

TALK TURF

Official publication of the Wisconsin Sports Turf Managers Association

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PERFECT DAY, PERFECT SUMMER



By: Tom Schwab, O.J. Noer Turfgrass
Research & Education Facility UW-Madison

Additional Coverage of the Afternoon
WSTMA Tour of Oregon HS by Brett Grams

Above: Representatives from Soil Solutions demonstrate their air injection machine to alleviate soil compaction.

This has to be the most perfect summer for growing grass with moderate temperatures, adequate soil moisture, and low disease pressure for most areas of Wisconsin. The grass has stayed green all summer and golfers have been happy. It was also a great summer for the annual WSTMA Summer Field Day. Large crowds descended on the OJ Noer Facility for the big educational event put on by the UW-Madison turf professors, students, and staff on July 29th. There were 221 attendees, 35 more than last year, and 59 vendor representatives working 28 booths at this year's show.

It's hard to know why so many more showed up this year but I'm guessing attendees heard about the great education being offered and realized they couldn't afford to miss the event. They were not disappointed.

Education came in the form of six general presentations in the morning followed by a trade show around lunch time. Six golf turf presentations and a sports turf meeting were featured in the afternoon.

In the morning general turf presentations, Dr. Doug Soldat presented information on how to select grass seed to get the best results for given expectations. He said you get what you pay for when buying from reputable seed dealers. But he warned that when buying seed on the internet, you may get terrible seed that is very expensive. He also talked about how to read a seed label, and how to choose the best variety for different uses.

Another presentation was by the newly hired UW Extension entomologist PJ Liesch. PJ talked about tree and shrub ornamental applications. Many attendees commented that it was nice to have education beyond turfgrass, because they all deal with more than turf in their daily activities.

Turf Diagnostic Lab manager Bruce Schweiger gave a great presentation on fertilizer spreader and speed calibrations. In addition to putting down the correct amount of nutrition, he talked about the economics of what misapplications cost. He also talked about several common mistakes applicators make that can be bad for the turfgrass and environment.

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Wisconsin
SportsTurf
MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



It's hard to believe summer is already gone. I hope you had a rewarding summer and you had an opportunity to learn something new work related or something to enhance your wellbeing personally. I continually want to learn new things so when something comes my way I take advantage of it. I encourage you to do the same. It's very rewarding. I took a vacation day and had the great opportunity to attend the Farm Technology days which was held in Portage County this year. You wouldn't think there would be anything there relative to my job but it's

amazing what you can learn at these events. The networking that occurs, seeing new technology and creative inventions and the all research that is going on are so exciting. We have more in common with farmers than you think. They deal with the same issues as us. Water management, weeds, pesticides, nutrient management, soil management and the list goes on. There were so many resources there that benefited us all. UW-extension had several booths on all of these issues which was very impressive. Any chance you get I would recommend you attend a conference or a field day that you might not think would enhance you but you will be surprised. Attend a tree industry seminar, sustainability conference, golf course convention.

That leads me into promoting the National Sports Turf Conference. Please do not feel this is just for the major league teams to attend. This conference allows you to expand your knowledge and increase your resources in your field. This group is so open to share their wealth of knowledge and the National STMA is providing a great opportunity for 2 of our Wisconsin chapter members by covering the conference registration fees for the upcoming conference in January at Denver, Colorado. The first registration can be used by any Wisconsin chapter member; the second free registration would be available for a first time attendee to the national conference. If you are interested in taking advantage of this golden opportunity, the Wisconsin chapter board decided to accept applications for the two registrations. We ask that you write a short essay on how this opportunity would benefit yourself, your employer and the Wisconsin STMA chapter. Please email your essay to cbrindle@uwsp.edu. I encourage you to apply.

In closing I just want to say how fortunate I am to be involved in this chapter and occupation and I look forward to seeing you at future events. Perhaps even at next year's Farm Technology days.

Have a wonderful fall season!

