The Sideline Report

Iowa Sports Turf Managers Association October 2015

ISTMA Awards: Nominate a Sports Field or Sports Turf Manager today! See pages 6 & 7

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Iowa Sports Turf Managers Association
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Advertisers

We would like to say thank you to all the companies that have placed an ad in this month's issue of the Sideline Report. Your support of the Iowa Sports Turf Managers Association is very much appreciated.

A Letter from the President

Tim VanLoo, CSFM, Iowa State Athletics

Fall is here and the weather and trees are starting to turn. I for one am a big fan of fall, and not just because its bow season. It marks the end of the growing season, but also leaves us plenty to do before the snow flies. It is also the time of year that many of our schools are heavy into their fall sports season, reminding us of the importance of our jobs. It's important for all of us to finish the season with as much energy as we started.

The end of a growing season is also an opportunity to really look at the guys and gals that were in the trenches with you all season. Sure there were some difficult days, but usually the good days far outweigh the bad ones. Showing appreciation for the people that work with a common goal is very important. It allows everyone to share in the success of the season and also feel the importance of doing their part to fulfill all the needs of the crew. So be sure to thank those around you for the contribution and remember that none of us can do this alone. The people around us truly define our success on and off the field.

I hope you can take advantage of some education that's coming up in the winter months. The first opportunity will be December 2nd. This is a new winter workshop that the ISTMA is trying this year. We understand the difficulties of getting away from work while the grass is growing. We are hoping that this timing will be helpful in allowing many to get away for the day. I will be hosting the event in our new stadium addition and we have a great day of learning and education lined up. Our hope from the education committee is that no matter what level athletic field you manage, you will walk away from the workshop with some new ideas for next year's growing season.

Final thoughts are simply this….finish the season like you started it and make the final push with next year in mind.

New Title, Same Face

Randy Robinson, Iowa Turfgrass Institute

As most of you already know, my name is Randy Robinson and I have to honor of serving as the ITI Executive Director. I can't say thank you enough to the ITI Board for having faith in me to help lead this Industry that I love into the future. For those wondering, Jeff Wendel, CGCS will be retiring at the end of October and I have the pleasure of learning from him until he leaves. I will have huge shoes to fill, but I am anxious for that challenge.

As the title says, "new title, same face", I say that because I have been in the turfgrass industry for 21 years of my life. Here is a little background on me. I have been married to my lovely, patient, and understanding wife Emily for nearly 11 years. As I write this, we have been blessed with 3 children and one on the way. In fact, when you read this, we will probably have just had our 4th. I am an avid golfer, hunter, fisherman, and all around outdoorsman. I spent 15 months deployed in Operation Iraqi Freedom serving in the US Army as a combat medic.

Enough about me, I can't explain how excited I am to get to know all sides of the Turf Industry. It will be a great honor serving all the associations and aiding you with any questions or concerns you may have. Please feel free to contact me anytime with any needs at randy@iowaturfgrass.org or call the Iowa Turfgrass Office at 515.635.0306.

Congratulations to the winners of the ITI Benefit Tournament: - Joe Blaker, Pat Wynja, Brady Carpenter, and Tyler Rabey.

Thank you to all of the ITI Tournament Sponsors, we couldn't have this event without you!

- Standard Golf Company
- NB Golf Cars
- Zimco Supply
- Floratine Central Turf Products
- Iowa Golf Association
- Iowa Section PGA
- Syngenta
- SiteOne Landscape Supply
- Turfwerks
- MTI Distributing
- D & K Products
- VGM Club
- Van Wall Equipment
- Iowa GCSA
- The Andersons
- BASF
- Williams Lawn Seed
- Bayer Crop Science

Remember to mark your calendars for upcoming events, the ISTMA Winter Workshop is December 2nd at Iowa State University

ISTMA Fall Workshop Review

Troy McQuillen, Kirkwood Community College

On Wednesday, September 16th, the ISTMA held its 3rd workshop of the season with host Chad Peterson with the City of Cedar Rapids Tuma Sports Complex. Chad welcomed everyone to the complex along with a brief history of his field's construction, usage, and maintenance program.

