TifSport Bermudagrass has great color. It recovers very rapidly from day-in and day-out abuse and injury. It has a much finer texture than Tifway 419 and most other bermudagrass varieties. It's also extremely cold tolerant, which makes it ideal for fields in the transition zone. Overseeding TifSport is a routine job as well. It provides an excellent base for ryegrass and ryegrass blends. If you're looking for a certified bermuda that can stand up to the stress and demands of big-time sports, to the wear and tear from the cuts, starts and sudden stops you get from football and soccer cleats, to the punishment of baseball spikes, relax, you've found it - TifSport. It's what many experts are calling the new standard in sports turf for the 21st century. For more info and a list of licensed growers visit our website or call 706 542-5640.

www.tifsport.com
Barinmpala is one of the varieties used for the world championship soccer in Germany. Barimpala is high in wear tolerance, and is lighter colored than Baroness, which allows for better concealment of any poa annua you may have in your field. Barimpala is also a small seeded variety and available with Zeba.

TurfStar is the premium perennial ryegrass blend from Barenbrug. It contains high quality varieties, is guaranteed Poa annua free and has a high germination rate. This fall Barenbrug introduces TurfStarXPC, XPC stands for Xtra Poa Cover. This perennial ryegrass mix has lighter colored perennial ryegrass varieties in it, which are perfect for concealing any poa you may have on your field. It also contains Bargold, a revolutionary perennial ryegrass variety that was used for the World Cup soccer fields (2006) in Germany. Bargold is a fine leaved variety and has outstanding wear tolerance. It also withstands close mowings, as short as 1/5 of an inch, which is very uncommon for perennial rye.

This spring Barenbrug introduced SOS plus Panterra for overseeding bermudagrass. The SOS program allows the end user to create their own regional specific overseeding mixture based on their climate and desired transition speed. SOS was developed in conjunction with David Chalmers of Texas A&M University. It is based on Panterra, an annual ryegrass with great turf characteristics. SOS is a 2-step program, first you select your climate zone, and then you select the transition speed you would like for spring. Based on these two criteria you are shown what your ideal mixture should be. In order to make the selection process simple Barenbrug developed an overseeding wheel to make this choice easier, go to www.barusa.com and click on the SOS link. With SOS you can have high quality grass with the transition speed you desire.

Zeba is a unique coating that absorbs and releases water as needed by the plants. It is a natural starch-based coating, biodegradable to USDA standards. Zeba is not based on petroleum, so there is no residue in the soil or high sodium contents.

When added to our bluegrass varieties it can hold 400 times its own weight in water. It will also take up vital nutrients that aid in establishment. Zeba ensures that during the germination and establishment process there is an environment around the seed that holds enough water and nutrients to let the plant germinate and establish. Zeba gives our bluegrasses the ability for improved germination and establishment with less water. While Zeba takes up water and nutrients, it will not absorb salt so your valuable plants are protected and look beautiful with less water.

Barenbrug and the University of Illinois conducted a trial to see how our bluegrasses performed at half the seeding rate. "We did that because some bluegrasses have very small seeds, almost 2 million seeds per pound compared to the normal 1 million seeds per pound. The results of the trial were impressive; the turf quality of the small seeded varieties was excellent at half the rate.

**Scotts' sports turf blend**

Over the past 30 years, Scotts researchers have strived to develop a bluegrass, or blend of bluegrasses that can not only withstand the wear and tear of a sports field, but also tackle the issue of providing almost four season of color and growth in the transition zone, and other warmer regions of the US.

Bermudagrass fields provide an excellent playing surface in warmer regions, but in the early spring, when baseball is being played, Sports fields without overseeded ryegrass are being played on dormant turf. In the fall, when cooler temperatures arrive, football is being played on slower growing, or even dormant bermuda.

Now a blend of Heat Tolerant Bluegrasses provide the best turf option for both spring and fall, and yet perform even during the hottest months of the year. A blend containing the HT bluegrasses, Thermal Blue, Solar Green, Thermal Blue Blaze, Dura Blue or even SPF-30 will provide almost four seasons of outstanding turf. With aggressive rhizomes, they repair and establish extremely well, and reduce the need for overseeding with Perennial Ryegrass.
Want Transition Control?

With SOS™ YOU Control Transition!

