Monmouth Park Racetrack paid tribute to Dr. Indyk by naming a turf race in his honor and utilizing the infield tote board to personally thank Henry for all the help he provided the track over the years.

MONMOUTH PARK TURF RACE NAMED IN HONOR OF DR. HENRY INDYK

On Wednesday afternoon, August 23, 2006, Monmouth Park Racetrack, Oceanport, NJ recognized the late Dr. Henry Indyk for the agronomic help he provided the track over the years in the management of the turf course.

The seventh race was a one mile and one sixteenth race over the Monmouth Park turf course and listed in the program as, “IN MEMORY OF DR. HENRY W. INDYK”. Mary Indyk (wife) and Ken Indyk (son) were on-hand to watch the race as well as present a trophy to the winning jockey.

Dr. Indyk passed away last September at the age of 84. He taught at Rutgers Cook College for more than 30 years and became Professor Emeritus of Turfgrass Science in 1990. Among his many achievements was the establishment of the New Jersey Turfgrass Expo as well as creation of the Sports Turf Managers Association’s (STMA) Certified Sports Field Managers (CSFM) program.

A special thanks goes out to Bob Juliano, Director of Facilities, Monmouth Park Racetrack for arranging this tribute to Dr. Indyk.

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

A trophy was presented to the jockey of the winning horse in a race dedicated to Dr. Henry W. Indyk at Monmouth Park Racetrack, Oceanport, NJ on August 23, 2006. Pictured (l-r): Timothy Hills, owner/trainer of winning horse; Charles C. Lopez, jockey that rode winning horse; Mary Indyk, wife of Dr. Indyk; Ken Indyk, son of Dr. Indyk.
TRI STATE ATHLETIC FIELD SERVICES™
PHONE: (201) 760-9700 (NJ) • PHONE: (973) 238-0444 (NJ)
FAX: (201) 760-9791 (NJ)
Visit us at: www.tristateathletic.com

Specializing in Athletic Field Design, Construction and Maintenance

“PLAY IT  CALL TRI STATE”™

National Award Winning Turf Programs

OTHER INVESTMENT SERVICES & SUPPLIES
- PROJECT MANAGERS
- TOPDRESSING
- TOPSOIL
- CORE AERATION
- SEED AND SOD
- CLAY DRYING MATERIAL
- PORTABLE LIGHT RENTALS
- FIELD GROOMING
- FIELD LINING
- FIELD BASES
- FIELD MARKING PAINT
- INFIELD CLAY
- WARNING TRACKS
- GEESE CONTROL

SYNTHETIC FIELDS INSTALLED & REPAIRED
Licensed, Insured & Bonded
Cultivation in conjunction with topdressing should be accomplished during the time of the year when there is adequate moisture available and when the turf is actively growing and is in a position to repair itself. Topdressing materials with high organic matter content such as straight compost materials should not be applied when there are inadequate moisture levels or when there is the potential for drought stress. These materials have the ability to rob the turf of available moisture when moisture is in limited supply.

Core aerification is generally the recommended means of cultivation. Multiple passes done in different directions are typically recommended. Again, the intensity of the aerification procedure is governed by factors such as the extent of texture variation between the topdressing material and the root zone and the degree of thatch buildup in the area to be topdressed. When root zone modification or turf renovation is the intent of a topdressing application, multiple passes to provide a coring pattern of a maximum distance between core holes of 2” and at a depth of 2” to 3” is recommended. The application of topdressing should be accomplished prior to core aerification. The cores, along with the topdressing should be dragged into the core holes using a drag mat at the completion of the procedure. If a more rapid change in the surface conditions is desired, the soil cores can be removed after aerification; in this case it would be appropriate to topdress after soil cores are removed.

Where severe soil structure damage has occurred such as in goalmouths, it is sometimes necessary to till the area in an effort to blend the topdressing material with the damaged soil and create an adequate seedbed.

Be wary of over-cultivating with the rototiller style of equipment, especially if the soil is dry. Rototiller style cultivators can destroy existing soil structure by pulverizing the soil into a fine grainy (dusty) material if over used. As with most soil cultivation procedures, the soil should be moist enough to hold its shape after being clumped in your fist but dry enough to crumble if rubbed between your thumb and forefinger.

It is not uncommon among sports field managers and contractors alike to incorporate topdressing into a renovation project. Topdressing can not only smooth and therefore improve the topography of a field, but also improve soil seed contact, which is critical to the success of an athletic field renovation.

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

* Jim Herman is a Certified Sports Field Manager (CSFM); President, Total Control Inc.; Athletic Field Management and Consulting; and SFMANJ Board Member

---

**EVERGREEN** Turf Blankets...
...trusted around the world!

*写 by Dann Daly, Park Maintenance Supervisor, Parks & Rec. Dept., North Smithfield, RI

• Earlier spring green-up
• Faster seed germination
• Deeper root development
• Better turf repairs
• Delayed dormancy in fall

Want to know more?
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-387-5808

---

**COVERMASTER**

Covers for football and soccer fields are also readily available.

_Increases_ WORKS on the greenhouse principle, _every time._

COVERMASTER INC., 110 WINDSOR DR. 11-0, REXDALE, ON, MVB 5G3, TEL 416-741-1811, FAX 416-741-6831

---

**WELCOME NEW & RENEWED SFMANJ MEMBERS**

Currently we have 321 new & renewed members. In the beginning of November 2005, SFMANJ mailed invoices for 2006 membership dues to all current members. If you did not receive an invoice, please contact us at 908-730-7770 or download the 2006 membership form available at www.sfmanj.org. Remember to mail your renewal/payment direct to SFMANJ, PO Box 370, Annandale, NJ 08801.

Jeffry Marcason
Northvale Borough
Brick American Little League

---

**2006 SFMANJ Board of Directors**

President .................................... Ken Mathis, Brick Township Parks
Vice President .................................. Don Savard, CSFM, Salesianum School
Secretary ....................................... Ryan Radcliffe, Lakewood Blueclaws
Treasurer ...................................... Jim Gates, Jim Gates & Co., Inc.

DIREKTORS
Fred Castenschied .................................. Stonybrook Co.
Jeff Cramer ..................................... Howell Township
Jim Herman, CSFM .................................. Total Control, Inc.
Brend Park .................................. Rutgers University
Karl “Chuckie” Singer .............................. City of Bayonne
Craig Treluyer ......................... County College of Morris
Sean Connell ................................... Georgia Golf Construction
Joe Warner, CSFM .............................. SFMANJ

Advisor: ........................................ Dr. James Murphy, Rutgers University
Past President .................................. Eleonora Herman, CRS
Executive Secretary ......................... Kathie Hopfel

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
Web site: www.sfmanj.org
Email: hj@sfmanj.org
Ph/fax: 908-730-7770

National Organization
Sports Turf Managers Association
www.sportsturfmanagers.org
Email: stmainfo@sportsturfmanager.org
Phone: 800-322-3875

---

**Inside This Issue**

Welcome New & Renewed Members 3
Membership Form 3
SFMANJ Board of Directors 3
How to Convince Your Employer to Send You to Expo 2006 4
Expo 2006: New Jersey Turfgrass Industry Unites in an Historical Joint Venture 5
New Jersey Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2006: Sports Field Managers Program 5
SFMANJ Student Scholarship Available 6
SFMANJ Field of the Year Contest 2006 6
Rutgers Corner - Broadleaf Weed Control in Cool Season Turfgrasses 8
2006 Proud Sponsor Directory 10
Calendar of Events 16
Selection of Topdressing Materials 17

This newsletter is the official bi-monthly publication of the Sports Field Managers Association of New Jersey.