The workshop education started with a fraze mowing demonstration by MBA Incorporated and Bryan Wood with Commercial Turf and Tractor. Participants were able to see several difference applications to the fraze mowing concept. Ryan Adam and Troy McQuillen provided strategies to consider fraze mowing for removing organic matter, unwanted plant material, and leveling of the playing surface. Elliott Josephson with Ankeny Sports Complex shared his efforts for fraze mowing and how it's improved his field quality.

Following a short break, the workshop participants rotated among three separate calibration stations including rotary spreader, large volume tank sprayers, and topdresser calibrations. Each presenter shared the importance of calibrating equipment to ensure even product distribution and product cost savings. Other pointers included the selection of quality products, and common mistakes made by applicators not using calibration methods.

The afternoon sessions included two forty minute talks over irrigation audits and sprinkler system pressure. Lynda Wightman with Hunter Industries and Tim Van Loo, CSFM with Iowa State University provided a demonstration of an irrigation system audit on a football field. Participants were able to see how to place collection containers, read the results, and finally input the data to determine the distribution uniformity and precipitation rates for a given area. Lynda explained to the group of how irrigation audits can help with overall water usage and keeping moisture consistent.

Steve Lindner with Hunter Industries and Neric Smith with Indian Hills Community College were the second rotation of irrigation education, discussing the importance of static and dynamic pressure in systems, along with psi regulation. Steve and Neric provided a demonstration of the effect on an irrigation system with friction loss and how to improve your system performance with proper nozzle selection, and zoning.

The last session of the workshop included three sessions of core aeration practices, deep tine aeration, and seeding practices. Participants were able to see the operation of equipment used for each aerification application. Presenters shared common depths, hole spacing, speed, and rates used for these popular Fall cultural practices.

The ISTMA would like to thank Chad Peterson for hosting a great workshop. We would also like to thank the sponsors for this workshop: MTI Distributing, Turfwerks, Van Wall Equipment, Hunter Industries, Pioneer Athletics, Acme Materials, MBA Inc., Commercial Turf & Tractor, Turfco, Floratine Central Turf Products, D & K Products, Green King Turf Seed.

We also would like to thank the many participants for taking part of their day to improve their industry knowledge, network, and support the ISTMA.

For those of you that might have missed this workshop don't forget that the ISTMA's last of the 2015 workshops will be held on December 2, 2015 at Iowa State University. Please visit www.iowaturfgrass. org/ istmaevents.htm for details.

IOWA SportsTurf MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

Iowa Sports Turf Managers Association
Field of the Year

PURPOSE

To recognize the excellence of sports fields maintained in Iowa. To show appreciation for the Sports Turf Manager and staff's efforts in leading the Sports Turf industry into the future. The Iowa Sports Turf Manager's Association, by sponsoring this award, wishes to promote excellence in management of sports fields and the turf industry. Please include pictures of the field with your application and letter.

CRITERIA

- Located in the State of Iowa
- Resourcefulness of staff, budget, maintenance practices, challenges in the management of the athletic field
- Condition & aesthetics of the athletic field
- Number and type of games and/or events
- Previous recipients may reapply if all requirements/applications are met.

This award will be presented at the ISTMA Annual Business Meeting at the Iowa Turfgrass Conference and Trade Show in January.

Nomination Form

Please PRINT CLEARLY or TYPE information requested below:

Field Type: ❑ Baseball ❑ Softball ❑ Football ❑ Soccer

Name of school, park district, or agency:_____

Address of school, park district, or agency:_____

Name of Manager:_____

Address of Manager:_____

Phone Number of Manager: _____

Name of Newspaper(s) to send Press Release: _____

1) Current reasons for nomination of the field/fields (i.e. current sports turf field conditions, major projects, aesthetics, etc.). Please provide a written letter of explanation on why the field/fields should be recognized as ISTMA Field of the Year.

I certify that the information in these nomination papers is true, current and complete.

_____	_____
Name of Nominator (Please Print Legibly)	Signature of Nominator
_____	_____
Position of Nominator	Phone Number of Nominator

We ask that this nomination paper be co-signed by other permanent co-workers or by other members of the Iowa Sports Turf Manager's Association.

