WELCOME NEW & RENEWED SFMANJ MEMBERS

Currently we have 243 new & renewed members. In November 2006, SFMANJ mailed invoices for 2007 membership dues to all current members. If you did not receive an invoice, please contact us at 908-730-7770 or download the 2007 membership form available at www.sfmanj.org. Remember to mail your renewal/payment direct to SFMANJ, PO Box 179, Annandale, NJ 08801.

2007 SFMANJ Board of Directors

President: Craig Tolley, County College of Morris
Vice President: Fred Castenschiold, Storr Tractor Co.
Secretary: Scott Bills, Northern Nurseries
Treasurer: Jim Gates, Jim Gates & Co., Inc.

DIRECTIONS

Sean Connell: Georgia Golf Construction
Jeff Cramer: Howell Township
Jim Hermann, CSFM: Total Control, Inc.
Brad Park: Rutgers University
Don Savard, CSFM, CGM: Salesianum School
Karl "Chuckie" Singer: City of Bayonne

Advisor: Dr. James Murphy, Rutgers University
Past President: Ken Mathis, Brick Township Parks
Executive Secretary: Kathleen Hofeld

MISSION STATEMENT

Committed to enhancing the professionalism of athletic field managers by improving the safety, playability and appearance of athletic fields at all levels through seminars, field days, publications and networking with those in the sports turf industry.

Contact us at:
PO Box 370 • Annandale, NJ 08801
Website: www.sfmanj.org
Email: hq@sfmanj.org
Ph/fax: 908-730-7770

National Organization
Sports Turf Managers Association
www.sportsturfmanager.org
Phone: 800-323-3875

WEB EXCLUSIVE

For information regarding this newsletter, contact:
Sports Field Managers Association of New Jersey
Email: stmainfo@sportsturfmanager.org
Ph/ Fax: 908-730-7770

Welcome New & Renewed Members
3 Membership Form 3
SFMANJ Board of Directors
Setting Your Lines Right With The Emphasis on Stenciling 4

Inside This Issue
Welcome New & Renewed Members 3
Membership Form 3

March/April 2007

3

Sports Field Managers Association of New Jersey
Whether it is for function or decoration, lines and logos personalize your fields and give your team the home field advantage. Almost all sports and games played on turf or packed clay require some form of lines or markings to help define boundaries, and assist the officials in making correct calls. Lines help the participants perform best by bringing order and strategy to the game. These markings are usually painted or marked with a non-caustic pulverized limestone. Here are some things that I have learned from other sports field managers that help me set lines.

**Measurements:** Sports require accurate measurements. Tape measures are more precise than measuring wheels. Surveying instruments are the most exact and may be required at the higher levels of the sport. “Square” or 90° corners can be made without surveying instruments by using the 3-4-5 method. Where you want to make a corner, make one line perpendicular to another. On one line, measure out from the corner 30 feet. On the adjacent line, starting from the same point, measure out 40 feet. Draw a line from your 30 foot mark to the 40 foot mark. The result should be 50 feet. If not, adjust either line so that there is a 50 foot measurement from the 30 and 40 foot marks.

**Dry Line Marking:** For human safety, always use a non-burning, non-caustic marking material such as pulverized limestone. Avoid marking turfgrass with a dry marking material as it might injure turf, modify the soil or over time, create a ridge on the playing surface that could become hazardous to players. Dry marking materials work best on bare soil or “infield dirt”. Dry line markers are similar to a drop fertilizer spreader. The marking apparatus features a narrow opening that is the width of the line and can be operated by one person. Other types of markers include a trough type that can be several feet long for marking base paths or shorter for marking batters boxes. These are usually used in the higher levels of baseball or softball and can require 2 people to handle.

**Field Marking Paint:** Paints consist of liquid (or solvent), color (or pigment), sticker (or binder) and other additives such as a fast drying agent. Sports field marking paints are usually water based latex acrylics. Petroleum distillate based paints or volatile organic compounds (VOC paints) can be injurious to plant tissues. Field marking paint is available in the forms of aerosol spray paint in inverted cans and bulk paint in 1-5 gallon pail containers. Bulk paint may be premixed ready to use or it may need to be diluted with water in some ratios.

