You know how quickly fungus diseases can wreak havoc in your greens. Which is exactly why Banner’s new systemic, longer-lasting chemistry for turf has been so eagerly awaited.

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Circle No. 107 on Reader Inquiry Card
Every late winter, the storied "Boys of Summer" hop onto their stretch of highway (or jetstream) and follow it south. There, they find a climate conducive to reviving their stamina, remembering their signals, and relocating the strike zone.

And a few major league baseball teams find something more when they go to spring training—close friends, even surrogate families, in a community that embraces them and acts as a home away from home for a couple months.

One of those fortunate teams is the Detroit Tigers, which has been following I-75 South all the way to Lakeland, Fla., for 34 straight Februaries. And for all of those 34 years, they've felt comfortable leaving their grounds crew back in the Motor City cold.

"We consider it a symbiotic relationship," says Bill Tinsley, Lakeland's assistant director of Parks and Recreation and point man for the city's maintenance of Tigertown, the Tigers' spring training facility. "The Tigers get a community that cares for them and a Grade A training facility, and Lakeland gets a tourist attraction, some great entertainment and a great bunch of friends."

The larger municipality/franchise relationship has thrived on a series of personal relationships. Jim Campbell, president of the Tigers, and Joker Marchant, director of Parks and Recreation in Lakeland for three decades until 1978, developed a mutually supportive relationship.

After Marchant's retirement, with the endorsement of both the Tigers and the City of Lakeland, Tigertown's 5,500-seat stadium was re-named Joker Marchant Stadium. However, relationships are more the fringe ben-

Continued on page 46
THE BROUWER-VAC . . . largest capacity Vac on today's market. The powerful suction head and blower provide the latest technique for vacuuming turf and hard surface areas. It provides an economical method of picking up grass clippings, leaves, twigs, pine needles and thatch from verti-cutting on sod farms, golf courses, parks and recreation areas and also trash and litter from hard surfaces in airports, parking lots, stadiums and highway shoulders. It vacuums acre after acre without wasteful frequent unloading stops. Fast easy self-unloading is via hydraulically operated door and conveyor. The optional Vac extension hose is spring balanced for ease of handling and allows the operator access in hard to reach areas around trees, flower beds, fences and culverts.

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66-58

Circle No. 105 on Reader Inquiry Card
efit than the selling point for Lakeland. When you have one of the finest defenses up the middle in the American League, as the Tigers do (second baseman Lou Whitaker, shortstop Alan Trammell, and center fielder Chet Lemon), you demand a near-perfect playing field on which to tune up these stars’ considerable talents.

**No bad bounces**

For the length of their relationship with Lakeland, the Tigers have demanded, and received, just that. “You don’t get a bad bounce in Lakeland,” Tinsley says proudly.

And the rest of Florida’s spring training hosts apparently agree, because Tinsley and his three-man crew (seven more during the season) are often invited to “have a look” at other facilities around the state. “It has to be a year-round program, that’s the key,” Tinsley says, and refers to his mental calendar, readily available thanks to 11 years of spring training experience.

Play starts in Marchant Stadium in February, with a couple college games to lead into the Tigers’ spring training season, which begins in early March and goes for 15 games into early April. The Lakeland Tigers, Detroit’s Triple-A minor league club, will occupy the stadium through early September.

“Some time in mid-April, during the Lakeland Tigers first long road trip, we’ll begin stressing out the overseeded perennial rye and start re-es-

Bill Tinsley (right) and Robert Fletcher, head groundskeeper at the Tigertown complex, inspect the playing surface from the pitcher’s mound.

establishing the Bermudagrass," Tinsley begins. Because of the warm weather at this time of year, the process is fairly simple, consisting of reducing watering, mowing closer, and finally verti-cutting.

Tinsley’s Bermudagrass-of-choice is a hybrid, Tifway 419. “It’s extremely tolerant to the kind of abuse baseball cleats can administer over time.” Then, in early May, Tinsley has his staff apply a preventive insecticide treatment. “We apply Oftanol. It goes down and gets those mole crickets waiting to scramble out in the summer,” he says.

The preventive application is usually “all it takes,” he explains, except during particularly warm winters, when a follow-up fall application may be necessary. “The mole crickets get their schedules all off if we don’t have a freeze until January, so they’re up there scooting around,” he explains. At eight different points in the calendar year, for the past six years, Tinsley and his team have aerated the field, pulling three-inch plugs heavy in loam material and replacing them with straight No. 50 sieve white D.O.T. sand. They’re starting to pull up white plugs now, he says, and the transition is almost complete.

“We’re noticing a vast improvement in our drainage percolation, and we’ve pushed the root structure down to some eight-to-10 inches,” he says. “Previously, too much of the moisture and nutrients were being trapped at the top, inhibiting our root structure.”

