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standard, how long do you allow the contractor to make repairs? If plant material dies on a contractor's watch, how do you get them to replace/pay for replacement? Do you assess a financial penalty for each out of compliance? What about repeat out of compliances; is there an additional penalty? There is not one way to do this; however you need to address corrective measures up front to make sure that the standards are met as per the contract conditions. The contract needs to be clear and up front on your expectation for corrective measures. You also need to understand that overseeing a contract takes time and is something that has to be factored into the cost of contracting for maintenance.

Contracting out maintenance services for many years has been considered something that most agencies try and avoid. In the new normal, where expenses continue to rise faster than revenues, it may be something that you have to consider. If you consider contracting, you can make sure you get what you expect if you spend the time writing the contract and standards using some of the lessons that have been learned to increase your chance of success.

Building partnerships takes time and effort on everyone's part and although the expectation should be written into a contract it is the responsibility of both parties to foster the development of a long term partnership. It is extremely important, especially in the beginning of a new partnership, to take the time to care for it. A partnership is no different than a marriage. Someone is going to leave the cap off of the toothpaste and someone else is going to leave the kitchen light on. The key to a successful partnership is learning to work together as well as appreciate each other's little quirks. Do not be over critical, especially in the beginning! It is important to talk through situations to ensure that people are "seeing" things in the same way and learning

from every experience, good and bad. Through years of trial and error both the City of Roseville and the City of Brentwood have come to anticipate that a true partnership will take 12-18 months to establish. The focus should be on making the initial period a long term relationship or you will forever spin in the trial and error period.

Generally speaking private contractors, and especially those bidding on public projects, have been trained by the public sector to come in low on the base bid and then make their profit on change orders, extra work, and cutting a few corners. This is their culture. The public sector culture is to be on guard for such activity and enter contacts with the intent of "catching" the contractor doing something wrong. Acknowledge that these cultures exist and understand it will take your partner's staff as well as your own staff time to adjust to this new method of thinking. Also, remember that you are the steward of public funds and must ensure that those funds are being used wisely.

Craig Bronzan is the Director of Parks and Recreation for the City of Brentwood, CA; Scott F. Miller, CPRE, is Parks Superintendent, for the City of Roseville, CA.



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# Managing trees, shrubs and other ornamentals at sports facilities

rnamentals play a significant role in the overall success of a sports facility. To many spectators, the enjoyment of their game attendance is influenced as much or more by the aesthetics and function of the landscape at the facility as it is by the turf or outcome of the contest. This article will provide the sports turf manager with some of the tools and techniques to successfully manage the ornamentals at their facility.

### ORNAMENTAL PLANT MAINTENANCE HIERARCHY

In the overall scheme of maintenance activities at a sports facility, a hierarchy exists. Depending on the size,

▼ WELL PLACED shade trees at a sports facility. All photos by John C. Fech, UNL.



intensity of management and range of teams that are routinely using it as well as the number of practice, game and tournament quality fields that are present, varied levels of time are spent on different parts of a given complex for care of the turf. The same is true for trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials, annuals and containers. The important consideration is to recognize the hierarchy and devote time accordingly. For example, a high-interest tournament field might have adjacent shade trees, container plantings and shrub/perennial beds to care for routinely basis, while a practice field has little to nothing in the way or ornamentals associated with it. A thoughtful differentiation within the hierarchy is certainly a worth-while endeavor.

## SIMPLE MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR THE SPORTS FACILITY

Once the hierarchy has been established, a simple maintenance plan is a natural second step. It can be set up field by field or by groups of plant material...either is fine as long as it gets accomplished. Just like a schedule for aeration, overseeding, irrigation, fertilization, mowing, disease/insect monitoring and other important aspects of field maintenance, a plan should be set up for ornamentals. Many sports turf managers have found it useful to establish a calendar format and conduct maintenance duties for both turf and ornamentals accordingly. Each month, a calendar is posted in the maintenance shed with an outline of the jobs and projects in the weeks and months to come. Written with grease pencil and a white board or a simple poster on a wall, these tools provide a helpful reference for all employees at the facility. Pruning shrubs, replacing mulch, planting bulbs, inspecting for disease and insects, removing weeds and monitoring the sprinkler systems are examples of items to be attended to in a simple maintenance plan.