**Painting Equipment:** The most basic field paint equipment is the paint brush and roller, simple and effective but time consuming. Many sports field managers with only a few sports fields use the inverted aerosol spray paint can holder machine. This is a tool that no sports field manager should be without. It is helpful for touchups, for painting contrasting colors quickly and as a backup for when the primary paint machine breaks down. Most sports field managers use some form of a powered paint machine. These include sprayers ranging from a CO2 tank units to gasoline powered compressors or pumps to electric pump models. Push, self propelled and riding paint machines are available. Be sure that your machine is kept clean; in good repair and have spare parts are on hand.

(continued on page 5)
Fenoxaprop may be applied at rates ranging from 0.016-0.17 lbs/A (3.5-39.0 fl. oz Acclaim/A) depending on the stage of crabgrass growth and established turfgrass species. For example, 4-5 tiller crabgrass may be treated with fenoxaprop at 0.17 lbs/A (39.0 fl oz Acclaim Extra/Acre) in perennial ryegrass and tall fescue whereas no more than 0.12 lbs of fenoxaprop (28.0 fl oz Acclaim Extra/Acre) may be applied to 3-4 tiller crabgrass in Kentucky bluegrass turf.

Following applications of fenoxaprop, tall fescue and perennial ryegrass may be seeded immediately. Following germination of tall fescue and perennial ryegrass, fenoxaprop should not be applied until seedlings have matured for 1 month. Of the cool season turfgrasses used on sports fields in New Jersey, Kentucky bluegrass is the most susceptible to phytotoxic effects associated with fenoxaprop. For example, when utilizing fenoxaprop rates greater than 0.04 lbs/A (9.0 fl oz Acclaim Extra/Acre), Kentucky bluegrass seedlings must be at least 3 growing months old before fenoxaprop can be applied. Additionally, 21 waiting days should be allowed following the application of fenoxaprop prior to seeding Kentucky bluegrass.

Due to the complexity of Drive and Acclaim Extra labeling with respect to crabgrass growth stage susceptibility, individual turfgrass species herbicide tolerances, and turfgrass seeding timings, pesticide labels must be thoroughly read and understood prior to the application of these materials.

Brad Park is Sports Turf Res. and Ed. Coor., Rutgers Univ.; SFMANJ Board Member; and Editor, SFMANJ Update

---

### SFMANJ Field of the Year Contest 2007

Sports Field Managers Association of New Jersey is announcing its annual Field of the Year (FOY) contest.

#### ELIGIBILITY:
- Must be a current member of SFMANJ
- Only school and park/recreation fields are eligible
- Must be a natural grass field/fields

#### CRITERIA:
- Award will be presented based on:
  - Pleasing and appearance of the playing surface
  - Five 4x5 photos A, one before photo if possible
  - Describe your maintenance program and what you did to improve your field
  - Describe your budget used for this field
  - Feel free to have sports groups in your photos

#### SUMITTING YOUR ENTRY:
Entries are to be submitted by mail and must be received by September 25, 2007. Entries are limited to 10 color photos. Please include the name, location and owner of the facility, along with your name, position, and contact number.

Mail to:
SFMANJ, 2007 FOY Contest
PO Box 130
Athens, NJ 08805

#### AWARDS:
Winners will be honored with a plaque at New Jersey Turfgrass and Landscape Conference & Expo in December 2007 and will be featured in an article in SFMANJ. (Annual newsletter). This year's winner will also receive a two-night stay at the Trump Taj Mahal, Atlantic City and three day, two night, education and trade show admission at Expo 2007.

#### NOTE:
Entries will not be returned and may be used on SFMANJ website and promotional settings.

---

Stencils and Logos: Whether painting numbers, letters, or your team’s logo designs, stencils help you get that crisp, sharp, professional look. Stencils can be hard or soft. Flat number cut out stencils and logo stencil tarp with cutouts for “dotting” are both common. Other tools include hash mark sleds and batter’s box frames. Some sports field managers use planks as straight edges for painting along wide out of bounds lines or along end zone letters. If number stencils become warped, place on concrete and allow the sun’s heat to warm and flatten them in a couple of hours. When dotting stencils, use an aerosol can to do it. Thin the paint will dry faster. When painting logos, paint a white base coat first and allow it to dry. Then paint colors on top. Don’t go by the rule “If a little paint looks good, a whole lot of paint will look great!” Too much paint can be harmful to turf. On most logos and letters, a border around each will make your work stand out on the field.

