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FACILITY & OPERATIONS

ing in any way necessary to make the hours of the evacuees pass a little faster and a little easier. Local schools and PTA organizations created a "children's corner" that provided games and educational tools to the throngs of children many of whom did not understand why they were still there sleeping in the seats and concourses of the stadium.

Many of the 800 TVs inside the stadium were turned on early in the week to provide evacuees with constant updated fire and evacuation information. At 5PM every night the Jumbotron scoreboard became the children's theater featuring various Disney movies in hopes of providing the children and their parents a little bit of relief from their anxieties.

On Thursday the media began relating the much-awaited news that the authorities were allowing families of some of the communities to return to their homes. Joy and jubilation reverberated throughout the stadium with each mentioned community. And, the numbers within the stadium slowly began to diminish much like the 4th quarter when a game is well in hand.

By noon Friday all of the evacuees were gone and the focus was back to getting ready for the Charger game on Sunday. The poor air quality the fires brought to the city prevented San Diego State from practicing and their Saturday game with BYU was postponed. The Chargers had moved to Phoenix that week for their practices and it was decided the game on Sunday would indeed be played at Qualcomm.

The exhausted stadium staff began the long task of cleaning up and getting ready for the game. The grounds crew began painting the football field and the custodial staff began cleaning the stadium, which included washing off the ash from the fires in the seating areas, concourses and sidewalks. The cleanup and preparation efforts would not be fully completed until early Sunday morning.

Personally, this experience was very touching in many ways. It showed me those things that matter most in life-family and friends. The faces of those last elderly evacuees that were wheeled out of the stadium on Friday showed me the true meaning of determination in getting through difficult times. The chalk marks on the concrete, posters hung on the walls, stick figures, funny faces, words of wisdom and messages of thanks left behind in the "children's corner" left a lasting impression on me, as well, that our youth can teach us volumes about resiliency.

For the Charger game we left the "children's corner" as they left it to us, a small yet powerful memory of the devastating fires and a tribute to a community that came together. It was a reminder left for Charger fans that Sunday, many of whom had spent time earlier that week inside the stadium.

Steve Wightman is stadium/field manager for Qualcomm Stadium in San Diego.



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Bossard values use of SOL CONDITIONERS

Roger Bossard, head groundskeeper for the Chicago White Sox, learned first hand the importance of a well-maintained baseball field from his father and grandfather.

ver the years questions have risen about the advantages of soil conditioners for sports field construction

and maintenance. Experts in the profession know first hand the importance of using them. Roger Bossard, head groundskeeper for the Chicago White Sox says, "There are two main factors in the success of maintaining any sports field. First the field must be constructed properly. Making the right decisions on building tools, turf, drainage systems, etc is key. Second, that after construction the field is properly cared for and maintained. Soil conditioners are a major part of both construction and maintenance."

Soil conditioners made from calcined montmorillonite clay are used to manage moisture, reduce compaction, and increase drainage on your sports field. They can be used during construction on the turf areas of your field to improve rootzone growth and also on the skinned areas of your baseball or softball field to enhance footing.

This technology was first introduced for use on major league baseball fields in the 1960s.

Then head groundskeeper for the White Sox, Gene Bossard, used this emerging technology to give his team the home advantage. Gene perfected the use of soil conditioners on his field to maintain its health and beauty and also learned how they could improve footing on the infield for the team.

Gene Bossard regularly incorporated soil conditioners into the maintenance of his field and has been heralded as a pioneer in using this technology. Roger, Gene's son, learned from his father about the importance of using soil conditioners. As an expert in his field, Bossard teaches others about field maintenance and shares his love for the job with up and coming groundskeepers.

Understanding the concept of how a soil conditioner works and its use is not rocket science. Calcined montmorillonite clays that make up the best soil conditioners are processed to a certain hardness or ceramic-like material. When incorporated into the soil the conditioner creates spaces so the roots grow deeper thus toughening up your grass. As a footing for the skinned areas of your ball field, soil conditioners absorb excess water because of their capacity to suck up moisture; they also help with traction as an athlete is running.

Not just for MLB

Bossard says, "When we start a project, our approach revolves around three considerations. These concepts don't just work at the Major League level. If anything, they're even more important to consider on municipal and academic projects."

