



PENNSYLVANIA
PARK MAINTENANCE
— INSTITUTE —

PUTTING YOUR FIELDS TO BED

Presenter:
Jeff Fowler

Penn State Cooperative Extension
Venango County



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Learn proper fall cultural practices for athletic fields
- Learn proper fertilizer applications for late fall turf
- Learn new agronomic practices



FALL IS A GREAT TIME TO MAINTAIN FIELDS



Baseball



Soccer



Football



IT IS IMPORTANT TO SLOW DOWN



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

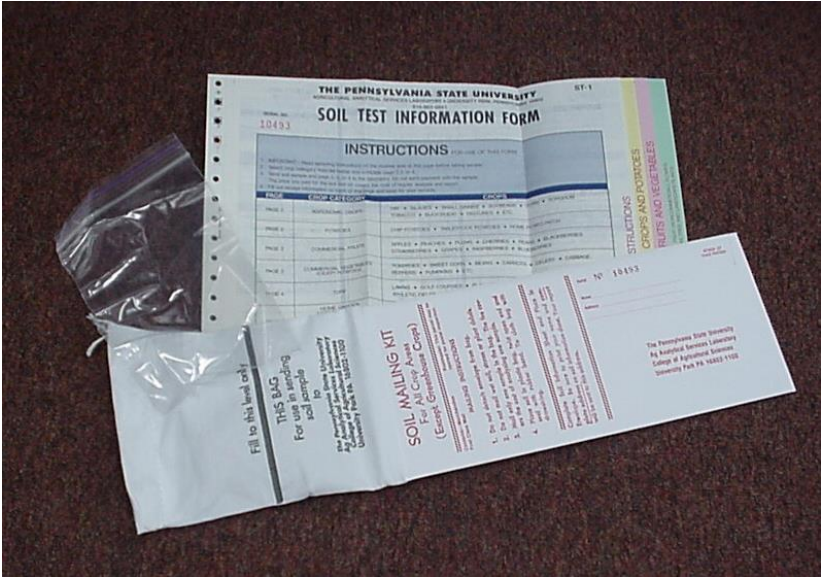
Step 1



YOU NEED TO ESTABLISH A BASELINE

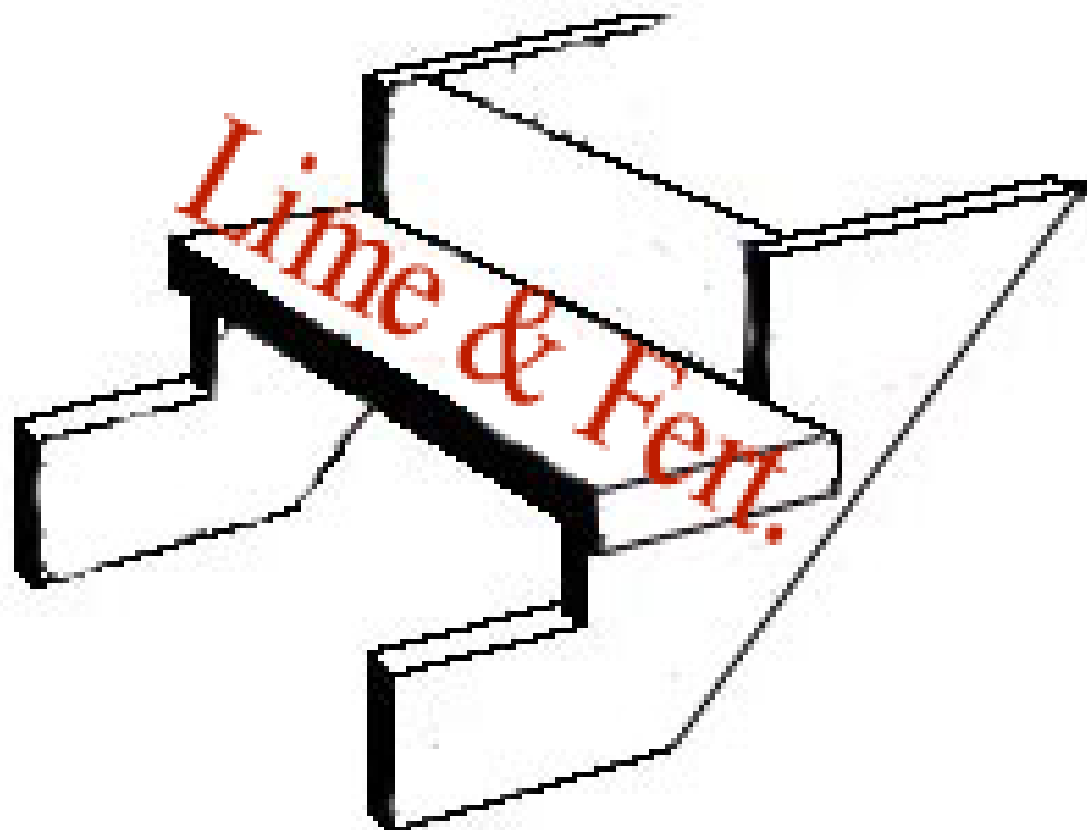


YOU NEED TO ESTABLISH A BASELINE



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 2



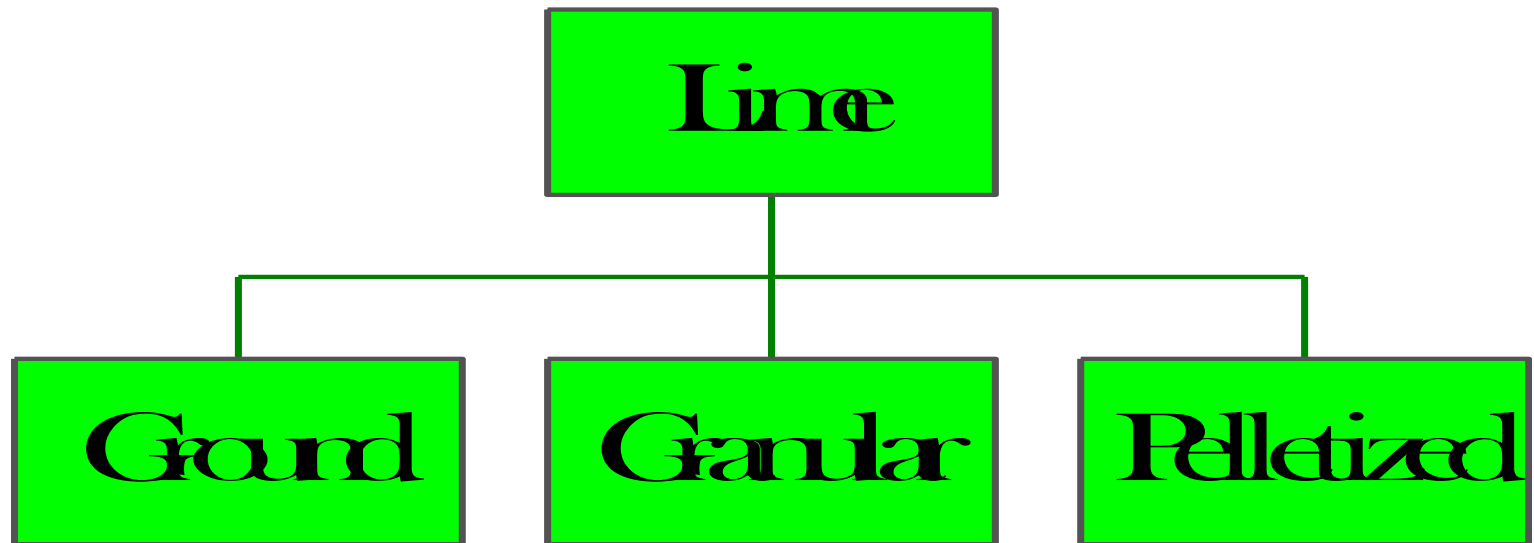
LIME AND FERTILIZATION

Liming:

The practice of applying an agent to reduce soil acidity (raise pH) and make soils more favorable for turfgrass growth

