



Congratulations!

Congratulations on the construction or renovation of your
Baseball and/or Softball field!

We are honored to be a part of such an extensive renovation and are confident we have given you a complex that will bring you years of PRIDE!

Included is our warranty information for all eligible products and services, a guide to infield maintenance, sod maintenance, watering recommendations, and a general maintenance calendar, as well as other reference sheets and information to help aid you in the maintenance of your new facilities.

We look forward to helping you get the most out of your field for years to come and hope to be a main component in your maintenance procedures.

Don't hesitate to call us for any reason and know that we have enjoyed and appreciated the opportunity to work with your school and employees.

Regards,
Your Friends @ Tex-Sand

www.texsand.com

877-710-1166 office

877-710-0168 fax



INFIELD MAINTENANCE

Give your athletes the opportunity to perform at their highest level. Reduce compaction, bad hops, and puddling after it rains.

Proper infield dirt care is really all about moisture management. You don't want it hard as concrete or as fine as flour dust. Both extremes are lousy to play on. And the fans and umps hate to breathe dust all game too. Give them a break as well.

How you do this

1. Remove the bases and any junk from the field like sticks, rocks, or grass clippings.
2. Nail drag the field slowly after games or practices'.
3. Lightly moisten the infield skin or dirt area.
4. Slowly drag the field with a metal mat drag before games or practices'. This loosens the surface and levels and low spots. Keep the drag at least 18 inches (or length of rake) from the grass edge to prevent lip build up.

Tips & Hints

1. Change the direction of dragging frequently to prevent constant buildup at the same places. the spiral dragging method is usually the best for not causing buildups.
2. Use a field rake along the grass edge to level it. If dirt gets on the grass area, use a plastic fan rake to get it out, or work in figure eights, long way around, in small circles.
3. Plastic fan rakes work better than metal. Less damage to grass roots when getting the dirt back on the infield skin.
4. Don't just drag before practice or a game. Drag afterwards and you'll have a better field. If you don't, the foot marks harden from the overnight dew or rain. You'll have to work harder the next day.

Mistakes to avoid

1. Always entering and exiting the field at the same place with the drag. It's not unusual for a field to have a lump or high place at 3rd or 1st base where the drag always stops leaving a buildup of dirt. Pick up the drag in a low area, next to 2nd or 3rd base where players slide, where the short stop stands, or in the 1st or 3rd pocket and then rake around it.
2. Biggest mistake - not dragging before or after games and practices. Just letting your infield dirt go to pot.
3. If you pull a drag behind a tractor, don't drive too fast. It doesn't smooth it out and causes build up on the turns.
4. And, of course dragging past the dirt onto the grass is a very bad idea and will cause a lip buildup.



LIP BUILDUP

Every time you practice or play a game, dirt buildups around the base paths, around the bases, or at the outfield grass line.

Maybe you haven't been able to prevent the lip by either raking or hosing. So, now you have a lip that is more like a speed bump.

Here's a couple ways to fix lip buildup and get rid of it amazingly fast.

How you do this

Base paths and the outfield grass line of the skin: often these have two problems. The grass has grown past its proper line and dirt has raised it up quite a bit.

Here's what you do for starters. This is often all that is needed to fix lip buildup when it is a wide, gently rolling bump area.

1. Mark your sprinklers. (there really is a 'best' way to do this)
2. Mark the proper cutout line. See ball field diagrams if needed.
3. Use a roller to roll the raised areas.
4. Then use a core aerifier and aerate numerous times and roll again after raking away cores.

Infield grass line: often there are two problems. There is a significant lip right at the edge as well as a higher area about a foot or two into the grass.

Here's what to do to fix this or to continue fixing problems above if the sod cutter alone didn't fix the lip buildup.

