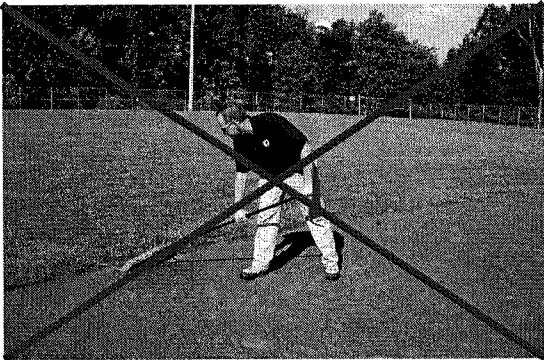


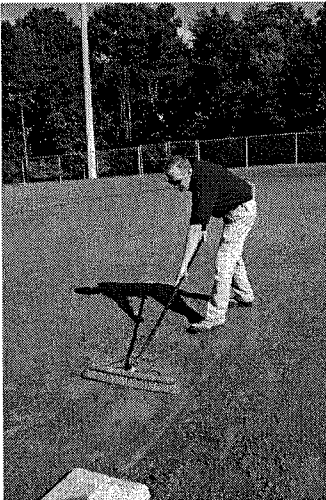
Water Removal Techniques for Ball Diamonds

IMPORTANT NOTE: Water removal should only be undertaken to **accelerate** the drying of fields. Water removal **should not** be undertaken with the expectation that fields will be available for play.

- A broom with water-resistant bristles or a water roller can be used to disperse water on infield mix areas.



- **Never** sweep or push water into the grass. The water should be spread out on the infield mix portions of the field only.
- When removing water from puddles, **do not** remove mix along with it.

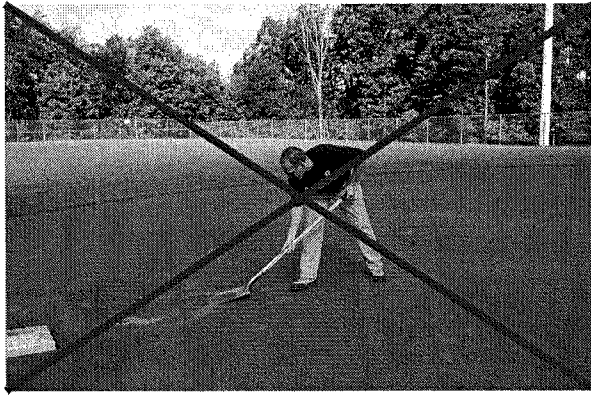


- When dispersing water, always try to **pull**, not push the water with the tool. Pulling with the tool allows you to maintain better control over the end of the tool and therefore less likely to remove any mix from the area being swept.



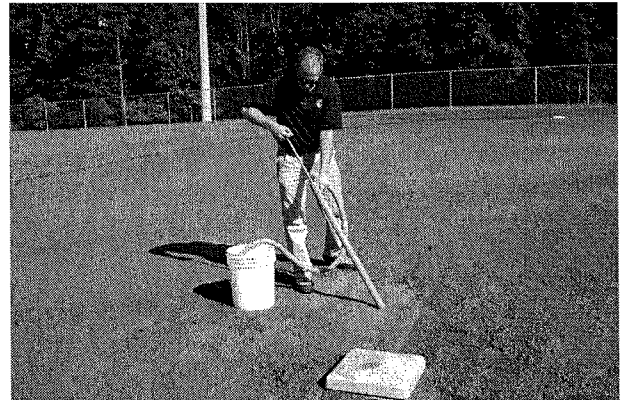
- Once the water is dispersed, use a rake to loosen all wet areas to accelerate drying.





- Do not move muddy material from one portion of the field to another; or remove muddy material from the field. If muddy material is not dry by game time, the field should be closed until the material dries.

- A hand pump and bucket can be used to remove the water in areas where it cannot be removed without pushing it into the grass. A small hole may have to be temporarily dug in the lowest part of the wet area, in order to gather all of the water in one spot. The pump will then be able to more easily remove all of the water. Once the bucket is filled, dispose of the water outside of the field of play. Once the water has been removed, fill in any holes where possible and rake the area to accelerate drying.



- The Park Authority discourages the routine use of drying agents (e.g., - Turface, Pro Choice, etc.). It is recommended that drying agents be used very sparingly and only in cases where it will ensure the field conditions are immediately playable. Do not use the product on certain areas of the field when the entire infield is too wet for play. The Park Authority has found that the widespread use of drying agents is not cost effective or efficient. If the steps above are followed routinely when maintaining wet areas, field conditions will become as readily playable as if drying agents had been used. Drying agents, if overused, can create safety and maintenance problems.
- In turf areas, the use of materials such as drying agents, wood chips, peat moss, or sand to dry water or mud, is not recommended due to secondary problems that can occur as a result of their use.