

watering and use the irrigation stands for 'hot spots,' but not as frequently. We get the hottest temperatures of the day between 4-6 PM so the key is to get enough deep level moisture down for batting practice without getting sloppy and to top it off with a light surface irrigation between batting practice and the game."

Sowell takes great pride in his "small, but effective" staff. His first assistant, Isaac Ramirez, was a former prison guard with no prior turf experience. They pulled in part-time help for game days from an alternating pool of six. Through hard work and dedication they survived the first season. Before the start of the second season, Sowell added an intern from Penn State, Eric Ferland. His contributions during that period earned him his current assistant groundskeeper position. Chad Smith, a local college student and Cody Rogers, a local high school student, make up the game day staff. They arrive at 5:30 pm and work until 11:30 pm joining with Ferland and Sowell in the post-game ritual of clean up and prep.

Sowell says, "It's incredible how much we have all learned and improved over the past 2 seasons, and how we've meshed as a team. The first season, Chad and Cody worked in the bullpens and policed areas for pickup. By last year, they were helping with sod and even doing some of the hand watering. The 2004 season will be even better. I'd be willing to put our four-man crew up against any crew of any size."

They've made some modifications that have helped maintenance. Originally, the turf in the bullpens extended to the wall and the fencing, leaving little room to maneuver the mower. The bench area of the visitor's bullpen was positioned on the grass. In the home team bullpen, a 3-foot section of the turf was in constant heavy shade. Removal of a 3-foot strip of sod on both sides in both bullpens resolved those problem areas.

"The stadium was built without a sod farm," says Sowell. "The sod we bring in is thin cut, to reduce layering issues and to save freight costs. We have a walkway that goes all the way around the stadium, so there are no hiding spots on the field. We use the bullpens as our sod farm, taking thick cut sections so we have a matching soil profile and matching turf conditions to place on the field. We replace the sections removed with the thin cut sod and baby it there. We also keep a close eye on the turf at the edges of the field. Our water is high in sodium content, which puts added stress on the edges. We'll run additional hollow tine aeration just in those areas with a walk behind unit, then process the cores and drag them back in."

The TifSport bermudagrass is overseeded with a blend of perennial and intermediate ryegrasses. Sowell has been adjusting the timing each season, seeking good turf coverage for the early season games, with transition back beginning in May and total bermudagrass for the June 21 Texas League All Star Game. Timing has gone from mid-October, to mid-September, to early October in 2003, all dependent on the heat pattern. For 2004, verticutting was scheduled to begin in

mid-February with some additional overseeding in spots as needed for the February to April games.

First American Bank Ballpark is in use 9 months of the year. In 2003, the schedule started in early March and included 70 RockHounds games, 24 high school games, and 20 junior college games. One stretch from April to May put 40 games on the field in 39 days.

Action started even earlier in 2004, with the junior college season opening on February 20-21, with another game on the 28th. The high school season opener is March 2. Both the high school and junior college seasons will be in full swing when Texas Tech University and the University of Houston face each other March 23. On April 1, the Oakland A's will take the field against the RockHounds, part of the every other year kick off with either a Double A or Triple A affiliate. In 2005, an NCAA Division I, six-team tournament will be added to the schedule. The



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Midland RockHounds start their season on April 8, with 70 home games on the schedule between then and August 21. A baseball camp for 6-14 year olds takes place for a week in June. The camp lasts all morning, leaving the crew from noon to 4 pm for game day prep.

Special events are also part of the field use schedule. There's an Easter Sunday church service in stadium at 10 AM. This is followed by a gathering in the picnic area and playground for food and fellowship and an afternoon ballgame, starting at 1 p.m. In between the service and the game, the crew needs to remove the infield stage set up for the praise team and the "sermon from the mound" and handle the field prep.