Chris

WSTMA Contact Telephone Numbers

Mid-AM | Mid-America Horticultural Trade Show | www.midam.org

PLANET | Professional Landcare Network | 800.395.2522

STMA | Sports Turf Managers Association | 800.323.3875

TPI | Turf Producers International Field Day | 800.405.8873

WGCSA | Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association | 920.643.4888

WSTMA | Wisconsin Sports Turf Manager Association | 920-643-4494

WTA | Wisconsin Turfgrass Association | 608.845.6536



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CHAPTER MANAGERS REPORT

Brett Grams

Please get off the sidelines and in OUR game!

The start of September brings many changes and a focus on new projects and the fall sports. My wife and I are proud and a little nervous that our two children are both going to be in high school. Both boys have informed us they want to be three sport athletes so we will continue to watch MANY sporting contests for the next few years. As I travel to watch our kids play I am always appreciative of the fine fields they get to play on. Whether it be a early spring baseball game or late fall football contest the playing conditions very rarely are even mentioned by the fans I am sitting with. I believe this is because most people never get a chance to see all the preparation and hard work it takes to get a field ready. Often times the planning and preparations are months in advance when most coaches, players, and fans are focused on some other sport or pastime.

The other reason the conditions are not discussed very often is because they are a non-factor to the outcome of the game. Bad hops in baseball happen occasionally but not often. It is rare to see a wide out or running back loose his footing or fall because of the poor conditions. Rather the fans witness the teams playing the game. Most of our hard work and dedication goes unnoticed.

My background in turf management is on the golf side of the industry but parallels what sports turf managers do on many levels. In both professions if your end product is good enough all we can hope for is for most people to not experience any issues or complaints and a few to be complimentary. A few of our members that maintain higher profile facilities have been able to take advantage of the publics interest in our profession. We should all be thankful for them.

However, these opportunities are rarer than they should be. All sports turf managers could market themselves and the profession better but that is often times not what drives us. Rather we live outside the bright lights of field and our facilities being proud and content knowing the best science, equipment, and products was used to provide the best playing surface our budgets allow.

I believe that the vast majority of our members are more introverted than extroverted. I think most of our members are driven by internal goals, a strong work ethic, and the ability to find success in the end product rather than the fanfare or accolades of some other professions. This trait is almost essential as the budget constraints, lack of understanding and knowledge of superiors, and limited resources would consume most people asked to perform a sports managers duties. I cannot be more proud to be aligned with so many great hardworking honest people.

Perhaps because of our personalities or careers we have a real problem when it comes to our association. We do not have enough participation and interaction as we need to be successful. I have been asked and accepted the role of being an advocate for all members. Fortunately, we continue to have strong support of the vendor member companies. They are willing to participate in our activities, advertise, in our newsletters and sponsor our website. They want to see you and your operations succeed. If you succeed they succeed. We would not be able to exist without the vendors support.

After one year in my position, it is very clear we are lacking participation and member interaction. I must challenge each member to make a commitment to become more involved. Go to our website and post

a question on our forum. Reach out to a board member or myself to let us know if you have an idea or would like to have a meeting or an educational event.

The WSTMA is YOUR organization. It is only as strong and useful if the members participate, network, educate, and advocate for ourselves and our industry.

Please do not sit on the sidelines out of the way when it comes to WSTMA events and efforts! We need you out on the field involved and sharing 100% what you can learn and provide other members. I know it is not typically our style but if we want to succeed as an association NOW is the time for you to become involved. We have less than 100 members in our chapter. We should have 500 plus members. Who do you know that is not a member that should be? Please provide me there name and I will do my very best to get them signed up.

Lastly, I encourage you to do all you can to attend the Fall Meeting at Helfaer Field at Miller Park on Wednesday, November 5. Let's all get together and learn from each other! ◇



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AERATION + SOIL COMPACTION IN TURF

Thanks to WSTMA Board Member Mike Boettcher, Grounds Director Milwaukee Brewers who found the following article and asked for permission to reprint it in our newsletter. It originally was published in the December 2012 issue of Sports Turf. Here's what our own members have to say about compaction and aeration methods.