• Never forget the purpose of the field athletics. The decisions you make will affect its ability to be available on game day. Games that have to be rescheduled or cancelled cost money. Inadequate turf and infields can also cause poor playing conditions, which can lead to injury.

• Common sense goes a long way in designing a field. Keep it simple. Once it's built, someone is going to have to take care of it. Your success depends on the decisions you make. In Seattle, the team spent 3 years finding a grass that would proliferate in the



instruction on the value and proper use of soil conditioners for sports fields.

Pacific Northwest climate, under a retractable dome, none-the-less.

• The original design concept must not only keep the construction budget in mind, but the maintenance budget as well. Even the best designs will suffer if you can't afford to take care of them.

Professor Henry Wilkinson, an expert in designing, building and maintaining natural grass sports fields, has completed years of research proving the benefits of soil conditioners. "If you want to create the perfect medium for playing ball, you have to do your homework," says Wilkinson. "Understanding the type of soil you have, sand or clay based, will help determine how a soil conditioner can optimize the conditioning and moisture management effects on your field."

Soil conditioners are super-heated or calcined to create stable granules that are



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durable and don't break down into dust. Find a granular size distribution that best meets your needs and your budget. For your turf areas, a hard, irregular-shaped soil conditioner will give you the best performance.

"For the infield, I recommend choosing one with the reddest color and the least dust," says Bossard.

When it comes to maintaining the field there are a few things to consider. "In baseball it's important to remember," says Bossard, "70% of the action takes place on the infield, so that's where your resources should be focused. Don't forget the turf though, proper maintenance will prevent more expensive repairs down the road."

• Every groundskeeper should know his or her athletes' wants and needs. In the Major Leagues, that means making sure that the franchise players have conditions that optimize their talents. At other levels you need to ensure the field is safe and ready when needed.

• You should choose the best base clay and soil conditioner that fits your needs. Of all the soil structures out there, only about 10% are even suitable for a baseball field. You have to find what's best for your situation.



• Make sure your drainage options meet your needs. The number and placement of your watering heads is critical to good irrigation. Your clay should be moist to a depth of 1/2-3/4" at game time. Of course, weather factors like wind and humidity will play a role in the amount of water needed.



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• Find a knowledgeable/skilled groundskeeper for guidance. There are many good resources and a pool of knowledge out there to help you. The best resources are often other groundskeepers. "The best way for a new groundskeeper to learn about field maintenance is to actually do it. In this business, hands-on experience is the best way to learn," says Bossard.

The skinned areas of the field are most important to the player. "If there is a bad hop you just cringe and you never want to see it. It happens though," says Bossard. "The biggest pressure moments are when you are in the playoffs. God forbid you have two outs, you're winning by a run and someone hits a ground ball and it takes a bad hop and you lose the World Series. Trust me when I tell you that every groundskeeper is concerned about how the field plays. Soil conditioners make the difference.

"As the person responsible for my team's safety and comfort on the field, I am very conscience and selective about the products I use," says Bossard. "Every groundskeeper, no matter at what level of play, should be just as aware of their field. Going to school and learning from a book is a plus but the



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most important part is going out on the field and learning it hands-on."

Pro's Choice sports field products sponsors local field day programs that provide you hands-on experience to learn about proper field construction and maintenance of baseball and softball fields. Pro's Choice Field Days brings expert knowledge to the local level. You'll have professional groundskeepers at your disposal to ask questions that pertain directly to your field and your problems. This one-day program is an excellent opportunity to network with ground-skeepers in your immediate area and work with knowledgeable people.

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Using a Field Wear Index



By David Schlotthauer

charting system developed to assist sport turf managers, the Field Wear Index (FWI), enables better visualization and tracking

of the amount of activity occurring on your sport fields. It will permit you to assess the impact these activities will have on their field and allow them to prescribe a level of maintenance that is appropriate for the amount of damage that is occurring on the field.

Some activities have greater impacts on sport fields than others. For instance, football is harder on a sport field then baseball. Activities where the players are allowed to wear cleats have a greater negative impact on an athletic field than activities where the players do not wear cleats. When play takes place during or just after a rain storm the negative impact on an athletic field is multiplied.