For information regarding this newsletter, contact: SFMANJ at (908) 730-7770 or Brad Park at (732) 973-9711, x127

---

**SFMANJ Annual Membership Registration Form**

* receive updated information by email

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization/Institution</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional member from facility</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial/Contractor/Vendor/Supplier</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional member from company</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please pay membership dues directly to SFMANJ. Do not send SFMANJ dues to National STMA.*

Send with Check or voucher to:

SFMANJ
1050 Westford Rd.
Annandale, NJ 08801

---

**2006 Proud Sponsor Directory**

PO Box 370 • Annandale, NJ 08801

---

**Sponsorship Opportunities**

Brick American Little League
PO Box 370 • Annandale, NJ 08801
Web site: www.sfmanj.org
Email: hj@sfmanj.org
Ph/fax: 908-730-7770

National Organization
Sports Turf Managers Association
www.sportsturfmanagers.org
Email: stmainfo@sportsturfmanager.org
Phone: 800-322-3875

---

**President, Total Control Inc.-Athletic Field Management and Consulting; and SFMANJ Board Member**

---

**Membership Form**

* * *
How to Convince Your Employer to Send You to Expo 2006
Brad Park*

(Editor’s note: This article was adapted from materials provided by Sports Turf Managers Association)*

It’s time to begin planning your trip to Expo 2006. The New Jersey Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2006 will be held at the Trump Taj Mahal in Atlantic City, NJ December 8-9, 2006. How can you convince your employer to send you? Continuing education and industry connections are crucial to your success and the success of your sports fields. Here are some suggestions to help your employer understand how your attendance at Expo 2006 can add value to the overall operation of your facility.

Educate yourself on the Conference and Exhibition
• Provide an overview of the size and scope of Expo 2006. It may be helpful to give your employer a copy of this brochure. This edition of SFMANJ Update provides the Sports Field Managers Program for Expo 2006.
• Pinpoint specific sessions you plan to attend, and tie their relevance to your sports facility. As part of the Sports Field Managers Program, School IPM will be featured on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 5. A representative from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJ DEP) will be speaking and taking questions on the specifics of the current NJ School IPM Law followed by a panel of NJ school field managers who have implemented school IPM programs at their facilities.
• Highlight the trade show and cite suppliers and equipment manufacturers you plan to meet.
• Discuss the networking opportunities you will have with peers who share challenges similar to the ones you have.
• Note that NJ DEP pesticide recertification credits will be available.
• Make a case for efficient and effective use of your facility’s training dollars. By attending Expo 2006, you will be exposed to the most relevant education and technology in one place, making it the most effective use of training dollars.
• Research travel times and hotel costs. While Atlantic City is a feasible day trip from almost anywhere in New Jersey, the New Jersey Turfgrass Association does its part to negotiate reasonable rates at the Trump Taj Mahal to make staying a night reasonable. Expo 2006 will feature online registration at njturfgrass.org

Have an Action Plan
• Develop a plan for how operations will continue in your absence. Make sure you are accessible by phone or by email to address any concerns that might arise in your absence.
• Consider preparing and presenting a report on the information you learned and how you plan to put it into practice at your facility.
• Demonstrate how you will use the technical information learned with your staff for their continuing educational development.

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

In order to have a successful topdressing program, it is essential to choose the right topdressing material for the job. Soils can vary from very heavy, heavy textured clay soils to very coarse, light textured sandy soils, depending on the location. Therefore, the same topdressing material may have different results on different locations.

It is important to know the texture of the soil in your root zone. A physical test of NJ on your soil will give you this information. Most soil testing laboratories provide this service.

In addition to the proportions of sand, silt and clay in a soil, the coarseness or fineness of the sand portion, has an effect on the physical properties of a specific classification of soil. Medium size sand with a relatively consistent particle size usually has a higher rate of hydraulic conductivity than a material containing a diverse blend of coarse, medium, and fine particles. In other words, when you will move from a coarser textured soil to a finer textured soil more readily than the other way around, providing there is adequate pore space between the particles.

When using any material to modify an existing root zone, adequate cultivation is necessary to insure proper incorporation of the material. The more a topdressing material varies from the existing root zone, in relation to its texture classification and physical properties, the more cultivation is typically needed. Without adequate cultivation there remains a void of three to five inches of the soil. When these spaces are not sterilized in the soil, the interface between the layers will have the potential to negatively affect hydraulic conductivity, root penetration and even air and gas exchange characteristics of the soil.

Before you can determine the proper topdressing material to use, it is important to determine why you are topdressing. A few reasons for topdressing are: Modification of existing root zone (increase water conductivity; Increase organic matter content; Increase tilth; Increase productivity; Increase organic matter content; Increase tilth; Increase Cation Exchange Capacity [CEC]); 2) Increase success rate of renovation of soil and the application of contaminants (nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur and heavy metals). A chemical analysis is also useful in determining the potential "fertilizer effect" of a topdressing material.

The C:N ratio is used as a barometer to measure the level of decomposition and should be less than 30:1. Higher C:N ratios can cause nitrogen to be lost or leach out of the soil. Leaf compost is blended into the soil as a source of nutrients and can be used as a practice compost. A quality compost material should be adequate for a greater "fertilizer effect".

Leaf compost is being used more and more to topdress athletic fields. Production by private and public recycling plants alike has made it a widely available material. It is sometimes blended with sand and sold as organic topsoil. The benefit to incorporating compost into the root zone is realized through the addition of organic matter. The addition of organic matter can provide a number of benefits. In a light sandy soil, organic matter can be of benefit by increasing the ability of the soil to retain moisture. This increase can combat compaction and maximize irrigation efficiency. Incorporation of organic matter into a soil adds essential plant nutrients. Depending on the source of the organic matter, this "fertilizer effect" can be substantial and could replace one or more applications in a fertilization program. Organic matter can also increase CEC or the ability of a soil to retain nutrients. This increase in not usually necessary with heavy textured clay soils but may be of benefit with sandy soils.

In addition to organic matter the addition of compost to the rootzone can increase the organic matter to increase soil CEC. Thus, in most situations the benefit of incorporating organic matter is more a result of increase water retention, than an increase in CEC.

The addition of organic matter can decrease the compactive tendencies of a soil and over time help to improve the soil structure (tilth) of a heavy textured soil. Tilth can be associated with the soil texture of a well-maintained garden soil. A lack of tilth can be associated with the hard clumpy soil of a goalmouth. The benefits of organic matter can be realized in all areas of an athletic field but more noticeably in high traffic areas where existing soil structure has been destroyed.

Once soil structure is destroyed the ability of the soil to drain and maintain turf cover is severely compromised. The result is a weed-infested area of high compaction. A major cause of this destruction is playing games in wetted conditions where the soil is actually smearing under the stress of heavy foot traffic.

Similar materials to leaf compost are biosolids such as sewage sludge and compost mushroom compost. These materials are much as the same as leaf compost in that they have high organic content but many have the added benefit of higher nutrient availability and therefore the potential for a greater "fertilizer effect".

As with any topdressing material, care must be taken when acquiring and applying compost. A quality compost material should be adequate for a greater "fertilizer effect" prior to purchase and be screened to eliminate all twigs and debris. It should show no resemblance to its original components and have a clean earthy odor.

The results of a compost analysis report should be requested prior to purchase. These results should supply a minimum of pH, % organic matter, % nitrogen, % carbon, % total Kjeldahl nitrogen and % total C by wet oxidation. In addition, a chemical analysis is also useful in determining the potential "fertilizer effect" of a topdressing material.

The C:N ratio is used as a barometer to measure the level of decomposition and should be less than 30:1. Higher C:N ratios can cause nitrogen to be lost or leach out of the soil. Leaf compost is blended into the soil as a source of nutrients and can be used as a practice compost. A quality compost material should be adequate for a greater "fertilizer effect".

