2024 OTF Conference + Show

Organic Matter Management for Cool-Season Golf Greens

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Download presentation

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Acknowledgements

- **USGA Davis Program**
- **Environmental Institute for Golf**
- **Nebraska GCSA**
- **GCSA of South Dakota**
- **Peaks & Prairies GCSA**
- **Jacobsen, Toro, DryJect, Ceres Turf Inc, JRM**
- **Nebraska Turfgrass Association**

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Outline

- Historical perspective
  - Greens Construction
  - New Management Paradigm
    - Firm and Fast
    - Organic Matter Accumulation
- Fine tuning
  - Topdressing
  - Cultivation
  - Sand and Tines

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THE FIFTH GREEN AT THE ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB

1930 Advertisement

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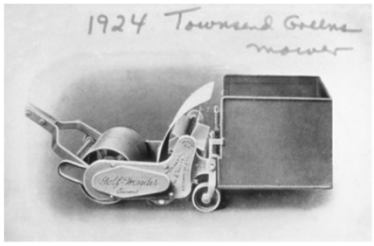
Closer cut mowers



As low as 0.25”

8

In 1932, a fruit farmer, Orton Englehardt, invented the impact sprinkler.

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USGA Method of Putting Green Construction

- Original Specifications in 1960
  - Since then, this method has been regularly researched, improved and amended
- Other methods
  - California Style (1990)
  - Purr-wick (1966)
  - Dutch Green (1960-70; primarily the Netherlands)
  - Native soil or push-up greens

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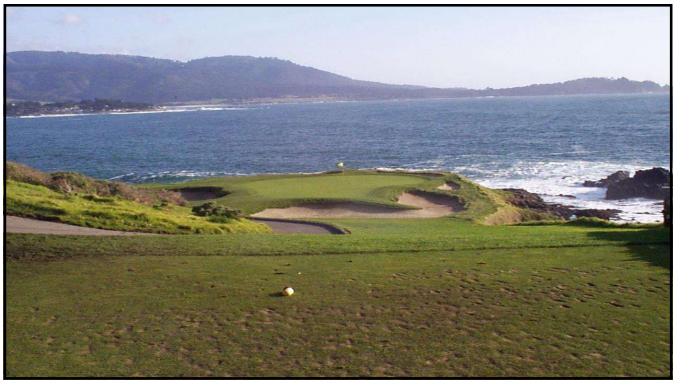

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Root Zone Properties

Before 2004

USGA K_{sat} guidelines

Normal:	6-12 inches per hour
Accelerated:	12-24 inches per hour

Account for substantial climatic differences

Normal:	temperate to dry climates
Accelerated:	high rain subtropical and tropical climates or regions with frequent dust storms

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Physical properties of sand-based root zones over time
1996-2005
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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Objectives

- **Develop a better understanding of the impact of grow-in procedures on putting green establishment and performance.**
- **Investigate temporal changes in the soil physical properties of USGA putting greens.**

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Materials and Methods

- Field experiment initiated in 1997
- Greens constructed every year for four years
- Two rootzone mixtures
  - 80:20 Sand:Peat (v:v)
  - 80:15:5 Sand:Peat:Soil (v:v:v)
- Two establishment treatments
  - Accelerated
  - Controlled

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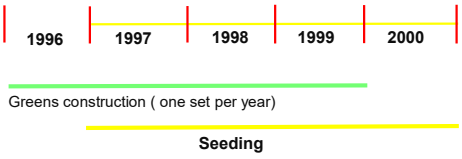
Project Schedule (Phase I)



Data collection on soil physical, chemical, and microbial characteristics influenced by root zone materials and grow-in procedures.

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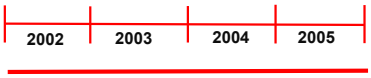
Project Schedule (Phase II)



Data collection on soil physical and chemical characteristics as influenced by age, root zone materials and grow-in procedures.

