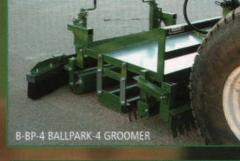


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IRRIGATION SOLUTIONS WORLDWIDE"

in this issue





cover story

BASEBALL ISSUE

DB How To Get The Most Out Of Your Preemergence Herbicides

Successful weed control using preemergence herbicides is somewhat analogous to playing cards against a stacked deck.

11 Dirt on dirt

Player safety is the number one goal when choosing and using your infield mix.

features

IRRIGATION/DRAINAGE

20 Sprinklers on Diamonds: Irrigation for Safety and Efficiency

The American Society of Irrigation Consultants weighs in about product selection and design for irrigating baseball fields.

FIELD OF THE YEAR

30 2004 STMA Rec/Park Field of the Year

Cooperstown, NY, birthplace of baseball and home to the Hall of Fame, is our first showcase winner of 2005.

TURF MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

34 Renovation of Tiger Field, East Brunswick, NJ

This award-winning outfield, consisting of a Kentucky bluegrass/perennial ryegrass mix, had become severely infested with annual bluegrass.

36 Top 5 reasons why athletic field construction fails

AROUND THE GROUNDS

42 Trials and tribulations in Triple A

Kari Allen recounts her first season working for the Buffalo Bisons at Dunn Tire Park.

46 Penn State wins STMA student challenge

47 Crying uncle: hurricane damage in FLA

MAR.05

VOLUME 21 / NUMBER 03





departments

D6 From the Sidelines

07 STMA President's Message

49 STMA in Action

52 SAFE Column

52 STMA Chapter News

54 Marketplace

58 Q&A

ON THE COYER: It's baseball season! Here's a University of Virginia crew member working on Davenport Field's infield.

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One Tough Animal

from the sidelines

Synthetic turf is THE issue

My employer, a small private school in Indianapolis, will embark on construction of two new artificial fields this spring to relieve traffic associated with K-12 athletic and physical education needs. Left will be natural grass softball and baseball fields that double as varsity and practice soccer fields in the fall. Between these fields and the surrounds, there is still ample natural turf for my assistant and I to manage. Will artificial turf management practices be outlined in articles appearing in SPORTSTURF similar to the Field Maintenance Sidebars of the Fields of the Year? There are still a lot of us who will be managing both simultaneously.

Garry Howard, Athletic Facilities Manager Park Tudor School, Indianapolis, IN

Thanks for the column lead, Garry. I don't know if you attended the Sports Turf Managers Association event in Phoenix this January, but the topic your question addresses was echoing not only in STMA programs but in many of the conversations among attendees.

How to effectively maintain the new fields that so many now are building, from private schools in the heartland to professional fields on both coasts, has become of primary importance. Savvy turf managers have stopped asking, "Why?" and started asking, "How?"

Mark Nicholls, president of Sportexe, a Canadian company that manufactures the Momentum system, faced a respectful but questioning audience during his General Session presentation in Arizona. One thing he said that was repeated more than once during the meeting: "There are major differences in the systems today; get involved now, don't let others drive the process.'

Nicholls also stressed "auditing for need" when thinking about synthetic systems. What specific sports/other activities will be held on the field? What will your lining needs be? How do you convert between uses?

Another key area, as always, is money. How will you finance? Capital budget or operating budget? Is there a lease option? Early planning is necessary to address budget concerns, Nicholls said. And of course there's something that is constant in many business decisions: selecting good partners. Nicholls stressed making personal site visits, and finding designers

and installation crews with "proven track records."

So Garry, the answer is "yes," this magazine is pursuing stories to bring you this information*. For example, next month's issue will include a synthetic turf buyer's guide and comments from the Synthetic Turf Council, which has created a certification program to "identify companies who have voluntarily committed themselves to a higher standard."

* SPORTSTURF wants to hear from readers who are currently maintaining a synthetic surface field and want to share their maintenance routine or some tips on cleaning, extending fiber life, etc.

> Please email me at eschroder@aip.com and we'll share what you've learned with your peers.

ERIC SCHRODER, EDITOR

Comments always welcome. Call Eric at 717-805-4197, email eschroder@aip.com, or write P.O. Box 280, Dauphin, PA 17018.