1. Mark your sprinklers.
2. Core aerate the high area. Aerate it about 20 times.
3. Rake the cores out onto the grass area. Let them become part of the field.
4. Now you can continue fixing one of two ways.
5. The slow way is to water every day for 2 to 3 weeks and the sod with all the core plugs missing will start to lower slowly. Golf courses lower the high spots hit by mowers with this technique.
6. I never had patience for this. I want it fixed now.
7. After all the aerating and raking off the core plugs, run a shovel along the grass edge making a small ditch about 3 inches deep.
8. Mark your sprinklers.
9. Then run a 3 ton steam roller along the edge. Don't run over the sprinklers. After rolling twice you'll have instant flat ground at the dirt and turf line!
10. Run a field rake along the dirt edge to rough it up a bit. All done. No more lip.

Tips & Hints

1. Prevent lip build up. That's better than having to fix lip buildup later.
2. Once a week sweep or use a plastic rake to get the soil out of the grass.
3. Use a hose to wash the soil or crushed brick or fines out of the grass and back onto the infield skin if the lips become higher and wider. This shouldn't be done more often than once a week because it weakens the grass roots. More often and you'll need to put out a fertilizer such as 6-20-20 for the roots. This is one of the easiest ways to try to fix lip buildup if it hasn't gotten too bad.
4. The steam roller technique described above works well on softball fields as well as baseball fields. Any playing surface where grass meets dirt and a lip builds up.



MOUND MAINTENANCE

1. Sweep or rake the loose material from the landing area and top of the mound. This allows the hard ground to be exposed. The landing area is the place where the pitcher lands with his lead foot.
2. Lightly moisten (do not over water) the exposed hard ground and the loose material to ensure the dirt will bind when packed back in the holes. Let it set and absorb for few minutes if you can.
3. Rake the loose, but moistened, material back in the holes.
4. Tamp this loose dirt into the ground. Use a tamp or the smooth back of a field rake.
5. Rake down the newly repaired areas as well as the rest of the mound.
6. Water the entire pitcher's area.
7. Once the pitcher's mound is completely prepared for the game, you can cover it with a tarp to maintain a proper moisture level.

Tips & Hints

1. Turface/Pro League Red, a calcined clay product, makes a great top dressing for the mound. A high school size mound requires one bag for adequate coverage. The turface helps prevent slipping in damp weather and gives the mound a nice, professional, finishing touch.
2. Make sure your pitcher's rubber is level, in the proper position, and is really the right distance from home plate and the proper height. Measure distance from the back point of the plate to the front of the pitching rubber. The proper little league distance is 46 feet. The proper high school and college distance is 60 feet 6 inches.
3. Take care of your bullpens too. They are often ignored.

Mistakes to avoid

1. Ignore mound care. The biggest mistake. It seems to be common when a field is shared by many teams and leagues.
2. Not providing access to the tools and hose to take care of the mound.
3. Just fill in the landing holes with dry dirt. That doesn't help. Unless... your sprinklers totally soak the dirt area at night for at least 20 minutes and then you have hot, sunny weather the next day to bake and harden the dirt. Otherwise, just filling the holes with dry dirt is worthless. No pitcher wants to have that. It provides no good footing at all.

4. Not having a table top to your mound. A mound is not supposed to look like a bump or a hill on the field. It needs a large flat area at the top and then gradual sloping to the grass. Otherwise the thing is actually dangerous for a pitcher. For example, a high school size mound should have a top that is 3 feet by 5 feet and level.
5. Mound height is wrong. Next to the wrong distance from homeplate to second base, this is the most common mistake. Many mounds are not the right height. I worked on a little league field where the mound was 8 inches too high and a college field where the mound was 2 inches too low. Fix these. The players will have a better baseball experience and one that is more consistent.



HOMEPLATE MAINTENANCE

1. Rake the loose material from the batter box and catcher box. This allows the hard ground to be exposed.
2. Lightly moisten the exposed hard ground and the loose material to ensure the dirt will bind when packed back in the holes. Let it set and absorb for few minutes if you can.
3. Rake the loose, but moistened, material back in the holes.
4. Tamp this loose dirt into the ground. Use a tamp or the smooth back of a field rake.
5. Rake down the newly repaired areas as well as the rest of the homeplate area.
6. Water the entire area.
7. Once the homeplate area is completely prepared for the game, you can cover it with a tarp to maintain a proper moisture level.