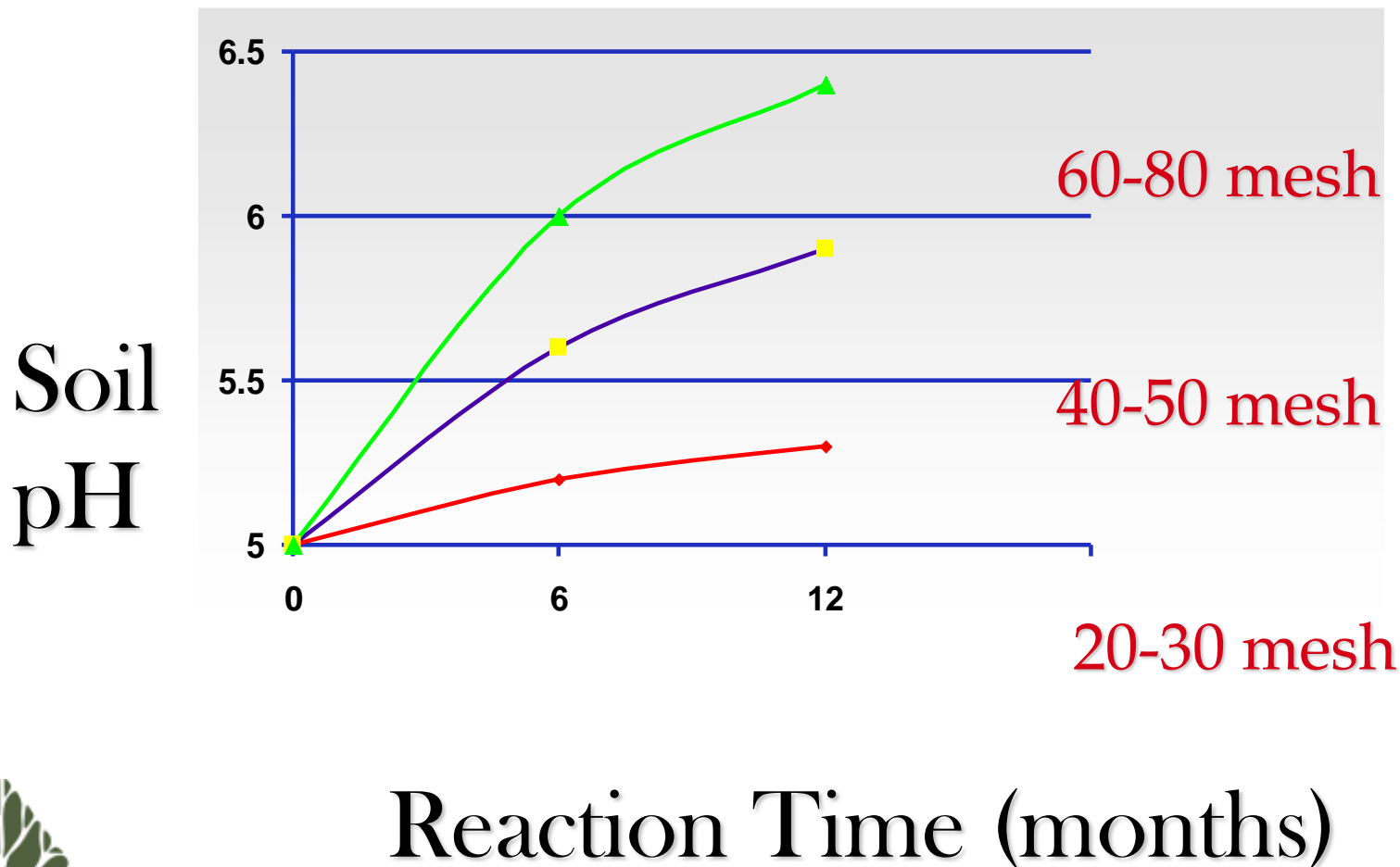


LIMING



LIMING

Effect of limestone particle size on speed of reaction in soil

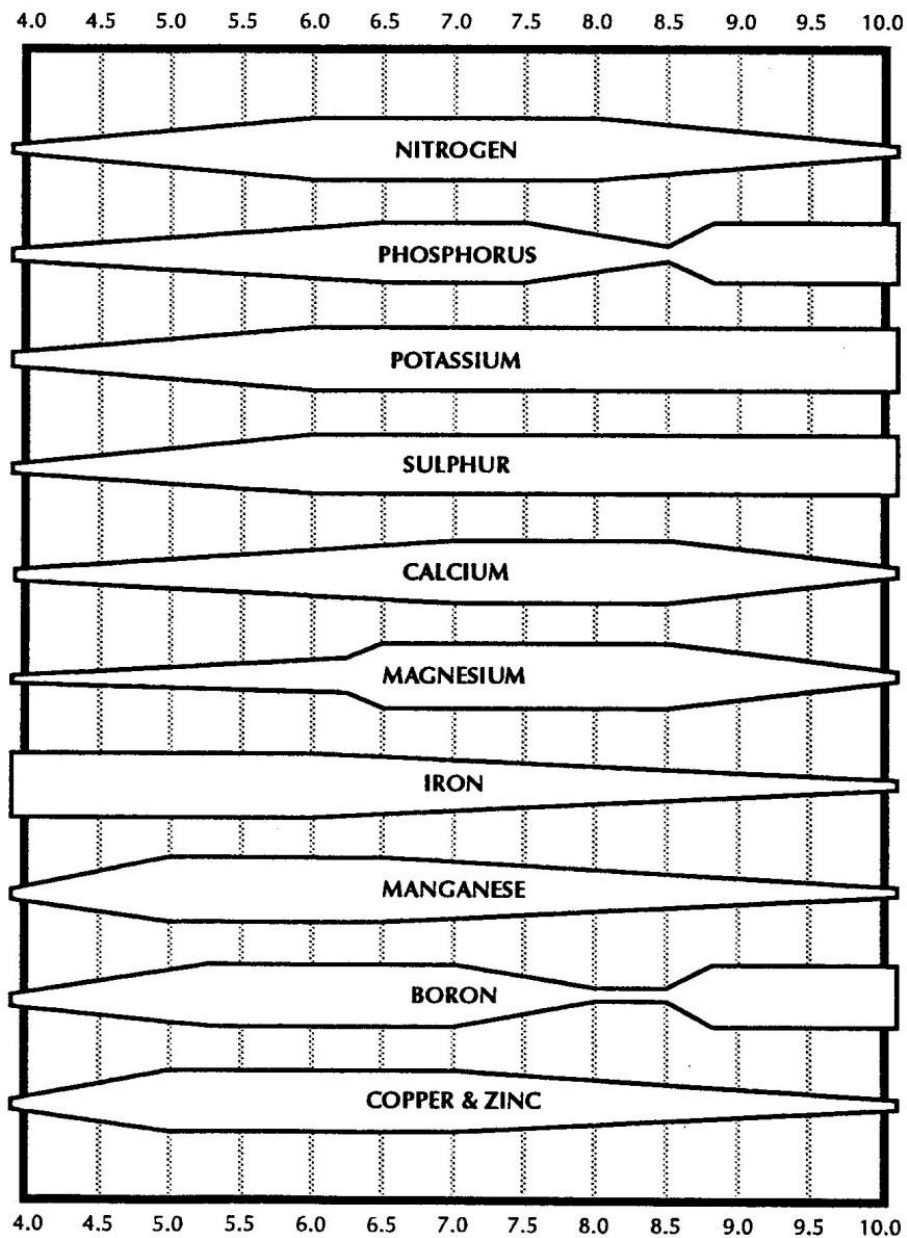


OPTIMUM RANGES

Turfgrass Species	Optimum pH
Kentucky bluegrass Annual bluegrass Perennial ryegrass	6.0 - 7.0
Fine fescues Tall fescues Bentgrasses	5.5 - 6.0



OPTIMUM NUTRIENT ABSORPTION



EFFECT OF SOIL TYPE ON LIME REQUIREMENTS

Soil type	lbs. lime/1000 ft ² needed to raise pH from 5.5 to 6.5
Sand	30
Loam	85
Clay loam	120
Muck	225



ANNUAL N REQUIREMENTS

- KY bluegrass 3 - 5 lb/1000 ft²
- Perennial ryegrass 3 - 5
- Tall fescue 2 - 3
- Fine fescues 2 - 3
- Creeping bentgrass 3 - 6
- Annual bluegrass 3 - 6
- Zoysiagrass 1 - 3



TYPICAL FERTILITY PROGRAM

Clippings Returned

Dates

Details

5/1 - 6/10

1-1.25 # N (20%+WIN)

.5 # each P and K

9/1 - 9/20

1-1.5 # N (20%+Win)

.5 # each P and K

11/10-11/30