Paint Removal: If you make a mistake, be sure to keep an aerosol can of green paint or some turf colorant handy as an “eraser”. I use a long handle, soft bristle truck washing brush and some mild soapy water as well as water hose for paint removal when necessary.

Sports field graphics make the game easier to play on and watch. Sharp looking field graphics draw the eyes away from field imperfections such as wear. It helps to create team pride, showcases the talent of you and your crew.

Don Savard is a Certified Sports Field Manager (CSFM); Certified Grounds Manager (CGM); Director, Athletic Facilities and Grounds, Salesianum School; and SFMANJ Board Member

---

Edward Groinski Park - Field of the Year 1996
Swedes River, NJ

---

### SETTING YOUR LINES RIGHT WITH THE EMPHASIS ON STENCILING

(continued from page 4)

#### Preparations for painting:
For best results, move the turf (at least anywhere the lines are) before painting. In dry weather, avoid painting right after mowing unless you give the turf some water. This will help prevent a burning effect. Avoid painting wet grass. Paint does not adhere well to wet grass. To remove dew, connect two 100 foot water hoses and with a person on each end, start in the end zone and drag the hose the length of the field.

#### Paint Can Tips:
Before shaking, tap the can with your hand to gently break the marble loose, then shake vigorously to thoroughly mix the paint. If you store aerosol cans upside down, it will make it easier to break the marble loose. Avoid temperature extremes. In cold weather, fill a 5 gallon pail with hot water, and put the aerosol cans in to keep them warm. Some brands of spray paint have adjustable tips on the can that can rotate to make a wide or narrow line.

#### Mixing Paint:
Dilute (if necessary) your paint per the paint or spray manufacturer’s recommendations. Mix paint by pouring bucket to bucket, or, use a drill powered mixing device or use a bulk paint dispenser with agitation mixing. For best results, always strain the product before adding to the paint sprayer.

#### Paint Application Tips:
Always string your lines for the best results. If you are painting lines on dry infield dirt, first moisten the dirt with water. This will prevent the paint beading up in the dust. Remember that when painting lines, your gait will influence not only the quality of the line (straightness, brightness and width) but also how much paint you will use.

#### Stencils and Logos:
Whether painting numbers, letters, or your team’s logo designs, stencils help you get that crisp, sharp, professional look. Stencils can be hard or soft. Flat number cut out stencils and logo stencil tarp with cutouts for “dotting” are both common. Other tools include hash mark sleds and batter’s box frames. Some sports field managers use planks as straight edges for painting along wide out of bounds lines or along end zone letters. If number stencils become warped, place on concrete and allow the sun’s heat to warm and flatten them in a couple of hours. When dotting stencils, use an aerosol can to do it. Thin the paint will dry faster. When painting logos, paint a white base coat first and allow it to dry. Then paint colors on top. Don’t go by the rule “If a little paint looks good, a whole lot of paint will look great!” Too much paint can be harmful to turf. On most logos and letters, a border around each will make your work stand out on the field.

Paint Removal: If you make a mistake, be sure to keep an aerosol can of green paint or some turf colorant handy as an “eraser”. I use a long handle, soft bristle truck washing brush and some mild soapy water as well as water hose for paint removal when necessary.

Sports field graphics make the game easier to play on and watch. Sharp looking field graphics draw the eyes away from field imperfections such as wear. It helps to create team pride, showcases the talent of you and your crew.

