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Synthetic Super Duty Blue Brushes Resist wear and will not deteriorate from moisture.



GreensSlicer Spring Tine Rake 3 rows of 28 tines.





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FACILITY & OPERATIONS

Portable turf system



Reliant Stadium's portable turf system is moved out around 12 times a season for a variety of events. The turf surface and perimeter warning track are removed in 4-6 hours to facilitate non-turf event usage. Return takes 7-9 hours. The company is producing a module for both natural and artificial turf that would be interchangeable.

Strathayr

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Protection for synthetic turf

GeneralSports Venue has teamed with SportCoatings to introduce TurfAide, an antimicrobial treatment for synthetic turf fields. Powered by the Aegis Microbe Shield technology, TurfAide is a colorless, odorless, longlasting layer of antimicrobial protection for synthetic turf systems. The EPA-registered antimicrobial controls the growth of a very broad spectrum of all known bacteria, mold, fungi and algae on the treated surface. TurfAide will be available on all GeneralSports products including its GameDay Grass and Fusion brands, which are advanced rubber infill systems.

General Sports Venue

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VC-60 VERTI-CUTTER BY FIRST PRODUCTS, INC.



The VC-60 Verti-Cutter is designed for continuous heavyduty operation on all sports fields in all types of turf. The unit has a "patented" swing hitch that allows the operator to turn while verti-cutting without tearing the established turf. Cutting depth on the VC-60 is easily adjusted in the field, without tools "up to 1 1/2 inches deep" using quick release pins on 3/16-inch increments.

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Synthetic turf adhesive

NORDOT adhesive #34G is thixotropic, which causes it to "stand up instead of leveling" after spreading with a notched device like a trowel and/or from a glueboat. Hence, it can get into waffle or open backings, and/or reach the back of rough surfaces; and/or penetrate less into porous surfaces.

Synthetic Surfaces, Inc

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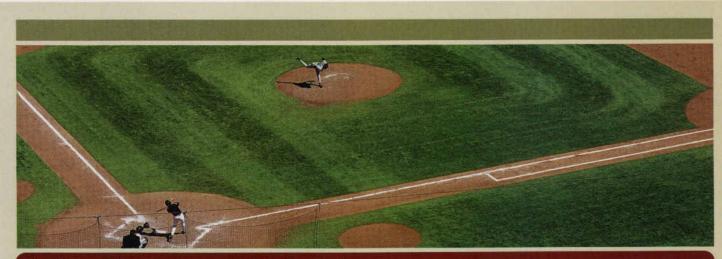
FACILITY & OPERATIONS Custom stencils



Pioneer's Custom Stencils are a convenient and easy way to create large custom team logos on the field without having to paint them freehand. Adding custom team logos, mascots or special occasion artwork makes any field look exceptional and adds prestige. An eye-catching team logo also creates pride and school spirit for the home team. Stencils are designed to be light enough for one person to manage comfortably, yet durable enough to lie flat on pavement or grass to assure clear line definition. Available in any size up to 30 by 30-ft. and won't splinter or warp, even when rolled up for storage.

Pioneer Athletics

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IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

Understanding field drainage by Dr. Andrew McNitt

magine you're one of the grounds managers out there with a water problem, puddles recurring on your field after a rain.

What's the best way to fix the problem?

Some choose what seems a logical approach. Dig a trench across the field, lay in some drainage pipe, cover it with gravel, then backfill with the spoil and wait for the next rain to watch your water troubles drain away.

But all you may have done is succeed in draining your maintenance budget. If there's a puddle on the surface, a pipe 10 feet underground isn't going to make it go away. The water can't move through the first two inches of the soil. If it could, you probably wouldn't have the puddle. This type of "fix" is too typical when trying to solve a drainage problem.

The mistake some managers make is running pipe under a native soil field and capping the last six inches of the trench with the topsoil they removed. I found many of these systems seldom conduct

water through the pipes for very long. Once that surface soil becomes compacted, the water can no longer make it to the drainage pipe.

A better solution is to improve the surface drainage. Put a good crown on a natural soil field to move the water to the sidelines and then collect and get rid of it. I know this is an expensive solution, but it's the

You can eliminate puddles on your field. best solution. Fight hard for a 1.5% slope. Don't let the architect lean the field from one side to the other. You want to move the water the shortest distance possible off the field and you want the high wear areas to be the highest, and driest, areas of the fields. If you are draining a

football only field, you can "turtle hump" the field. That means that you



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IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

run the traditional crown on the field until you reach the 20-yard line. Then the shortest distance off the field is to run the water out through the end zone. This is not a good idea for any sport that uses a goal, i.e. soccer, field hockey, lacrosse. If a goal sport is to be played on the field, run the crown the entire length of the field. You don't want to run water toward the goalmouth. You want the goalmouths to be sitting on the highest part of the field.