Leaf compost is being used more and more to topdress athletic fields. Production by private and public recycling plants alike has made it a widely available material. It is sometimes blended with sand and sold as organic topsoil. The benefit to incorporating compost into the root zone is realized through the addition of organic matter. The addition of organic matter can provide a number of benefits. In a light sandy soil, organic matter can be of benefit by increasing the ability of the soil to retain moisture. This increase can combat compaction and maximize irrigation efficiency. Incorporation of organic matter into a soil adds essential plant nutrients. Depending on the source of the organic matter, this "fertilizer effect" can be substantial and could replace one or more applications in a fertilization program. Organic matter can also increase CEC or the ability of a soil to retain nutrients. This increase in not usually necessary with heavy textured clay soils but may be of benefit with sandy soils.

In addition to organic matter the addition of compost to the rootzone can increase the organic matter to increase soil CEC. Thus, in most situations the benefit of incorporating organic matter is more a result of increase water retention, than an increase in CEC.

The addition of organic matter can decrease the compactive tendencies of a soil and over time help to improve the soil structure (tilth) of a heavy textured soil. Tilth can be associated with the soil texture of a well-maintained garden soil. A lack of tilth can be associated with the hard clumpy soil of a goalmouth. The benefits of organic matter can be realized in all areas of an athletic field but more noticeably in high traffic areas where existing soil structure has been destroyed.

Once soil structure is destroyed the ability of the soil to drain and maintain turf cover is severely compromised. The result is a weed-infested area of high compaction. A major cause of this destruction is playing games in wetted conditions where the soil is actually smearing under the stress of heavy foot traffic.

Similar materials to leaf compost are biosolids such as sewage sludge and compost mushroom compost. These materials are much as the same as leaf compost in that they have high organic content but many have the added benefit of higher nutrient availability and therefore the potential for a greater "fertilizer effect".

As with any topdressing material, care must be taken when acquiring and applying compost. A quality compost material should be adequate for a greater "fertilizer effect" prior to purchase and be screened to eliminate all twigs and debris. It should show no resemblance to its original components and have a clean earthy odor.

The results of a compost analysis report should be requested prior to purchase. These results should supply a minimum of pH, % organic matter, % nitrogen, % carbon, % total Kjeldahl nitrogen and % total C by wet oxidation. In addition, a chemical analysis is also useful in determining the potential "fertilizer effect" of a topdressing material.

The C:N ratio is used as a barometer to measure the level of decomposition and should be less than 30:1. Higher C:N ratios can cause nitrogen to be lost or leach out of the soil. Leaf compost is blended into the soil as a source of nutrients and can be used as a practice compost. A quality compost material should be adequate for a greater "fertilizer effect".
Two prominent New Jersey Associations, the NJ Landscape Contractors Association (NILCA) and the NJ Turfgrass Association (NITA), have signed an historical, long-term agreement which will benefit green industry representatives across New Jersey and the region. The two associations have agreed on a joint venture to co-host the New Jersey Green Industry Expo.

Over 35 years, NITA has run a very successful annual trade show and conference in early December. By joining efforts and resources, growth and expansion of the show is virtually guaranteed. “NITA is excited about the opportunity this partnership will offer and believes the Expo will develop into a regional conference and trade show attracting attendees from up and down the East Coast,” says Chris Carson, President of the New Jersey Turfgrass Association.

Beginning December 5-7 of this year the show will be renamed the “Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo”. It will remain at the Taj Mahal, Atlantic City, NJ. The conference has always had well attended educational seminars and will continue to expand on this success by adding seminars earmarked specifically for the landscape contractor.

“This joint venture will be the perfect vehicle for NILCA to further develop the southern regions of the state,” states Brian Pfiester, NILCA President. He also announced the first annual NILCA state convention, the Holiday Awards Dinner and the 40th Anniversary Celebration will be held at Expo.

“This partnership is exactly what the Expo needed to catapult it to new heights. We are certain it will benefit the entire Green Industry in New Jersey and we look forward to producing another first-rate Expo,” says Chris Carson, NITA President.

NITA will feature online registration for Expo 2006.

For more information visit www.njturfgrass.org or call:
(215) 757-6582

New Jersey Turfgrass Industry Unites in an Historical Joint Venture

New Jersey Turfgrass Association Press Release

Calendar of Events

NJ State League of Municipalities Conference
November 14-17, 2006
Atlantic City Convention Center
Atlantic City, NJ
(609) 695-3481

NJ Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2006
December 5-7, 2006
Trump Taj Mahal Casino-Resort
(215) 757-6582
Expo 2006 will feature online registration at: www.njturfgrass.org

NATIONAL SEED
PROFESSIONAL TURF PRODUCTS
Specializing in Quality
Grass Seed to Meet All Your Turf Performance Standards
Call For a Catalog
800-828-5856

Carry a full line of quality mixtures especially formulated for:
SPORTS & ATHLETIC FIELDS
Low Maintenance Areas
General Grounds
Golf, Lawn & Reclamation
Technical Agronomic Support and Custom Blending Available

Crop Production Services
Profit From Our Experience
Agronomic Products / Services
Seed • Fertilizer • Lime • Soil Testing
• Pest Control Products
• Custom Applications
Crop Production Services, Inc.
127 Perryville Road
Pittsfield, NJ 08867
Toll Free: 1-888-828-5545
Bus: (908) 735-5545
Fax: (908) 735-6231
766 Rt. 524
Allentown, NJ 08501
(609) 259-7204

Specialized Turfgrass Services
• Deep Tine - Solid and Coring
• Drill & Fill
• BLEC Ground Breaker Linear Aeration
• Traditional Shallow Coring
• Sandmaster Draining
• Top Dressing
• Seeding
• Verti-Cutting
• Total Regrassing

Equipment
• Wiedenmann Aerator
• Artificial Turf Groomers
• BLEC

Crop Production
TollFree: 1-888-828-5545

T.F.A.M.A.N.J.
1486 S. Hanover St. • Pottstown, PA 19465 • www.aer-core.com

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2006
TUESDAY AM

9:00 Principles of sports field drainage
Dr. Jim Murphy, Rutgers Univ.
9:30 Effective pesticide applications with backpack sprayers
Dr. John Grande, Rutgers Univ.
10:00 Cost comparisons between natural grass and synthetic infill fields
Dr. A.J. Powell, University of Kentucky
10:45 A synthetic infill field: One year later
Joel Taylor, Haddonfield Twp, NJ
11:15 Managing sports fields on native soils
Dr. A.J. Powell, University of Kentucky
12:00 End of Session

TUESDAY PM

1:00 IPM procedures for turfgrass
Dr. Jim Murphy, Rutgers Univ.
1:30 IPM procedures for indoor facilities
Dr. George Hamilton, Rutgers Univ.
2:00 Break
2:15 School IPM Q&A with the NJ DEP
Bruce Reinhold, New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection
2:45 Case study panel:
Implementing a school IPM program
Moderator: Craig Tolley, County College of Morris, NJ
Rich Buckley, Prudential Schools, NJ
Barry Imboden, Hunterdon Central, NJ
George Van Haasteren, Dwight Englewood Schools, NJ
4:00 End of Session

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2006
WEDNESDAY AM

7:30 Early Bird sports field managers networking roundtable
9:00 End of Session

WEDNESDAY PM

1:00 SFPMA NJ Business meeting
1:30 Identifying and controlling common turfgrass diseases of sports fields
Dr. Jack Carroll, Rutgers Univ.
2:00 Overview of the Certified Sports Field Manager (CSFM) program
Dar Sassler, CSFM, Salisbury School
2:30 Managing infield skin surfaces
Ryan Radcliffe, Lakewood Blueclaws
3:00 Insect management update for sports fields
Dr. Albrecht Koppenhofer, Rutgers}

Expo 2006:
New Jersey Turfgrass Industry Unites in an Historical Joint Venture

New Jersey Turfgrass Association Press Release
SFMANJ STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AVAILABLE