Don Savard is a Certified Sports Field Manager (CSFM); Certified Grounds Manager (CGM); Director, Athletic Facilities and Grounds, Salesianum School; and SFMANJ Board Member

---

### PLANT FOOD COMPANY, INC.

The Liquid Fertilizer Experts

We specialize in liquid fertilizers and sell many other types of leafy, bermudagrass, fine fescue protection products. Everything in the plant industry; including trees and shrubs, turf and ornamentals, lawn and more beautiful with our products. Contact us to learn more and order our catalog:

860.582.1291
561.443.6068 (fax)
info@plantfoodco.com
www.plantfoodco.com

Grow with us as part of our expanding family of customers.
Dr. Henry W. Indyk
Graduate Fellowship in Turfgrass Science

As many of you know, the turfgrass industry lost a dear friend and colleague in September of 2005. We will all miss Henry very much and would like to honor his legacy lives on. The Indyk family would like to establish a memorial fellowship to support graduate students interested in applied turfgrass science. This fellowship is being created to help assure that tomorrow’s graduate students have the technical resources to get an advanced degree in turfgrass science at Rutgers University. To fund a full graduate assistantship each year in Henry’s name, we will need to raise a total of $40,000. Your generous support at this time will bring us closer to reaching this goal.

For more information, contact the Concierge Hotline at 888-820-4848 or visit us online at www.JohnDeereLandscapes.com/BusinessSolutions.
Calendar of Events

SFMANI Spring Field Day 2007
April 12, 2007
Edward A. Grekoski Park & Rutgers Hort. Farm II
South River, NJ & North Brunswick, NJ
908-730-7770
www.sfmanj.org

12th Annual Rutgers Turfgrass Research Golf Classic
May 7, 2007
Fiddler’s Elbow CC, Bedminster, NJ
Online registration will be available at:
www.njturfgrass.org

NJ Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2007
December 4-6, 2007
Trump Taj Mahal Casino-Resort
Atlantic City, NJ
www.njturfgrass.org

Rutgers Lawn, Landscape, and Sports Turf Field Day
SFMANI Equipment Demo Day for 2007
August 1, 2007
Rutgers Adelphia Research Farm, Freehold, NJ
908-730-7770

Rutgers Golf and Fine Turf Field Day
July 31, 2007
Rutgers Hort. Farm II, North Brunswick, NJ
www.njturfgrass.org

12th Annual Rutgers Turfgrass Research Golf Classic
May 7, 2007
Fiddler’s Elbow CC, Bedminster, NJ
Online registration will be available at:
www.njturfgrass.org

Rutgers Lawn, Landscape, and Sports Turf Field Day
SFMANI Equipment Demo Day for 2007
August 1, 2007
Rutgers Adelphia Research Farm, Freehold, NJ
908-730-7770

NJ Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2007
December 4-6, 2007
Trump Taj Mahal Casino-Resort
Atlantic City, NJ
www.njturfgrass.org

Rutgers Lawn, Landscape, and Sports Turf Field Day
SFMANI Equipment Demo Day for 2007
August 1, 2007
Rutgers Adelphia Research Farm, Freehold, NJ
908-730-7770

NJ Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2007
December 4-6, 2007
Trump Taj Mahal Casino-Resort
Atlantic City, NJ
www.njturfgrass.org

DID YOU KNOW?
The Mets play their first game at Shea in 2007 on Monday May 9 against Philadelphia.

Only Rain Bird rotors feature Rain Curtain™ Nozzle Technology that delivers uniform water distribution across the entire radius range for green grass results. Gentle, effective close-in watering around the rotor eliminates dry spots without seed washout, and larger water droplets assure consistent coverage, even in the windiest conditions. Install Confidence. Install Rain Bird.

For Information Contact:
Bill Wise
Area Specification Manager
(610) 770-6885

“K-Rain Products are Better than the Rest”

Only Rain Bird rotors feature Rain Curtain™ Nozzle Technology that delivers uniform water distribution across the entire radius range for green grass results. Gentle, effective close-in watering around the rotor eliminates dry spots without seed washout, and larger water droplets assure consistent coverage, even in the windiest conditions. Install Confidence. Install Rain Bird.

For Information Contact:
Bill Wise
Area Specification Manager
(610) 770-6885

K-Rain Products are better because the company is totally focused on making the best rotors in the industry. K-Rain is a specialist in sports field rotors, because of this fact they are the leaders in choice. The University of Maryland needed 21st Century irrigation systems. With K-Rain, that’s what we have.” — Rob Anthony

We work with one mindset: Make it better.
That’s the power behind K-Rain. THAT’S THE POWER BEHIND YOU.

