research with ARS.

Bad news is Morris reports that Congress will now need to provide funding for the Initiative. Given some of the appropriations coming out of that bunch recently, one would think turfgrass would be relatively innocuous. After all, every senator and representative has some alma mater that must have the finest field around, right?
Why?

Being an inquisitive sort, there are few questions that have been puzzling me over the years for which I've never had a good answer. If you know, please tell me.

Have you ever wondered, as I have:

* Why is the grass always greener inside the coach's box?
* Why, with two acres available, do baseball (and softball) players have to line up on the foul lines to warm up?
* Why do sports field managers get blamed for the bad hops, but don't get the credit for all the good hops?
* Why is the faster player still not the faster player if the grass is cut higher?
* Why do we cover beautifully maintained green turf with painted logos?
* Why is the other facility or field always better than yours, at least according to the people you work for?
* Why is your opinion valued across the country but not at your own facility?
* Why does everyone know more about how to do your job than you do?
* Why are we the only ones having problems with our field?
* Why do chalk batters' box when no one stays in it?
* Why do fans destroy their own field after a big win?
* Why do football teams practice at the same spot on the field or go in the same direction every day?
* Why repair the hole at the pitchers' mound and home plate when they are dug out almost immediately as soon as the game starts?
* Why are we expected to know what the weather is going to be when the weather forecasters don't?
* If we are responsible for the condition of the field, why are we the last people consulted, if at all, about its use?
* Why do on deck hitters warm up in the grass when the batters box is made of dirt?
* Why do people not understand you can wear a field out?
* Why is it that the great players don't slip on your field, or anybody's field, for that matter?
* Why don't people understand that an athletic field also needs a vacation?
* Why do we have problems with our field?
* Why do people not understand that an athletic field also needs a vacation?
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* Why do we have problems with our field?

All these questions aside, the last and most important question I want an answer to is this: Why are we sports turf managers? Here is my answer:

Almost all of us are sports field managers because of our love of the game. We are committed to providing the best playing fields possible for all levels of play. The health of every athlete and the integrity of every game are of equal importance.

Every day we strive for the perfect field. We take the challenge seriously to make the field the best possible for the next game, regardless of the amount of abuse a field may take. There is a sense of accomplishment in that challenge that is not present in all occupations.

That, of course, is something called PRIDE, pride in ourselves and in our profession.

BOB CAMPBELL, CSFM
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http://www.sportsturfmanager.com • STMA
George Mason University earns STMA’s 2003 Soccer FOY

BY SUZ TRUSTY

The Stadium Soccer Field of George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, earned the 2003 Sports Turf Managers Association (STMA) Soccer Field of the Year Award in the College/University division.

Michael W. Sullenberger, Sports Turf Manager, and his crew kept this field ready for play through diverse weather conditions and drainage and irrigation system problems that required innovation and commitment to overcome.

The Stadium Field opened in 1982. The field meets international specifications with dimensions of 400 feet by 225 feet. The original construction featured a 90 percent sand, 10 percent peat soil profile with a Duraflow drain system and a seven-zone, 28-head in-ground irrigation system. The field is encircled by a Martin I.S.S. 200 all-weather track. The grandstand seats 5,000, has an enclosed press box and is wired with a public address system. A new “soccer” scoreboard was installed in 2001.

The facility has served as the home to Men and Women’s ICA Soccer and Men’s and Women’s Track & Field since it opened. Lacrosse, added to the CMU sports program in 1994, has used the field since that date.

The field is in nearly constant use from March to November each year. The soccer and lacrosse coaches fit their camps into the available open dates. GMU rents its facilities to outside athletes whenever possible. One such arrangement is with a professional Central American Soccer League. From April until October, they play six games every Sunday.

The field has hosted two Women’s National Tournaments, several international matches and many regional tournaments. In June of 1994, the Stadium Field served as the main practice site for the Mexican Men’s National Soccer Team. In July of 1994, the US Women’s National Soccer Team won the Chiquita Cup over Germany’s National Team on the Stadium Field. It hosted the 1999 World Cup Champion US Women’s National Team in 1999 and the US Men’s World Cup Team in 2002.

The professional team, D. C. United, has practiced on the field, as have many of its MLS competitors. The track is used by the track program athletes, other athletes in training, GMU students, faculty and staff, and by the Fairfax community.

During the summer of 2000, the existing bluegrass sod was stripped and the field regraded to reduce the 28-inch crown to 5 inches. This change resulted in a nearly flat field, with a crown of slightly less than one percent, which met the specifications the Men’s soccer program desired. Though Sullenberger had recommended replacing the drainage and irrigation systems during that renovation, budgetary restraints didn’t allow it.

“Following regrading, the field was sodded with Tuff-Coat Bermudagrass as part of the conversion to Bermudagrass on all the GMU athletic fields. There are nine athletic fields besides the Stadium Field, one of which is the STMA 2002 Baseball Field of the Year, Raymond H. “Hap” Spuhler Field. The changes have allowed our fields to better withstand the heat and humidity of summer in
our area of the transition zone," says Sullenberger. "We've tried other varieties, but Tuff-Coat has held up to our winters, started earliest in the spring and been the most aggressive, with great horizontal growth that seems to get tighter the more it is mowed. The summer of 2000 was so dry irrigation restrictions were issued statewide. Thankfully, special permission was granted and we were able to water in the sod. Little did we know that the next year would start a 3-year period of record precipitation.

"Following the heavy rains and snows of 2002, we were hit with a record precipitation in February 2003, according to the National Climatic Data Center standards for Virginia," says Sullenberger. "On March 21, the field hosted the first Lacrosse game of the season. The lacrosse team continued to use the Stadium Field through March and then every other day up to April 15, despite 'much above normal' rainfall for that month."