A $500 SFMANJ Student Scholarship will be awarded at Expo 2006 in Atlantic City (December 5-7, 2006). To apply, email or send via US Mail a 500-word essay on “Why you deserve this scholarship.” The student must be a member of SFMANJ in good standing. Applications are due by Friday, October 27, 2006. Please include:

1. Name, address, email
2. Your declared major and grade point average
3. Classes, seminars or field days you have attended concerning sports field management
4. Accomplishments concerning the turf industry
5. Internships
6. Plan for the future

Email: hq@sfmanj.org

US Mail:
2006 SFMANJ Student Scholarship
PO Box 370
Annandale, NJ 08801

SFMANJ Field of the Year Contest 2006

ENTERING is easy, send to:
SFMANJ Contest, PO Box 370
Annandale, NJ 08801

Entries must be received by September 30, 2006

ELIGIBILITY:
- Any category: School or Parks/Recreation fields only
- Current member of SFMANJ
- Natural grass fields only

SEND:
- Color photos of your natural grass field (10 maximum)
- Name of facility and location
- Name of owner
- Your name, position, and contact number

CRITERIA for awards:
- Playability and appearance of the playing surfaces
- Based on photos and a site visit by the SFMANJ Awards Committee
- Feel free to have sports groups in your photo

AWARDS:
Winners will be honored with a plaque at New Jersey Turfgrass Expo 2006 (December 5-7, 2006) and be interviewed for a feature article in SFMANJ Update newsletter (also receive a two-night stay at Taj Mahal, Atlantic City and three days of education).

Professional Turf Products Division
Northern Nurseries Inc.

Sports Turf Products Supplier

- Bulk Compost & Top Dressing
- On-site Technical Support
- Sports Turf Seed Mixtures
- Soil Testing
- Fertilizer For Athletic Fields
- Drainage Solutions
- Infield Mixes & Products
- Spyder Delivery

Northern Nurseries Inc.
Wholesale Horticultural Distribution Centers

Somerset, NJ
Phone: (732) 509-3060 Fax: 732-509-3064
MANNED: DAVID WILKENBOUR
GATE SALES: SCOTT BILDE

Medford, NJ
829 KENILWORTH AVE
Phone: (609) 744-3500 Fax: 999-744-3600
MANNED: BEN WADE, TURF SALES REP: SCOTT BILDE

Wind Gap, PA
8455 Sullivan Trail
Phone: (610) 744-6000 Fax: 610-613-6034
MANNED: TROY BALDWIN, TURF SALES REP: SCOTT BILDE

September/October 2006
They're off! A seven horse field breaks from the starting gate on the turf course at Monmouth Park Racetrack on August 23, 2006 in a race named in Memory of Dr. Henry W. Indyk.
Rutgers Corner -  
Broadleaf Weed Control in Cool Season Turfgrass  
Dr. Steve Hart*

Editor's Note: This article, along with information related to the effectiveness of herbicide active ingredients on specific broadleaf weeds, can be accessed as a Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension Fact Sheet (FS385) at www.rce.rutgers.edu/pubs

The presence of broadleaf weeds not only reduces the aesthetic quality of the turf, but more importantly they compete with the desired turfgrass for water, nutrients, and light. Failure to control these weeds often results in a deterioration of the turfgrass stand over time. Broadleaf weed infestations are often symptomatic of a more basic cultural or soil problem in many cases. If these problems persist, weeds also will be a continuous problem. Thus, a sound weed management strategy not only includes removal of existing weeds, but also using corrective management measures for the factors causing poor quality turfgrass.

Cultural Control of Broadleaf Weeds  
The numbers and types of broadleaf weeds found in turfgrass are greatly influenced by management and cultural practices. For example, close mowing and too little nitrogen favor white clover. Close mowing also favors weeds such as carpetweed, spurge, plantains, and dandelion. Poorly drained areas favor weeds such as ground ivy, while compacted sites favor knotweed and plantains. Correcting improper management practices to maintain a dense, vigorous turf is the best and most lasting method for broadleaf weed control. Of particular importance are proper fertilization, mowing, and watering. Several broadleaf weed species cannot be satisfactorily controlled with proper use of herbicides, further increasing the importance of proper cultural management to reduce the opportunity for their establishment and spread.

Herbicides should be considered an aid, but not a cure, for broadleaf weed problems in landscaped turf.  

Chemical Control of Broadleaf Weeds  
In turf where broadleaf weeds have become a problem, application of an effective herbicide may be necessary for their removal so that the turf can be improved through better management and cultural practices. Several herbicides are available for broadleaf weed control, but weeds vary in response to different products. Thus, proper identification of the weeds is essential before the most economical and effective herbicide is selected. Suggested resources for weed identification include “Weeds of the Northeast” by Richard H. Uva, Joseph C. Neal, and Joseph M. Ditomaso available through Comstock Publishing Associates (a division of Cornell University Press). Also, two web sites can be accessed at www.rce.rutgers.edu/weeds and www.cook.rutgers.edu/~turf, then click on turfgrass weeds.

(continued on page 9)
Rutgers Corner (continued from page 8)

Two or more different herbicides are frequently sold as prepackaged mixtures. Most of the materials discussed are sold by several manufacturers, often under different trade names differing in formulation and concentration. Therefore, no rates are presented here. READ and FOLLOW carefully the label directions on the herbicide container. Applying rates too low may result in inadequate control, while applying rates too high may cause turfgrass injury. The following herbicides are available for the selective removal of broadleaf weeds from cool season turfgrasses.

2,4-D is the oldest and most widely used herbicide and provides broad spectrum weed control in turfgrass. This chemical is particularly effective for control of weeds with taproots such as dandelion, broadleaf plantain, mustard, and shepherd’s purse. Amine formulations are most commonly used. However, the low volatile ester form of 2,4-D is often recommended for control of wild garlic and wild onions. Some weeds not controlled well by 2,4-D are white clover, chickweed, purslane, and ground ivy.

MCPA is chemically-related to 2,4-D and may be used as a substitute for 2,4-D in prepackaged mixtures. MCPA is not a broad spectrum herbicide as is 2,4-D and its use alone (i.e., not mixed with another herbicide) is not usually recommended.

MCPP is most effective in the control of several perennial or winter annual weeds such as chickweed and clovers.

Dicamba controls many different weeds, several of them are not easily controlled by 2,4-D or MCPP. Of particular importance are the summer annual weeds that have a prostrate growth habit, including knotweed, purslane, and spurge. Dicamba however, does not control plantains.

Dichlobenil (2,4-DP) and Triclopyr are sold in prepackaged mixtures with 2,4-D and provide broad spectrum weed control.

Triclopyr + Clopyralid is a non-phenoxy, prepackaged mixture sold only under the trade name of Confront. This mix also provides broad spectrum control of many common broadleaf weeds including oaks. Clopyralid is now available alone under the trade name of Lontrel. Recently, several companies have started to sell herbicide combinations containing triclopyr and/or clopyralid.

Isoxaben is sold only under the trade name of Gallery, and is used primarily in the fall for preemergence control of numerous winter annuals (especially herbist and common chickweed) and some perennial broadleaf weeds. It has no postemergence activity on emerged broadleaf weeds. Delay over seeding for at least 60 days following application.

Quinclorac is sold only under the trade name of Drive. It effectively controls a few broadleaf weed species including white clover and corn speedwell, but the primary use of quinclorac will be for postemergence crabgrass control.

Chlorsulfuron and Metsulfuron are sold under the trade names of Corsiar and Manor, respectively. Both herbicides are labeled for use (in some cases as a spot treatment only) on a limited number of cool season turf species (primarily Kentucky bluegrass). Both herbicides will kill perennial ryegrass and chlorisulfuron will kill tall fescue.

Carfentrazone is a quick acting herbicide that will cause rapid desiccation of the foliage of many broadleaf weed species. It will only be sold in combination with other herbicides such as 2,4-D, MCP and dicamba.

