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On the cover: Ready for some football: Ryan Field on the campus of Northwestern University, just north of Chicago, was named College Football Field of the Year for 2011 by the Sports Turf Managers Association. Maintenance is mainly handled by Randy Stoneberg, Joe Berube and Rich Thorn.
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From the Sidelines

Eric Schroder
Editorial Director
eschroder@m2media360.com
717-805-4197

Football’s future: 2nd down and long

LIKE MANY OF YOU and probably a few hundred thousand other Americans, I am anxiously awaiting the beginning of football season. Punt returns for TDs, goal line stands, trick plays, perfectly timed long passes—it sure seems a long time since the Super Bowl. I miss America’s 21st century pastime, from Friday night lights through Monday Night, September through January.

But to fill the time between training camps and tailgate parties, there is always off-season news. This year the focus is on bounties, injuries and concussions. (Where’s that clown Terrell Owens when you need him to make news?) Coaches and players are suspended for putting money on the table to knock guys out of the game—did I miss something or isn’t that what pro football’s all about? Anyone believe only one team in the league was doing this? Sheesh.

And former players are suing the league because they now have physical problems, as if they had been forced to have the snot knocked out of them, over and over. Mike Golic, the dumb half of the “Mike and Mike” radio show on ESPN, says knowing what he knows now about concussions, etc., he’d still have played in the NFL as long as he could. He says that’s what football players do, which is great but now they want it both ways—“you paid us to knock each other senseless and now we want you to pay us because we knocked each other senseless.”

This lawsuit is akin to the lung cancer patient suing a cigarette company; why blame someone? You made a personal decision and you deal with the consequences. There’s information available on football injuries; this isn’t 1955. The video of former NFL center Jim Otto’s taking 20 minutes just to get out of bed in the morning has been around for a long time.

The violent hits in football are producing more serious injuries due to the ever-increasing size and speed of the players at the professional level. All the light now being shed on how repeated blows to the head can affect players’ health as they age is opening up eyes at lower levels. A teacher and school board member in suburban Philadelphia recently called for her district to ban football. “It’s no longer appropriate for public institutions to fund gladiators. I am very concerned about putting these student-athletes in the position of getting a concussion,” she said.

“Football has gotten faster, harder and more dangerous with each passing year. I’m extremely scared we will eventually be sued over injuries suffered in sports.”

I doubt any school districts are going to stop playing football—yet. Lots of small town Americans probably gather together these days for only one thing, the local high school’s Friday night football game. But the lawyers are circling. All of us who love football need to encourage those in charge to find ways to improve the safety of the game before it’s too late.

Correction from June issue

All products listed for ArmorTech (www.utaarmortech) in the Chemical Resource Guide in our June issue are in fact products of SipcamAdvan (www.sipcamadvan.com). We regret the error.
Professionalism

I WAS HONORED with the opportunity to return to my hometown in Kentucky in June to address the KSTMA chapter at St. Catherine College. My suggested topic was “Professionalism and the Sports Turf Manager.” This was certainly not a typical topic for an agronomist, but one that I decided to tackle as an “I can do this” presentation. My wife, Lisa, gives these types of talks all the time and had a worksheet on the subject already developed, but she encouraged me to develop my own concepts of professionalism before reviewing her materials. That is what I did and this is what I came up with regarding my thoughts on professionalism and the sports turf manager:

Professionalism doesn’t necessarily mean “being the best,” but instead, “giving your best.”

Can you be a professional and still be yourself? It is pretty easy to spot a phony, and I think it is important to remain true to your identity, values, etc. But there are times and places where we must consider our surroundings and how we present ourselves and our opinions. I remember a quote, “It’s great to be yourself, as long as your self can pay the bills.”

Respect everyone. Every person I encounter has skills, talents, or knowledge that I don’t have and there is always something to learn.

Professionals are good listeners. Slow down and L-I-S-T-E-N.

Try to keep the job away from home. Find and/or make time to unwind from the stresses of your job.

Don’t be afraid to resolve conflicts. Address problems promptly rather than waiting for problems to take care of themselves.

Establish a network with professionals from within and outside your industry.

Use professional terms when speaking. For instance, you are a “sports turf manager,” not a “grass cutter.” Take advantage of educational opportunities whenever you can and don’t be afraid to throw in some scientific terminology when the opportunity presents.

Give something back. It doesn’t necessarily have to be money (although SAFE’s Grass Roots Initiative, discussed in this month’s issue on page 40, would be a great place to designate a regular contribution) as your time and attention to others is more valuable than any financial contribution. You can’t contribute to everything and the needs of others certainly extend beyond sports turf management, but hopefully you can find one aspect of the sports turf industry where you can devote some of your time or talents.

Put your resources to work. One of the KSTMA attendees told me he would if he knew what was available! Please take a look at our ever-expanding STMA website (www.stma.org) and its wide variety of topics and informational bulletins. Members also have access to the Playing Conditions Index (PCI), the Turfgrass Information File (TGIF), and the Plant Management Network and its e-journal, Applied Turfgrass Science.