There's also an annual Fourth of July concert and celebration. A home plate stage was the forum for a professional wrestling event in 2003. The field also hosts the opening ceremony for a national girls' softball tournament. Sowell says, "That event gave us quite a surprise the first year. We didn't know the teams threw candy to the fans. By the time the ceremony was completed and the field and stands

were empty, we had clean up detail for about 4,000 pieces of hard candy that had been baking in 95-degree heat on our ramp. We've added some quick clean-up techniques now that we know what to expect. It's a great event and we love having them here.

"Our first on-field concert was another learning experience. They had generators for backup power and we'd allowed them to park them on the turf in right field. Their technician changed the fuel filters without telling us he was going to and spilled diesel fuel on the turf. We ended up digging down to the pea gravel to replace the soil. And we established a rule—no more generators on the turf!"

As the hub of so much community activity, Sowell and his crew have developed a special relationship with the fans. Sowell's black lab, Ruby, is the most recognizable member of the staff and their ambassador of good will. Ruby is the highlight of youth tours and the first thing kids look for when they come to the ballpark. So when Sowell took to one knee and Ruby on her hind legs begging, Sowell proposed marriage to Sandy Edwards at the bottom of the 7th inning on the first base line, there were 5,000 fans encouraging her to say yes! Which, of course, she did.

In 2003, Sowell and Ferland went to Arizona for spring training at the facilities of the Papago Park Complex and picked up tips from Chad Huss. They're going again in 2004 and taking Smith and Rogers with them. Sowell says, "Every experi-

First American Bank Ballpark Maintenance Program

Fertilization - granular:

Based on twice a year soil test results and adjusted at each application depending on turf needs and performance.

2004 program:

14-0-14 with Pendulum - April
5-10-31 - March and November
24-2-12 - Three applications, May through August
16-25-12 - September with overseeding
21-0-0 - April
Gypsum - every two months

Fertilization (Spray):

Caltrisal, Micel Total, Calcium Chelate - Bi-weekly applications
Iron Chelate - Monthly (March-August)

Wetting Agent:

Bi-monthly applications to increase efficiency of irrigation - April through August

Mowing:

Triplex for outfield - 3/4 inch HOC in season, up to 1 inch HOC off season with ryegrass
Walk behind reel for infield and bullpens - 5/8 inch HOC in season, up to 3/4 inch in off-season with ryegrass

Verticutting:

1 or 2 times monthly to cut runners of Bermudagrass and promote thicker turf
1 time in the fall to prepare seedbed for ryegrass blend overseeding

Aerification:

Solid tine - spring and summer
Hollow tine - fall, when field use is reduced
Hollow tine walk behind - as needed on high compaction and/or stress areas

Topdressing:

Sand applications with aerification and overseeding

Edging:

Every one to two weeks as needed



Insecticide*:

Fire Ant Control - one-year effectiveness - October

Weed Control*:

As needed to remove non-mow-able grasses

Fungicide*:

None needed to date

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ence like that at a top level field gives us more ideas to take home and incorporate into our program. We also talk with the managers, the coaches, the players, and the umpires to get their perspective on our field and how it plays. We strive daily to have a high quality and constantly improving field of play, whether it's the turf, mounds, dirt, or the performance of our staff. I can honestly say that our field has improved, and will continue to improve daily.

"There are so many people that have helped me out I can't possibly cover them all. Special thanks go to: Sandy, Shea, Mom & Dad, Scott, Kristi, Eric F., Chad, Cody, Rockhounds staff, Dave, Monty H., Miles, Bob, Eric B., Isaac, Denis, Brad, Tony, Mark, Ted, Will, Fuzz, Ron, Larry, Thomas, Barrett, Jeff, Rick, Robert, Dennis, Tom M., Edwin, Tom B., STMA, Mike, Donna, Jack, Frank, Shorty, Permian Basin fans, and the community of Midland."

ST

Suz Trusty is director of communications at the STMA and a member of our Editorial Advisory Board. She can be reached at 800-323-3875.

STMA ELECTS 2004 OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Sports Turf Managers Association (STMA) announced its 2004 officers and board of directors. Re-elected as President was Bob Campbell, CSFM, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN. Re-elected to one-year officer positions were: Mike Trigg, CSFM, Waukegan Park District, Waukegan, IL, who serves as President Elect, and Mike Andresen, CSFM, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, who serves as Secretary.

