

Question and Answer with Rutgers University

By Dr. James Murphy and Brad Park

Q: In the spring I manage fields used for baseball and lacrosse; field hockey and soccer in the fall. I have been under the impression that "quick dry" is an agent that should only be used on clay surfaces. I've been told that it is not good to use this product on turf because it renders the soil difficult to germinate new grass. The field hockey program practices and plays games in the outfield of the varsity baseball field. After a week of practices, the grass in front of the goal areas is reduced to dirt. I am reluctant to put "quick dry" in those areas when it rains for the aforementioned reason. Is my information on the use of "quick dry" products wrong?

A: You are correct to be cautious about applying "quick dry" products on turf areas. Extensive use of some quick dry products will eventually "seal" the soil in these areas ultimately making the problem worse. Moreover, you should include seed in any topdressing of these areas with drying agents, otherwise the bare areas will not fill-in (recover) with grass. I recommend that you apply (broadcast) 2 pounds of perennial ryegrass seed per goalmouth per week through the remainder of the season. You should observe some emergence within 10-14 days (possibly earlier) after a good rain or irrigation. Emerging plants will get trampled but it is a numbers issue - the more seed you apply the greater the chance some plants will survive and

ultimately fill-in the worn out areas. We see a number of facilities that are highly successful with this type of regular overseeding.

There are 2 types of granular materials that would be acceptable to apply to these goalmouths and function to "dry" these areas without adversely affecting soil properties: (1) sand or (2) high-temperature, kiln-fired, clay or diatomaceous earth products. Sand will be the least expensive option but will not "soak-up" as much water as the kiln-fired products. If you choose to use sand, order a medium-coarse or medium sand (size); do not use concrete or mason sands.

The kiln-fired products need to be fired at very high temperatures so that the granules will not slake (breakdown) and form a sticky, clayey mess over time. These granular products are very hard and are roughly sand sized (depending on product and size grade); thus, these materials will behave much like sand except that these materials will soak up more water than sand. The hardness of the granules prevents slaking (breakdown) allowing these materials to work into the soil much like sand and provide similar benefits over time - a coarser and less muddy surface.

If cost is problem, you could consider blending sand with kiln-fired-granular product.

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