1-1.25 # N (50%+WIN)

.75# K

*not fine fescue



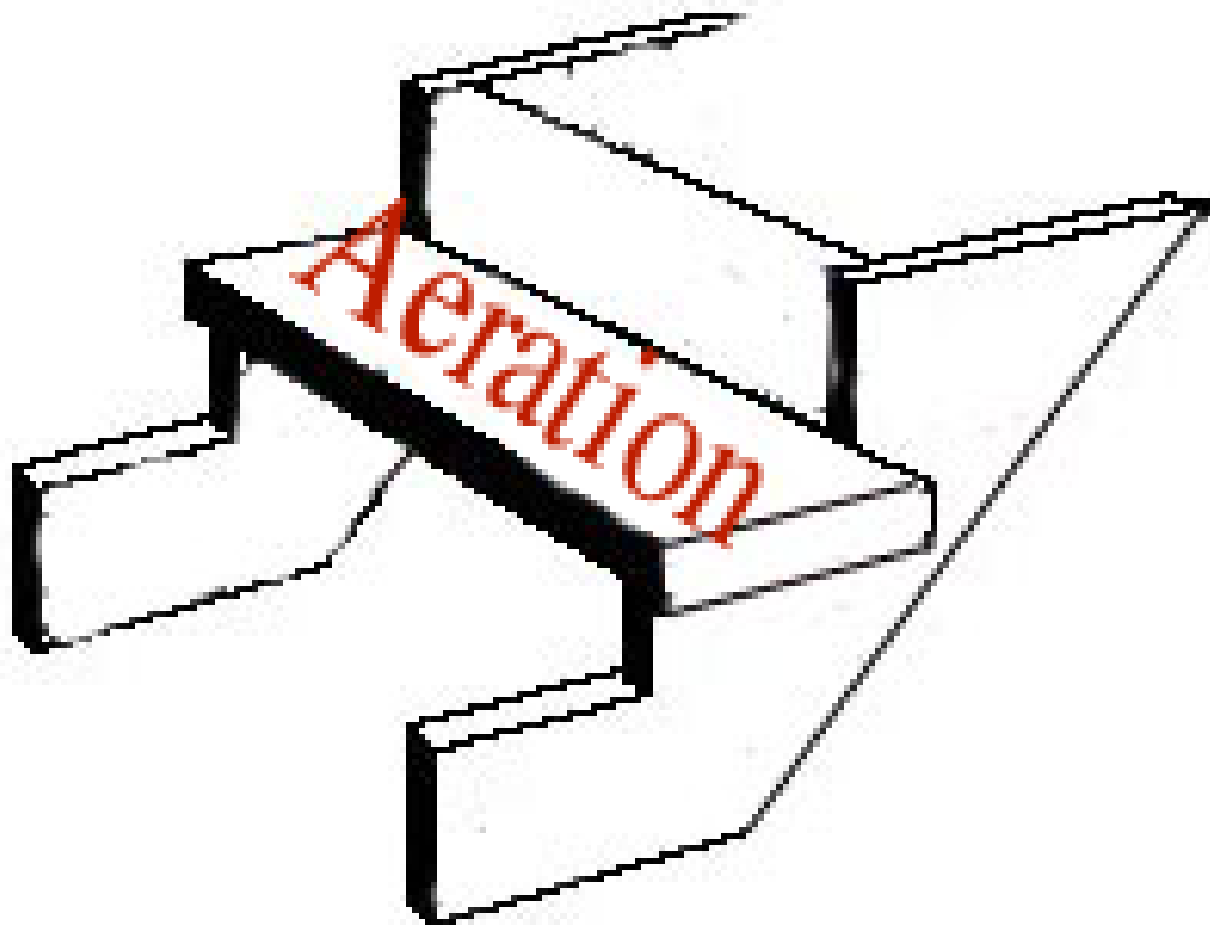
TYPICAL FERTILITY PROGRAM

- Use higher rates on bluegrass and perennial ryegrass
- Use higher rates on infertile, high traffic, and/or clippings removed
- Use lower rates in fertile soils and clippings returned
- Use lower rates and skip late application with fine fescue



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 3



AERATION



AERIFICATION PROGRAM

Core spacing inches	Number of holes/sq.ft.	% area removed each pass	50% removed	25% removed	10% removed
			Number of passes over field		
2	36	5.0	10	5	2
3	16	2.2	22	11	5
4	9	1.3	40	20	8
6	4	0.5	90	45	18

Amount of coring required to remove various amounts of soil or sod from a sports field. Calculations based on 0.75-inch diameter (0.44 sq. inches) hollow tines and 100% efficiency on successive passes over the field.