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Materials and Methods

5 yr old green	6 yr old green	7 yr old green	8 yr old green

As of 2004

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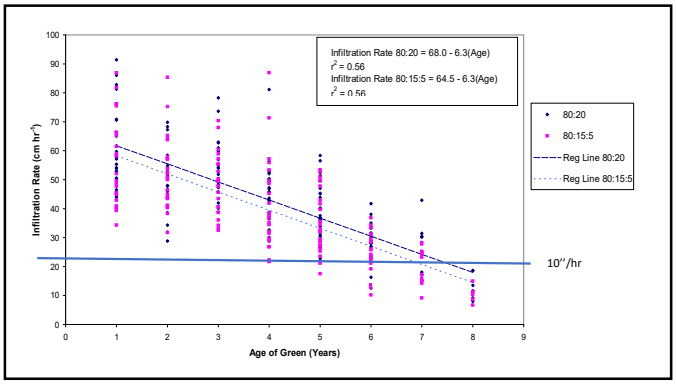

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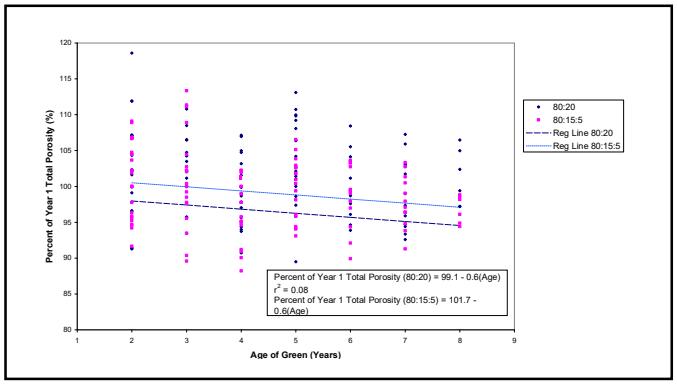

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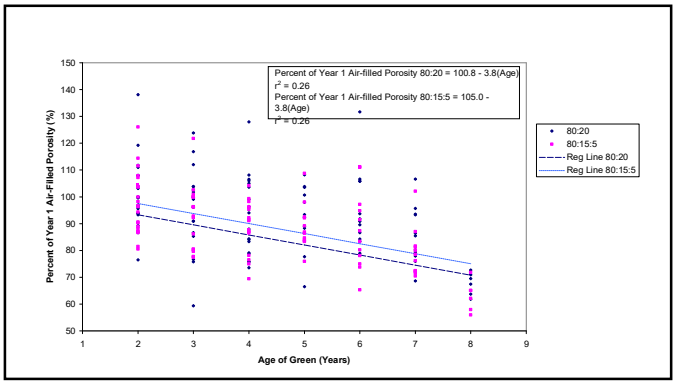

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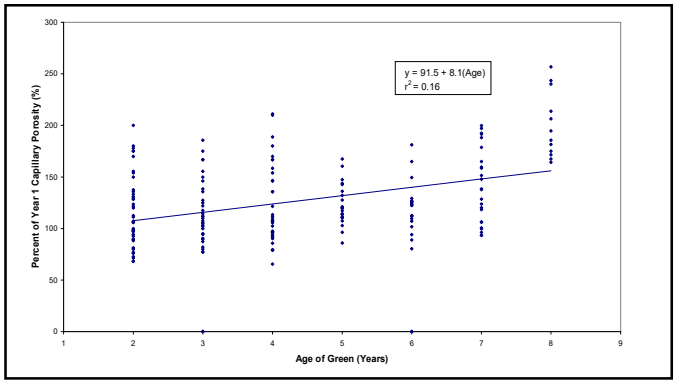

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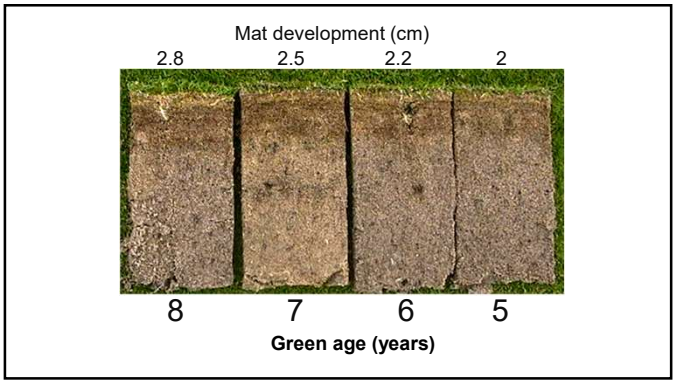