Unless there's a high water table, most fields will not be helped by a subsurface drainage system. If you're in the rare situation that calls for subsurface drainage, find an expert such as a hydro-geologist or civil engineer with experience in draining high water tables. One thing about draining a high water table: You want the pipes as close together and as deep as you can afford. Remember, draining a high water table will help in the spring or other times the water table is high but will not necessarily take care of surface water problems caused by a passing thundershower. Good surface drainage is still needed.

Finding a way out

Of course moving the surface water to the sidelines is only part of the answer. Once there, the water should be collected and drained away.



Behind the bench area at Beaver Stadium (photo is pre-expansion!).



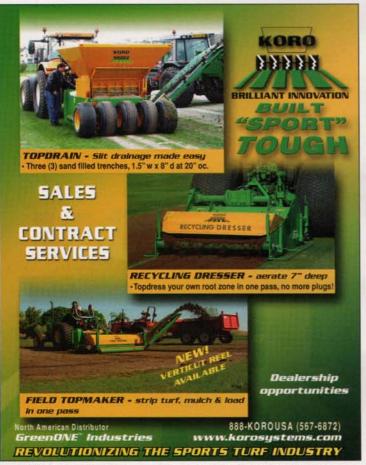
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IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE



YOU WANT TO MOVE THE WATER THE SHORTEST DISTANCE POSSIBLE OFF THE FIELD AND YOU WANT THE HIGH WEAR AREAS TO BE THE HIGHEST, AND DRIEST, AREAS OF THE FIELD.

Close-up of split PVC and grate system at Beaver Stadium.



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If you just put three or four small grates along each sideline, the water sometimes has a tough time finding the inlets. The grates sometimes end up being 4 inches higher than the surrounding turf and the water can't get into it even if it can find the grates. Beaver Stadium on the Penn State campus has drains behind the benches that run the length of the field and work well. These Jiffy Drains are essentially PVC pipes that has been split in half and set only a couple inches into the ground forming a ground level rain gutter. The gutter is then covered with a grate. The channel connects to an outlet, which leads the water to a storm sewer. Initially, the grounds crew was worried that frost would heave these gutters out of the ground each winter. That has not been the case. This system has been in place for 12 years and continues to function well. Each spring the crew pulls the grates to hose out debris in the channel.

Slit trenching

Another solution for improving drainage that is useful is installing drainage lines using one of the many slit trenching system now available. Be sure the trenches are constructed so that the coarse aggregate (sand) comes the whole water to the playing surface. The coarse aggregate cannot be topped with soil or the system will fail. The trenches these systems create should run perpendicular to the way the water flows, end zone to end zone, in order to catch the water as it runs off the crown. Contractors don't always like to do this because they have to create more fall in the trench. Running the length of the field means now they need 65 yards of fall, but going sideline to sideline means they only need 25 yards or so. A herringbone system is a workable compromise. Collection pipes run the length of each sideline and the slit trenches run at a 45-degree angle off of each collection pipe.

Continued on page 38

John Mascaro's Photo Quiz



If you would like to submit a photograph for John Mascaro's Photo Quiz please send it to John Mascaro, 3669 NW 124th Avenue, Coral Springs, FL 33065 or email to john@turf-tec.com. If your photograph is selected, you will receive full credit. All photos submitted will become property of SportsTurf magazine.

Answer: from page 16

The brown circles were a mystery to the sports turf manager so he called in Dr. Dave Minner from Iowa State to help him solve the sudden appearance of these brown areas about a week after a band competition. When Dr. Minner examined the areas, he found that all the brown areas contained glitter. Knowing that glitter will not harm turfgrass, they investigated further and after examining a video of the event numerous times, they determined that the spots came from the flag twirlers! During the band competition, this team had placed sparkle glitter and baking soda inside their flags produce a "smoke effect" during the unfurling of the flags. The inset photo shows glitter still on the ground in the brown areas. Dr. Minner determined that baking soda in minute amounts is usually harmless to turf, however it can be caustic to plants when applied at a high enough rate, thus causing the brown circles. To help correct the problem, the sports turf manager aerated, overseeded, and watered very heavily for about three weeks. He reported that the grass came back without any noticeable spots reappearing.