Core spacing inches	Number of holes/sq.ft.	% area removed each pass	50% removed	25% removed	10% removed
			Number of passes over field		
2	36	11	5	2	1
3	16	5	10	5	2
4	9	3	18	9	4
6	4	1.3	40	20	8



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 4



METHOD DEPENDS UPON TIME AND STAFF

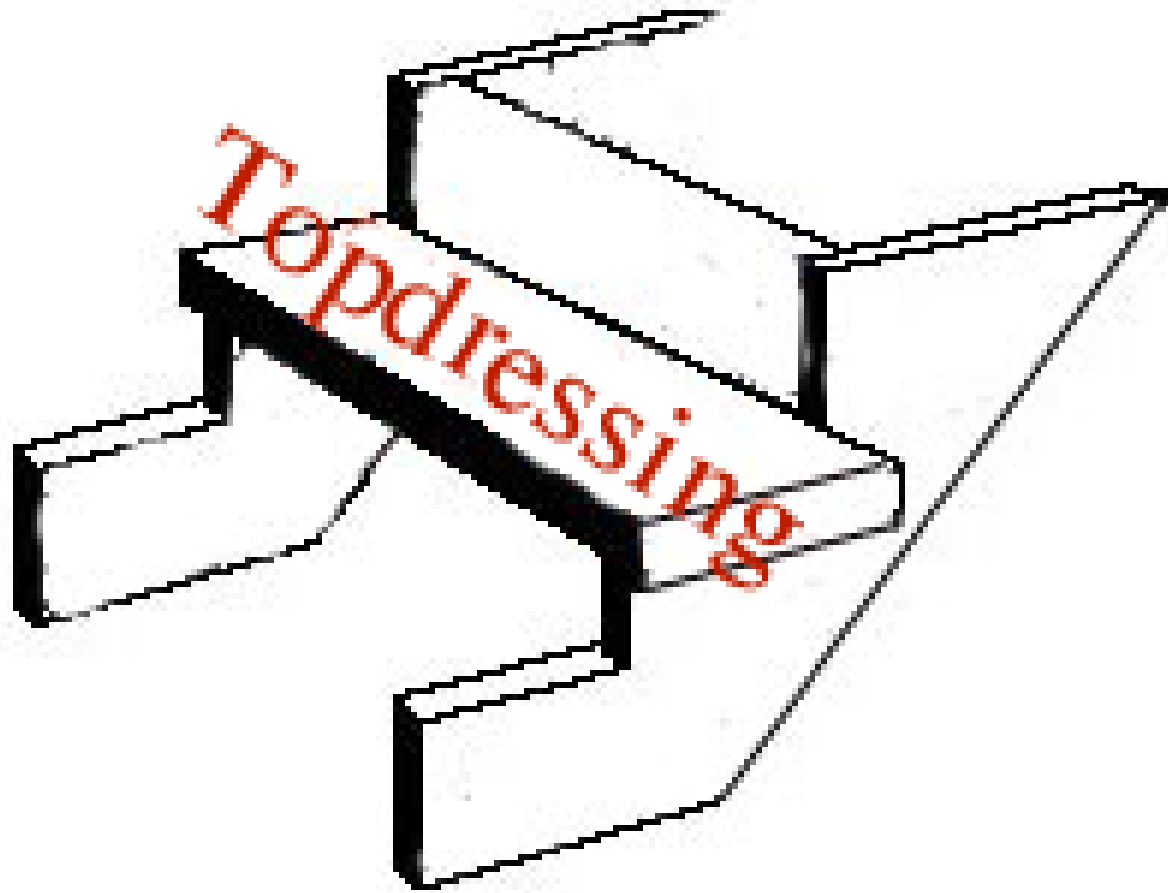


OBJECTIVE IS TO FILL THE GAPS WITH SEED



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 5



TOPDRESSING WITH THE RIGHT MIX

Compost material is a **GREAT** topdressing material
Sand alone will **NOT** help displace water