The best thing I do for compaction relief is deep tine aeration with a verti-drain. I go approximately seven inches deep. I would go deeper if not to avoid the heat system tubing, etc.. Another way I think field managers can minimize compaction is by using a growth regulator to decrease the frequency of bringing compacting mowing equipment on the surface.

Allen Johnson, Field Manager
Green Bay Packers

My compaction management program is this.... aeration, aeration, aeration. I aerate whenever I can, even between events when they are at least a week apart (unless rain is expected). In the off season, I will aerate, aerate a second time a week later, a third aeration a week after that and so on. I will try to do a deep tine aeration about every 2-3 years. I have done a drill n' fill twice since 2006. After every aeration I also drag the cores out with hard plastic mats. I will slice the field if rain is expected before an event to help drain the field. A few things I try to avoid is aerating in hot and humid weather, and if the soil is too wet. Since we all have more to do with less time, aerate only the high traffic areas, like between the hashes on a football field.

Ron Novinska, Groundskeeper
Oregon School District

At UWSP we try to aerify as much as we can so we utilize a couple of aerifying methods. Depending on the sport I will aggressively core aerify after the season, removing plugs in two different directions then follow up with slit seeding. We use a Toro Pro-core to accomplish this. We also use a solid tine aera-vator during the summer months to help relieve compaction. It does not remove a core but it drops seed as it aerivates. Once every 2 years I will use a deep tine solid core aerivator (verti-drain) to prevent a compaction layer that can occur at the 3-4" level due to the other aerification practices.

Chris Brindley, Building & Grounds
Superintendent
UW-Stevens Point

The effects of traffic and compaction in turf are usually easy to see—thin turf, worn paths, areas of bare ground that do not respond to applications of fertilizer or water. Turfgrass growing in compacted areas has shallow rooting, causing greater susceptibility to drought and other stress. The soils in compacted areas have low air porosity and reduced infiltration. Such compaction is most likely to occur in fine-textured soils (those with a higher clay content), but over time all soils are susceptible to compaction.

Turf managers know that one key to correcting soil compaction in turf is aeration, also known as aerification. Aerification is performed using a wide range of equipment which drills, slices, spikes, punches or waterinjects the turf and its underlying soil to various depths. Sometimes the equipment removes a plug of turf, and sometimes it only cuts a slit or punches a hole. With some equipment there is the additional benefit of a small amount of thatch control, as the

slicing or core removal also removes some thatch. Regardless of the exact piece of equipment used, almost every turf manager has a piece of aerification equipment in their shed.

Factors affecting the effectiveness of aerification include soil wetness, tine size, depth of aerification, soil texture, aerification frequency, and equipment type. Turf aerification research is somewhat difficult to do. Studying soil compaction requires large plots, uniform areas of compacted (and

noncompacted) turf, and possibly many different pieces of equipment. Additionally, collecting the data required to show treatment differences requires intensive sampling and a lot of labor. Typical data collected from compaction studies may include soil bulk density, soil penetrometer resistance, surface hardness, water infiltration, shoot density, and root length or weight. The objectives of this article is to provide explanations of the type of data collected in turf

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compaction experiments, and to discuss some past and current turfgrass compaction research.

RESEARCH

Our previous work at Auburn University found that aerification was less likely to have an effect in noncompacted soils as compared compacted. We looked at the effects of using a deep, hollow tine aerifier (8 inch deep, 3/4 inch diameter) at two locations: a heavily trafficked and compacted marching band practice field, and a lightly trafficked field at the Auburn University Turfgrass Research Unit.

At the heavily trafficked site, every additional core aerification in a given year decreased soil resistance. This was not the case at the lightly compacted site. Only one aerification was needed in a given year to produce a significant reduction in soil resistance. At the heavily trafficked site, the effects of deep-tine aerification usually lasted about 3 weeks. This supports the conclusions of previous workers that frequent aerification might be needed on compacted sites.