Tinsley points out that a healthy root system is particularly vital on a baseball field. “It directly determines how much abuse the top part of the plant is going to take,” he explains. “We can actually take a worn-out piece of the field and, with an intensive fertilization and watering program, bring it back in 10 to 20 days.”

**The other half**

But turf is only half of the maintenance story for a baseball groundskeeper. The other half is the clay and sand of the basepaths and pitcher’s mound. “The biggest maintenance headaches on a baseball field are the buildup of lips along the edges of your basepaths,” Tinsley says. “They can lose a ball game for you with a bad bounce.”

The basepaths and pitcher’s mound at Marchant have a clay base topped with a black sand mixed with an aggregate. This topping gives a good background for sighting a baseball and also provides a cushion to
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PLAY BALL from page 46

Tinsley notes. Every December, the crew will completely renovate the basepaths and mound, digging them up, redistributing the clay, and leveling them. “That leaves us another month-and-a-half of settling and rolling to prepare for play,” Tinsley notes.

Even though his crew daily sweeps the sand and soil back from the grass into the basepaths, eventually it builds up, and the “lips” Tinsley mentioned build up in the turf at the edges of the basepaths. “That’s something Whitaker and Trammell would rather not see,” he says. At this point, the sod must be lifted and the soil and sand removed to recreate the smooth runoff of the baseball.

“Until a few yeats ago, groundskeepers just added clay and built up the basepaths again and again,” Tinsley says. “That dirt is going somewhere in the stadium, and I’ve seen pitchers mounds in 25-year-old stadiums that are five feet higher than they were intended to be. The ump can’t see the centerfielder’s knees.” At a time when major league teams are moving, planning to move, or threatening to move to another spring training site, the Tigers and Lakeland stay happily married. New facilities spring up around Florida, but still Tinsley sounds confident when he says 20-year-old Marchant Stadium has “as good a playing surface as there is in the state.”

Tinsley in particular can thank the Tigers for bringing to town his best hunting and fishing buddy, Jack Morris, who also happens to be the pitcher with the most victories in the major leagues this decade. “I consider Jack my best friend, and not just in baseball,” he says.

Tinsley’s and Morris’s escapes to the outdoors aren’t relegated just to Florida in the spring. They also get away to Michigan, Montana and other prime hunting and fishing locales throughout the rest of the year. “We don’t talk about fastballs or insect problems, I can guarantee you,” Tinsley says.

“The Tigers and Lakeland are kindred spirits,” he reflects. “But a few bad-hopper ground balls can break the spirit pretty quick. We realize the Tigers haven’t returned to Lakeland every year just to see their friends.”
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Circle No. 123 on Reader Inquiry Card
Plants aren’t the only resource for landscape managers. Here’s how to turn old railroad ties into classy landscape features.

by Ronald C. Smith, Ph.D

Used railroad ties can be an effective feature of any landscape setting. Because of their mass and strength, railroad ties may also be used for any number of functional purposes.

Railroad ties are available from a number of sources around the country. Nurseries, lumber yards and railroad maintenance yards themselves are potential outlets for railroad tie selection.

Check the local newspapers for advertisements. In some cases, the ties are sold only in large lot sizes, in other cases, they are sold individually.

A railroad tie is a block of wood which measures approximately eight-feet six-inches in length, with the widths varying from 6x6-inches to 7x9 inches. In weight, the variation is much greater, from as little as 125 pounds to close to 200 pounds.

In some locations, crossing ties and switch ties are available and range in length anywhere from nine to 12 feet. At the time of forming, railroad ties are pressure treated with creosote and over the decades of supporting the tracks, have bled out any excess preservative, making them relatively safe to use in the landscape.

Ronald Smith is an extension horticulturist at North Dakota State University.

Landscape ties vs. railroad ties
Landscape ties and railroad ties are not the same material and should not be used together in the same landscape setting. The neat, clean surface and smaller scale of the landscape tie is a direct contrast to the uneven wearing and often rock-scarred, sun-bleached, coarse-textured railroad tie.

In some areas, new railroad ties are sold. For landscape purposes, these should be avoided. During high summer temperatures, these new ties will bleed excessive creosote, which has some volatilization qualities that could cause damage to surrounding plant material.

Additionally, the cost of these new railroad ties is usually prohibitive for their intended purpose in the landscape. The cost of used ties will run anywhere from free for the taking, to as high as $15 each.

The prudent user can fare just about as well by being selective with the free or lower cost ties.

Endless possibilities
In planning any construction project, consider used railroad ties as a possibility for materials. Rustic walkways, outdoor steps, rugged fences, borders around patios, 

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Railroad ties can be cut and set to define a planting bed.