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Formation of Mat

- Formation of mat layer increased approximately 0.25" (0.65 cm) annually (following establishment year).
- No visible layering, only a transition is evident between mat and original rootzone.
- Topdressing program
  - Light, Frequent
    - every 10-14 days (depending on growth) and combined with verticutting
  - Heavy, Infrequent
    - 2x annually (spring/fall) and combined with core aerification

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Annual organic matter accumulation in a sand/ peat green

Year 1	2	3
0.65%	3.0%	6.0%

USGA spec. green constructed with 20% (by volume) organic matter

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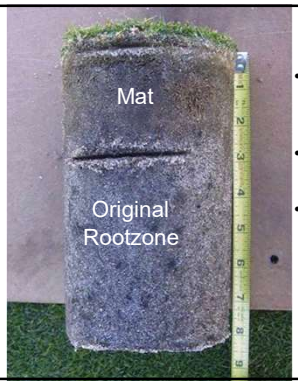

- 2004 USGA research committee site visit
- original rootzone
- mat development

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Materials and Methods

- 2004 rootzone samples taken below mat layer from each soil treatment and sent to Hummel labs for Quality Control Test (24 total samples)
- Tested against original quality control test (z-score).

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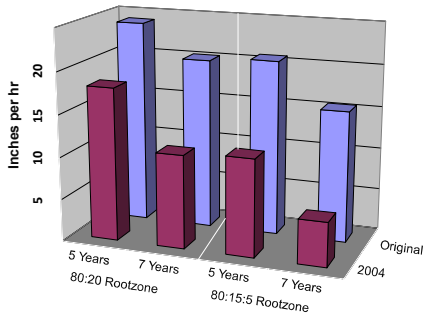

Comparison of preconstruction K_{sat} values to K_{sat} values taken 10/04.

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Change in Rootzone Particle Size Distribution

- All rootzones tested in 2004 showed increased proportion of fine sand (0.15 – 0.25 mm) with decreased proportion of gravel (> 2.0 mm) and very coarse sand (2.0 – 1.0 mm).

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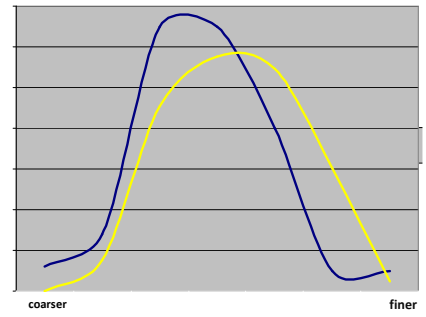

USGA sand size compared to sand used in topdressing program for USGA plots at Mead, NE.

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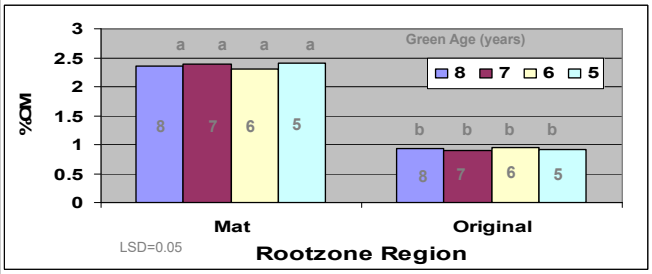
Rootzone vs Mat: Organic Matter



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Root Zone: Mat vs. Original

(samples taken July 15, 2004)

- pH: Mat < Original
- Mat > Original: CEC, OM, microbes and all nutrients

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Conclusions

- Based on *in situ* green testing K_{SAT} decreased, and surface moisture increased, over time due to organic matter accumulation above the original rootzone and increased fine sand content originating from topdressing sand
- Organic matter did result in positive agronomic change: pH, CEC, nutrient holding capacity, microbial stability and amount

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Want to know more?

- **Gaussoin, R., R. Shearman, L. Wit, T. McClellan, and J. Lewis. 2007. Soil physical and chemical characteristics of aging golf greens. *Golf Course Manage.* 75(1):p. 161-165.**

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Research Need (2004)

- Comprehensive evaluation of sand quantity, particle size, sampling protocol and cultivation methods

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OM accumulates as sand greens age