Co-Signed:_____ Co-Signed:_____

Date:_____ Date:_____

Mail to: Iowa Turfgrass Office, 1605 N Ankeny Blvd Suite 210, Ankeny, Iowa 50023-4163
Deadline: October 31

Iowa Sports Turf Managers Association
Sports Turf Manager of the Year

PURPOSE

To recognize a Sports Turf Manager for their professional ability and contribution to the sports turf industry of Iowa. To show appreciation for the individual's efforts in leading the sports turf industry into the future. The Iowa Sports Turf Manager's Association, by sponsoring this award, wishes to promote excellence in management of sports fields and the turf industry.

CRITERIA

- Be professionally engaged in a management position in the sports turf industry.
- Level of contribution by the turf manager to the sports turf industry.
- Management performance: i.e. current sports turf field condition, work ethic, creative skills to enhance his/her facility, maintenance projects participation.
- Contribution to the local community.
- Previous recipients may reapply if all requirements/applications are met.

This award will be presented at the ISTMA Annual Business Meeting at the Iowa Turfgrass Conference and Trade Show in January each year.

Nomination Form

Please PRINT CLEARLY or TYPE information requested below:

Name of Nominee:_____

Address of Nominee:_____

Phone Number of Nominees: _____

Name of school, park district, or agency:_____

Address of school, park district, or agency:_____

Name of Newspaper(s) to send Press Release: _____

1) Current reasons for nomination of this applicant (i.e. current sports turf field conditions, major projects, work ethic, job performance, etc.). Please provide a written letter of explanation on why the nominee should be recognized as ISTMA Turf Manager of the Year.

I certify that the information in these nomination papers is true, current and complete.

_____	_____
Name of Nominator (Please Print Legibly)	Signature of Nominator
_____	_____
Position of Nominator	Phone Number of Nominator

We ask that this nomination paper be co-signed by other permanent co-workers or by other members of the Iowa Sports Turf Manager's Association.

Co-Signed:_____ Co-Signed:_____

Date:_____ Date:_____

Mail to: Iowa Turfgrass Office, 1605 N Ankeny Blvd Suite 210, Ankeny, Iowa 50023-4163
Deadline: October 31

Preparing Sports Turf for Winter

Brent Smith, Floratine Central Turf Products

I must be getting older (not because I'm losing my hair – that happened in college but because every growing season seems to go by faster every year! I feel extremely grateful that I get to work in this industry, get to visit so many facilities, and work with so many great professionals. Thanks to everyone that keeps the ISTMA moving forward. Also, thank you to Jeff Wendel for all of his work over the years!! You will be missed Jeff. It's bittersweet for me to see Jeff leaving because I'm also excited to have Randy on board and see what the future holds… so lets get it going!!

I get questions all the time regarding how much, how often, what types of fertility should I be doing based on….any given circumstance. So given the time of the year I'm going to blow through a few ideas to consider for the turf pre-dormancy. Hang on this is exciting stuff… to me at least!!

There is always a delicate balance between rooting and topical recovery on sports turf. We need rooting to have tough fields and pull resources (water and nutrients out of the soil), but we also need topical recovery for surface wear!! Any time we push Nitrogen for topical recovery, it comes at the expense of rooting. The carbohydrate reserves are being utilized for topical growth versus roots. The key when feeding N for recovery is to balance that N with plenty of Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Calcium (Ca), and Micros to keep the growth from getting too succulent. Potassium is required for cell division and water movement in the plant, Phosphorus for rooting, Calcium for cell wall thickness, and Micros for color (photosynthesis), among many many more functions. When N is not properly balanced with the others, the cell structure gets elongated with thin cell walls that are weak to say the least. There is still plenty time to address the issue of Carbohydrate Storage before winter sets in – **The turf cannot be better in Spring than it is this Fall!** How well your turf survives the winter and breaks dormancy will be almost totally dependent upon Carbohydrate (rooting) levels accumulated this fall. Relatively speaking we have a very short window to rectify low carbohydrate reserves in our turf.

