DOME from page 11

The day of grass education was organized by Blue Jays fan Rose Marie Branson who says she's tired of living in a plastic world. The Toronto Star sponsored the seminar.

Besides Watson, Dr. Bill Daniel, inventor of the Prescription Athletic Turf system and Steve Wightman, field man-

degrees, while shoots need temperatures of 75 to 85 degrees.

Dr. Jack Eggen of the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada says a closed environment may have higher humidity making the turf prone to disease. But weeds, he notes, would probably not be a problem.

Another practical concern, Eggen



The proposed Toronto dome stadium may use natural turf.

ager at Denver's Mile High Stadium, which uses a PAT system, addressed the crowd of about 100.

The Toronto dome stadium will be built with a retractable dome. Daniel suggested leaving the stadium open most of the time, closing it only to protect people. Daniel says the underground pumps in the PAT system would help the turf to survive indoors.

"We're making a living area for roots," Daniel says. "We now have the technology to manage the root zone."

Watson says that turf variety would depend on what's available in the area, but recommended a fine-leaf tall fescue with a five to 10 percent Kentucky bluegrass.

"The most critical thing is light," Watson says. "You cannot give consideration to grass unless you're prepared to provide light."

Even if the dome is left open most of the time, lights will be necessary for those times when it is closed.

Watson says that 10,000 foot-candles of light are necessary for turf to grow at its full capacity. It can grow, however, with 2,000 foot-candles. He recommends at least 40 to 50 percent of full sunlight capacity.

The lights could be on retractable tracks, although such aspects are engineering considerations.

Heat is another consideration. Watson says roots grow in 55 to 65 points out, is an external greenhouse to grow extra sod or store the turf if it's taken out each winter so trade shows can be used in the dome. Another option is to let the turf die and re-sod each winter with new sod. Or, the stadium committee may decide to maintain the turf year-round, with a raised floor for trade shows.

Wightman says that stadiums can be used for multi-purpose events, like rock concerts. He says the use of geotextile materials, such as Warren's TerraCover, to cover the turf before laying down plywood or chairs helps distribute weight, protects the blades, and allows the turf to breathe. When he used this system for the Bruce Springsteen concert, the turf received little damage.

Mile High Stadium can be converted from football to baseball in 13½ hours, says Wightman. This conversion includes completely moving the seats.

"We have overnight versatility and yet we have not sacrificied the safety and playability of the field," Wightman says.

Safety is the prime motivating factor in going with grass. Statistics prove that injuries occur more often on synthetic surfaces.

"Technologically I have no question about our ability to grow grass in a dome stadium," Watson says. **CHEMICALS**

EPA, scientists call Milorganite safe to use

Researchers and federal environmental officials have stressed the fact that no link exists between amyotrophic lateral sclerosis—also known as Lou Gehrig's Disease—and Milorganite.

"You can continue to use Milorganite," says Alan Rubin, chief of wastewater solids criteria branch in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water. "There has been no causal link between Milorganite and ALS," Rubin emphasizes that the cause of ALS, a rare disease that kills by slowly destroying nerves that control muscles, remains unknown

Possible links between the disease and the natural organic fertilizer were first made in the Milwaukee Sentinel before quickly spreading to national media.

The link was first suggested after it was learned that three former San Francisco 49ers had contracted the fatal disease. Three out of 55 team members is an unusually higher incidence for ALS.

No one could confirm Milorganite was used on the field when the three played. But Dr. Benjamin Brooks, director of a research clinic at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, told the Sentinel that the fertilizer might have been the cause. Some research has suggested a link between the disease and exposure to a toxic substance in diet or environment.

In a televised interview in Milwaukee, Dr. Alfred Rimm, chief of biostatistics at the Medical College of Wisconsin, said Dr. Brooks was "out of his water"—that as a neurologist, he should stay out of epidemiology. Dr. Rimm also said there was no need for a study of Milorganite since there is no basis for the alleged link.