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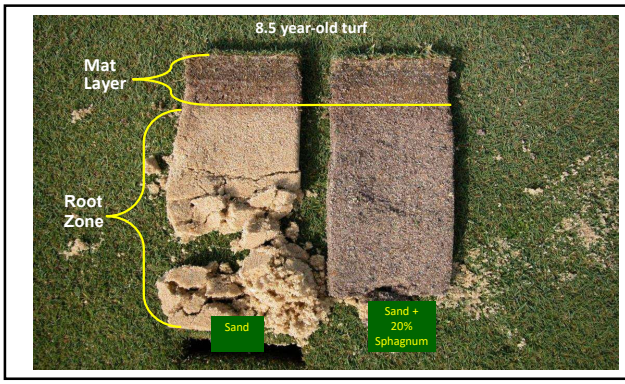

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Practices to change thatch into mat include topdressing and …

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Organic Matter Management Study

Objectives

1. Determine if conventional hollow tine is more effective than solid tine aerification at managing organic matter accumulation
2. Determine if venting methods are effective at managing OM accumulation

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Treatments

Tine Treatment
None
2X Hollow tine
2x Solid tine

Venting Treatment
None
PlanetAir
Hydroject
Bayonet tine
Needle tine

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Treatments

Tine Treatment	Venting Treatment
None	None
2X Hollow tine	PlanetAir
2x Solid tine	Hydroject
	Bayonet tine
	Needle tine

15 Trts per Rep
6 Reps per year
2 different years
= A whole lot of fun for one graduate student or 180 trts

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All treatments received the same topdressing quantity (22 ft^3/M*) but different frequency

Equilibrated to identify differences of the practices in question

**1 ft^3 = 100 lbs of dry sand; yd^3 = 2700 lbs*

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Materials and Methods

- Green Age:
  - 12 years
  - 9 years
- Data collected:
  - OM% (pre-cultivation/monthly)
  - Single wall infiltration (monthly)

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OM Data Analysis Year 1

- No differences between green age except for higher % in older green
- No differences among venting methods
- No interactions with solid/hollow/none

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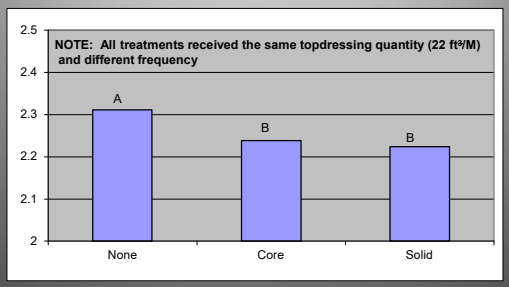
Effect of Tines on OM after 1 yr



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OM Data Analysis Year 2

- No differences between green age except for higher % in older green
- No differences among venting methods
- No interactions with solid/hollow/none
- No differences among solid/hollow/none

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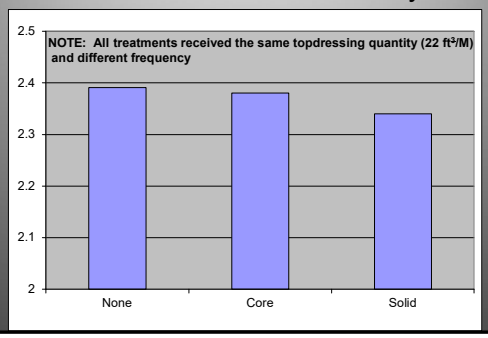
Effect of Tines on OM after 2 yrs



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What these data do/don't suggest

- Cultivation, when topdressing quantity was equal, was insignificant as a means to control OM
- However, a superintendent must use whatever tools they have at their disposal to ensure sand is making it into the profile and not the mower buckets

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*Topdressing interval relative to Tine/Venting combinations (22 cu ft/M)**

- NONE/NONE
  - 5-10 days
- Solid & Hollow/NONE
  - 7-14 days
- Solid & Hollow/Venting
  - 14-18 days

*Observed and calculated based on displacement and surface area opened

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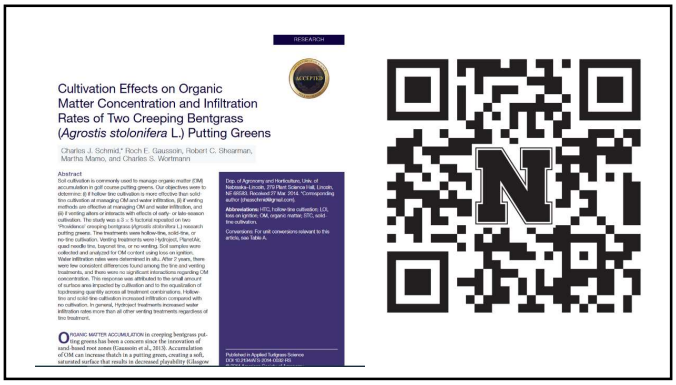
RESEARCH