Rob Anthony
University of Maryland, Director of Athletic Turf

1.800.735.7245
www.krain.com
© K-Rain Manufacturing Co., Inc.
**INFIELD SOILS AND TOPDRESSINGS - PART I**

By Paul Zwaska

**Editor's Note:** The following article is the first in a two-part series and was written in 1999 when the author was Head Groundskeeper, Baltimore Orioles.

Baseball is a unique sport in grounds management. It’s the only major sport that is played on a field that has both turf and exposed soil for a playing surface. Ballplayers scrutinize the playability of your skinned areas more closely than you’re turf areas. Your reputation as a groundskeeper will depend on the skin you keep.

This is not to say that the turf areas on a baseball field are unimportant. But if you think about it, 75% or more of the game occurs on the skinned areas of the field. Unfortunately, this crucial subject is avoided by the academic institutions that teach many of today’s up and coming athletic field managers.

With no written guidance, new groundskeepers must resort to trial and error if they haven’t been lucky enough to learn from another groundskeeper in the business.

**GOALS FOR A QUALITY INFIELD SKIN**

**Traction:** Most players desire the same quality in an infield skin as traction. That’s the reason for the spikes in their shoes.

Nothing makes a player happier than a firm infield skin that is moist and cork-like, not hard and baked dry. The cleat should penetrate the skin and leave a perfect imprint. Very little soil should be disturbed or displaced. When players plant their feet to throw, field the ball, or run, the soil should not give way under them. The traction in your infield skin comes from its base soil. Choose your mix carefully. Many companies that sell infield skin mixes know nothing about their proper function.

Many mixes are too sandy. Soils that don’t firm up (high sand content of 75% or higher) are more mobile. This creates low spots in high-traffic areas (around bases and fielders’ positions) more quickly, especially as the field dries out. The loosened material is more likely to be carried to other portions of the field to create high spots and huge lips at the infield skin/turf interface.

These sandy infield mixes increase infield skin maintenance problems. The loose soil also causes unstable footing for ballplayers, increasing the risk of foot, ankle, and hamstring injuries.

**Drainage:** The proper drainage on your infield skin dictates how quickly you will resume play after a rainfall. About 95% of the water that falls on the skin should run off the surface. Drainage: Amending infield soils with various miracle materials to enhance drainage throughout the skinned area usually proves unsuccessful. At best, these amendments provide a very short-lived remedy.

**Topdressing:** Choose the proper topdressing to work with your base mix. Think of your skin as a two-tier profile: the top 1/4- to 1/2-inch consists of your topdressing, and the remainder consists of your base infield mix.

The topdressing on the skin provides a cushion for the players. It creates a buffer zone between the players’ cleats and the moist base soil mix, and prevents the soil from sticking. The topdressing layer also helps you endure light rain showers during games.

Don’t go any thicker than a 1/2-inch layer of topdressing on the surface of the skin. A deeper layer will cause the ball to skid under infielders’ gloves instead of taking the proper hop. It can also drastically influence a ballplayer’s traction.

**INFIELD BASE SOILS**

**Testing:** If you don’t know the percent breakdown of sand, silt, and clay in your skin base mix, have it tested to give you a reference point for comparisons. Send a sample of your soil to a private testing lab or county extension office that performs particle size analysis or soil texture analysis work. These labs will give you the composition percentages, and they’ll show you where your soil fits into the soil texture triangle. A simplified home version of the test is also available. It can give you a ballpark figure of your percentages.

There is a simple way to get an estimate of the percentages of sand, silt, and clay that are in your base mix. This experiment provides a nice, cheap way of checking soils if you are looking around and can’t afford to do a lot of testing.

**DETERMINING SOIL TEXTURE**

### Step 1. Obtain a quart mason jar with a lid, like the ones used for canning. Fill it a little more than half way with the soil you wish to test. Fill the rest of the jar with water, and attach the lid tightly.

### Step 2. Shake the jar vigorously for a couple of minutes to fully separate and wet the soil. There should be absolutely no lumps of soil left when you’re finished agitating it.

### Step 3. When you feel that the soil is fully dispersed in the solution, set the jar down and begin timing. After 45 seconds, mark a line on the side of the jar with a grease pencil or White-Out where the top of the layer of sand has settled out in the jar. Next, put a mark at the top of the next layer after three hours have passed; this is your silt layer. After 24 hours, your clay will have settled out as well.