Hydration levels: Hydration (along with proper nutrition) plays critical roles in the process of carbohydrate production. Potassium (K) levels, particularly in relation to Nitrogen (N) levels are critical to explore pre-dormancy in order to maintain adequate hydration, and can be addressed with granular and foliar sources. Either granular or foliar, light and often (spoon feeding) is preferred with K as it is a highly leachable nutrient. Heavy applications are not efficient.

Cellular Integrity: The need for cellular integrity is so obvious is almost always overlooked. Calcium Supplementation is essential to the process of hardening off cells prior to dormancy. Although our turf primarily grows on calcareous soils (soil containing large amounts of calcium), it is rarely providing enough soluble or available calcium to the turf.

Rooting: Carbohydrates are most likely low at this time of the year due to the excessive heat stress late this summer. Soil and tissue calcium availability are essential to carbohydrate (root) formation. Phosphorus availability is a must. Hormonal biostimulants, Amino Acids and micronutrients for enzymatic functions will all aid in rooting as long as the nutrition components are plant available.

Biostimulants: Of course I can't write an article without a brief discussion on biostimulants!! I find it amazing in the 13 years that I have been in the biostimulant/nutrition business how far this area of technology has come. You

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Preparing Sports Turf Continued...

literally can hardly find a liquid or granular product on the market that doesn't have some sort of component/biostimulant added to the nutrient package to increase uptake and efficiency, or drive desired responses like rooting, recovery, wear tolerance, nutrient availability, compaction relief, disease tolerance, etc… I also find it equally amazing the lack of understanding by the professionals selling these products, and the end users that apply them. I am by no means an expert on biostimulants, but I do dedicate a lot of time trying to understand the science and potential benefits of the different types. There are so many: Hormonal, Amino Acids, Humics, Fulvics, Microbial… ect. Some are designed to be used folairly, others in the soil. The fact remains that there is probably not enough university research on many of the products on the market. I always recommend doing your own test plots, be able to quantify the results, and talk to your peers like you always do. Any by quantify your results I mean to measure roots, skip fungicide apps on small areas, or have tissue and soil tests done. I know it can be a little extra work to do it, but it make the investment of time worth the documentation, that you can then use to justify the expense. The main concerns that I have as a Sales Consultant promoting these products are that not all biostimulants are created equal, raw material sources of nutrients and biostimulants are drastically different in efficiency and plant response, and labeling laws basically don't allow you to put anything on the "guaranteed analysis". So a company can pretty much claim whatever they want, and you the end user basically has to take the Sales Representative at their word that the product has what they say is in it, and will do what they say it will. Not a great way to convince someone to try your product that you just met!! It's a complex web of information that I will never fully understand, but that's the beauty of it all I guess.

Hope you all are having a great fall and start to the football season. I'm looking forward to seeing you all at the workshops and turf conference. Feel free to drop me a line any time with questions or concerns.

Best Regards,
Brent

Phosphites

Ryan Adams, Iowa State University

Before the Second World War, a majority of phosphorus fertilizers were derived from rock phosphate. This includes the fertilizers superphosphate and triple superphosphate, however, in 1939 rock phosphate production shifted to white phosphorus incendiaries and smoke screens. The shortage of rock phosphate concerned ag-officials, and they began to explore alternative sources of phosphorus. As a result, Germany and the United States considered using phosphite fertilizers during WWII. Unfortunately, the benefits of phosphites would not be fully understood until decades later. In the mid-1970's France discovered a considerable reduction in oomycetes fungal activity with phosphite use. Oomycetes is a broad group of diseases that contains Phytophthora, Plasmopara, Pythium, as well as many others. In the turf world, we are highly concerned with the oomycetes that cause the disease Pythium. Phosphites can control and suppress a broad spectrum of pythium diseases ranging from blight, root dysfunction and root rot.

Research from Cook et al., (2009) found that phosphites were highly comparable to mefenoxam control. Across the entire study, even labeled fertilizer phosphites provided sufficient pythium control. Overall research has shown good control of pythium using phosphites. To date, there are no confirmed reports of pathogen resistance to phosphite fungicides, but there is always a concern with high-use products. I would recommend a rotation be used preventively vs. pythium due to the concern of future resistance, and it is never a bad idea to have a jug of Koban, Terrazole, Subdue Maxx, Segway, Insignia or Stellar on the shelf for high-pressure periods.