Tips & Hints

1. Turface/Pro League Red, a calcined clay product, makes a great top dressing for the homeplate area. A high school size mound requires 4 bags for adequate coverage. The turface helps prevent slipping in damp weather and gives the area a nice, professional, finishing touch.

Mistakes to avoid

1. Ignore homeplate care. The biggest mistake. It seems to be common when a field is shared by many teams and leagues.
2. Not providing access to the tools and hose to take care of this area.
3. Just fill in the foot holes with dry dirt. That doesn't help. Unless... your sprinklers totally soak the dirt area at night for at least 20 minutes and then you have hot, sunny weather the next day to bake and harden the dirt. Otherwise, just filling the holes with dry dirt is worthless. Nobody wants to use that. It disintegrates after a couple batters and does not provide good footing.



BASE PATH MAINTENANCE

1. It is best to use a metal-mesh drag that is narrower than the width of the base paths. High school and higher base paths are 6 feet wide. Little league base paths vary from 4 feet to 6 feet wide.
2. Make sure that the drag does not overlap the grass area to prevent a "lip" or ridge at the edge of the grass.
3. Rakes can also be used on the base paths. When raking, do not rake across the base path, but go up and down the baseline. Rakes can go closer to the grass edge than a drag.

Tips & Hints

1. Use more clay in the base paths. Pros often have a base path that is 100% clay. Some colleges and high schools use 80% clay and 20% silt.
2. If you add clay material to your base path, spread it out, till it into the top 4 inches, moisten, drag to level, and roll with a 1.5 to 3 ton steam roller.
3. Spread 2 bags of surface over the surface of the base paths and nail drag in for maximum moisture management.
4. Drag length wise to prevent lip build up.

Mistakes to avoid

1. Raking across the base path causes a low spot to develop in the middle of the base path.
2. Raking or squeagying water out of the base path going across onto the grass will cause fast lip build up.
3. Adding nothing but crushed red brick to the whole field including the base paths results in poor footing and bad hops.
4. Neglecting the base path. What do you expect it will end up looking like?
5. Neglecting to edge the grass on the base path. You'll end up with bad hops.



S O D C A R E I N S T R U C T I O N S

Dear Customer,

Unless you purchased discounted grass your grass was cut less than 12 hours ago. It is best to lay it out and water it as soon as possible. Follow the instructions below for a healthy start on your new grass!

How much should I water?

- ~Water your new sod within ½ hour of installation and water it thoroughly (30-45 min).
- ~Then, for the next 12 days, water your lawn 2 times per day as close to early AM and late afternoon as possible (3X per day for full sun and summertime installations).
- ~Only water for 15 minutes each watering – because the roots are shallow, frequent and short watering are best.
- ~After roots are established (Approx. 12-14 days), you can gradually move to a less frequent and deeper watering schedule.

When can I mow?

- ~After the roots have established.

When should I fertilize?

- ~Our sod arrives fertilized. Wait 30 days before applying fertilizer.
- ~An easy schedule to remember when it comes to fertilizing:
Fertilize near Valentine's Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, and Halloween.

***For more information, go to www.texsand.com
or call us at 877-710-1166***



W A T E R I N G R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

Sod

Water heavy at first to the point water is running off. Repeat for three (3) days. Water once in the morning (6:00 a.m.) for twenty (20)- thirty (30) minutes and again in the afternoon (4:00 p.m.) for another twenty (20)- thirty (30) minutes.

After three (3) or four (4) days, return to normal watering schedule.

Seed /Sprigs

Water heavy at first to the point water is running off. Repeat for three (3) days. Lightly water three (3)- four (4) times a day until the upper inch is moist (but not running off). Repeat for three (3) days, and after, cut schedule in half until

desired
coverage is achieved.



WARRANTY & DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Tex-Sand does not warranty any of the quoted or preformed work for any time other than agreed in the described quote.

Tex-Sand expects the customer to assume responsibility once Tex-Sand leaves the job site for any ongoing maintenance pertaining to sod, clay, or any other materials or applications used during the project.

A general maintenance calendar and recommendations will be provided to the maintenance staff and any other person(s) requested to use as a guideline in taking care of the areas upon Tex-Sand's departure.