Elected to a one-year term as Vice President (Commercial) was Victoria Wallace, a Technical Agronomist for Turf-Seed, Inc. Elected to a one-year term as Treasurer was Boyd R. Montgomery, CSFM, Sylvania Recreation Corporation of Sylvania, OH.

Elected to two-year Board positions were: James R. Rodgers, CSFM, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Lance Tibbetts, City of Westbrook, ME; and Dr. Dave Minner of Iowa State.

Tra DuBois, President of World Class Athletic Surfaces, Inc., Leland, MS, was appointed by President Campbell to fill the remaining year of the two-year term as director representing Commercial members.

Continuing on the Board in the second year of their two-year director positions are: Abby McNeal, CSFM, Denver Broncos, and George C. Trivett, CSFM, Granite Falls, NC.

L. Murray Cook, SPORTSTurf Services, Columbia, MD, will serve a second one-year term in the Board position of Immediate Past President.

STMA is the professional association for sports turf managers from around the world. From staying on top of the latest research in the industry to maintaining the best playing fields in the world, members possess the expertise and knowledge to be the leaders in their field. For more information on STMA consult its web site at www.sportsturfmanager.com.

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RECOGNIZING AND TREATING DRAINAGE PROBLEMS

BY LUKE FRANK

Weather is fickle, which to most people means it's hard to plan recreational activities. But to a turf manager, it can be a matter of professional life and death. And just as you adjust your management practices for occasional drought, you also must prepare for deluges and even 100-year floods.

Managing a turf site revolves largely around controlling the location of water, be it irrigation or natural precipitation. In fact, oftentimes the two are indistinguishable. If you have drainage problems, one of the first places to investigate is your irrigation system, irrigation scheduling, and cultural practices.

Drainage impostor

Not all drainage problems require drainage systems. Many saturation issues stem from poor irrigation coverage, excessive thatch accumulation, soil compaction created by heavy equipment traffic or sodium buildup, and clay or muck soils with poor hydraulic conductivity.

Even the best irrigation system design cannot deliver 100-percent uniformity. In many cases, a turf manager is lucky to deliver water at 60-percent efficiency rate. That translates to extra watering to provide sufficient moisture to the driest areas of the site.

Poor irrigation performance never should be ignored when investigating a drainage problem. However, if you have about as good a system as you're going to get and there are still drainage problems, consider a few basic turf cultural practices before installing a drainage system.

Drainage problems can be the result of water held above the soil surface by an accumulation of thatch. While some thatch encourages surface resiliency, excessive thatch can lead to serious drainage problems. In general, more than half an inch of thatch accumulation can lead to percolation and runoff issues. In those cases, aeration is the drainage solution.

Poor drainage can be a disaster. What is the root cause of drainage problems? Clearly it depends on the site. The answer to most drainage problems is to install a