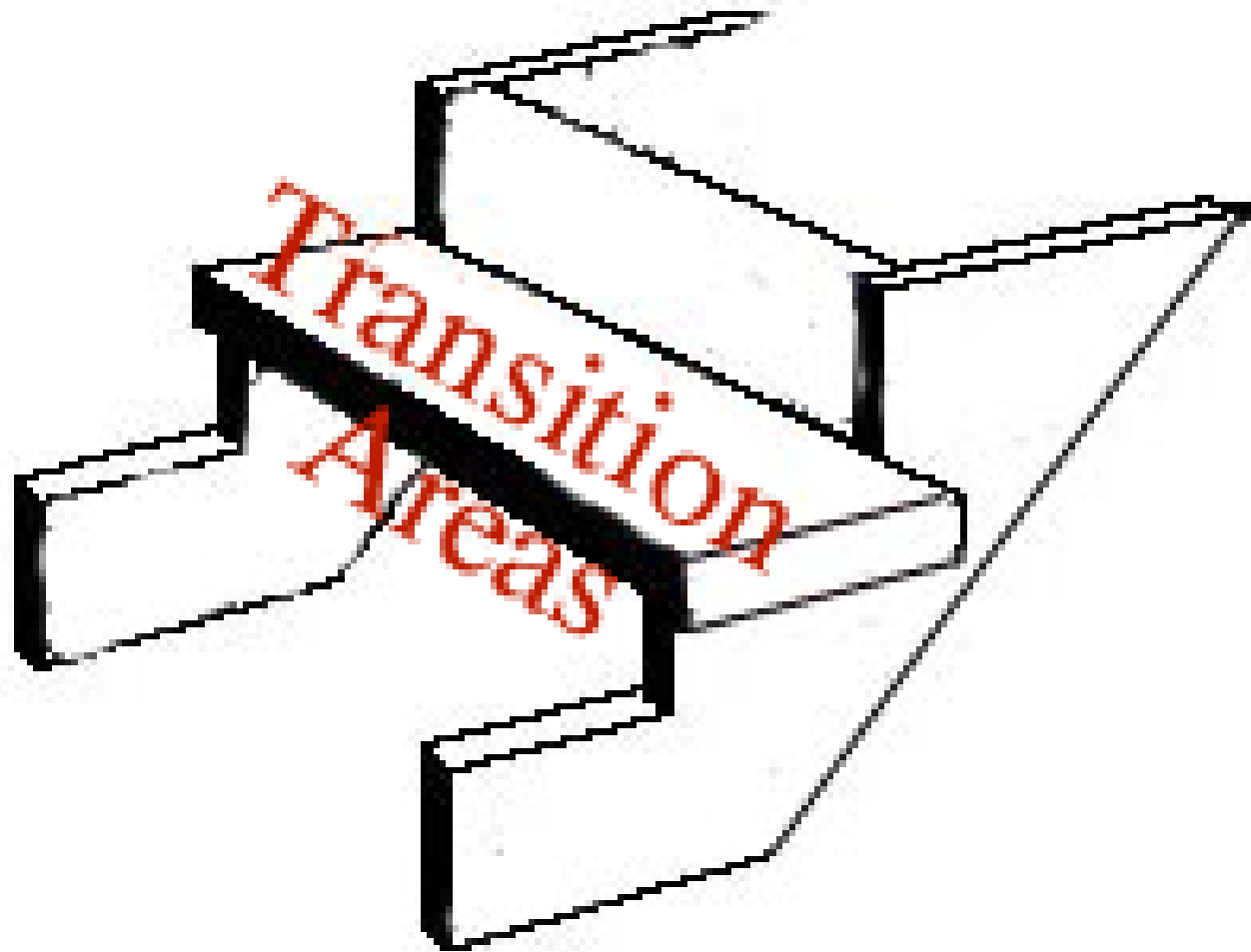


SPREADING METHOD DEPENDS UPON AREA OF COVERAGE



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 6



TRANSITION AREAS ARE ON THE EDGE
OF PLAYING SURFACE



BEWARE OF UNEVEN AREAS



EDGES SHOULD BE CLEAN AND EVEN



MARK AND CUT EDGE LINES



REMOVE EXCESS MATERIAL

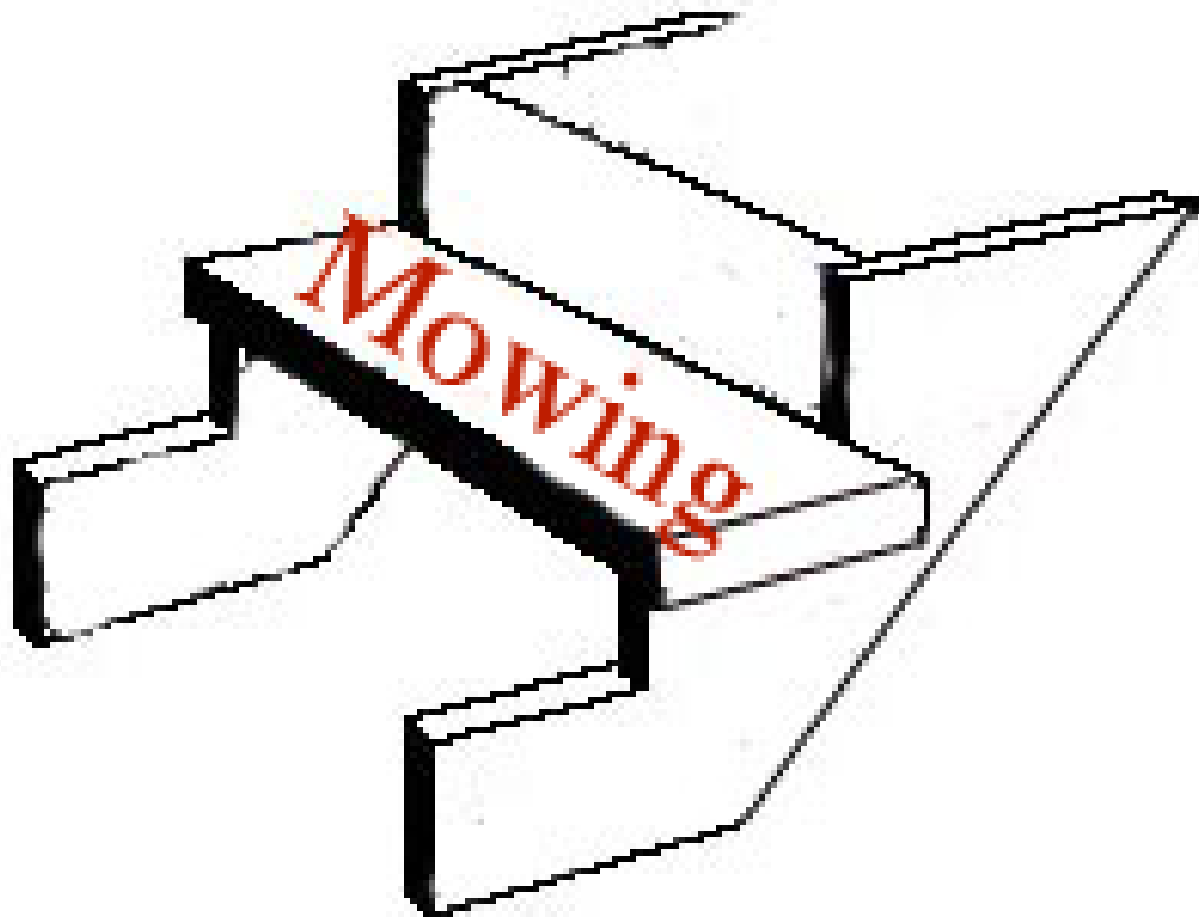


RAKE BACK TO EVEN GRADE