Any warranty situations or unsatisfactory work is to be submitted to Tex-Sand's office via e-mail or U.S. Mail and will then be discussed between Tex-Sand and the customer until an appropriate resolution is met.

Tex-Sand strives to offer first rate customer service and we commit to leaving the customer happy with the work that we have performed.

Please submit written requests to our office at: 13488 St Hwy 19, Canton, TX 75103, or, e-mail to cortneyg@texsand.com.

February

Mon You may need to adjust your mowing schedule weather call

Tues This is a good time of the year to prep mowers, for cut and height

Wed Overseeded turf mowing heights should be no more than $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.

Thurs Starting in Spring with no play cut turf at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

Fri If your field is not in use continue to mow at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch till June.

Infield moisture should be maintained to suit your texture preferences, water accordingly

Week 1	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW Conditioner Application	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	Nail & Mat dragging should be accomplished after each practice & game
Week 2	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS		NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	Aerification, filling the holes with sand can help create pore space for moisture, air, fertilizer, roots. Occasionally, leaving the holes open allows oxygen exchange, and if the temperatures are high, it will warm
Week 3	FERTILIZE	K-MAG 0-0-22 7 lbs. / 1000 sq.ft.+ Pendulim	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS MOW	

March

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
BE SURE YOUR MOWERS ARE SHARP	RYE GRASS Will have a higher growing point than Bermuda	MOWING Low in Spring will eliminate much of the rye, less competition	When temperatures warm, the rye will compete with the bermuda	Mowing lower will also give you time to grow during wet times	TOPDRESSING Reduces Compaction, repairs divots, and amends old soils. A must on clays

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

FERTILIZE

SPRAY

Apply any micro's or Bio's you may have on the shelf

11-55-0
300 lbs.

Irrigate field with ½ inch of water to set the fertilizer

MOW

MOW

MOW

April

Fri

Thurs

Wed

Tues

Mon

MOWING 3 **Deep Water**

TIMES A WEEK IS Water heavy

IMPARTATIVE NOW during times of

THRU low usage then let

SEPTEMBER it dry out then

deep water again

IRRIGATION
CHECK all heads
*for rotation, &
proper coverage.*

MOW **INSECTICIDE** **MOW**

Frequent **APPLICATION** **At 1/2 inch of**

mowing **reduces** **cut**

clippings

Week 1

Week 2	<p>FERTILIZE 21-0-22 7 lbs / 1000</p>	<p>Irrigate field with 1/2 inch of water to set the fertilizer</p>	<p>MOW</p>	<p>IF WINTER AND SPRING WEEDS ARE SHOWING UP PREP FOR HERB.</p>	<p>MOW</p>
Week 3 DEEP *WATER	<p>MOW TOPDRESS</p>	<p>100 tons acid silica sandy loam</p>	<p>MOW</p>	<p>DO NOT ALLOW OLD CLIPPING TO LAY ON TOP OF THE FIELD</p>	<p>MOW</p>
Week 4	<p>POST - EMERGENT HERBICIDE, WAIT 24 Hr. TO WATER</p>	<p>MOW</p>	<p>FERTILIZE 21-0-22 7 lbs / 1000</p>	<p>MOW</p>	<p>MOW</p>

May

Fri

Thurs

Wed

Tues

Mon

Deep Watering
On a Saturday
night or Sunday
morning when
field usage is low

Deep Watering
leads to deeper
roots and more
drought tolerance

Daily or frequent
watering lends to
shallow rooting
and low stress
capabilities

	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tues</i>	<i>Wed</i>	<i>Thurs</i>	<i>Fri</i>
Week 1	MOW POST-EMERGE Herbicide follow up	FERTILIZE 21-0-22 7 lbs./1000	MOW		MOW
Week 2	MOW		MOW		MOW
Week 3	MOW	PRIMO!!! Made for low budget maint.	MOW		MOW
Week 4	MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS		MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS		MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS