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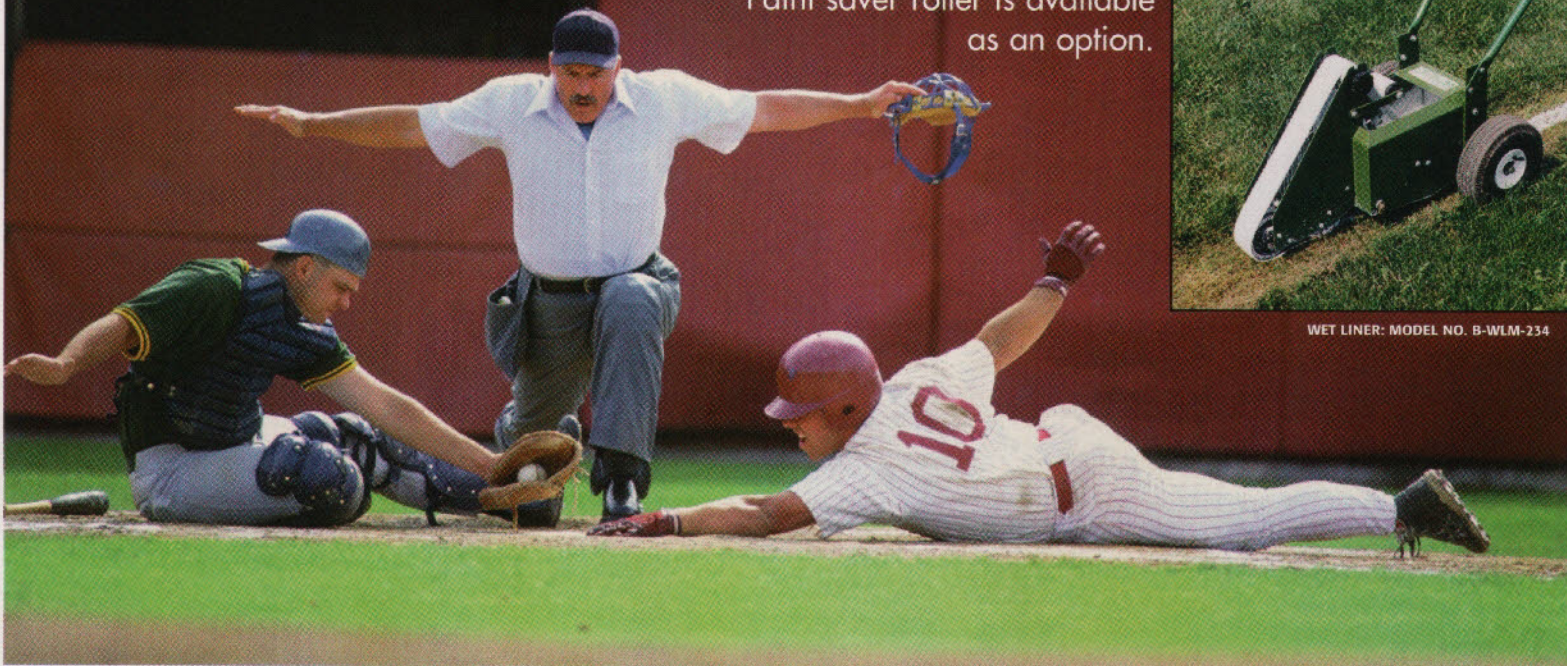
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herringbone or gridiron system of artificial drainage tubing. Sounds simple, right? You dig the trenches, lay the tubing, backfill the trenches and relax in the shade with a tall, cold glass of lemonade.

Installing drainage systems is a skill few turf managers can master. The first step is not digging the trench. You first must carefully consider the environment and where the water will be diverted. Will it be "contaminated" with fertilizers or pesticides? If so, would it be appropriate to place the outlet of the drainage system on the bank of a pristine waterway?

Ideally, the drainage outlet should be located to place excess flows into an irrigation reservoir, so the water would eventually be pumped back onto the playing surface, where nutrients and pesticides are absorbed or filtered by the turfgrass ecosystem.

The next step is to survey the area and stake the proposed drainage system. Many drainage systems are useless the day they are installed because the mainline runs uphill or across an even grade. Furthermore, if the drainage system must intercept underground water or seepage, stake the drainage system so that the laterals of the herringbone or gridiron run perpendicular to the direction of water flow.

During the staking process, remember also to include several clean-cut openings for the drainage system. These openings will prove invaluable as years pass, providing easy access to the underground drainage tubing when problems develop from tree-root intrusion or silt accumulation.

Now it's time to dig the trenches, but how deep and wide should they be? Most managers recommend digging trenches 6-8 inches wide and 18-24 inches deep, which conveniently match the dimension of most mechanical trenchers and allow standard 4-inch-diameter tubing to be easily placed in the bottom of the trench.

Drainage tubing comes in many shapes and sizes. It also comes with or without a fabric liner. The most popular form of drainage tubing is the 4-inch-diameter, flexible perforated pipe. It's flexible and can transport large volumes of water in a reasonable amount of time. And, down the road, it can easily be accessed to clear away clogs.