(continued on page 9)
With spring soon to arrive, it is an important time to begin thinking about options for controlling crabgrass. If a significant soil seed bank exists and there are voids in the turfgrass stand which minimize competitive benefits of the turf, as a summer annual, crabgrass will germinate profusely in the spring, mature throughout the summer months, and die in early fall at the first killing frost leaving dead “skeletons” throughout the landscape. Crabgrass seed will typically begin germinating after April 10 in South Jersey and by April 20 in Central and North Jersey. Crabgrass will continue to germinate through mid-July.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
Recall that IPM attempts to reduce the risk that pest control strategies may have on the environment and people by incorporating all suitable techniques to maintain pests within acceptable limits. Although it is a common misconception, IPM does not entail the elimination of pesticide use. Simply put, IPM is any strategy that is based on a thorough understanding of the specific turfgrass species or mowing at a frequency such that scalping is avoided can constitute IPM. Improper mowing techniques leading to scalped turf will thin-out turfgrass areas, lead to voids in the turf stand, and did not previously provide opportunities for crabgrass to encroach. IPM also entails proper fertilization. Under-fertilizing turfgrass will often result in a weak stand, poor turf density, and an environment in which crabgrass can more easily invade. Yearly nitrogen requirements per 1000 lb. for cool season turfgrasses used on New Jersey sports fields are: Kentucky bluegrass, 2.5 lbs; perennial ryegrass, 3.5 lbs; tall fescue, 2-4 lbs. High-use sports fields often necessitate the use of high fertility rates such as Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, and perennial ryegrass. At the time of seeding for perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, 7 and 14 days after seedling emergence, respectively. Large crabgrass seedlings are characterized by upright growth and leaves that are rolled in the bud, lack auricles, and have a jagged leaf blade. Crabgrass leaf blades and sheaths are covered with stiff hairs. Smooth crabgrass is similar to large crabgrass, however it has fewer hairs on its leaf blades and sheaths.

Preemergence herbicides: Are they an option?
In order to use the chemical tools available to selectively treat crabgrass postemergence, the sports field manager must be able to accurately identify the turfgrasses at each of the preemergence stages. Large crabgrass seedlings are characterized by upright growth and leaves that are rolled in the bud, lack auricles, and have a jagged leaf blade. Crabgrass leaf blades and sheaths are covered with stiff hairs. Smooth crabgrass is similar to large crabgrass, however it has fewer hairs on its leaf blades and sheaths.

Quinclorac and fenoxaprop
Quinclorac (Drive) and fenoxaprop (Acclaim Extra) are labeled for the selective postemergence control of crabgrass in perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and tall fescue. Quinclorac is effective in controlling young un-tillered crabgrass seedlings and may be applied up to 0.75 lbs/Acre (1.0 lb Drive/Acre). To increase the efficacy of weed control, the label recommends applying quinclorac with an oil-based adjuvant such as oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

Quinclorac may be applied up to 7 days prior to the seeding of tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass, at the time of seeding for perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, and 14 days after the emergence of tall fescue, and 1 month after the emergence of Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass and tall fescue. The label notes that adjuvants should not be added to quinclorac applications to newly seeded turf prior to 28 days after seeding emergence.

Under-fertilizing turfgrass will often result in a weak stand, poor turf density, and an environment in which crabgrass can more easily invade. Yearly nitrogen requirements per 1000 lb. for cool season turfgrasses used on New Jersey sports fields are: Kentucky bluegrass, 2.5 lbs; perennial ryegrass, 3.5 lbs; tall fescue, 2-4 lbs. High-use sports fields often necessitate the use of high fertility rates such as Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, and perennial ryegrass. At the time of seeding for perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, 7 and 14 days after seedling emergence, respectively. Large crabgrass seedlings are characterized by upright growth and leaves that are rolled in the bud, lack auricles, and have a jagged leaf blade. Crabgrass leaf blades and sheaths are covered with stiff hairs. Smooth crabgrass is similar to large crabgrass, however it has fewer hairs on its leaf blades and sheaths.