However we did not evaluate the effects of different equipment (e.g., tine depth, solid vs. hollow tine) on compaction in trafficked turf. We also wondered if continuous aerification would allow a compacted layer of soil to form at the bottom of the tine working depth. These “aerification pans” can form over time from the effect of tines pressing down on the soil below the level where they actually penetrate and remove soil. This research looked used three different pieces of equipment (a pull-behind aerifier, a GA-60 standard tine aerifier and a Soil Reliever deep tine aerifier) using both solid and hollow tines. Plots were aerified four times per year and traffic was artificially applied with a heavy roller to induce compaction. Compaction was evaluated by measuring soil resistance

to a soil penetrometer at depths down to 12 inches.

The equipment used has a large effect on the amount of compaction relief and where it occurs. The deep tine aerifier (8 inches deep) reduced soil resistance when either solid or hollow tines (5/8-inch diameter) were used. The standard tine aerifier (4 inches deep) often produced a significant reduction in resistance when hollow tines (5/8-inch diameter) were used.

The effect of the different sizes of aerification equipment on the relief of compaction as measured by soil resistance was studied. The deep tine aerifier reduced soil resistance from 3.5 inches down to 7.6 inches, but did not reduce compaction in the top 3 ½ inches. The standard tine unit did reduce resistance significantly in the top 3 inches, but had no effect deeper in the soil.

The long-term effects of continued aerification with a standard tine unit fitted with solid tines (5/8-inch diameter) for 3 years in a row, at a depth of 2.3-5 inches, showed that there was significantly more resistance than in unaerified plots. This indicates that a layer of compacter soil (known as a “pan” or “aerification pan”) had developed near the bottom of the tine stroke. This illustrates the need for periodic deep tine aerification to avoid this problem. The pan of compacted soil was less severe when hollow tines were used, but still could build up over time.

When the surface hardness of the turf was measured using a Clegg

hammer, all forms of aerification produced a softer surface at least for one week after treatment. The standard tine aerifier with hollow tines tended to produce the softest surface.

CONCLUSIONS

- Compaction of turfgrass soils lowers the percent macropores in the soil; a decrease in macropores limits soil aeration, which hurts root growth.
- Core aerification, especially solid tine, may not help eliminate thatch.
- Effects of aerification in heavily trafficked soils may be short-lived (about 1 month).
- Diagnostic techniques for detecting compacted soils, such as infiltration measurements or soil penetrometer readings, are widely variable, even across supposedly uniform surfaces such as a putting green.
- Compacted “pans” develop over time at the bottom of the tine’s penetration into the soil, especially when using solid tine equipment.
- Deep tine equipment is more effective at reducing soil compaction at depths below 2.5 inches.

First published in Sports Turf magazine, December 2012. Beth Guertal is a professor of agronomy & soils at Auburn University; Dave Han is an associate professor of agronomy & soils at Auburn University.

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“ Let me help you have a better field...”

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Things we measure in turfgrass compaction experiments

SOIL BULK DENSITY

Bulk density is defined as the mass of a unit volume of dry soil. To collect a bulk density reading a sample of known depth and diameter (typically 6 inches deep and 3 inches in diameter) is removed from the soil. The soil sample is dried and weighed and the bulk density is expressed as the mass per volume (grams per cubic centimeter). As the soil is compacted the bulk density increases, because more soil particles are forced into a smaller volume and soil pore space is reduced. Sandy soils typically have a higher bulk density than soils high in clay or loam, because sandy soils have few of the very small pores associated with fine-textured soils that have clay and organic matter. Additionally, sandy soils that contain sand in a range of sizes (as is a typically sand-based putting green) are already tightly packed, as smaller sand grains fit in between larger.