Overall, phosphites have and will continue to provide a great fungicide option. In addition to the control of pythium, research across the country has shown suppression/control of anthracnose, snow mold, dollar spot, and algae. Phosphites are labeled for the suppression of anthracnose and do quite well in a rotation with Daconil, Velista, Exemplar, and Trinity. Research out of the UK (Dempsey et al., 2012) found that phosphites applied alone, and in combination with iprodione, do well in reducing Microdochium Patch or Pink Snow Mold. Vincelli and Dixon (2005) also found that phosphites would increase dollar spot control with Daconil and Chipco 26GT applications. In addition to dollar spot and snow mold, Inguagiato and Kaminsky (2011) found phosphites would suppress algae development in creeping bentgrass. In the study, results showed up to 24% reduction of algae in L93 bentgrass greens. The study produced algae reduction comparable to Daconil Ultrex, however as phosphite rates increased over 4 ounces the turf quality was reduced.

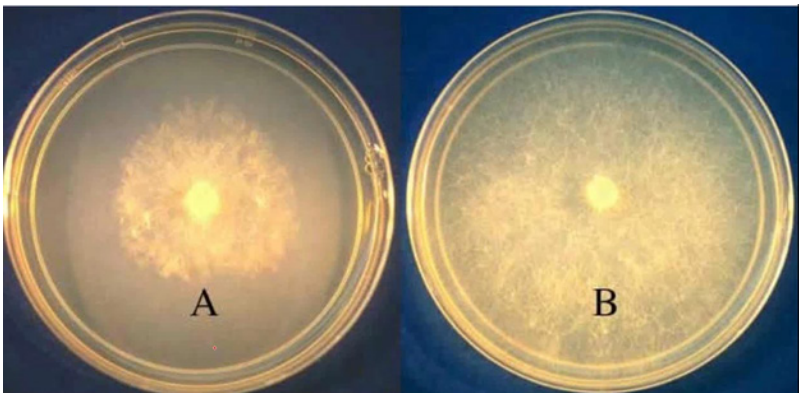
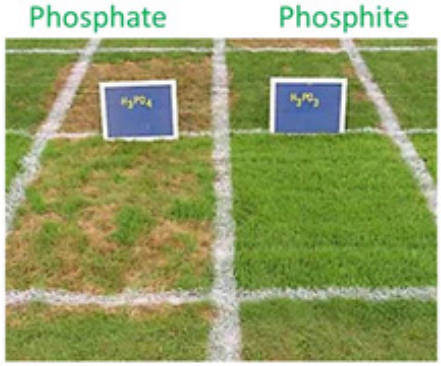


Figure 1: Pythium aphanidermatum growing in cornmeal medium amended with potassium phosphite (left) and potassium phosphate (right). The potassium phosphite is inhibiting growth, but the potassium phosphate has no effect.



Effects of reagent-grade potassium phosphite (H_3PO_3) and potassium phosphate (H_3PO_4) on symptom development of Pythium blight of creeping bentgrass. Potassium phosphite has good efficacy against this disease when applied preventatively.

What is a phosphite?

There is no current research showing plants can utilize phosphite as a direct source of Phosphorus (P). It instead, is a slow-release P source with fungicidal properties. Think "N Duration" phosphorus product that is broken down over time to phosphate. The half-life is about 2-4 months in the soil, but is dependent on numerous factors just like the breakdown of water insoluble (slow release) nitrogen.

Phosphoric acid, phosphate, Ortho-P, P2O5 , MAP, DAP, TSP and superphosphate all refer to fertilizers that contain no fungicidal properties. Phosphonate, phosphorus acid, phosphonic acid, and ethyl phosphonate are terms used synonymously with phosphite (aka. fungicide + fertilizers).

SO what is the difference?

It's actually simple. A phosphite is just missing the 4th oxygen.

Same as nitrate vs. nitrite.