June

Fri

Thu

Wed

Tue

Mon

SHARPEN
MOWERS

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Week 1	MOW	FERTILIZE 21-0-0	MOW VERTICAL MOW		MOW
Week 2	MOW		MOW		MOW
Week 3	SLICE TURF AREAS	ANT BAIT	MOW		MOW
Week 4	MOW FERTILIZE 21-0-0	PRIMO!!!	MOW		MOW

Summer Mowing is probably the most important event effecting winter cover

Summer Mowing schedule must be maintained to achieve a lasting turf

The more times you mow in the summer the less work needed in winter on grass

September

MORE THAN ONE
PASS SHOULD BE
MADE WHEN
SEEDING TO
ENSURE EVEN
COVERAGE

OVERSEEDING
CAN BE
ACCOMPLISHED
WITH 1 OR
MORE
APPLICATIONS

ONCE THE INITIAL
SOAKING
OCCURS LIGHT
FREQUENT
WATERING TO
MAINTAIN
MOISTURE IN THE
UPPER LEVELS

THE UPPER LEVELS
IS WHERE THE
SEED IS AND
QUICK CYCLES
EVERY COUPLE OF
HOURS IS

OVERSEED PREP. & ORDER

Mon

Tue

Wed

Thu

Fri

Week 1	MOW	MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW STRIPE FIELD
Week 2	MOW SLICE ALL FIELDS		MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS		MOW STRIPE FIELD
Week 3	OVERSEED SOCCER	OVERSEED BASEBALL	OVERSEED FOOTBALL	WATER SEED FREQUENTLY FOR THE FIRST 3 DAYS	ONCE THE SEED SWELLS WITH WATER IT CAN NOT DRY FOR THE NEXT 48 HOURS

October

	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tue</i>	<i>Wed</i>	<i>Thu</i>	<i>Fri</i>
Week 1	OVERSEED STRATEGY	MOW	MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW	MOW STRIPE FIELD
Week 2	MOW	FERTILIZE 0-0-44 350 lbs/ acre	MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS		MOW STRIPE FIELD
Week 3	WINTER PREP PROTECT IRRIGATION		MOW NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	EDGING ALL INFIELDS, PATHS, WARNING TRACKS	MOW STRIPE FIELD
Week 4		MOW		MOW	STRIPE FIELD

November

	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tue</i>	<i>Wed</i>	<i>Thu</i>	<i>Fri</i>
Week 1	CHECK FIELD FOR CONSISTENCY OF CLAY ON INFIELD & HOME PLATE	MOW	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW	STRIPE FIELD
Week 2		MOW	CHECK FIELD LAYOUT DIMENSIONS, REPAIR PLAYER ACTION AREAS	MOW	PLAYOFFS? STRIPE FIELD
Week 3	FERTILIZE K-MAG 10 lbs. / 1000	MOW	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW	
Week 4		MOW	NAIL AND DRAG SKIN INFIELDS	MOW	

December

Fri

Thu

Wed

Tue

Mon

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

MOW

NAIL AND
DRAG SKIN
INFIELDS

MOW

MOW

NAIL AND
DRAG SKIN
INFIELDS

MOW

CHECK
IRRIGATION FOR
ROTATION,
COVERAGE, &
VALVES FOR
ACTUATION

MOW

NAIL AND
DRAG SKIN
INFIELDS

MOW

MOW

NAIL AND
DRAG SKIN
INFIELDS

MOW



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

We hope you enjoy your field for years to come and it's a source of pride for your staff, students, and community!
 To help us better serve you, please complete this survey and return it to us at your convenience.
 Thank you from your friends at Tex-Sand!

Organization					
Address					
E-mail					
Phone					
Fax					
Contact Name					
	Strongly Agree (Best)	Agree	Neutral (Mediocre)	Disagree	Strongly Disagree (Worst)
Knowledge of sales and project staff.					
Knowledge of office staff.					
Price of project as it pertains to quality.					
Price of project as it pertains to competition.					
Was the staff personable and friendly?					
Did the staff take time to answer any questions you had?					
How functional is our company website?					
What can we add or change to make our website better for you?					
What can we change to serve you and others like you in the industry?					
Scheduling of materials.					
Scheduling of service (start, completion times)					
Additional comments:					