Before laying the tubing in the trench, ensure the bottom of the trench is covered with 1-2 inches of gravel, to prevent the tubing from resting on the soil and becoming loaded with silt and clay. Double-check the slope of the trenches. To ensure adequate water movement, each trench should have a minimum slope of .5 percent. Generally, a slope of 2 percent will facilitate good movement.

After the drainage tubing has been set, it's important to anchor it in place by carefully pouring additional gravel on both sides, again to prevent the tubing from becoming plugged with silt and clay.

Best backfilling practices

Once the drainage tubing has been anchored, determine whether to backfill the trenches all the way to the surface with pea gravel. If pea gravel is not accessible and larger gravel must be used, the last 2-4 inches of the trenches should be filled with coarse sand.

Your site and practices may lend themselves to backfilling with quality topdressing sand and organic matter, but pure sand should be avoided to prevent rapid turf wilting on top of the trenches.

When filling the trenches all the way to the surface with pea gravel, install a cover over the top where possible to keep loose material in place. If the material is not held in place, it can damage expensive mowing equipment. Choose a cover material that provides support for the turf as it grows over the top of the trenches.

It is always better to leave the trenches open to the surface so that water will quickly enter the drainage system. Sod over the surface of drainage trenches can prevent water from entering the system. When sodding, install numerous surface drain inlets to ensure surface water will enter the drainage system. To keep debris and small animals from clogging the drainage system, cover each surface drainage inlet with plastic grates, where possible.

As a final note on drainage tubing installation, always remember that good housekeeping is the sign of a conscientious worker. When drainage work is being done, the soil removed from the trenches should be placed on plywood or plastic, or into a waiting vehicle.

After the drainage system is installed, the work site should be carefully raked to remove all remaining debris. If sod is replaced on the top of the trenches, make sure it is level with the surrounding area to prevent subsequent mower scalping. Remember that new sod requires additional watering for the first few days of establishment to prevent wilting.

As with any major project on your site, ensure that your equipment, plant material and soil are in optimal condition before embarking on an intensive, intrusive procedure like installing a drainage system. Otherwise you're spending money and disrupting the site to address symptoms and not the real problem.

ST

Luke Frank is a veteran writer on irrigation subjects. He can be reached at lukefrank@earthlink.net.



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BY NATHAN ODGAARD

NEW PETCO PARK PRIMED FOR PLAY



Luke Yoder

Luke Yoder may be in a league of his own when it comes to readying a new baseball field for play. The past three years Yoder has overseen the planning and construction of two of Major League Baseball's newest fields. With the Pittsburgh Pirates from 2000 to 2003, Yoder managed construction of the team's new field at PNC Park, which opened in the spring of 2001. Today, under Yoder's direction, a perfectly groomed and pristine field at San Diego's PETCO Park awaits an April inauguration as the new home of the Padres.

PETCO's field features sod from West Coast Turf that he says contains an ideal

baseball field playing surface—Bull's Eye Bermuda overseeded with Chaparral ryegrass. The field passed its first test, as players and coaches participating in light workouts in January created a buzz about the field's condition and playability. "They seem to love it," Yoder said. "They like how the ball plays on the dirt and in the outfield."

The true measure of success, of course, will come once the season gets underway and the players have broken in the field. But immediate and long-term player satisfaction is likely, based on the field construction and maintenance know-how Yoder put to use at PETCO Park that he acquired from talking with peers, visiting other ballparks, and, most importantly, working on PNC Park's new field.