#### **SOILS AND FERTILITY**

All plants in the sports turf landscape are not the same. On average, ornamentals require about a third to a fourth as much water and fertilizer as turf. As such, they should be cared for differently. Rooting depth tends to be

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#### **Facility & Operations**







Left: Inspection during site assessment is an important facet of maintenance. Middle: Mulch serves various purposes; it can reduce maintenance during mowing and serve to protect tree trunks from damage. Right: Providing shade and amenity is important, but ornamentals shouldn't encroach on the playing surface

different as well. Approximately 85% of the roots of most trees, shrubs and flowers are located in the upper 24 inches of the soil profile. Naturally, the depth and density of the root system varies with the species and age of the ornamental. Newer plantings of woody plants usually produce "spiker" or "sinker" roots to provide initial stability as well as horizontally growing feeder roots, and then transition to a greater percentage of lateral roots as they mature. The locations of the roots in the profile have consequences in terms of the best placement of applied fertilizers and pest control agents as well as potential encroachment of roots into the sports field. When necessary, delivery via surface application or through drip irrigation systems is a good approach.

#### **GOOD BED DESIGN**

The critical factors with good bed design are separation of turf and ornamentals and the creation of a smooth and naturally flowing bed line.

As mentioned above, ornamentals have different needs in terms of water and nutrients. As such, the irrigation zones for ornamentals should be set for shorter runtimes and fewer days of the week. Regardless, the key principle of watering to the depth of the roots and keeping the roots moist but not dry or soggy is important for both turf and ornamentals.

The lines of separation between turfgrass and ornamental plants should be natural and flowing rather than abrupt and geometric. Gentle bed lines are much easier to maintain and more pleasing to the eye than ones that create rectangular or narrow beds. Within the bed, size and function of plant material are important considerations. Trees should be placed such that they provide shade for fans and overall amenity without interfering with sports play. Implementation of gradation and recognition of the mature size of specimens should be considered with the taller plants being placed towards the back of the bed and shorter material in the foreground.

#### SITE ASSESSMENT

For established ornamental plantings, a site assessment is a very helpful process. Actually, assessment is composed of two steps: an assessment, the initial documentation of the existing conditions and status of the plantings; and analysis, a set of value judgments and possible recommendations for the future health and welfare of the plants involved. For example, a tree may appear yellowish and struggling (the assessment), and upon further investigation, it is determined that it has a nutrient deficiency and soil treatment or nutrient injections could provide it with a fighting chance to return to good health (the analysis).

A sample set of questions to use in site assessment/analysis is:

- Tree roots growing into the field?
- Plants too close to the field?
- Trees with defects near the field?
- Trees with nutrient deficiencies or pest infestations?
- Insufficient ornamental plantings?

Where could some easy to care for plantings be placed?

The positive benefits that proper mulching provides are many, while the negatives are few.

In some cases, after the questions are asked, assistance from another green industry specialist should be sought. In the case of the safety of a tree near a facility, an ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) certified arborist should be consulted to inspect the tree to determine if defects such as crossing limbs, decay, girdling roots, basal flare injury or codominant leaders are present. If so, action must be taken to remove or stabilize the tree in such a manner that it no longer

poses a threat to people and property at the sports facility. Seeking the advice of a certified expert will not only increase the overall safety of the area, it will greatly diminish the liability of the property to potential lawsuits.

Perhaps one of the easiest but most advantageous maintenance practices for ornamentals at a sports facility is mulching. The positive benefits that proper mulching provides are many, while the negatives are few. The overall objective is to replicate what Mother Nature provides, namely a naturally occurring layer of twigs, leaves and fallen bark—at the ball park. Using organic mulch made from processed pieces of former woody plants provides weed suppression, cooler soils, moisture retention, nutrient recycling and a clean, neat

John Mascaro's Photo Quiz

John Mascaro is President of Turf-Tec International

Can you identify this sports turf problem?

Problem: Brown area extending out from infield

Turfgrass area: Softball field Location: Westport, Connecticut

**Grass Variety:** Bentgrass, perennial ryegrass

and Kentucky bluegrass

**Answer to John Mascaro's Photo Quiz on Page 33** 





#### **Facility & Operations**

appearance for the plant materials

On the practical side, another benefit is that well placed mulch creates a barrier between bored or distracted teenage mower operators and the trees and shrubs that are near the sports field. Otherwise referred to as "mower blight," damage to the trunk of a young tree greatly decreases the

capacity for water and nutrient flow and creates openings in the bark and sapwood that facilitate decay and degradation of the woody tissues inside.

The two-part question always arises: "How deep should the mulch be and exactly where should it be placed? The two-part answer is: Starting 3 inches away from the trunk of woody plants and extending it as far into the sports facility landscape as is feasible is the best placement of mulch. A depth of 2-3 inches is desirable for most ornamental species.

Of course, mulch is not a panacea for all that ails an ornamental planting or a silver bullet for the sports turf manager looking to completely ignore its care. Mulch needs to be replaced over time





▲ Left: Gentle, easy to follow bed lines increase the ease of maintenance; a few well placed shrubs would complete the planting and cut down on fans cutting through the bed. Right: Mower blight causes disruption in water and nutrient flow.