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 7



DO NOT STOP MOWING UNTIL THE SNOW FLIES



MOWING FREQUENCY - RULE OF 1/3

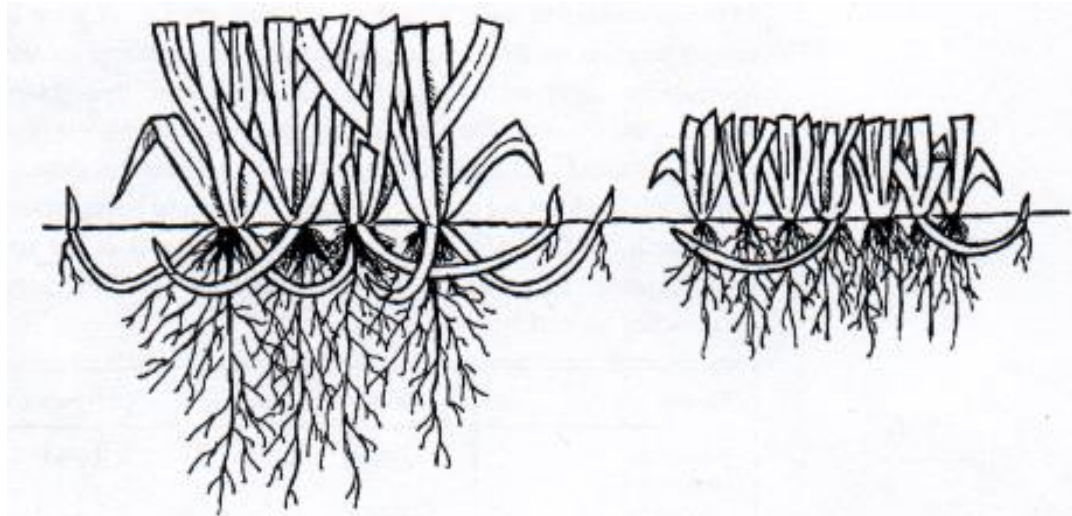
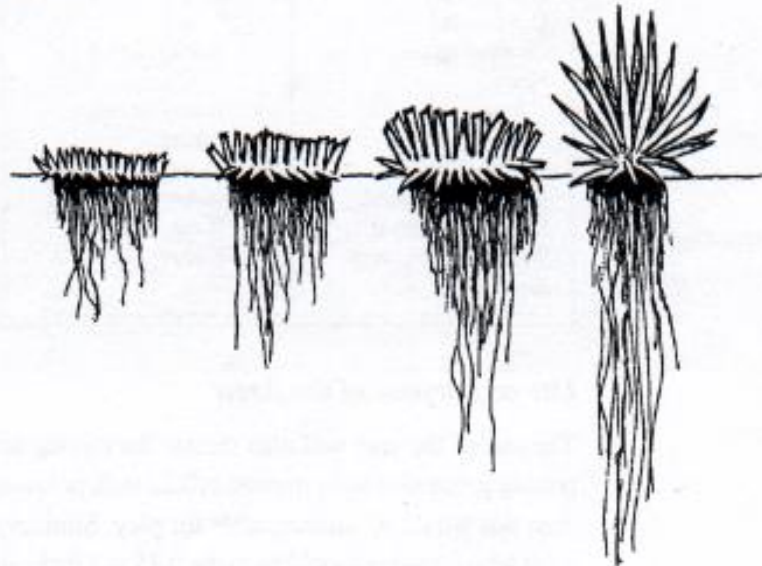
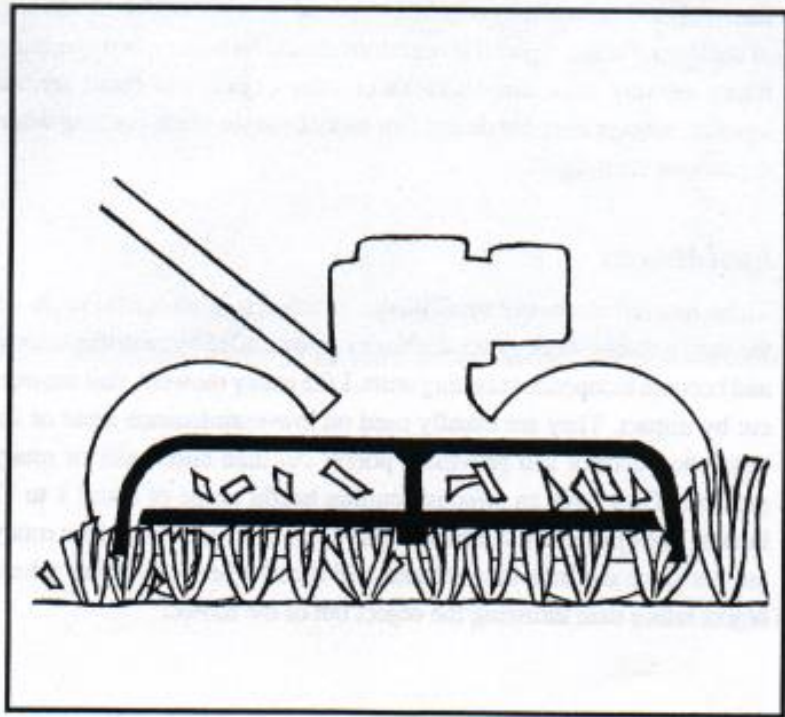


Figure 1. Comparison of turfgrass mowed at two heights: closer mowed turfgrass is finer textured and denser, but has less underground growth of roots and rhizomes.