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805 NEW HAMPSHIRE SUITE E LAWRENCE, KS 66044 PHONE 800-323-3875 FAX 800-366-0391 EMAIL stmainfo@sportsturfmanager.com

INTEGRATED CONTENT TEAM P PUBLISHER STEVE BRACKETT

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD MIKE ANDRESEN, CSFM, IOWA STATE CHRIS CALCATERRA, CSFM, PEORIA, AZ JEFF FOWLER, PENN STATE EXTENSION BOYD MONTGOMERY, CSFM, SYLVANIA, OH PAM SHERRATT, OHIO STATE EXTENSION SUZ TRUSTY, TRUSTY & ASSOCIATES

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DIRECT MAIL LIST SALES CHERYL NAUGHTON 770-955-4964 cnaughton@aip.com

READER SERVICE SERVICES OR OF CIRCULATION & DIRECTOR OF READER SERVICE JOANNE JUDA-PRAINITO readerservice@aip.com

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

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president's message

Take advantage of networking year-round

The recent Sports Turf Managers Association's 16th Annual Conference and Exhibition in Phoenix provided educational opportunities to enhance one's professional career. There was another conference-related opportunity that also enhances one's profession; networking. The annual conference provided an excellent opportunity to connect with other sports turf professionals to share and discuss the latest issues and trends in our industry. Equally important, it was an opportunity for members to socialize, to share their knowledge and expertise, and to openly discuss what they've learned through their failures as well as their successes.

But don't stop with the conference; continue to network year-round. Many sports turf managers know that by developing a network of colleagues they gain a valuable asset that can make a difference, especially during difficult and challenging times. Networking may offer resources towards understanding a new area of responsibility or experience that you may not have. As we saw at the Annual Conference, many sports turf managers are now facing issues of synthetic turf vs. natural turf, and now more than ever, need to be able to network to gain an understanding of all the facts to make educated and professional decisions.

Networking is also an opportunity for you to share with others your knowledge base and professional and/or life experiences. I believe that by sharing your knowledge and experiences, you will realize even greater opportunities. In my opinion, the networking that takes place within this association

However, poor networking can be potentially devastating. Remember to treat networking as a professional exchange. Networking is not about you selling yourself, lecturing about all the wonderful things you know, or sponging off of others for your benefit only. Instead, be tactfully generous in sharing your talents, experiences, and ideas.

I have the honor of networking with a team of individuals on the STMA Board and Headquarters staff, all of them motivated by the desire to serve the members of this association. Throughout this past year I used my involvement with STMA as a networking resource, and also learned much from my fellow Board Members. They include Bob Campbell, CSFM, University of Tennessee; Mike Andresen, CSFM, Iowa State University; Vickie Wallace, Tee and Green Sod, Inc.; Murray Cook, SPORTSturf Services/Brickman Group, Ltd.; Abby McNeal, CSFM, Invesco Field at Mile High; Boyd Montgomery, CSFM, Sylvania Recreation Corporation; Jimmy Rodgers, CSFM, University of Virginia; George C. Trivett, CSFM, Granite Falls Middle School; Lance Tibbetts, CSFM, Town of Windham; Tra

DuBois, World Class Athletic Surfaces, Inc.; and Dave Minner, Ph.D., Iowa State University. I look forward to information sharing with our new board member Darian Daily from Paul Brown Stadium and our staff, Kim Heck, CEO, Erica Spurling, and Leah Craig.

Each opportunity for networking is an opportunity for career advancement and is a vital aspect for job searches. Networking can be fun, enrich your life, enhance your career, and possibly build relationships that can last a lifetime.

Mike Inigg

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How to get the most out of your preemergence herbicides

BY THOMAS L. WATSCHKE

uccessful weed control using preemergence herbicides is somewhat analogous to playing cards against a "stacked deck." What that means is to attain complete control of the target weed is essentially impossible given all of the factors that are in play that can impede your success.

When you break it down, preemergence herbicides need to have a lot of things go right in order for them to deliver high levels of weed control. The most common cause of failure is poor timing of application. Regardless of what the target weed might be, preemergence herbicides must be on the ground and "activated" by water (irrigation or rainfall) before the beginning of the germination process. This "activation" refers to the process of having enough water available to release the needed concentration of the applied herbicide chemistry into soil solution.

In addition to positioning the proper amount of herbicide into soil solution (referred to as the threshold level requirement), the activation process also creates an unbroken chemical barrier in the upper soil profile where the bulk of the seed of the target weed is located. The label rate for the preemergence herbicide is not the amount required for initial control; rather it is the rate that has been determined to be necessary to provide control for the duration of the germination period of the targeted weed species.