Typical bulk densities for clay and silt loam soils may range from 1.0 to 1.5 g/cm³, while the bulk density of sand-based soils may range from 1.3 to 1.8 g/cm³. At the upper end of these ranges the bulk density is great enough that root penetration may be inhibited. As comparison, the USGA recommendation for bulk density of putting green rootzone mix is 1.2 to 1.6 g/cm². It's important to note that bulk density is highly variable from location to location. One sample will usually not be an indicator of the bulk density of an entire field or turf area.

SOIL PENETROMETER READINGS

A soil penetrometer is a device used to measure the compaction of the soil. What is actually measured is the resistance, or amount of pressure needed to push a tipped rod through the soil. The rod tip is equipped with a load-sensing cell, and the soil strength is recorded as the tip is pushed down through the soil. Soil penetrometers used for research are very sensitive, and require some practice to use correctly to obtain accurate measurements. They are also very expensive, about \$6,000.

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY

Hydraulic conductivity is the ease with which soil transmits water. In turfgrass what we often measure is the saturated hydraulic conductivity, which occurs when all soil pores are filled with water.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity is typically measured using a double ring infiltrometer, which consists of two metal rings (one around 12 inches in diameter and the other around 18 inches), with the smaller placed inside the larger. Water is added to both rings until a height of water is maintained for a period of time, which indicates that the underlying soil has become saturated. The drop in the height of water inside the smaller ring during a given period of time is used to calculate the saturated hydraulic conductivity, which is reported in units such as inches per hour.

Small-diameter (6 inches) infiltrometers can be purchased from many turf supply catalogs. The intended use of these units is to provide turf managers the ability to measure infiltration

rates of their turf soils quickly and directly in the field. Because research has shown that double-ring infiltrometers with an inside ring diameter of at least 12 inches produce the most accurate measurements of water infiltration, the accuracy of 6 inch diameter rings is a concern. A 1991 research study by D.H. Taylor compared single and double-ring infiltrometers with inner-ring diameters of 6, 8 and 12 inches on a variety of turf areas, from golf greens to football fields. They found that infiltration rates varied widely within each sampled turf area, even when the largest diameter rings were used. The conclusion from their work was that infiltration rates measured with ponded water should be used only as a rough estimate, and results should be used with caution.

CLEGG IMPACT READINGS

Typically used to measure the hardness of a turf surface, the Clegg hammer calculates the hardness of a surface based on its reaction to a weight dropped on the surface from a consistent height.

A diagnostic tool for discovering differences in surface hardness due to aerification treatments, work has also started on calibrating Clegg hammer readings to field hardness or softness. For example, a survey of 24 high school athletic fields had Clegg values that ranged from 33 to 167 Gmax. For comparison, a tiled concrete basement floor had a Gmax reading of 1280, which was reduced to 260 when the floor was covered with a carpet pad. In another study, compacted Kentucky bluegrass plots had a value of 206 Gmax, while plots that were not compacted had a value of 93. A survey of college and professional soccer players compared their perceptions of soccer fields that had been used to collect Clegg data. Typically, fields with a hardness reading between 90 and 120 Gmax could not be differentiated by players. ◊





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Summer Happenings at OJ Noer Turfgrass Research Facility

By: Bruce Schweiger



Above: Bruce Schweiger, Manager Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab | OJ Noer Research Facility

I would like to introduce myself to those of you that do not know me. I am Bruce Schweiger and I am the manager of the Turfgrass Diagnostics Lab at the OJ Noer Research Facility. The easiest way to explain my position is that I am CSI Turf. I receive turfgrass samples from all across the continental United States diagnose the causal agent that is affecting the sample. This could be a disease, insect problem, poor soil structure or layering, or an abiotic issue. An abiotic problem could be from moisture stress, traffic, thatch build up, and weed competition. My lab is also a starting point for weed and grass identification. Along with that I assist Dr. Paul Koch, Professor of Plant Pathology, run research trials at the OJ Noer facility or off site.

I hope many of you took the opportunity to attend the WTA Summer Field Day on July 29th. This year's attendance was tremendous and the weather was beautiful. I will not fill in the details since Tom Schwab will do a great job of that in another article in this newsletter.