**SOS™ PLUS PANTERRA**

Two Steps to a Successful Overseeding Campaign

Managing bermudagrass means overseeding in the fall. This not only leads to added expenses but also creates management problems that take time away from more critical facets of your turf needs. Barenbrug and Texas A&M University have developed a revolutionary new concept in overseeding.

Welcome to **Super Over Seeding (S.O.S.™)** - a two step process to ensure beautiful green turf all year long without the added stresses of increased chemical usage or poor transition of cool season grasses.

Texas A&M University
A Unique American Institution

**DESIRABLE TRANSITION SPEED**

**ZONE 1**
- **RAPID**
  - SOS 400: 15 lb/1,000 sq ft
- **IDEAL**
  - SOS 400: 15 lb/1,000 sq ft
- **SLOW**
  - SOS 310: 20 lb/1,000 sq ft

**ZONE 2**
- **RAPID**
  - SOS 400: 12.5 lb/1,000 sq ft
- **IDEAL**
  - SOS 220: 10 lb/1,000 sq ft
- **SLOW**
  - SOS 202: 7.5 lb/1,000 sq ft

**ZONE 3**
- **RAPID**
  - SOS 400: 15 lb/1,000 sq ft
- **IDEAL**
  - SOS 211: 15 lb/1,000 sq ft
- **SLOW**
  - SOS 103: 20 lb/1,000 sq ft

Fill in 121 on reader service form or visit [http://oners.hotims.com/13972-121](http://oners.hotims.com/13972-121).

BARENBRUG
Great in Grass®

www.barusa.com • info@barusa.com
Solving Drainage Problems

Ponding water threatens turf, tracks from coast to coast

By Chris Harrison

Once athletes get to a certain age, the thrill of splashing around on a wet, muddy field fades fast. Wet turf is dangerous turf: dangerous to athletes, dangerous for the grass, and dangerous for the career of any grounds manager who does not fix the situation promptly.

SBC Park, home of the San Francisco Giants, is subject to repeated and heavy rain in the course of a season. At certain times of the year, it can be a bear to keep the outfield playable as water drains from the track onto the field.

At the other end of the nation is what may be an even more amazing field... the home of the Panthers of the Polytech School District in Woodside, DE. The high school’s stadium might be the farthest north seeded bermudagrass football field anywhere in the nation.

The field, planted last year from seed, is just beautiful. Unfortunately, the track around the field did not get the message about how much effort the grounds department puts into growing bermudagrass near Dover, DE. Again, it was poor drainage around a track that caused headaches; this time, not for the grass but for the track itself.

Giant steps

According to Scott MacVicar, head groundskeeper for the San Francisco Giants and a member of this magazine’s Editorial Committee, his drainage woes relate directly to inclement weather at certain times of the year.

“With my microclimate, the outfield near the warning track does not dry out.” - MacVicar

The all-bluegrass stadium is in its eighth season and its drainage problem traced back to the original design. There was no drainage under the warning track and any rainfall runs off the track directly onto the field. Following each heavy rain, it took a painfully long time.
especially for right field to dry out. The area in front of McCovey Cove remained soft long after the rest of the field was playable.

"There is no drainage under the warning track and there is no collection drain on the perimeter, either," Mac Vicar continues. That includes the whole area from right center field all the way to the visitor's bullpen on the first base side.

"I have a rubber warning track that goes from the right field foul pole, around behind home plate and out to the left field foul pole," he continues. "Anything on the rubber track drains right into the grass."

Additional drainage was installed in the outfield about three years into the park's life. It works to some degree, but Mac Vicar says it really does not get rid of that much water.

The answer at SBC Park is constant aerification. "Before every rainfall, I make sure I get the aerifier out and poke some holes in the sod to keep it from ponding," Mac Vicar says.

He notes that the purpose of the aerification has nothing to do with getting air to the roots or moving nutrients into the soil. It is simply to open up any earlier aerification holes that got sealed when mowers and other equipment rolled over them.

"I want to be sure those holes are wide open," Mac Vicar continues. "I make two passes with the aerifier."

He uses a solid tine aerifier. "If I don't get holes in the turf, I have standing water," he says.

Mac Vicar and the organization have considered a total makeover, but rejected the idea. "There is no reason to yank it all out, bring in sand and re-laser grade the area," he feels. "For the time being, we are going to leave well enough alone. There are other ways to solve the problem."