Cultivation Effects on Organic Matter Concentration and Infiltration Rates of Two Creeping Bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera* L.) Putting Greens

Charles J. Schmid,* Roch E. Gaussoin, Robert C. Shearman, Martha Mamo, and Charles S. Wortmann

Abstract

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Project Objective

- National Survey
  - Determine cause and effect relationship among maintenance practices and their interactions relative to surface OM accumulation

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2006/07/08 Samples

- Sixteen states
  - Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, Minnesota, New Mexico, Montana, Hawaii, California, Connecticut, Arkansas.
- 117 golf courses sampled
  - More than 1600 samples

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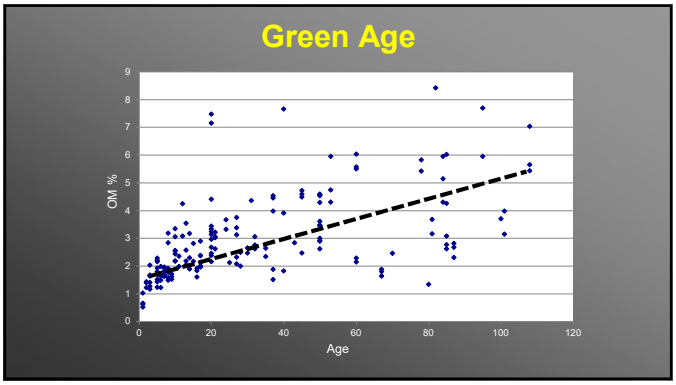

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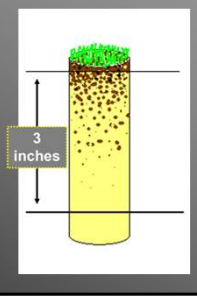
Is the age effect misleading?

- Sampling issue:
  - Mat depth increases as green ages resulting in more OM in the same volume soil.



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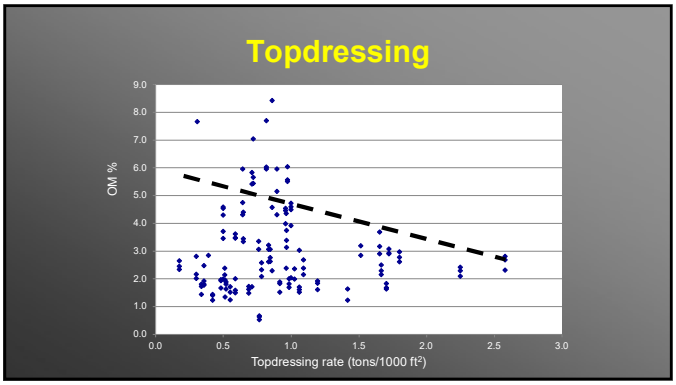

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Survey Summary

- None of the variables collected, by themselves, or in combination with others, ***predicted*** OM
- Courses using >18 cubic ft*/M of topdressing with or without "venting" had lower OM
- Of the ***known*** cultivars, no differences in OM were evident

**1 ft³ = 100 lbs of dry sand; yd³ = 2700 lbs*

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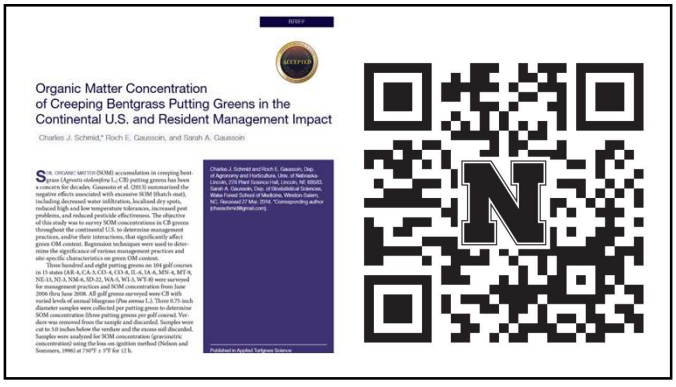
Organic Matter Concentration of Creeping Bentgrass Putting Greens in the Continental U.S. and Resident Management Impact

Charles J. Schmid,* Roch E. Gaussoin, and Sarah A. Gaussoin

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Topdressing

Old Tom Morris (1821–1908) is thought to have discovered the benefits of topdressing accidentally when he spilled a wheelbarrow of sand on a putting green and noted how the turf thrived shortly afterward (Hurdzan, 2004).