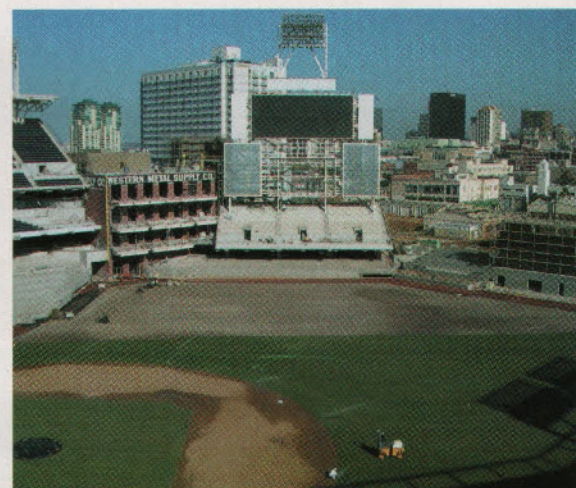
Yoder's experience in field construction at PNC Park drew the attention last year of the Padres during their search for a new director of field maintenance. "My work on the new ball field was a big reason I was brought in to open PETCO Park," he said.

His checklist of items to look for during construction of PETCO Park included:

- * Checking proper grades and slopes.
- * Testing for proper irrigation coverage, adequate pressure in irrigation lines, and positive drainage through drain lines.
- * Testing the rootzone for particle size analysis and sufficient percolation rates.
- * Checking for compaction on the entire field.
- * Assuring quick grow-in and establishment of the turf through the use of proper macro and micronutrients, cultivation practices after the sod is laid, and the application of proper chemicals and fertilizers.

As he planned for construction of both fields, he sought input from other field managers from around the league and visited numerous ballparks. Last year he traveled to Anaheim, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Arizona, and Oakland.

"My visits to other fields in preparing for the new field at PETCO Park helped reaffirm the construction plans that I had in mind," Yoder said. "I did pick up a few new ideas. For example, at Bank One Ballpark in Arizona and in Anaheim they use a new type of warning track material that is dustless. It does not require hand-watering,



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which will save us time and keep the seats and fans cleaner before the game when we drag the track.”

A similarity he discovered among these ballparks that helps set them apart is the sod. Bank One, Dodger Stadium, and Edison Field were voted by the players as having some of the best-quality fields in the league, according to a Sports Illustrated survey last year. All fields feature similar grass varieties of sod from West Coast Turf.

PETCO Park's blend of Bermuda and rye will offer a dark, blue-green color,

medium texture for enhanced playability and greater shade tolerance, Yoder said. It is designed to provide a durable field that requires less maintenance. For example, Yoder noted that the Bull's Eye Bermuda's medium texture blades require less fertilization and less mowing.

West Coast Turf installed 103,000 square feet of the sod in September. The sod came directly from the company's sod farm in Palm Desert, CA.

Maintenance practices for the turf during the season will be based on appearance, soil and tissue tests, and the amount of clippings that are harvested. Yoder will topdress with sand, aerify, verti-cut, fertilize, apply pesticides, and irrigate the field as needed. He will irrigate about once a week until the season and the summer arrives, when the field will require water almost daily.

Two factors will help Yoder in his efforts to maintain an exceptional field: San Diego's year-round mild climate and the fact that the Padres will not have to share the field with the Chargers. "Not sharing the field means less maintenance. The out-field won't be in as rough a shape as it was at Qualcomm Stadium when the football team played there. No matter how hard you try, you can only do so much as a groundskeeper to adequately prepare a baseball field after a football game," Yoder said.

Yoder added that special events might take place in the future at PETCO Park. If so, he would consider having to re-sod the field as needed.

In other maintenance practices on the field, the turf's rootzone consists of a soil mix of 90 percent sand and 10 percent peat moss to help enhance drainage and nutrient-holding capacity.

The infield clay around the base path is conditioned with Turface Pro League, while the pitcher's mound and home plate includes MoundMaster Blocks. Both are incorporated in the soil to help prevent compaction and improve moisture absorption.

"We will almost always hand-water the infield skinned areas," Yoder said. "We are constantly monitoring moisture in the clay, as moisture is the key to a good playing infield skin."

The Padres home opener at PETCO Park is slated for April 8 against the Giants. However, the inaugural baseball game will be March 11, when San Diego State plays host to a collegiate tournament. **ST**

Nathan Odgaard is an associate with Swanson Russell, a marketing communications firm in Lincoln, NE. He can be reached at nathano@sramarketing.com.



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*Connie Rudolph, CSFM
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