DID YOU KNOW?

Mat is a tightly intermingled layer, composed of living and partially decomposed stem and root material and soil from topdressing or other sources, that develops between the zone of green vegetation and the soil surface.

Rutgers Corner (continued from page 10)

Celebrity Status - Nicole Sherry, Head Groundskeeper of the Trenton Thunder and SFMA NJ Update contributor signs autographs as part of Nicole Sherry Bobblehead Night at Waterfront Park, Trenton, NJ on August 23, 2006.
Herbicide Mixtures

The use of mixtures of the above-mentioned herbicides is very common. Combination products result in the control of a broader range of weeds than single herbicides. Some herbicide mixtures may effectively control certain weeds that cannot be easily controlled by the individual herbicides used alone. Some commonly used herbicide mixtures are: 2,4-D + MCPA; 2,4-D + dicamba; 2,4-D or MCPA + MCP + dicamba; 2,4-D + dichlorprop; 2,4-D + triclopyr and clopyralid + triclopyr. These herbicides will successfully control many broadleaf weeds found in cool season turf. The best times of year to control most broadleaf weeds are fall (especially late September) or spring (especially May).

To use these herbicides effectively for broadleaf weed control in turf, remember several points:

1. READ and FOLLOW the label directions CAREFULLY.
2. Spray when the temperature is above 70°F and the weeds are actively growing. Do not spray when the temperature is over 85°F because turfgrass injury may result and some of these products (i.e., low volatile esters) are prone to volatilization causing injury to nearby ornamental plants.
3. Treat only when soil is moist and plants are growing vigorously. Do not apply herbicides during drought periods or when soil is dry.
4. Do not mow one day prior to and after spraying.
5. Use granular formulations (i.e., liquids) are generally more effective than granular products but granular products are easier to handle and apply, especially for homeowners.
6. Apply granular formulations when the foliage is moist, during early morning hours when there is a heavy dew.

Precautions for Using Broadleaf Herbicides

1. Ornamental plants, trees, shrubs, and vegetables can be susceptible to these chemicals. Do not spray around homes and gardens when there is a wind. Even a slight breeze is likely to carry spray droplets to susceptible ornamental and garden plants. Ester formulations (even low-volatile types) are volatile and are therefore more likely to injure nearby ornamentals and vegetables when sprayed at high temperatures.
2. Dicamba is included in many herbicide combination products and also in some weed and fertilizers. Herbicide combinations. This chemical and other broadleaf herbicides move readily in some soil types and can be absorbed by plant roots. Therefore, products containing dicamba in particular should not be used near the drip-line of trees or near ornamentals where it can be absorbed by roots.
3. Do not use any of these herbicides on newly-seeded turf. Wait until the new lawn has been mowed at least three times before treating (usually about 6 to 8 weeks after seedling emergence).
4. The herbicides listed in this publication are safe to use on established tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fine-leaf fescues (i.e., strong creeping red, hard, Chewings, blue and sheep). All herbicides have the potential to cause some foliar yellowing. Do not use 2,4-D on turf where bentgrasses or roughstalk bluegrasses are considered desirable species.
5. Thoroughly clean the sprayer tank, hose, and boom after using herbicides. One sprayer should be used for turf and another for spraying ornamentals. Do not allow spray mixtures to spill or leak onto areas where they can be taken up by foliage, roots of trees, or ornamentals.
6. Keep herbicide containers closed, properly labeled, and safely stored.
7. Always store a pesticide in its original container.

* Dr. Steve Hart is Extension Specialist in Weed Science, Rutgers University

---

2006 Proud Sponsor Directory

US ATHLETIC FIELDS, INC.
Sports Field Maintenance, Renovation & Construction
John McKnight and Bill Siegel
PO Box 18 – Skillman, NJ 08558
609-488-2426 Fax: 609-488-1488
john@usathleticfields.com

STORR TRACTOR COMPANY
Turf, Irrigation and Ballfield Equipment
Sales - Fred Castenschiold, Recom Huban, Stoke Bradley
3191 Highway 22 Somerville, NJ 08876
908-722-9830 Fax: 908-722-9847

TOTAL CONTROL, INC.
Athletic Field Consulting & Management
Jim Hermann, CSFM
PO Box 422 - Lebanon, NJ 08831
(908) 236-9118
totalcontrol@vearthlink.net

WILFRED MAC DONALD, INC.
Turf Equipment/Irrigation
Beloine White, Mike Cliftord, Tim Kevin
19 Central Blvd., S. Hackensack, NJ 07606
888-811-4893 Fax: 201-931-1730
sales@wrmcdonald.com

PARTAC/BEAN CLAY
Your “One-Stop Source” For Baseball and Sports Turf Surfaces & Supplies!
Relay Park, Great Meadows, NJ 07838
(800) 227-BRAM, (908) 637-4193
Fax (908) 637-8421, partac@epes.com

FISHER AND SON CO., INC.
Superior Products for the Turf and Horticultural Professional
Agronomic Services, Fertilizers, Seed, and Control Products
Jeff Borajkiewicz (609) 532-4637 • Bruce Cadenelli (732) 245-2599
Brian Robinson (609) 532-4637

BEN SHAFFER & ASSOCIATES
Park, Playground and Streetscape Solutions
Serving NJ since 1921
State Contract Vendor
800-952-2021
Website: www.benshaffer.com

COVERMASTER, INC.
Baseball and football field covers and accessories
Natural turf concert covers & EVERGREEN turf blankets
800-387-5809 • Fax 416-742-6837
covermaster.com • info@covermaster.com

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
BILL WISE
Contractor Account Manager
(610) 770-6885

Put your ad here:
To become a Proud Sponsor Call (908-730-7770)
$155 for one year
Herbicide Mixtures

The use of mixtures of the above-mentioned herbicides is very common. Combination products result in the control of a broader range of weeds than single herbicides. Some herbicide mixtures may effectively control certain weeds that cannot be easily controlled by the individual herbicides used alone. Some commonly used herbicide mixtures are: 2,4-D + MCPP; 2,4-D + dicamba; 2,4-D (or MCPA) + MCPP + dicamba; 2,4-D + dichlorprop; 2,4-D + triclopyr and clopyralid + triclopyr. These herbicides will successfully control many broadleaf weeds found in cool season turf. The best times of year to control most broadleaf weeds are fall (especially late September) or spring (especially May).

To use these herbicides effectively for broadleaf weed control in turf, remember several points:

1. READ and FOLLOW the label directions CAREFULLY.
2. Spray when the temperature is above 70°F and the weeds are actively growing. Do not spray when the temperature is over 85°F because turfgrass injury may result and some of these products (i.e., low volatile esters) are prone to volatilization causing injury to nearby ornamental plants.
3. Treat only when soil is moist and plants are growing vigorously. Do not apply herbicides during drought periods or when soil is dry.
4. Do not move one day prior to and after spraying.
5. Spray formulations (i.e. liquids) are generally more effective than granular formulations of broadleaf herbicides, but granular products are easier to handle and apply, especially for homeowners.
6. Apply granular formulations when the foliage is moist, during early morning hours when there is a heavy dew.
7. Always store a pesticide in its original container.