One television editorialist in Milwaukee accused the Sentinel of sensationalism in its handling of the story.

At this point, it is too early to tell if the allegations will have any effect on spring sales. Milorganite is manufactured from sewage sludge by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District.

SEED

Turfseed supply may remain low

Though it is a bit early to tell for certain, indications are that the 1987 seed supply will be similar in quantity to last year's supply-not good.

Many of the shortages, says Gayle Jacklin of Jacklin Seed, would be a result of limited supplies in 1986 being drained. Because of heavy demands from the south, tall fescue supplies in general will be down a bit. Bluegrass will also be down, despite an increase by Jacklin to 80,000 growing acres producing about 58 million pounds of seed. "No carryover will cause the shortages," she said.

However, turf-type ryegrass supplies will be up 10 to 15 percent, but again, shortages from no carryover will keep supplies tight and prices up. Bentgrass also has been given an increase in acreage, up 35 percent, and supplies of Pennlinks, Penncross and Seaside should be good, she said.

For those who can hold on, Jacklin said 1988 could prove to be a good year for seed. With more acreage, bluegrass should be in good supply, and prices will begin to fall once again.

Jacklin made her observations at the Iowa Turfgrass Conference.

CORPORATIONS

Company offers \$285 million to purchase ChemLawn

Waste Management Inc. has offered ChemLawn president Jack Van Fossen \$285 million to purchase the company. But Waste Management might not be the only company interested in buying out ChemLawn.

According to market experts, the fact that 4.1 million ChemLawn stock shares changed hands the day following Waste Management's offer might point to the possibility of other companies also being interested in purchasing the Columbus, Ohio-based company.

Another development was that stockholders bid ChemLawn stock up to \$29 per share, two dollars more than Waste Management's offer.

In a letter to Van Fossen, Waste Management chairman Dean Buntrock wrote: "Should ChemLawn enter into discussions with any other party, we would expect any discussions conducted on an even and illuminated playing field. You may be able to demonstrate to us that there are values in ChemLawn that we have not recognized which would justify an even higher price."

Waste Management, one of the nation's largest solid waste disposal and recycling companies, is based in Oak Brook, Ill.

PESTICIDES

Acclaim! finally given registration

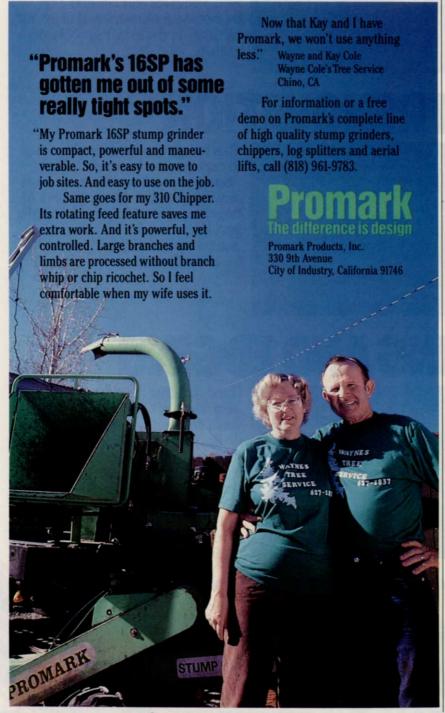
The Environmental Protection Agency has granted registration to Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Co. for Acclaim! 1EC herbicide.

Acclaim! controls crabgrass, goosegrass and other grassy weeds. It can be tank-mixed with pre-emergence products as part of a planned program or used alone as a single-application post-emergence treatment. Acclaim can also be applied selectively to specific problem areas, eliminating broad coverage waste, Hoechst notes.

Aerial photography aids superintendents

Aerial photography can help train new employees, says Pat Lucas, superintendent of Innis Arden Golf Club in Old Greenwich, Conn. Lucas, who spoke to the GCSAA conference, says aerial photography is a good manage-

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