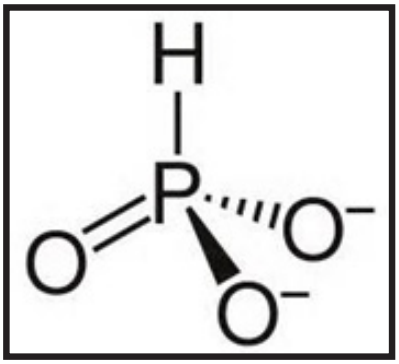


Figure 3: Phosphite

Fertilizer vs. Fungicide?

It's all in the labeling! Labeling phosphite as fertilizers is a good way to avoid stringent fungicide labeling restrictions. There are several fungicides that have been in the market since the 1970s, starting with the most commonly known Aliette. Others include Chipco Signature (aluminum phosphite), Magellan, Appear, Alude, Reliant, Vita, Resyst, and Fosphite (mono-potassium phosphites). All of these products as well as others are labeled and sold as fungicides.

There are also several products listed as fertilizers: K-phite, PK Fight, PK Plus, Nutri-Phite P + K, Phosphite 30, Ele-max, and TKO Phosphite, to name a few. There are several different analyses and carriers, with the most common being potassium. Other examples include:

- Magnesium Phosphite
- Calcium Phosphite
- Ammonium Phosphite
- Zinc Phosphite
- Manganese Phosphite
- Urea Phosphite

If both of the products are indeed phosphites, switching won't affect your fungicidal performance. The decision should be based upon fertility needs. Does potassium or urea help supply the nutrients of need in my current program?

How does it work?

Vargas et. al., (2004) noted that phosphites have shown an increase of "phytoalexins", or the natural fungicide within the plant. Phosphite also slows the respiration of the plant, which assists in getting the plant through stressful periods. As a result, the plant is able to accumulate carbohydrate storage and increase cell wall thickness.

Recent work out of the United Kingdom shows that phosphite rapidly enters the leaf through foliar application, and quickly translocate to the roots. It is actually very unique in that it can translocate through the xylem and phloem. The biggest issue arises in that turfgrass cannot readily break down the phosphite to usable P, and it will stay in the plant until released into the soil. Once released to the soil, it can be converted to phosphate through microbial degradation.

Overall, we have seen little to no phosphite toxicity in established turfgrass. Some researchers believe that toxicity is related to the phosphite to phosphate ratio. If a toxic situation occurred, it would most likely be in P deficient sand based athletic fields. In comparison to other agronomic and horticulture crops, turfgrass is very good at obtaining an adequate amount of phosphate and this may explain the lack of toxicity. It is also important to remember that the phosphite is converted to phosphate 2-4 months after application. In an existing phosphite program, a continual conversion would be occurring in the soil every day. Overall, we are in a comfortable range of use and I don't expect any negative/toxic responses on

current phosphite programs. The biggest potential for toxicity arises in new programs.

There are plenty of unknowns when it comes to phosphites, but researchers across the world are looking into many of these questions as we speak. In the next few years, more information will be available explaining these "special fertilizers".

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Iowa Sports Turf Managers Association

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ISTMA is now accepting ISTMA Board of Director nominations. Open positions include: Northwest Director, Northeast Director, At-Large Director and Exhibitor Director.

Please provide us with short biography to be use in the December issue of the ISTMA newsletter. Please email the biography along with a picture to Randy Robinson no later than November 1st. Send to randy@iowaturfgrass.org.

Name:_____

Facility Name: _____

Are you certified (only so we know whether or not to list CSFM after your name)?

_____ Years as a Sports Turf Manager
STMA Member:___ Yes /___ No
Number of years ISTMA MEMBER ____

Running for which position: _____

Employment History (start from current job, and go backwards)
List dates, name of company and your title

Personal Information/Family/Hobbies:

Education: (Only necessary to list highest degree, but if you'd like to list more, you may.)

Goals as a Board Member: (maximum number of words: 75 please)

Synthetic Turf Repair 101 & G-Max Testing

Jeff Bosworth, Drake University

Synthetic Turf Repair 101

For those of you with aging Synthetic Turf fields, which I'm sure is a growing number of you, may or may not have experienced "in-lays" coming up. Drake's synthetic turf is going on 10 seasons and we have been repairing seams and in-lays for about the last 5 years. The damage appears as a result of wear and tear and most likely our maintenance practices (grooming) that we must do to the Synthetic Field.