At Summer Field Day this year we had so many trials and so much research that it is impossible for us to show all of it in one day. For those of you that may not have ever attended our field day we will put signs on all the research trials that will give you a glimpse of what we are doing. As a past attendee I always felt that after looking at a trial and reading the signs, I was left with more questions than answers. I know that at the WTA Winter Conference in January I can get my hands on the research reports, but for me sometimes this was too late. Many times I had already submitted my budget, or

purchased products for the next season.

I thought I would give everyone a short listing of all the projects that we have at the OJ Noer Facility that could pertain to the STMA members. I will not spend time telling you about the Plant Pathology disease trials for golf course type diseases but I will focus on the trials that could affect your sports and ground turf.

Hopefully all of you have heard that Dr. Koch is part of a nationwide research group studying RUST. This is the time of year we all seem to have rust on our turf at work, at home or we are answering questions for all of our neighbors and friends. This nationwide research project is collecting rust samples, isolating the rust spores and identifying them through DNA analysis. For years we have always referred all turfgrass rust as Puccinia graminis, but through the DNA analysis we are studying we are correct. When we have a better handle on the causal agent we might be able to have better strategies for controlling rust. If you have rust on your sports field or grounds areas we would like a sample of it. It is very simple take a pinch of turf at the ground level and wrap it in aluminum foil and mails the sample to my lab in a business-sized envelope. More instructions can be found on our website tdl.wisc.edu. On the right hand side under TDL News you will see a link to the rust submission protocols. Sample submission is easy and painless and we appreciate all your assistance.

We are in the first year of a study to remove *Poa annua* from tall fescue and would like to expand that study to work on removing bentgrass from bluegrass/ryegrass mixes. This might be one of my projects in which I would like to use some of the new chemistries in combinations with some old remedies.

Other projects underway at the OJ Noer Facility are:

- Fertilizer Trials comparing different release characteristics
- Milorganite uses and rates
- Use of organics and composts for color and turf health

- Potassium study, how much do you really need
- New herbicide trials
- Biosolids
- Seed blends trials

We are just completing the grow-in of 15,000 square feet of low mow bluegrass and sports field turf. Tom Schwab has a 16 seed blend seed demonstration. This trial has a variety of seed mixes and we can compare the establishment rate, disease incidence and aesthetics of each blend.

With all the new established sports turf and ground mixes we are more than willing to entertain ideas of what type of research we could be conducting on these sites. Please get in touch with myself or Dr. Soldat to give us a better insight into what research you think would be beneficial.

If you have rust on your sports field or grounds areas we would like a sample of it. More instructions can be found at tdl.wisc.edu. On the right hand side under TDL News, you will see a link to the rust submission protocols.

On a lighter note this year the WTA will be hosting the annual golf outing at University Ridge Golf Course on October 7th. This is not just for people that are avid golfers. We have many players that play the game once a year at this outing to support the WTA. The WTA was founded to support the research at the University, like those projects listed above. Without the support of the WTA many of these projects might not be possible. We need your support and this is a great show you care and to have a chance in a small group to talk one on one with all of the professors. With the event starting later in the morning you could come by the OJ Noer Facility and I would be happy to show you around. If there was any research project you were interested in I could arrange a private tour.

Please make it a point to join us on October 7th for a fun day; everyone wins some sort of prize! Look for more information on the Winter Turf Conference coming soon. ♦



Above: Bruce Schweiger gave a clinic on how to get more accurate spreader applications

One lawn care attendee mentioned that he will have his employees recalibrate their ride-on units more often because of what they learned from Bruce.

Factors affecting weed control was another important subject that attendees enjoyed. Scott Gilbertson from Reinders and Jeff Schmidt from PBI Gordon presented good information about weed life cycle, application timing, product formulation, environmental factors, and application equipment that all affect weed control results.