Precautions for Using Broadleaf Herbicides

1. Ornamental plants, trees, shrubs, and vegetables can be susceptible to these chemicals. Do not apply around homes and gardens when there is a wind. Even a slight breeze is likely to carry spray droplets to susceptible ornamental and garden plants. Ester formulations (even low-volatile types) are volatile and are therefore more likely to injure nearby ornamentals and vegetables when sprayed at high temperatures.
2. Dicamba is included in many herbicide combination products and also in some weed and feed (fertilizer-herbicide) combinations. This chemical and other broadleaf herbicides move readily in some soil types and can be absorbed by plant roots. Therefore, products containing dicamba in particular should not be used near the drip-line of trees or near ornamentals where it can be absorbed by roots.
3. Do not use any of these herbicides on newly-seeded turf. Wait until the new lawn has been mowed at least three times before treating (usually about 6 to 8 weeks after seedling emergence).
4. The herbicides listed in this publication are safe to use on established turf. Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fine-leaf fescues (i.e., strong creeping red, hard, Chewings, blue and sheep) are all susceptible to certain weeds that cannot be easily controlled by the individual herbicides. All herbicides have the potential to cause some foliar yellowing. Do not use 2,4-D on turf where bentgrasses or roughstalk bluegrasses are considered desirable species.
5. Thoroughly clean the sprayer tank, hose, and boom after using herbicides. One sprayer should be used for turf and another for spraying ornamentals. Do not allow spray mixtures to spill or leak onto areas where they can be taken up by foliage, roots of trees, or ornamentals.
6. Keep herbicide containers closed, properly labeled, and safely stored.
7. Store all pesticides in their original containers.

* Dr. Steve Hart is Extension Specialist in Weed Science, Rutgers University

Rutgers Corner (continued from page 9)

US ATHLETIC FIELDS, INC.
Sports Field Maintenance, Renovation & Construction
John McIntosh and Bill Sigal
PO Box 18 – Skillman, NJ 08558
609-800-2486 Fax: 609-800-1418
john@usathleticfields.com

STORR TRACTOR COMPANY
Turf, Irrigation and Ballfield Equipment
Sales – Fred Castenschild, Recom Honey, Steve Bradley
3191 Highway 22 Homerville, NJ 08736
908-722-8930 Fax: 908-722-8947

TOTAL CONTROL, INC.
Athletic Field Consulting & Management
Jim Herman, CFSP
PO Box 422 – Lebanon, NJ 08830
(908) 236-9118
totalcontrolinc@earthlink.net

WILFRED MAC DONALD, INC
Turf Equipment/Irrigation
Salse-Brnie White, Mike Clifford, Tim Kerwin
39 Central Blvd., S. Hackensack, NJ 07606
888-811-4891 or 114 Fax: 201-931-1720
sales@wilfredmacdonald.com

2006 Proud Sponsor Directory

Partac/Beamin Clav
Your One-Stop Source For Baseball and Sports Turf Surfaces & Supplies
Reckey Park, Great Meadows, NJ 07838
(908) 217-8848, (908) 677-4133
Fax (908) 677-8421, partac@ios.com

Fisher and Son Co., Inc.
Superior Products for the Turf and Horticultural Professional
Agronomic Services, Fertilizers, Soil, and Control Products
Jeff Borjak (908) 532-4637 • Bruce Cadelli (732) 245-2359
Brian Robinson (848) 886-8921

Ren Shaffer & Associates
Park, Playground and Streetscape Solutions
Serving NJ since 1921
State Contract Vendor
800-951-2021
Website: www.hardscape.com

CoverMaster, Inc.
Baseball and football field covers and accessories
Natural turf concert covers & EVERGREEN turf blankets
800-951-2021 • Fax 416-742-6837
covemaster.com • info@covemaster.com

Put your ad here: To become a Proud Sponsor Call 908-730-7770 $155 for one year

* High Quality Bluegrass and Tall Fescue
* Our Completely Irrigated 700-acre farm allows production and deliveries to parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and all of New Jersey.
* Sand Sod grown on Hammond sandy loam-type soil designed for today’s specialized modern athletic fields
* Labor Saving Big Rolls, please call for custom installation prices

CoverMaster, Inc.
Baseball and football field covers and accessories
Natural turf concert covers & EVERGREEN turf blankets
800-951-2021 • Fax 416-742-6837
covemaster.com • info@covemaster.com

Put your ad here: To become a Proud Sponsor Call 908-730-7770 $155 for one year

E&M Golf Supply
Nurturing Safer, Healthier Fields for Over 10 Years.
Deep Till Aeration reduces compaction and promotes not growth naturally. Improves drainage and eliminates pooling.
Silv Seeding is the fastest method of improving the density of your turf.
Renovation with a RainDrop produces a deep, fine soil seed bed which reduces the time and cost of play.

Call for Information, Sales & Contract Services
800-591-4693
carefree@eandm.com

For Information Contact: BILL WISE
Contractor Account Manager
(610) 770-6885
Two or more different herbicides are frequently sold as prepackaged mixtures. Most of the materials discussed are sold by several manufacturers, often under different trade names denoting formulation and concentration. Therefore, no rates are presented here. READ and FOLLOW carefully the label directions on the herbicide container. Applying rates too low may result in inadequate control, while applying rates too high may cause turfgrass injury. The following herbicides are available for the selective removal of broadleaf weeds from cool season turfgrasses.

2,4-D is the oldest and most widely used herbicide and provides broad spectrum weed control in turfgrass. This chemical is particularly effective for control of weeds with taproots such as dandelion, broadleaf plantain, mustard, and shepherd’s purse. Amine formulations are most commonly used. However, the low volatile ester form of 2,4-D is often recommended for control of wild garlic and wild onion. Some weeds not controlled well by 2,4-D are white clover, chickweed, purslane, and ground ivy.

MCPA is chemically related to 2,4-D and may be used as a substitute for 2,4-D in prepackaged mixtures. MCPA is not a broad spectrum herbicide as is 2,4-D and its use alone (i.e., not mixed with another herbicide) is not usually recommended.

MCPP is most effective in the control of several perennial or winter annual weeds such as chickweed and clovers.

Dicamba controls many different weeds, several of them are not easily controlled by 2,4-D or MCPP. Of particular importance are the summer annual weeds that have a prostrate growth habit, including knotweed, purslane, and spurge. Dicamba however, does not control plantains.

Dichlorprop (2,4-DP) and Triclopyr are sold in prepackaged mixtures with 2,4-D and provide broad spectrum weed control. Triclopyr + Clopyralid is a non-phenoxy, prepackaged mixture sold only under the trade name of Confront. This mix also provides broad spectrum control of many common weed problems including oaks. Clopyralid is now available alone under the trade name of Confront. Recently, several companies have started to sell herbicide combinations containing triclopyr and/or clopyralid.

Ioxynil is sold only under the trade name of Gallery, and is used primarily in the early fall for preemergence control of numerous winter annuals (especially herb and common chickweed) and some perennial broadleaf weeds. It has no postemergence activity on emerged broadleaf weeds. Delay over-seeding for at least 60 days following application.

Quinclorac is sold only under the trade name of Drive. It effectively controls a few broadleaf weed species including white clover and corn speedwell, but the primary use of quinclorac will be for postemergence crabgrass control.

Chlorsulfuron and Metsulfuron are sold under the trade names of Corsair and Manor, respectively. Both herbicides are labeled for use (in some cases as a spot treatment only) on a limited number of cool season turf species (primarily Kentucky bluegrass). Both herbicides will kill perennial ryegrass and chlorsulfuron will kill tall fescue.

Carfentrazone is a quick acting herbicide that will cause rapid desiccation of the foliage of many broadleaf weed species. It will only be sold in combination with other herbicides such as 2,4-D, MCPP and dicamba.

DID YOU KNOW?

Mat is a tightly intermingled layer, composed of living and partially decomposed stem and root material and soil from topdressing or other sources, that develops between the zone of green vegetation and the soil surface.

Celebrity Status - Nicole Sherry, Head Groundskeeper of the Trenton Thunder and SFMA NJ Update contributor signs autographs as part of Nicole Sherry Bobblehead Night at Waterfront Park, Trenton, NJ on August 23, 2006.
The presence of broadleaf weeds not only reduces the aesthetic quality of the turf, but more importantly, they compete with the desired turfgrass for water, nutrients, and light. Failure to control these weeds often results in a deterioration of the turfgrass stand over time. Broadleaf weed infestations are often symptomatic of a more basic cultural or soil problem in many cases. If these problems persist, weeds also will be a continuous problem. Thus, a sound weed management strategy not only includes removal of existing weeds, but also using corrective management measures for the factors causing poor quality turfgrass.