If you are like me you have been told how to repair these minor blemishes, but have never had the opportunity to actually repair them. Let me give you my two cents worth on repairing them, I was pleasantly surprised how quick and easy the process was. Here is my 4 step process.

Items needed:

- 1 Tube of PL Premium/Caulking Gun
- Scrap pieces of angle iron
- Shop Vacuum
- Infill material

Step 1 Take shop vacuum and remove all rubber in and around inlay that is coming up. Pull back in-lay that is coming up and vacuum underneath so you can get a good bond to carpet backing.

Step 2 Pull piece of turf back, take small (scrap) pieces of angle iron and place around turf to keep infill and turf fibers from laying over onto the backing that you will be applying glue. The angle iron only acts as a border around where the in-lay will be placed.

Step 3 Apply PL Premium caulking to backing. Lay the in-lay back onto backing and press firmly. Remove pieces of angle iron. Let caulking set for an hour before next step.

Step 4 Finally start replacing infill back into turf. It is best to know the composition of the infill material that your field has. Apply small amounts of infill back into the area and brush into turf. Repeat this until the inlay is as level and firm as the surrounding area. Take scissors and cut fibers that may have been pulled up.

G-Max Testing

Since Drake University's synthetic field was installed I feel we have maintained it per the manufacturer's recommendations. With that being said, without performing a G-Max test you don't know the hardness of your field. We are told G-Max testing is something that needs to be performed bi-annually to make sure the field is playing the way it should, not too soft or too hard. If there was a serious head injury on the field the first thing that may be asked is: When was the last G-Max test performed and what were the results? Having this test performed will give you peace of mind that the field is safe from a hardness perspective.

In 2011 when the field was 5 years old we had the first G-Max test performed. Results came back just as I hoped they would, under 200 points. Per specification under ASTM F1936 all test points must meet the requirement of <200 average G-max. Drake University's average G-max for all spots tested on the field was 142.6.

Last year I had the field tested again and the results came back similar to 2011 except for one area, the Bulldog Logo in the center of the field. It wasn't that this part of the field was overused like you would think, but the sunlight had deteriorated the gray colored fibers causing them to breakdown quicker than the blue, white and green. Because our infill

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composition had sand throughout its base layer, it caused the gray turf to be harder because there was less rubber infill. Our solution was to remove all the sand/ rubber infill in the gray part of the logo and replace with rubber only. This summer we had another G-Max test and the area fell within the ASTM Specifications. The other option was to tear out and replace the gray.

In conclusion, I hope those of you with synthetic fields will better understand how to repair a simple in-lay when the day comes. It's not a matter if, but when it will happen. Also, the importance of having your field G-max tested. I feel good knowing the hardness of the field and that we are keeping a safe playing condition from a field hardness perspective. If you want any more information regarding these two items please feel free to contact me jeff.bosworth@drake.edu.

ISTMA Winter Workshop

December 2, 2015
Iowa State University

8:30 - 9:00 am	Registration
9:00 - 9:15 am	Introductions - *Tim VanLoo, CSFM and Jamie Pollard*
9:15 - 10:15 am	BMP's-What Are They Really Costing You? - *Troy McQuillen*
10:15 am	Break
10:30 - 11:30 am	Stadium Construction, Timelines, and Tour - *Chris Jorgensen and Ben Bunge*
11:30 am -12:30 pm	Lunch
12:30 - 1:15 pm	Prepping TCF Bank Stadium for the Vikings and The University of Minnesota - *Mike McDonald, CSFM*
1:15 - 2:00 pm	Prepping Mankato State for Viking Training Camp and Minnesota State Football - *Bruce Lievermann*
2:15 pm	Break
2:15 - 3:15 pm	East Peoria Athletic Fields and Other Misc. Duties - *Joel Rieker*
3:15 - 4:00 pm	Fertilizer Run Off -*Ryan Adams*

More details coming soon!
http://www.iowaturfgrass.org/istmaevents.htm

ISTMA 2015 Board of Directors

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