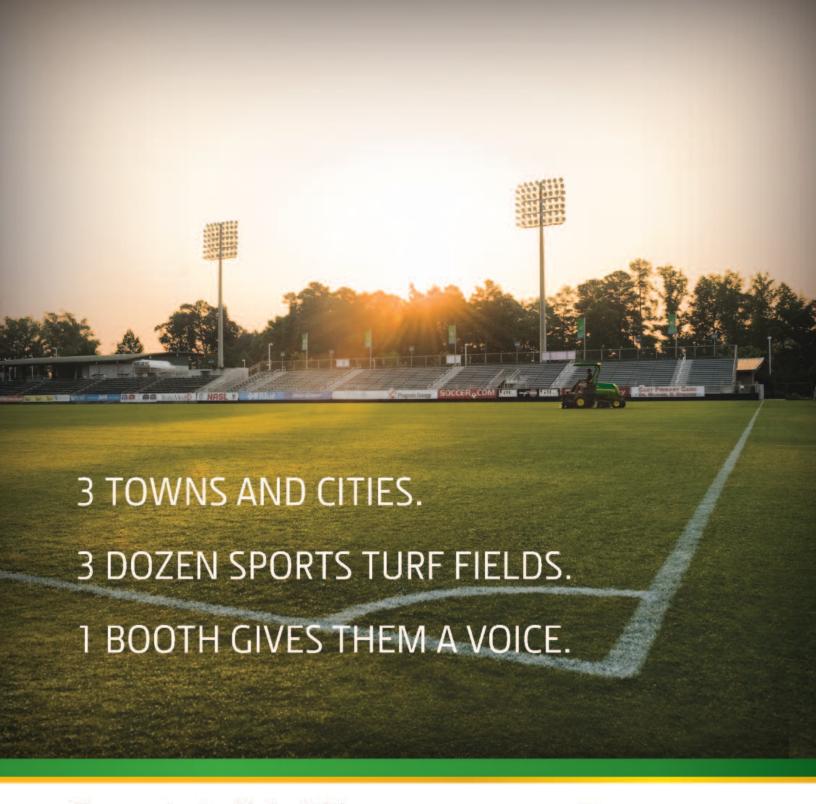
and is an expense that must be included in the overall budget, but should be considered to be as important as a mower or irrigation system for the field turf.

Without a doubt, ornamental plantings that include groundcovers, perennials, annuals, containers, trees and shrubs can provide attractive surroundings as well as many desirable functional attributes for players, coaches and fans alike. Proper care must be taken to maintain them in a safe and responsible manner for the benefit of all.

John C. Fech is a horticulturist with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and an ISA Certified Arborist.







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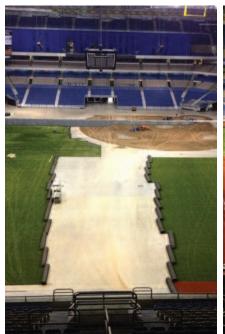














# Setting up for a "Big League" weekend in the Alamodome

ince its completion in 1993, the
Alamodome in San Antonio has hosted many
events. From NBA basketball to boxing,
Final Fours to football, ice shows to trade
shows, monster trucks to bull riding; its versatility has made it an easy choice for events both large and
small. So when officials from Ryan-Sanders Baseball, a
group founded in part by Hall of Fame pitcher Nolan
Ryan, approached the Alamodome about hosting professional baseball, it was an opportunity to do something that
never had been done inside the facility.

...decision was made to use 133,000 square feet of custom turf from AstroTurf.



"We felt most comfortable with AstroTurf and their staff," said Gottsch, "and with their being the official turf supplier for MLB we knew we would have their blessing."

One of the first questions many wondered was why the Alamodome? "With our two teams in Central and South Texas (Round Rock Express and Corpus Christi Hooks), and the Ryan's Ranch near San Antonio, they (the Ryan's) had driven past the Alamodome many times and wondered about the possibility of baseball," explained JJ Gottsch of Ryan-Sanders Baseball. "It was never the right time or the right opportunity never presented itself before, and then when Nolan became CEO of the Rangers, it became a possibility. The opportunity for the Rangers to extend their brand in San Antonio, and the chance to do something really special and unique, led us to the event."

Playing a baseball game in a facility not specifically designed for baseball presented many challenges. Essentially everything had to start from scratch, from the playing field, to walls, bullpens and nets, batting cages and screens, none of which were available in the Alamodome. According to Gottsch, "We created a great team with Dome staff, MLB and Ryan-Sanders Baseball to get it done."

The first hurdle was what to do for the playing field. Early ideas were to go with a grass field. However, when it became apparent that it would be labor intensive with

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