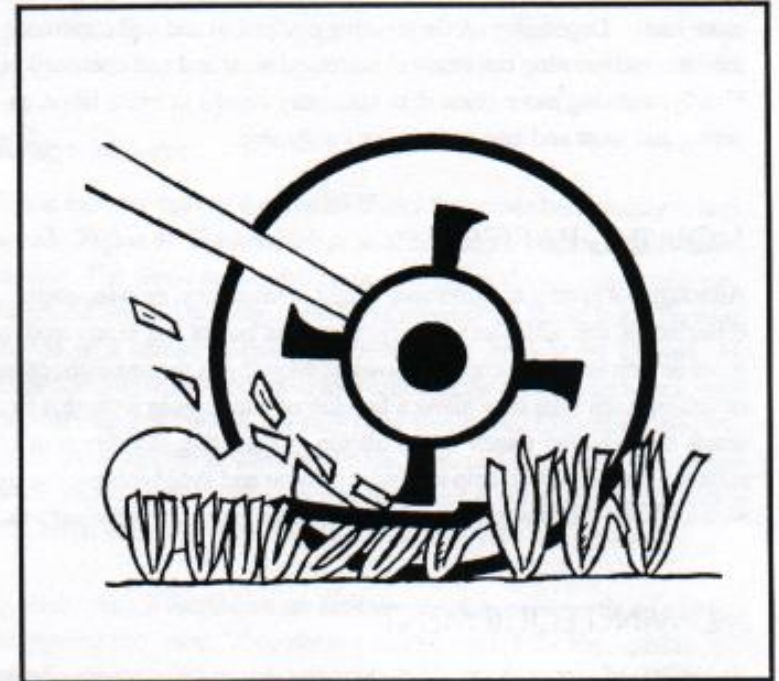


MOWING EQUIPMENT



Rotary Mower

Reel Mower

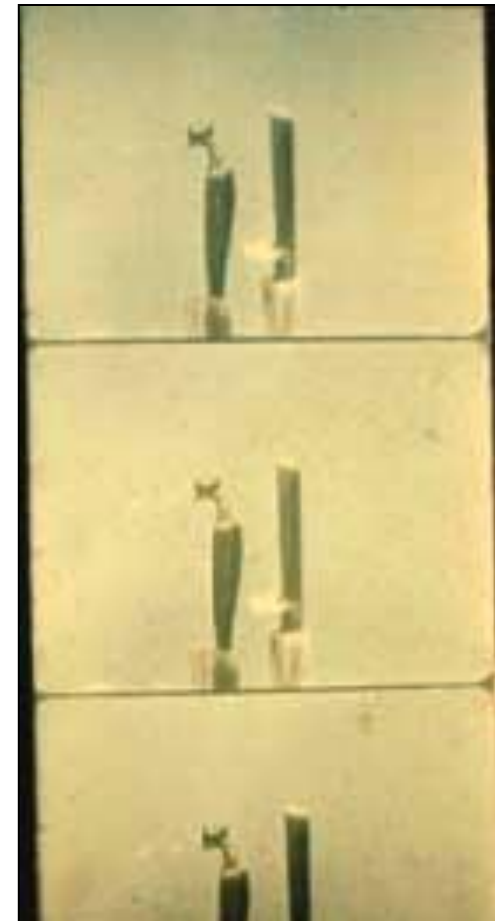


SHARP MOWER BLADE IS ESSENTIAL

Grass on the Left was cut with a dull blade



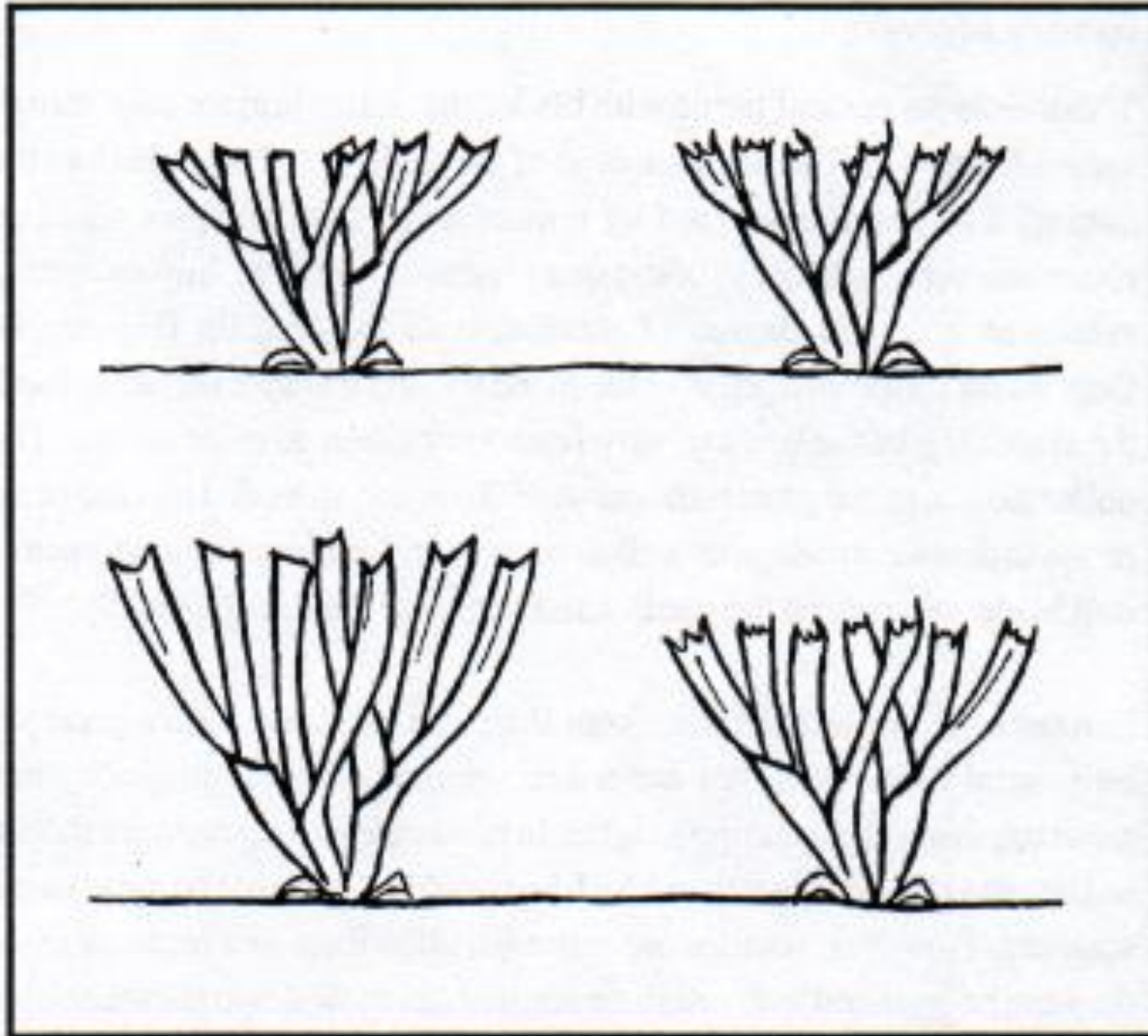
24 Hours



Grass on the Right looks more healthy



CUT GRASS - DON'T TEAR IT



MOWING CAN BE DONE IN VARIOUS PATTERNS

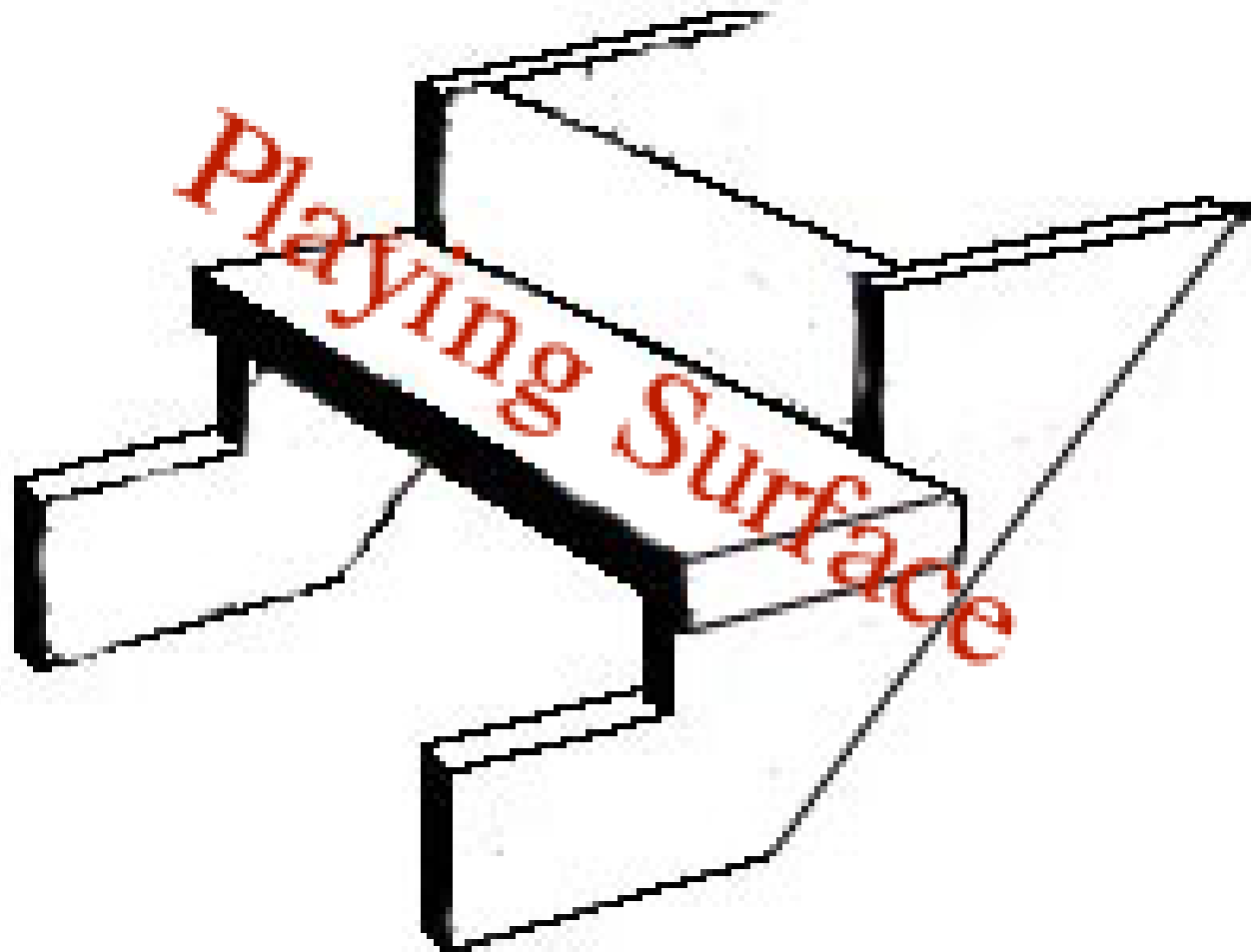


...but that is a topic for another session



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 8



MOST IMPORTANT IS A SAFE PLAYING SURFACE



Surface must be level and free from standing water

DRAGGING IS ESSENTIAL MAINTENANCE



LASER GRADING IS A BONUS



GOAL IS TO MIX THE SURFACE MATERIALS