Cultural Control of Broadleaf Weeds

The numbers and types of broadleaf weeds found in turfgrass are greatly influenced by management and cultural practices. For example, close mowing and too little nitrogen favor white clover. Close mowing also favors weeds such as carpetweed, spurge, plantains, and dandelion. Poorly drained areas favor weeds such as ground ivy, while compacted sites favor knotweed and plantains. Correcting improper management practices to maintain a dense, vigorous turf is the best and most lasting method for broadleaf weed control. Of particular importance are proper fertilization, mowing, and watering. Several broadleaf weed species cannot be satisfactorily controlled with proper use of herbicides, further increasing the importance of proper cultural management to reduce the opportunity for their establishment and spread. Herbicides should be considered an aid, but not a cure, for broadleaf weed problems in landscaped turf.

Herbicides should be considered an aid, but not a cure, for broadleaf weed problems in landscaped turf.

Chemical Control of Broadleaf Weeds

In turf where broadleaf weeds have become a problem, application of an effective herbicide may be necessary for their removal so that the turf can be improved through better management and cultural practices. Several herbicides are available for broadleaf weed control, but weeds vary in response to different products. Thus, proper identification of the weeds is essential before the most economical and effective herbicide is selected. Suggested resources for weed identification include “Weeds of the Northeast” by Richard H. Uva, Joseph C. Neal, and Joseph M. Ditomaso available through Comstock Publishing Associates (a division of Cornell University Press). Also, two web sites can be accessed at www.rce.rutgers.edu/weeds and www.cook.rutgers.edu/~turf, then click on turfgrass weeds.

(continued on page 9)
They’re off! A seven horse field breaks from the starting gate on the turf course at Monmouth Park Racetrack on August 23, 2006 in a race named in Memory of Dr. Henry W. Indyk.
**SFMANJ STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AVAILABLE**

A $500 SFMANJ Student Scholarship will be awarded at Expo 2006 in Atlantic City (December 5-7, 2006). To apply, email or send via US Mail a 500-word essay on "Why you deserve this scholarship." The student must be a member of SFMANJ in good standing. Applications are due by Friday, October 27, 2006. Please include:

1. Name, address, email
2. Your declared major and grade point average
3. Classes, seminars or field days you have attended concerning sports field management
4. Accomplishments concerning the turf industry
5. Internships
6. Plan for the future

Email: hq@sfmanj.org

**US Mail:**
2006 SFMANJ Student Scholarship
PO Box 370
Annandale, NJ 08801

---

**SFMANJ Field of the Year Contest 2006**

**ENTERING** is easy, send to:
SFMANJ Contest, PO Box 370
Annandale, NJ 08801

Entries must be received by September 30, 2006

**ELIGIBILITY:**
- Two categories: School or Parks/Recreation fields only
- Current member of SFMANJ
- Natural grass fields only

**SEND:**
- Color photos of your natural grass field (10 maximum)
- Name of facility and location
- Name of owner
- Your name, position, and contact number

**CRITERIA for awards:**
- Playability and appearance of the playing surfaces
- Based on photos and a site visit by the SFMANJ Awards Committee
- Feel free to have sports groups in your photo

**AWARDS:**
Winners will be honored with a plaque at New Jersey Turfgrass Expo 2006 (December 5-7, 2006) and be interviewed for a feature article in SFMANJ Update newsletter (also receive a two-night stay at Taj Mahal, Atlantic City and three days of education).

---

**GEORGIA GOLF CONSTRUCTION, INC.**

Located in Tuckahoe, New Jersey

**Golf Course & Athletic Field Construction**
- Greens - Tee - Bunkers - Fairways
- All Athletic Playing Fields
- Shaping - Drainage - Irrigation - Grassing
- Laser Leveling (1 day service available)
- Earthworks Takeoff Estimating Software

**Call 404-216-4445**

www.georgiagolfconstruction.com

---

**Northern Nurseries Inc.**

**SPORTS TURF PRODUCTS SUPPLIER**

- Bulk Compost & Top Dressing
- On-site Technical Support
- Sports Turf Seed Mixtures
- Soil Testing
- Fertilizer For Athletic Fields
- Drainage Solutions
- Infield Mixes & Products
- Spyder Delivery
Calendar of Events

NJ State League of Municipalities Conference
November 14-17, 2006
Atlantic City Convention Center
Atlantic City, NJ
(609) 695-3481

NJ Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo 2006
December 5-7, 2006
Trump Taj Mahal Casino-Resort
(215) 757-6582

Expo 2006 will feature online registration at:
www.njturfgrass.org

NATIONAL SEED
PROFESSIONAL TURF PRODUCTS
Specializing in Quality
Grass Seed to Meet All Your
Turf Performance Standards
Call For a Catalog
800-828-5856

Carry a full line of quality mixtures especially formulated for:
SPORTS & ATHLETIC FIELDS
LOW MAINTENANCE AREAS
GENERAL GROUNDS
GOLF, LAWNS & RECLAMATION
Technical Agronomic Support and
Custom Blending Available

Expo 2006:
New Jersey Turfgrass Industry Unites in an
Historical Joint Venture

Two prominent New Jersey Associations, the NJ Landscape Contractors Association (NILCA) and the NJ Turfgrass Association (NITA), have signed an historical, long-term agreement which will benefit green industry representatives across New Jersey and the region. The two associations have agreed on a joint venture to co-host the New Jersey Green Industry Expo. For over 35 years, NITA has run a very successful annual trade show and conference in early December. By joining efforts and resources, growth and expansion of the show is virtually guaranteed. “NITA is excited about the opportunities this partnership will offer and believes the Expo will develop into a regional conference and trade show attracting attendees from up and down the East Coast,” says Chris Carson, President of the New Jersey Turfgrass Association.

Beginning December 5-7 of this year the show will be renamed the “Turf & Landscape Conference and Expo”. It will remain at the Taj Mahal, Atlantic City, NJ. The conference has always had well attended educational seminars and will continue to expand on this success by adding seminars earmarked specifically for the landscape contractor.

“This joint venture will be the perfect vehicle for NILCA to further develop the southern regions of the state,” states Brian Phiefer, NILCA President. He also announced the first annual NILCA state convention, the Holiday Awards Dinner and the 40th Anniversary Celebration will be held at Expo.

“This partnership is exactly what the Expo needed to catapult it to new heights. We are certain it will benefit the entire Green Industry in New Jersey and we look forward to producing another first-rate Expo,” says Chris Carson, NITA President.

NITA will feature online registration for Expo 2006. For more information visit www.njturfgrass.org or call:
(215) 757-6582

New Jersey Turfgrass Association Press Release

Crop Production Services
Profit From Our Experience
Agronomic Products / Services
Seed • Fertilizer • Lime • Soil Testing
• Pest Control Products
• Custom Applications

Crop Production Services, Inc.
127 Perryville Road
Pittstown, NJ 08867
Toll Free: 1-888-828-5545
Bus: (908) 735-6231
Fax: (908) 735-5545

1486 S. Hanover St. • Pottstown, PA 19465 • www.aer-core.com

Dennis DeSanctis, Sr.
Cell: 610-608-3181
Office: 610-327-3390
Fax: 610-327-0581
ddesanctis@aer-core.com

Dennis DeSanctis, Sr.
Cell: 610-608-3181
Office: 610-327-3390
Fax: 610-327-0581
ddesanctis@aer-core.com

Specialized Turfgrass Services
• Deep Tine - Solid and Coring
• Drill & Fill
• BLEC Ground Breaker Linear Aeration
• Traditional Shallow Coring
• Sandmaster Drainage
• Top Dressing
• Seeding
• Verti-Cutting
• Total Regrassing

Equipment
• Wiedenmann Aerifiers
• Artificial Turf Groomers
• Dakota Top Dressers
• BLEC

September/October 2006
Sports Field Managers Association of New Jersey
In order to have a successful topdressing program, it is essential to choose the right topdressing material for the job. Soils can vary from very heavy, heavy textured clay soils to very coarse, light textured sandy soils, depending on the location. Therefore, the same topdressing material may have different results on different locations.