Great information was also shared by Dr. Paul Koch and Dr. Chris Williamson on rust management for home lawns and Japanese beetle life cycle and control. All the morning sessions were top notch and that led up to another form of education by way of the ever popular trade show.

This year there were 28 companies represented that helped attendees with all their commercial questions. Exhibitors had information on seed, chemicals, equipment, nutrition, putting green materials, irrigation supplies, and more. Note the list of the Field Day Exhibitors, listed here, and show them your support for helping bring Summer Field Day and all its education to you every year.

Following lunch and the trade show came the afternoon golf turf research tour at Noer and an offsite meeting for WSTMA which was held at Oregon High School.

Although the attendance at the Sport Turf portion of the meeting was small with only 18 people attending the education was very worthwhile. WSTMA member and former board member Ron Novinska did a great job of explaining in great detail his experiences with getting his large sports complex addition off the ground. They will soon be breaking ground on two new ball fields and soccer/sports fields.

Mr. Novinska has been involved with planning this event for several years and has had to work through delays caused by budgeting and failed referendums. The final plans approved were downscaled due to price constraints but the project will be very beneficial for the teams and athletes



Above: President Chris Brindley did a fine job of painting the always present Bucky on the front lawn.

that play on them. Special attention to traffic, drainage, and future expansion were critical parts of the planning. After years of delays the project will break ground this fall.

We toured the site from the perimeter and were able to view a series of blue prints, grading plans, and field layouts. We also saw the beginning preparations which Ron and his staff had already started. Tree removal and identification have begun and the entire area was treated with Round-Up© to prevent further turf growth to save on mowing. Major earth moving will be conducted this fall and final grading and construction to be completed next year. ◊



Above: P.J. Liesch, the new State Extension Entomologist, sharing his knowledge on managing insect pests in ornamental trees and shrubs.

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WSTMA Fall Meeting

Wednesday November 5th, 2014

Helpaer Field at Miller Park



Please join us for a great day of networking and education at the most recognized baseball stadium in Wisconsin! We are starting our day at the Small Helpaer Field Atrium located just outside Miller Park.

The WSTMA is offering a diverse and interesting set of educational topics and speakers. Come learn from fellow members and experts that will make you a better field manager. Find out what it is really like to manage artificial football fields from those that work with and maintain them in our state. Get a behind the scenes tour of the field and maintenance that goes on at Miller Park.

Most importantly meet some new people in your profession and association. Networking and sharing of knowledge is key to your professional success. Come share and learn with other members!



<u>Meeting Itinerary</u>	
8:15 to 9:00	Registration - Helpaer Field Atrium
9:00 to 9:15	Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:15 to 10:15	Mr. Bruce Schweiger, <i>Turf Disease Lab Manager – UW</i> <u>“Updates and Research from the OJ Noer Facility in Madison”</u>
10:15 to 10:30	Break / Networking
10:30 to 11:30	Mike Boettcher, Milw. Brewers and Bart Bartelme, GB Packers <u>“Preparations for Next Season”</u>
11:30 to 12:30	Burger and Brat Lunch
12:30 to 1:30	Panel Discussion <u>“Artificial Turf Football Fields</u> <u>The Good, The Bad, The \$</u> <u>Perspectives of Three Managers”</u> Panel Members (TBD)
1:30 to 3:00	Miller Park Field Tour <u>Samples of Post Season Projects</u> <u>Q and A on Field Maintenance</u>

Please use the registration form below or go to WSTMA website and register online. **DEADLINE IS OCTOBER 31st.**

Detach and return with payment.

WSTMA Fall Meeting is open to all WSTMA members or non-members and guests! Please JOIN US for the day!

Company/Facility/Employer _____

Name(s) of Attendee(s) _____

Phone # _____ Email _____

COST \$40.00 per person (all inclusive, education, lunch, tour is included)

No. of attendees _____ X \$40.00 = _____ Total Payment (make out checks to WSTMA)

Mail w/payment to: **WSTMA**
N1922 Virginia Drive
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