MANY TOOLS CAN BE USED TO COMPLETE THE TASK

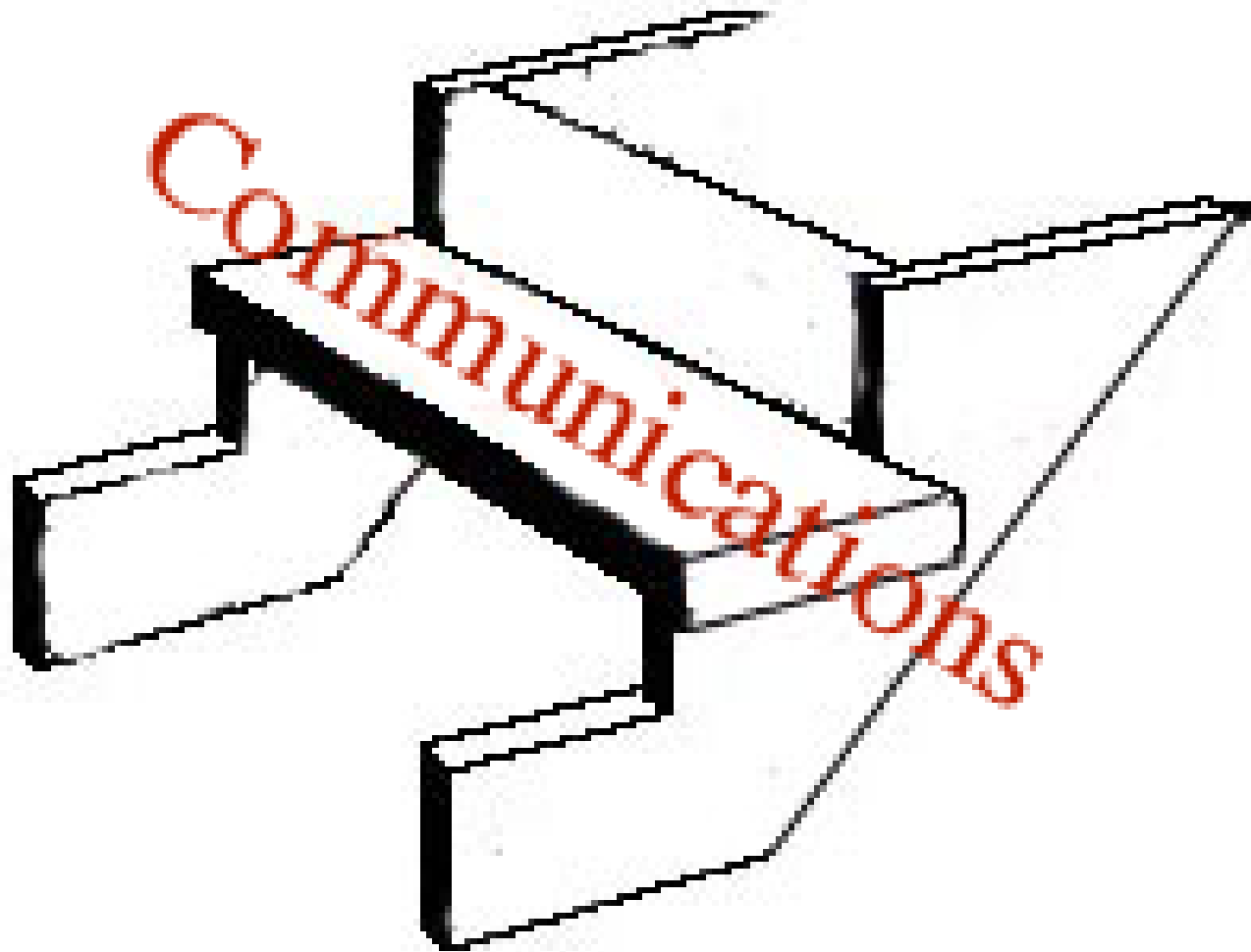


THE TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE FANCY PROCESSES



IMPORTANT AGRONOMIC STEPS TO TAKE

Step 9



EXPLAIN THE HOW, WHY, AND WHEN

- Communicate with players
- Communicate with educators
- Communicate with administration
- Communicate with parents
- Communicate with coaches

Communication helps to manage expectations, prevent damage, and maintain positive working relationships for all stakeholders involved



MORE QUESTIONS?



BRIAN “BK” KOEHLER
DIRECTOR

PENNSYLVANIA PARK
MAINTENANCE INSTITUTE
BK@PRPS.ORG
814-234-4272

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