Quinclorac and fenoxaprop
Quinclorac (Drive) and fenoxaprop (Acclaim Extra) are labeled for the selective postemergence control of crabgrass in perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and tall fescue. Quinclorac is effective in controlling young un-tillered crabgrass seedlings and may be applied up to 0.75 lbs/Acre (1.0 lb Drive/Acre). To increase the efficacy of weed control, the label recommends applying quinclorac with an oil-based adjuvant such as oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

Quinclorac may be applied up to 7 days prior to the seeding of tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass, at the time of seeding for perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, and 14 days after the emergence of tall fescue, and 1 month after the emergence of Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass and tall fescue. The label notes that adjuvants should not be added to quinclorac applications to newly seeded turf prior to 28 days after seeding emergence.
Long known primarily as a heavy equipment dealer, Binder Machinery Company now carries a full line of small machines too — ideal for landscapers, farmers and do-it-yourselfers.

Key to this new, small product group is one of the leading tractor manufacturers in the world — Mahindra.

With four-wheel drive models ranging from 18 to 75 horsepower, there’s a Mahindra tractor for almost any type of job — whether it be a light-duty, medium-duty or heavy-duty application. Mahindra tractors are built with heavy-duty components and can carry larger loads than similarly sized competitive units, so they are more reliable and last longer. Owning and operating costs are low. Customer satisfaction is high.

Stop in and check out our line of Mahindra tractors to see which model best suits your needs. And while you’re here, take a look at the rest of our small equipment line where you should be able to find exactly what you’re looking for.

It’s all right here, in the BINDER BACKYARD.

Call for a Catalog or Inquiries.

Keep your Ballfields safe and looking great!!!

Sports Field Managers Association of New Jersey March/April 2007

The Terra Co. of N.J., Inc. 105 (Highway) Avenue Clifton, NJ 07014

TELEPHONE: (973) 473-3933
FAX: (973) 473-4402

Terre has a full line of Sports Turf Products
- Infiﬁld Clay Mixes
- Surfage Soil Conditioners
- Grass Seed
- Fertilizers
- Pesticides
- Top Dressing
- Rubber Mulch
- Turf Blankets
- Marking Paints

www.bindermachinery.com
2K20 Hamilton Blvd.
South Plainﬁeld, NJ
(800) 562-0012

140 Route 73
North Brunswick, NJ
(856) 767-5900

10 SportsFieldManagers Association of New Jersey

EDWARD A. GREKOSKI PARK, South River, NJ
RUTGERS HORT FARM II, North Brunswick, NJ

PROGRAM

EDWARD A. GREKOSKI PARK, South River, NJ

7:00-7:30 am Vendor registration and set-up
7:30-8:00 am Trade show and attendees registration
8:00-8:45 am Tractor Show and Vendor Introductions
8:45-9:00 am So. River and SFMANJ Introductions
9:00-9:30 am Management of Edward Grekoski Park basketball fields

Bob Walker, South River DPW
Bob Walker, South River DPW
Bob Walker, South River DPW

9:30-10:00 am Bob Walker, South River DPW
10:00-10:30 am Bob Walker, South River DPW
10:30-10:50 am Bob Walker, South River DPW
10:50-11:10 am Bob Walker, South River DPW

9:30-2:00 Tall fescue and perennial ryegrass options for sports fields
9:30-2:00 Tall fescue and perennial ryegrass options for sports fields
9:30-2:00 Tall fescue and perennial ryegrass options for sports fields
9:30-2:00 Tall fescue and perennial ryegrass options for sports fields

Bob Walker, South River DPW
Bob Walker, South River DPW
Bob Walker, South River DPW
Bob Walker, South River DPW

11:10-11:30 am Setting up a baseball diamond
11:10-11:30 am Setting up a baseball diamond
11:10-11:30 am Setting up a baseball diamond
11:10-11:30 am Setting up a baseball diamond

Jim Hermann, Scott Bills, and Bob Walker
Jim Hermann, Scott Bills, and Bob Walker
Jim Hermann, Scott Bills, and Bob Walker
Jim Hermann, Scott Bills, and Bob Walker

NJ DEP Pesticide Credits: 1 Core; 1 3B