Photo taken by Dr. Minner ISU, submitted by Mike Andresen, CSFM, at Iowa State University. Story told by Don Peterson, sports turf manager at Ankeny High School in Ankeny, IA.

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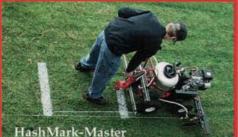
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IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

A common mistake made is installing a slit trench system and then maintaining the field as you had in the past. When core aerating, if you bring the cores to the surface and then drag them back into the field, eventually you are going to dirty the sand in those drainage channels and plug them up. You will eventually "cap" the trenches with soil. Once the slit trench system is installed, it's time to start sand topdressing and removing aeration cores. I suggest topdressing immediately after the slit trenching is installed. To be ready for fall sports, you should put down about 3/8 inch of straight sand across the whole system in spring. Run some test strips in the field surrounds until you become calibrated. This is a lot of sand. It looks like you are burying the grass. The grass will grow through the sand and in 4 days you'll be mowing again so don't be too concerned. You shouldn't plan on playing on the newly topdressed turf for some time. The grass needs time to "secure" this new sand topdressing.

In addition to straight sand topdressing, when it's time to aerate, harvest the cores each and every time and then topdress with sand again. You'll be treating the field like a pushup green and you must sand topdress every year and you must pick up the cores. You build up that layer of sand on the surface with the trench system under the sand. This can provide you with the best of both worlds. A quick draining firm surface but the roots will still be able to find the native soil underneath for nutrients and water. This approach is a great way to go but it does require more money to maintain the field. You'll need to purchase sand every year, you'll need a large capacity topdresser, and one of the new core harvesters. It moves you to a higher level of maintenance, but remember the worst thing you can do is spend money on a trench system and maintain the field the way you always did. If you don't core aerate, or you do core aerate and drag the plugs back into the field, eventually the trench system will clog and stop working.

Editor's note: For more detailed information about correct drainage procedures and tips for proper installation, be sure to attend Dr. McNitt's workshop in San Antonio in January at STMA's annual conference.

Dr. Andy McNitt is assistant professor of soil science/turfgrass at The Pennsylvania State University. He can be reached at asm4@psu.edu.



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TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

Vertical mowing: unsung hero of sportsturf management

By Andrew Hoiberg

hen maintaining a high use, high quality sports turf field, there are many things to consider to keep your field in tiptop shape. While it would take many articles to cover all those topics, one that is often overlooked because of its mysterious nature is vertical mowing, or as it's more commonly known, verticutting. Our neighbors to the south that deal with bermudagrass are, I would assume, quite familiar with it already, but its use in the northern climates on ryegrass and bluegrass seems to be fairly limited.

Why verticut?

There are many reasons to verticut; let's start with thatch removal. Depending on how often you renovate your fields, you may be experiencing a large buildup of thatch. While aerification is a good way to help this problem, you really can't stop there. Verticutting needs to enter the picture to get a closer spaced, more widespread removal of thatch. And of course a vacuum is necessary to permanently remove the upturned thatch. This will help ensure

that nutrients aren't being filtered out in the thatch layer before they get a chance to enter the soil and eventually the roots of your grass plants.

Also, with a large or even medium buildup of thatch, athletes will often complain of a "spongy" feel to the grass that is undesirable to a sports turf manager. This can cause joint fatigue and a "slow" feel to your field.

Next, there is plant density to consider. Most people assume that a dense canopy is a good field. While this can be true, a field that is too dense can create an unwanted level of surface gunk or, for lack of a better term, rubbish, on the soil. I assume this is due to a greater



concentration of microbial activity, but science hasn't backed me up on this one quite yet. The bottom line is the soil never gets a chance to dry out and provide the best possible footing for athletes.

I have seen firsthand the effect this can have on a game and it's not pretty. As a sports turf manager, I hate to see people wearing cleats slipping unnecessarily on my field. These unnecessary slips shouldn't happen and once regular verticutting enters the picture, you will stop seeing it as a problem. And you better keep on it once you start because verticutting stimulates shoot density and rhizomes as well, so you may, a few weeks down the road, end up with thicker grass than you had to begin with. Divoting may even be less widespread with a smaller density of plants to allow a divot to pull from.