One of those solutions appears obvious: Do not water the track. With the problems from natural rainfall being serious enough, there is no reason to add to the situation with added irrigation. The aerification seems to do the trick with natural rainfall.

"It took me a while to figure it out. But it works," Mac Vicar says.

Working the track
Mike Kelley, supervisor of buildings and grounds at Polytech School District, got tired of hassling with cool-season grasses that did not stand up to the wear and tear the athletes were imposing. The stadium field is used for football, field hockey, boys and girls lacrosse, and boys and girls soccer.

"We had rye and bluegrass and they just did not hold up," Kelley says. He tried converting to a turf-type fescue. "I got tired of fighting it," he says. Once fescue starts to fade, it becomes clumpy. Even with aggressive overseeding, he could not keep it up to his expectations.

Kelley's budget is not rich. "It would cost $25,000 to sod a field to bermuda. So I started looking at seeded varieties," he says. Yukon and Riviera were the leading candidates. He looked at those varieties in Oklahoma - about the same conditions as in Delaware - and decided to go with Riviera. "It's more aggressive laterally than Yukon," he explains. And, he was worried about athlete safety.

Polytech, formerly a vo-tech school, became a comprehensive school in 1990. Centrally located in Delaware, it hosts a number of regional and state tournaments. Kelley first did a practice hockey field in bermudagrass five years ago. "It was just an experiment," he admits, "but it was so well received, we decided to do the game field in bermuda." Two years ago, they did their football field in bermudagrass, as well.
was trouble in paradise. Water was ponding off the track and threatened to undercut the track itself. Kelley was not too worried about the bermudagrass turf since its drainage system was handling things well. But the track was a potential problem and a potential hazard.

"Poor drainage was causing degradation of the track," Kelley says. The closest installed drainage was 20 feet from the edge of the track. Even with the lip cut back, the water would run off and then pond.

To make matters worse, there were two additional pressures: a statewide track tournament was scheduled. Kelley wanted to resurface the track and had $50,000 in the budget to do the job. But it would have been foolhardy to spend that kind of money on a track that was being further undermined by every rainstorm.

"We had good drainage in the field. I felt that, if we could tap into the drainage in the field, we would be okay," Kelley says. He looked at solutions like perforated 4-inch PVC but did not like the outlook.

"I needed to get the water off the track," he says. He contacted DVH Athletic Turf of Cherry Hill, NJ. Larry George recommended that they install Multi-Flow drainage, from Varicore Technologies, Prinsburg, MN (www.varicore.com). Typically, it is installed vertically in natural turf settings and horizontally under synthetic turf. There are some exceptions to this practice but generally this takes best advantage of Multi-Flow's shape.

George took a sod cutter and ran it around the field, removing an area
Membership Application

Experts on the Field, Partners in the Game.

Name
Title

Employer/Facility

☐ Business  ☐ Home

Address
City  State  Zip

Home phone  Work phone  Cell phone
Fax
Email

Signature

Direct Supervisor Name

Membership Category:

☐ Sports Turf Manager  $110

☐ Sports Turf Manager Associate* (Additional member(s) from the same facility)  $75

Please select the primary facility type where you are employed:

☐ Professional Sports  ☐ Higher Education  ☐ Schools K-12  ☐ Parks and Recreation

☐ Academic  $95

☐ Student (verification of enrollment)  $25

☐ Commercial  $295

☐ Commercial Associate* (Additional member(s) from the same commercial company)  $75

☐ Affiliate (Person who is indirectly or on a part-time basis, involved in the maintenance/management of sports fields)  $50

☐ Chapter Dues (contact headquarters for amount)  $__

☐ Contribution To SAFE Foundation (research, education and scholarship):  $__

Total Amount Enclosed:  $__

Payment Method:

☐ Check  ☐ Money Order  ☐ Purchase Order #: __

Credit Card: ☐ Mastercard  ☐ Visa  ☐ American Express  ☐ Discover

Name on Card
Card #: __
Exp. Date: __

Signature:

*There must already be a national sports turf manager from your facility or commercial member from your company before you may sign up in the Associate category.

Phone: 800-323-3875  www.sportsturfmanager.org
Fill in 122 on reader service form or visit http://oners.hotims.com/13972-122
two rolls wide. They actually re-used one of the rolls when the job was done.