It is important to know the texture of the soil in your root zone. A physical analysis of your soil will give you this information. Soil test laboratories provide this service.

In addition to the proportions of sand, silt and clay in a soil, the coarse- ness or fineness of the sand portion, has an effect on the physical properties of a specific classification of soil. Medium size sand with a relatively consistent particle size usually has a higher rate of hydraulic conductiv- ity than a material containing a more diverse blend of coarse, medium and fine particle sizes. It is important to remember, when modifying a coarser textured soil to a finer textured soil more than the ordinary way around, providing there is adequate pore space between the particles.

When using any material to modify an existing root zone, adequate cul- tivation is necessary to insure proper incorporation of the material. The more a topdressing material varies from the existing root zone, in rela- tion to its texture classification and physical properties, the more cul- tivation is typically needed. Without adequate cultivation there remains a void between the existing soil and the new material. When these particles are accelerated in the soil, the interface between the layers will have the potential to negatively affect hydraulic conductivity, root penetration and even air and gas exchange characteristics of the soil.

Before you can determine the proper topdressing material to use, it is important to determine why you are topdressing. A few reasons for top- dressing are: Modification of existing root zone (increase water con- ductivity. Increase organic matter content; Increase tillth; Increase Cation Exchange Capacity [CEC]); 2) Increase rate of renovation of an improved soil condition; 3) Incorporation of organic matter, this "fertilizer effect" can be substantial and could replace one or more applications in a fertilization program. Organic matter can also increase CEC or the ability of a soil to retain nutrients. This increase in in not usually necessary with heavy textured clay soils but may be necessary with sandy soils. Nutrients leached from the root zone may take a tremendous amount of organic matter to increase soil CEC. Thus, in most situations the ben- efit of incorporating organic material is more a result of increase water retention, than an actual addition to the water holding capacity of the soil.

The addition of organic matter can decrease the compactive tendencies of a soil and over time help to improve the soil structure (tillth) of a heavy textured soil. Tillth can be associated with the soft, fluffy texture of a well-maintained garden soil. A lack of tillth can be associated with the hard clumpy soil of a goathound. The benefits of organic matter can be realized in all areas of an athletic field but more noticeably in high traffic areas where existing soil structure has been destroyed.

Once soil structure is destroyed the ability of the soil to drain and main- tain turf cover is severely compromised. The result is a weed-infested area of high compaction. A major cause of this destruction is playing games in wet waterlogged conditions where the soil is actually smeared under the stress of heavy foot traffic.

Similar materials to leaf compost are biosolids such as sewage sludge and spent mushroom compost. These materials are much the same as leaf compost in that they have high organic content but many have the added benefit of higher nutrient availability and therefore the potential for a greater overall benefit.

As with any topdressing material, care must be taken when acquiring and applying compost. A quality compost material should be adequate- ly prior to purchase and be prepared to eliminate all twigs and debris. It should show no resemblance to its original components and have a clean earthy odor.

The results of a compost analysis report should be requested prior to purchase. These results should supply a minimum of pH, organic matter content, sand, silt and clay content, and the Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Calcium (Ca) content of the compost. Included with these test results, should also be a reference to the pH levels of soluble salts and heavy metals. If the compost is a blended material it should also carry a physical (silt, sand, clay) analysis and have a texture classification such as loamy sand, sandy loam etc. A chemical analysis is also useful in determining the potential "fertilizer effect" of a topdressing material.

The C:N ratio is used as a barometer to measure the level of decompo- sition and should be less than 30:1. Higher C:N ratios can cause nitrogen supplies in the soil to become temporarily unavailable to the plant until the C:N ratio is reduced through further decomposition. This can have a negative effect on turf quality.

With compost materials as with any other topdressing material, care must be taken to provide adequate cultivation in conjunction with the topdressing procedure. The more a topdressing material differs from the existing root zone, the more cultivation is necessary to blend the materials. This is done to minimize the effects of layering. Applying highly organic compost to a mineral based soil brings with it the risk of layering. If adequate cultivation is not provided, this risk can become greater with each subsequent application. In this particular situa- tion more is not necessarily better. An anaerobic organic layer (black layer) in the soil is a potentially decatastrophic problem on athletic fields.

(continued page 18)
Cultivation in conjunction with topdressing should be accomplished during the times of the year when there is adequate moisture available and when the turf is actively growing and is in a position to repair itself. Topdressing materials with high organic matter content such as straight compost materials should not be applied when there are inadequate moisture levels or when there is the potential for drought stress. These materials have the ability to rob the turf of available moisture when moisture is in limited supply.

Core aerification is generally the recommended means of cultivation. Multiple passes done in different directions are typically recommended. Again, the intensity of the aeration procedure is governed by factors such as the extent of texture variation between the topdressing material and the root zone and the degree of thatch buildup in the area to be topdressed. When root zone modification or turf renovation is the intent of a topdressing application, multiple passes to provide a coring pattern of a maximum distance between core holes of 2” and at a depth of 2” to 3” is recommended.

The application of topdressing should be accomplished prior to core aerification. The cores, along with the topdressing should be dragged into the core holes using a drag mat at the completion of the procedure. If a more rapid change in the surface conditions is desired, the soil between core holes of 2” and at a depth of 2” to 3” is recommended. If a more rapid change in the surface conditions is desired, the soil between core holes of 2” and at a depth of 2” to 3” is recommended. When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

Topdressing Materials (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.

Topdressing Material (continued from page 17)

When topdressing is used properly, it can provide beneficial results, which in certain situations could not otherwise be achieved as effectively. The cost of these benefits must be justified when compared to all other available options.
OTHER INVESTMENT SERVICES & SUPPLIES

- PROJECT MANAGERS
- TOPDRESSING
- TOPSOIL
- CORE AERATION
- SEED AND SOD
- CLAY DRYING MATERIAL
- PORTABLE LIGHT RENTALS
- FIELD GROOMING
- FIELD LINING
- FIELD BASES
- FIELD MARKING PAINT
- INFIELD CLAY
- WARNING TRACKS
- GEESE CONTROL

SYNTHETIC FIELDS INSTALLED & REPAIRED
Licensed, Insured & Bonded
Monmouth Park Racetrack paid tribute to Dr. Indyk by naming a turf race in his honor and utilizing the infield tote board to personally thank Henry for all the help he provided the track over the years.

On Wednesday afternoon, August 23, 2006, Monmouth Park Racetrack, Oceanport, NJ recognized the late Dr. Henry Indyk for the agronomic help he provided the track over the years in the management of the turf course.

The seventh race was a one mile and one sixteenth race over the Monmouth Park turf course and listed in the program as, “IN MEMORY OF DR. HENRY W. INDYK”. Mary Indyk (wife) and Ken Indyk (son) were on-hand to watch the race as well as present a trophy to the winning jockey.

Dr. Indyk passed away last September at the age of 84. He taught at Rutgers Cook College for more than 30 years and became Professor Emeritus of Turfgrass Science in 1990. Among his many achievements was the establishment of the New Jersey Turfgrass Expo as well as creation of the Sports Turf Managers Association’s (STMA) Certified Sports Field Managers (CSFM) program.

A special thanks goes out to Bob Juliano, Director of Facilities, Monmouth Park Racetrack for arranging this tribute to Dr. Indyk.

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