An activity that is allowed to take place on a sports field before and/or after the turf is dormant greatly compounds the damage to the field because the turf has stopped growing and the grass cannot out grow the injury done to the field. An activity with 300 participants has a greater negative impact on a sports field than the same activity with only 100 participants. Damage can also occur because of non-sporting uses, for example, a field used as a parking lot or holding a concert on a field. To compensate for the impact each event has on an athletic field we assign each activity a multiplier.

Here is an example of how multipliers are used: You have an intramural soccer game

on a field lasting for 1 hour. The impact that this game will have on the field is equivalent to people standing and walking on the field for 2 hours. If you have three 1-hour games on the field the impact of those three games

This is a list of the activities that take place on BYU's athletic fields and the assigned multipliers for each event:		
Activity	Multiplier	
Walking and/or standing on a field	1	
Baseball and/or softball	1.25	
Parked cars	1.5	
Sport camp: baseball/softball	1.5	
Marching band practice	1.75	
Soccer w/o cleats (Intramurals)	2	
Ultimate Frisbee	2	
Field hockey	2.25	
Football w/o cleats (flag football)	2.25	
Lacrosse	2.25	
Soccer w/cleats & team practices	2.25	
Rugby	2.5	
Sport camp: lacrosse and team practices	2.5	
Tournaments	2.5	
Football w/cleats (College Football)	2.75	
Sport camp: soccer	2.75	
Sport camp: football	3	
Football team practice	3.25	
Activity before/after turf dormancy	3.75	
Activity during/after rain	4	

on the field is equivalent to people standing and walking on the field for 6 hours.

The above multipliers are for sandy loam or sand-based fields. For a heavy loam or native soil sports field add 0.5 to the above multiplier. Each activity will have an area where the impact of the activity will be more intense than in other areas on the field, what I call "focus areas."

Walking and/or standing on a field: This is the base line multiplier.

Baseball/softball: There is localized activity in the outfield, where the outfielders stand, however, most of the activity takes place on the skinned area and on the infield grass. You will also have wear in front of the dugouts and in the coach's boxes. This does not include the care needed for the skinned area.

Field used as a parking lot: Extreme wear will become evident in the area between the parking rows. The paths to the exit gates will also receive excessive wear. If a car accelerates too fast or the driver spins out on purpose some turf will be lost due to peel out. If the field is wet this multiplier must be raised.

Soccer: A continuous motion game and some wear can take place anywhere on the field. Extra wear will take place at the goal mouths, the corner kick areas, in the center area, and along the sidelines were the teams stand and a referee runs up and down.

Ultimate Frisbee: A continuous motion game. The play takes place all over the field. Wear areas can be at the goal lines, also used as the toss-off lines, and along the sidelines where the penalty and team boxes are and where a referee runs.

Field Hockey: A continuous motion game, however, you will have excessive wear areas in the goal mouth areas and in the shooting circle area. Hockey sticks have the potential to take out divots as the players hit the ball.

Football: Damage caused in between the hash marks and near the goal line. Wear will also occur along the sidelines where the teams and other spectators stand. If the games are televised you will also have damage from the camera cart moving up and down the field.

Lacrosse: A continuous motion game. Excessive wear will occur at the goal mouths in the attack/defense areas, along the sidelines where the referee runs and around the in team's bench area.

Rugby: A continual motion game. Play will move all over and damage can occur anywhere on the field. Additional wear will take place along the side lines where the teams sit and a referee runs. The scrum can take place anywhere on the field where a tackle is made. A scrum can be very damaging to turf.



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Team practices: Will cause wear on specific areas of the field where the players do drills in the same areas repeatedly. Another area is around the goal area where the team will repeatedly practice plays starting from the same spot and working toward the goal.

Turf dormancy: After the turf has gone dormant any damage done on the field is compounded. The turf cannot outgrow the damage inflicted.

Rain: Damage done by play during or just after rain can cause severe surface disruption in a surprisingly short period of time.

Any activity such as a sport camp or tournament play will increase the activity multiplier because of the number of participants that are involved in the event. For example, 300 people using a field will have a greater impact than 100 people using the same field. Other considerations you should include beside the length of the activity are setup and take down for the event.

How can we use this information?

Calculating the Adjusted Wear Index Value (AWIV)

A 4-hour college football game calculation would look like this:

Activity	Length of Activity	Multiplier	AWIV
Football (college)	4 Hours	2.75	11

Multiply the length of the event by the multiplier to get the AWIV.