For example, most preemergence herbicides are applied at a rate that is approximately 30 to 40% more than is needed for control. However, this rate is necessary since the actual soil concentration of the herbicide can begin to decline within the first hour of application. This decline in concentration is in response to the environmental pressures that act upon the herbicide chemistry. These pressures include photo-degradation (typically UV wavelengths), volatilization, dissolution, microbial degradation, chemical barrier breakage (due to earthworms or mechanical intervention), and the possibility of chemical complexion. In any event, what it means is that a lot of things have to go right in order to get control that remains high throughout the germination period.

Best timing

Therefore, since getting the product on the ground with proper timing is the most crucial step for success, all possible information should be accessed to determine the best timing. For crabgrass control, forsythia bushes are often used as a good indicator for application timing. The important point about forsythia is that the best timing is when the first flower petals fall, not full bloom. Petal fall actually coincides well with soil temperature.

Monitoring soil temperature in the upper half inch of the soil is therefore an excellent way to determine proper timing of application.

Once the soil temperature is consistently above 50 F (when measured in the morning before direct sunlight hits the measurement site), it is time to get the preemergence herbicide on the ground. If preemergence applications for crabgrass control are made too early (bloom rather than petal fall), there is a risk that the thresh-



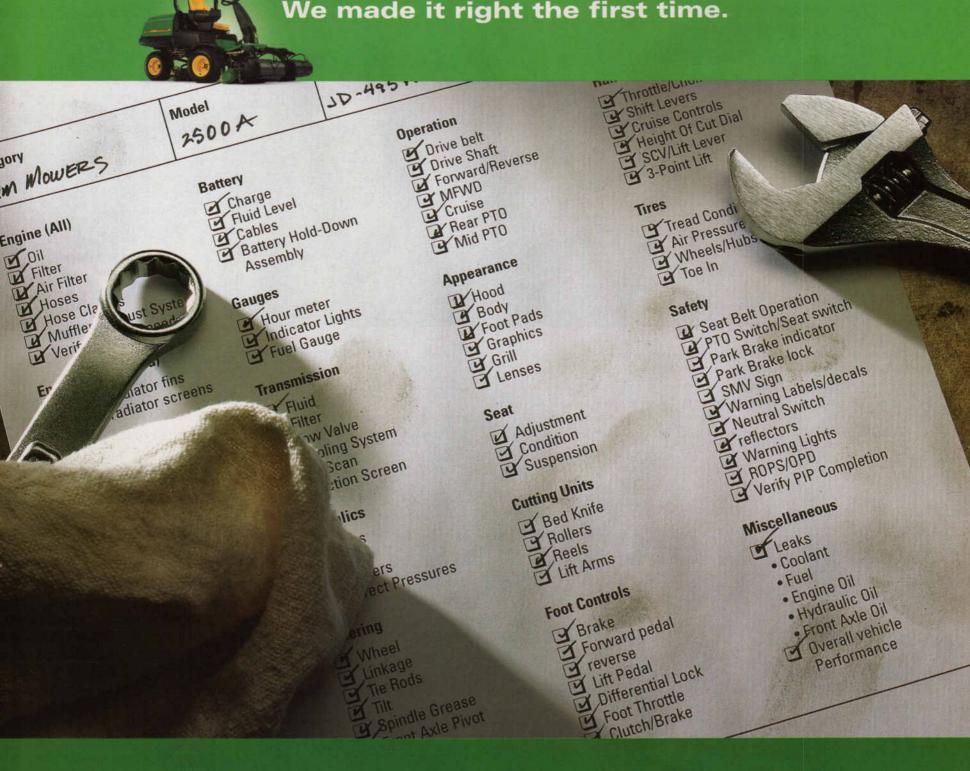
old level previously referred to, will not be sustained throughout the germination period due to the action of the degradation factors previously discussed.

If the threshold level is not maintained, then the weed seed can germinate and the seedling will develop and compete with the desired turfgrasses. Such a phenomenon is commonly referred to as "break through." If break through actually happens, you will know it because seedling crabgrass will be visible in the turf stand in August. Observing mature, large crabgrass plants in the turf stand in August however, is NOT breakthrough, but is an indication that "escapes" have occurred which are most likely due to natural or mechanical breakage of the chemical barrier, or initial problems with proper timing of application.