"The drainage eliminated our ponding by 100 percent," Kelley says. "I'd recommend it to anyone who did not install drainage at the time of initial construction."

They went down about two feet and backfilled over the drainage with sand. The Multi-Flow was tied back to the field's main system, which is corrugated steel pipe.

"It's been working great," Kelley says.

The bermudagrass has not quite filled in all of the sand trench, but it should be grassed by the time the season starts this fall.

"If you want to renovate a field during the summer when you don't need it and with no grading, seeded bermuda is the way to go," Kelley says. Spring sports are finished and the field will be playable by fall.

"It's a safer environment for the athletes, too," Kelley maintains. "It requires almost no fungicide use, no pre-emergent crabgrass killer, and little broadleaf material because of the density of the turf cover."

That dense turf is safer for the athletes when they make their cuts. Kelley got the football field into condition in about nine weeks. "I could do it in eight weeks. But I'd rather have ten," he says. Part of the challenge was an order that the stadium field not be killed out until after...
graduation so the place would look “presentable.” So, at the end of the first week in June, he sprayed Roundup and went to work. He cut the Riviera in at two to three pounds per 1000 square feet. Kelley applied 8-10 pounds N at seeding and made two applications of MSMA for crabgrass. By August 15, the field welcomed its first scrimmage.

He waited about four weeks after planting before applying the MSMA. “I wanted to get a couple of mowings all it,” he says. Bermuda will get tip burning at a more aggressive rate, but it was important to knock out the crabgrass.

It’s not all easy street, however. Bermuda-grass goes off-color if it is not overseeded with rye. The superintendent at Polytech wants the fields green, so they get overseeded.

It also requires more mowing to maintain a bermudagrass field. Kelley uses three applications of Primo at 20 ounces to slow the growth. Still he mows the fields two or three times weekly. “Otherwise, it would be daily mowing,” he says. He cuts to three-quarters of an inch. But he loves the 8-10 inch deep roots. “There’s no sheering of the turf when the athletes make their cuts,” he says.

Chris Harrison is a veteran freelance writer on turf and related subjects.
Last December Saint Louis University was fortunate to host the NCAA Men's College Cup. Naturally, with any national event, there were some anxious moments and sleepless nights for all the people involved; especially those responsible for the care of the sports fields. When it was all said and done however, the field and the staff came through it with rave reviews.

The turf at Robert R. Hermann Stadium, on the university's campus, is a beautiful, 10-inch sand based Kentucky bluegrass field. We chuckle now when we look back at those few days last year but at the time there wasn't much laughing, or sleep. St. Louis was hit with an early winter storm that deposited an inch of ice and several inches or snow.

Two days before the storm hit the temperature was in the low sixties and the bluegrass, as well as the staff, was enjoying a nice day. We had the field, as they like to say at SLU, "tucked in" for the night. We had put on the grow cover as a preventative measure for the storm we knew was coming. But that storm hit hard, first a 1-inch layer of ice, topped by 3 inches of heavy, wet snow.

As soon as we were able, we used everything in our discretion to remove what Mother Nature had left us. At one point we even tried using a F250 truck with a plow, but this proved too heavy. We did use three mini-tractors with rubber plow blades to push the snow and ice off of the protective cover.

Once all of the snow was off of the cover, we were left with the daunting task of removing all of the snow that was piled up on the far side of the field.

The field played and held up extremely well. Jeff Macko, Dorsey Lawrence, and the rest of the grounds staff could not have been more pleased in the way their crew responded to some very trying weather conditions. For this crew, plowing the soccer field lived up to the old adage, there is a first time for everything.

Keith Labitska

Herman Stadium at a glance

- Original cost: $5.1 million
- Renovation Began: March 17, 1999
- Field sodded: May 25, 1999
- Surface: Kentucky bluegrass
- Surface Area: 155,000 square feet
- Field Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards
- Grade: No crown
- Surface Variance: +/- 1/2 inch
- Infiltration Rate: 10 inches per hour
- Irrigation: 70 sprinkler heads, 23 valves, approx. 1.5 miles of piping
- Rootzone: 10 inches, 8400 tons, 90% sand, 10% peat moss
- Gravel Drainage Blanket: 4 inches, 3100 tons

Keith Labitska is on the grounds staff at Saint Louis University. Pictures by Jeff Macko and Keith Labitska