I hope your summer is off to a great start. Take care.
SHOULD YOU CONSIDER OVERSEEDING TURF-TYPE TALL FESCUE (TTTF) on high school fields during the slower play summer months? We know it can handle heat and drought better than Kentucky bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, but we’ve seen it get clumpy after being exposed to traffic. The other question is how long does it take before it becomes more traffic tolerant than perennial ryegrass? Are the few summer months of establishment long enough?

We conducted a 2-year research project at Penn State to try to answer some of these questions.

On sports fields, tall fescue has been traditionally thought of as an aesthetically and sometimes functionally inferior turfgrass species compared to perennial ryegrass and Kentucky bluegrass. However, advances in breeding have resulted in new TTTF cultivars with improved characteristics compared to older cultivars. TTTF cultivars have a medium leaf texture (similar to perennial ryegrass), dense canopy, and dark green color. These aesthetic improvements have allowed TTTF to gain popularity in the lawn industry, especially in and around the transition zone. TTTF provides homeowners a lawn that is typically both visually pleasing and functionally superior to other cool-season species in hotter and drier regions of the country. So why hasn’t this “buzz” been as popular in the sports turf industry? Especially when high-use, low-budget athletic fields could benefit from a turfgrass that requires less irrigation, fertilizer, and other inputs?

One of the main concerns about TTTF is its unknown traffic tolerance shortly after seeding. Although tall fescue has been touted as being traffic tolerant, this traffic tolerance has been observed in turfgrass stands that have been established for at least 1 year. Most practitioners suggest field use should be delayed 6-12 months after seeding. In most high school athletic scenarios, fields are used continuously during the spring and fall. Major renovations must take place when fields are in the lowest demand: between the late spring and end of summer. This limited time frame has made seeding with perennial ryegrass a logical choice. Perennial ryegrass germinates in 5-7 days and can provide a playable athletic field 2 months after seeding. How does TTTF compare when established during a similar period?

TRAFFIC-TOLERANT ALTERNATIVE?

At Penn State’s Center for Sports Surface Research (ssrc.psu.edu), we wanted to evaluate if TTTF cultivars could provide a traffic tolerant alternative to summer renovation using perennial ryegrass. Specifically, could TTTF be seeded late in the spring and be ready for play by the beginning of fall? We conducted two experiments. The first evaluated the traffic toler-
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Both experiments were established from seed in late spring. We compared two establishment time periods: 10 weeks and 14 weeks. We wanted to see if there was any difference in traffic tolerance between these two establishment time periods. The difference we constructed somewhat mimicked starting traffic during high school pre-season or waiting until a week or so into the season before allowing play. Once the establishment periods ended, simulated field use began using the Brinkman Traffic Simulator (BTS). We trafficked the plots 3 times per week with 4 passes of the BTS per day. We measured traffic tolerance by assessing percent ground cover in late November. It’s important to remember that on this date, plots established for 10 weeks received 4 additional weeks of traffic simulation compared to the plots established for 14 weeks.

In Experiment I, our late-November ratings showed traffic tolerance differences between perennial ryegrass and TTTF. When the two species were given only 10 weeks to establish prior to simulated field use, perennial ryegrass exhibited greater traffic tolerance than all TTTF cultivars. However, when species were allowed to establish for 14 weeks before traffic simulation, all TTTF cultivars had at least equal to, and at times, superior traffic tolerance to ‘Fiesta IV’ perennial ryegrass. Thus we are suggesting that TTTF can be successfully used as an alternative to perennial ryegrass for summer renovation of sports fields if you can restrict play for at least 14 weeks. If you can only restrict use for 10 weeks or less after seeding perennial ryegrass will likely perform better.

Of the TTTF cultivars we tested, Turbo, Rembrandt, Falcon V, and Rebel IV consistently performed better than the other cultivars tested. However, the separation between the best and worst TTTF cultivars was not large in either year. Kentucky-31, which is widely regarded as a utility turfgrass, always had the lowest traffic tolerance.

SEEDING RATES AND N FERTILITY

In Experiment II, we wanted to evaluate how seeding rates and nitrogen fertility affect fall traffic tolerance of TTTF after spring establishment. We looked at four seeding rates: 6, 10, 14, and 18 lb/1000 ft.2. We also looked at the following nitrogen rates: 2.0, 4.5, and 7.0 lb of N/1000 ft.2. Our goal was to determine an optimum seeding rate and nitrogen fertility that would maximize traffic tolerance.

Multiple researchers have shown that when traffic is initiated shortly after seeding, it’s beneficial to seed perennial ryegrass at very high seeding rates. However, our results indicate that no differences exist when seeding TTTF at rates between 6 and 18 lb/1000 ft.2 if traffic is delayed for at least 10 weeks after seeding. Thus 6 lb/1000 ft.2 is adequate. Although seeding rate had little effect, our nitrogen regimes appeared to significantly influence traffic tolerance, but the results might not be what you would expect. Regardless of the establishment time, traffic toler-