J.B. Beard is his classic textbook "Turfgrass Science & Culture, 1973 writes:

"The most important management practice for OM management is topdressing"

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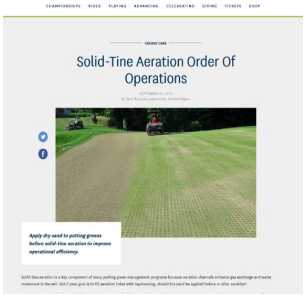
https://www.usga.org/content/usga/home-page/course-care/regional-updates/central-region/2018/solid-tine-aeration-order-of-operations.html



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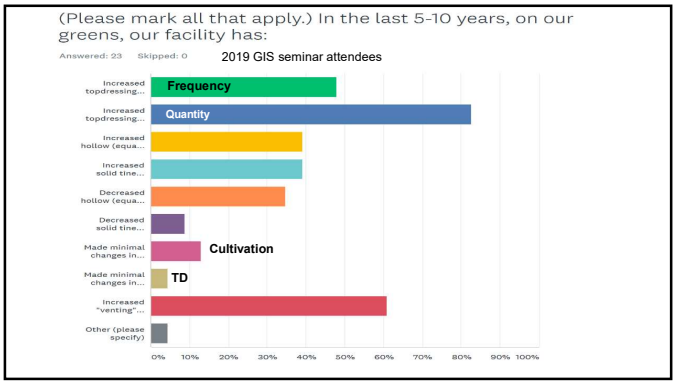

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1/2 Solid	1/2 Hollow
% OM	
1.8	2.4

**

Oct-25 Infiltration	
1/2 Solid	1/2 Hollow
Inch/hr	
2.8	6.6

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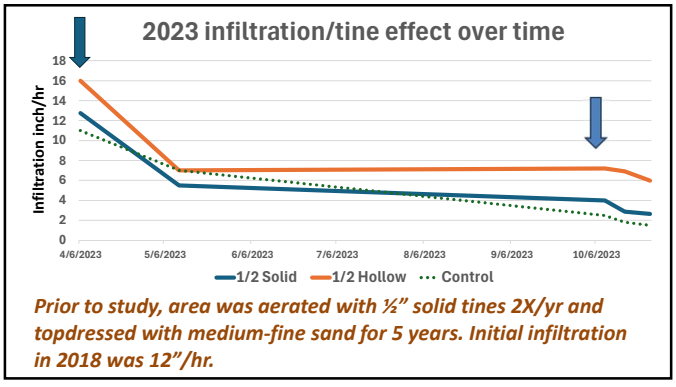

Prior to study, area was aerated with ½" solid tines 2X/yr and topdressed with medium-fine sand for 5 years. Initial infiltration in 2018 was 12"/hr.

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USGA

GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION NEW JERSEY 1926

NEW JERSEY TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station
Center for Turfgrass Science

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Sand Particle Size (1-mm and 0.5-mm sands)

Particle Name	Diameter (mm)
Fine Gravel	2 – 3.4
Very Coarse Sand	1 – 2
Coarse Sand	0.5 – 1
Medium Sand	0.25 – 0.5
Fine Sand	0.15 – 0.25
Very Fine Sand	0.05 – 0.15
Silt	0.002 – 0.05
Clay	< 0.002

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Research on…

- Topdressing
  - ✓ Sand Size
  - ✓ Rate
- Cultivation

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Research Objectives:

1. Effects of topdressing with sand lacking coarse particles
2. Does core cultivation and backfilling holes with medium-coarse sand offset any negative effects of topdressing with sands lacking coarse particles?