In recent years, research at Penn State and a number of other universities has shown that using a split application strategy for preemergence herbicides can be advantageous. It appears that such a tactic is successful because it addresses the concept of providing a consistent threshold level of preemergence herbicide for the duration of the weed's germination cycle. However, there does not appear to be a definitive recommendation regarding the rates to use when splitting the application.

In many years, the one application label rate can be split into two equal parts with half the rate applied with the proper timing discussed earlier, followed by the second half applied approximately four weeks later. In areas where crabgrass pressure can be extreme, better success has been found by using the full-recommended rate for the initial application, followed by a half rate approximately four weeks later.

Often times on athletic fields, the target annual grassy weed is goosegrass rather than crabgrass. Sometimes goosegrass ends up being the target as a result of its tolerance for compacted soil conditions, but goosegrass also has an indeterminate germination pattern that creates a unique problem for preemergence herbicides. While crabgrass generally stops germinating at some point during the summer, which takes the onus for control off the back of the preemergence herbicide, goosegrass continues to germinate until soil temperatures become low enough to preclude germination (usually in early fall). Consequently, it very difficult to sustain a threshold level



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of preemergence herbicide throughout most of the growing season.

Tactics v. goosegrass

However, there are some tactics that can be used. First, since goosegrass does not germinate as early as crabgrass (generally three weeks later), the initial application of preemergence herbicide can be delayed, which will then allow the threshold level needed for control the chance to persist longer into the growing season. Secondly, a split application at a rate at least half the initial application (usually full label) must be made approximately four weeks later.

Even employing these preemergence tactics is often not enough to provide satisfactory

goosegrass control. As a result, follow-up control for preemergence escapes usually requires the use of a post-emergence annual grassy weed control herbicide such as Acclaim Extra. Often this post-emergence control can be achieved using spot treatment applications for those locations where goosegrass germination is persistent. The mechanical abuse that often occurs on athletic fields imparts significant pressure on preemergence herbicides to do their job (due to the physical breakage of the chemi-



cal barrier that is needed for preemergence control).

There can be no doubt that controlling annual grassy weeds with preemergence herbicides is a formidable challenge. There are several highly efficacious products available for your use, but they are all subjected to the same external forces previously discussed that get in the way of their controlling abilities. Mother Nature does not generally favor the success of preemergence herbicides, therefore it is up to the turfgrass manager to do everything possible to ensure their success. Such things as herbicide choice, proper timing of application, appropriate split application rates and timings, sufficient water to provide herbicide activation, adequate fer-

tilization to encourage turf competition, and the management of wear and mechanical stresses all will enhance the level of control that preemergence herbicides are capable of providing.

Thomas L. Watschke is Professor of Turfgrass Science, The Pennsylvania State University.

Ohio St. studies coated sand

t the Ohio Turfgrass Conference last December, results were released of an Ohio State turf study on Nitamin coated sand in core aerification and topdressing applications when compared to traditional sand. Results of the research, conducted by the Ohio Turfgrass Foundation facility at OSU, demonstrated quicker turf recovery in core aerification applications and improved turf color and density in topdressing applications with the coated sand. Georgia Pacific and its local distributor released study results.

Dr. Karl Danneberger, professor at the Ohio State University's turfgrass science department, said, "We wanted to determine if backfilling coring holes with the coated sand versus traditional sand would enhance core hole recovery. Indeed, our experiments showed that after 11 days, the Nitamin-treated areas showed approximately two holes visible per plot as compared to approximately 10 holes per plot on the traditional sand-treated areas."

The core aerification study was initiated on a 3-year-old L93 bent-grass fairway established on native soil and mowed at 0.5 inches. On August 10, 2004, plant growth regulator treatments were applied to the turf at different rates. Three days later, the OSU research team set up 3 x

6 feet in area plots in a randomized block design and aerified them with 5/8-inch tines. After aerification, the team removed cores and allowed the plot area to settle and dry for three days. Then the core holes were filled with either the coated sand or traditional sand.

To evaluate the effectiveness in topdressing applications, the OSU team compared the two sands at different rates and judged the results based on color and density. Dr. Danneberger said, "We discovered that applying the coated sand at a rate of



1.5 pounds per 30 square feet provided better color and density than traditional sand applied at the same rate. The lower rate of the coated sand applied at 0.75 pounds per 30 square feet also performed comparatively well."

The topdressing study was conducted on creeping bentgrass turf established on a USGA green constructed rootzone maintained at 0.125 inches. The plots measured 6 x 5 feet and the treatments were replicated three times in a completely randomized design.