In May, rain fell 27 out of 31 days. In late May, the Stadium Field hosted the NCAA East Coast Regional Men's and Women's Track & Field Meet. Thousands of athletes had gathered hoping to secure a spot in the NCAA Finals to be held the next weekend on the West Coast.

"No rain date was scheduled for the event so my crew and I knew the pressure was on us to allow every competing athlete a fair chance to win his or her event," notes Sullenberger. "Before the meet, we took an auger and added an extension on it so we could drill six-foot deep holes around the edges of the field. Then we pulled in eight or nine people to push the excess water into the holes with squeegees. During the meet, between thundershowers, we dried the track, long jump pits and other use areas with squeegees and backpack blowers to make all surfaces safer for competition. During and after the meet we replaced divots and repaired the Stadium Field after it was pounded by thousands of hammer, javelin and discuss throws. Then we pumped the water from the holes, filled them with a mix matching the soil profile, put sod on top and stapled it down."

June's rainfall totaled 6.55 inches and July brought another 6.28 inches. Sullenberger says, "Although we wanted to preserve the field for ICA Soccer in August 2003, we had scheduled two Central American Professional Soccer games for the 4th of July and athletes had flown in from Central America to play. We decided to allow the event to go on and repair the damage later.

"On July 7 and 8, we used a junior sod cutter to cut sod from two areas measuring 60 feet by 132 feet around each goal mouth and we installed new sod. Conditions remained so wet we resorted to mowing the Stadium Field and all of our other Bermudagrass fields with a walk-behind reel mower rather than risk using the heavier ride-on reel mower. On July 30, we decided to re-sprig the field.
because it didn’t appear the existing Bermudagrass would cover the area sufficiently for safe play. We experimented with what I have been told is an Asian technique for re-pigging. Our crew spent a day walking the field without shoes or socks, using our feet and toes to ‘work in’ the sprigs for that important spig to soil contact.”

The good news is that these extra efforts were effective. The bad news is the Stadium Field had more problems than excessive rainfall. Sullenberger says, “Once the rains let up, we searched the files for as-builts and finding none, resorted to the original plans in the University’s archives. The irrigation valve boxes were 4-foot deep and several of the old valves were sticking and coming open. The 15-year-old drainage tile’s filter cloth was filled with silt preventing proper drainage. Once we had tracked down these problems, we shut down the irrigation system and drained the lines. We kept pulling soil samples and realized we also were dealing with black layer in the previously sodded sections of the field. While the field looked okay to the eye, the root foundation we wanted for play just wasn’t there.

“We had planned to overseed with perennial ryegrass in September, working around our normal seasonal rainfall. We hit it hard, twice putting down 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. This time, the rains didn’t come. We had to run the irrigation system and then hook a hose to a quick coupler to drain the main line to prevent water from seeping through the valves. We deep tine aerated to a 14-inch depth with solid times to move the water off the field surface.

Finally the perennial rye started to jump, filled in and gave us a dense turf. We could even stripe. We managed to host all 32 home soccer games scheduled between the Men’s and Women’s programs for the fall season, wrapping up play the last week of October, just before Halloween. And we earned rave reviews for the appearance and playability of the field.”

Spring of 2004 brought decent weather and the perennial ryegrass flourished. In fact, the field looked so good initially that no one wanted to fix it. Sullenberger persisted and provided the Athletic Department with proof of the struggles he faced maintaining the Stadium Field during the fall of 2003, which required extra labor, materials, and equipment.

Renovation began in June and wrapped up in July. He says, “The new irrigation system has seven stations running the length of the field rather than across it. We’ll now be able to isolate and water just one side, or the middle of the field. The new drainage system will be able to handle 5 inches of water in an hour. There are lengths of 2-inch drainpipe running across the field on five-foot spacing and connecting to a drain line that surrounds the field. The drainpipe is installed within a 4-inch layer of clean stone and topped with sand. In addition, a Carolina Green system has been installed with sand inserts running the length of the field at two-foot intervals. We’re again using a 90 percent sand, 10 percent peat soil profile. It is topped with a sand cap and laser graded to a one percent grade. Carolina Green has handled the design and installation of the renovation. Oakwood Sod Farms supplied the Patriot Certified Bermudagrass sod.

“We’re also installing a synthetic field on one of our recreational sports fields. It’s a 400 x 220-foot Prestige system, made in France. Carolina Green is installing the base for this field. I look at this as a tool to aid the overall program. The synthetic field will be available to athletes for use in bad weather. We also plan to switch much of our field rental to the synthetic surface to further alleviate wear on our natural turf fields.”

Innovation and experimentation are a natural outflow of Sullenberger’s enthusiasm and commitment. His positive, can-do attitude is so contagious it’s caught by his staff and everyone around him. Sullenberger had come to GMU as Assistant Sports Turf Manager in March of 1996. Before that he had worked for The Athletes Foot shoe stores. During the same period, he gained his experience with the fall of 2003, which required extra labor, materials, and equipment.

Heather and Michael W. Sullenberger have teamed up to tackle another aspect of sports turf management. Game Day, Inc., with Heather as President, and Michael as a stockholder, is currently providing athletic field consultation, maintenance and management services in Fairfax, Virginia, and the surrounding areas. After years of providing consultation on a pro bono basis, Michael and the new company provide a venue for the related services that Sullenberger has been asked to provide. Safe, playable fields for all levels of play are the company’s goal and Game Day, Inc. is focused on providing them.

The Sullenbergers say, “We want every athlete to have a safe field on which to play. We know that a good field, not maintained properly, will fall apart. Natural turf is the answer - and synthetic turf is a tool in the overall program. We’re excited about the possibilities for Game Day Park and hope to move forward in the near future.”