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Conclusions (from Rutgers Data)

Strong impact of core cultivation plus backfilling with medium-coarse sand:

- reduced organic matter and capillary porosity (water retention)
- increased air-filled porosity
- consistently drier playing surface

Sand size effects depended on the level of core cultivation (interaction)

Medium-coarse and medium-fine sands

- similar at diluting organic matter and reducing surface water retention
- topdressing with medium-fine sand caused a finer sand size in mat layer, which was corrected by core cultivation (holes backfilled with medium-coarse sand)

Fine-medium sand

- Greater surface water retention and reduced infiltration due to finer sand size and capillary porosity in mat layer
- Core cultivation (holes backfilled with medium-coarse sand) reduced these effects; however, not completely due to the quantity of fine and very fine sand remaining above 30% (by weight) in the mat layer

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What these data do/don't suggest

- Cultivation, when topdressing quantity was equal, was insignificant in affecting OM
- Superintendents, however, must use ***whatever tools*** they have at their disposal to ensure sand is making it into the profile and not the mower buckets

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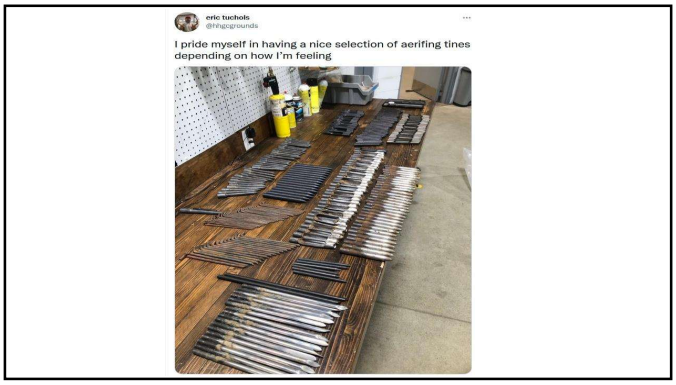

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What have we learned?

- A high-quality sand and a well-built root zone are relatively stable and will perform properly for many years.
- What changes over time is the surface…

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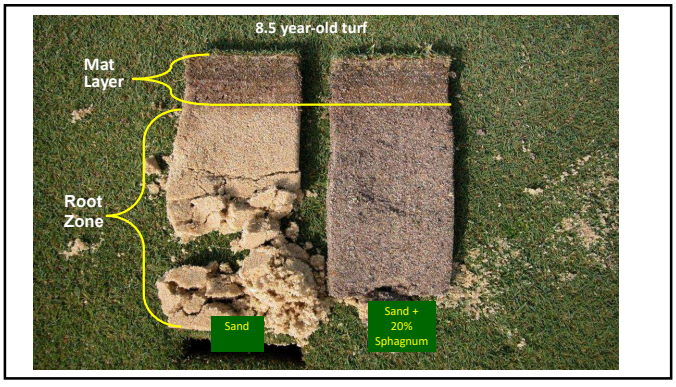

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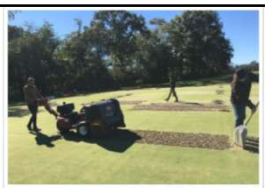

It matters how you manage the accumulating thatch/mat layer

- Cultivation has a significant impact. At minimum, use practices that help incorporate sand.
- Topdressing is critical. Can use a fine sand (0.25-5 mm) to ensure enough sand will be applied during summer, in combo with a medium (< 1 mm) with more aggressive aerification (core, solid or injection). Avoid sands of < 0.15.

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Managing for Drier Mat Layer

Topdressing

- As much and as often as feasible — ~1 ton / 1,000 sq ft / yr **18-22 ft³ / M / yr**
- Select as coarse a sand as feasible — 0.5-mm sand okay if dominated by medium sand (not fine or very fine sand)
- Cost and interference with play and mowing are the limiting factors

Core Cultivation

- Very effective at producing a drier surface
- Cost and time for healing are greatest limitations

Solid Tine Cultivation

- Too soon to have a lot of data, but some initial data not as positive of response as hollow tine – stay tuned

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A Standard Method for Measuring Putting Green Surface Organic Matter

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Chapter 12 ASA Monograph (3RD Edition)

Characterization, Development, and Management of Organic Matter in Turfgrass Systems

R.E. Gaussoin, Dep. of Agronomy and Horticulture, Univ. of Nebraska
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C.A. Dockrell, Teagasc College of Amenity Horticulture Dublin, Ireland
R.A. Drijber, Dep. of Agronomy and Horticulture, Univ. of Nebraska

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Thank you and best wishes for 2025!

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