



# Practical Applications for Testing in Turfgrass Systems

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# Practical Applications for Testing in Turfgrass Systems

Presented by Kyle Foreman



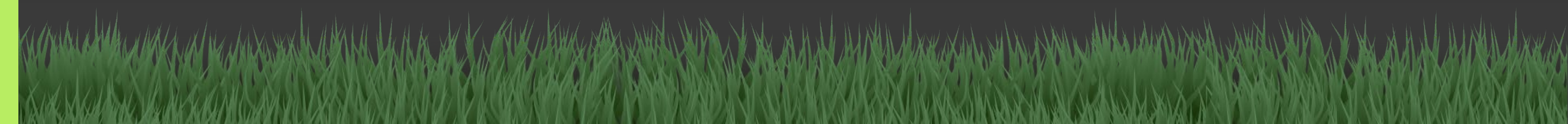
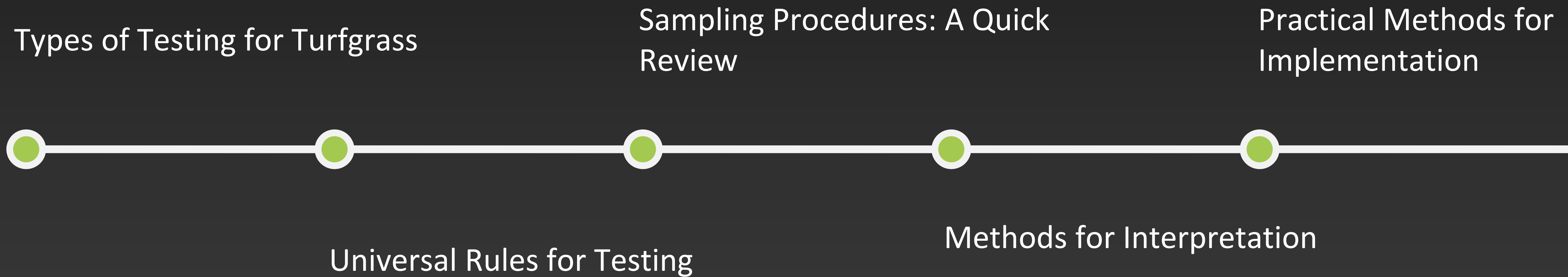
Why do we test?



# Why do we test?

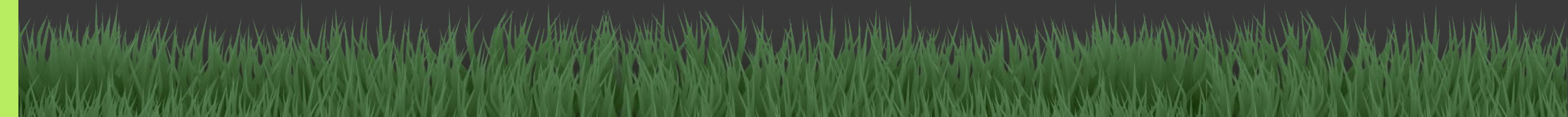
- Planning
- Analysis
- Measure Efficiencies

# Today's Agenda



# Types of Tests

- Chemical Soil
- Physical Soil
- Irrigation Water Quality
- Tissue
- Organic Matter
- Playability





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# General Rule #1

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Be Consistent!

- Consistent Timing
- Consistent Depth
- Consistent Methods





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## General Rule #2

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Have a Purpose!

- Ask yourself: “What do I want to know”





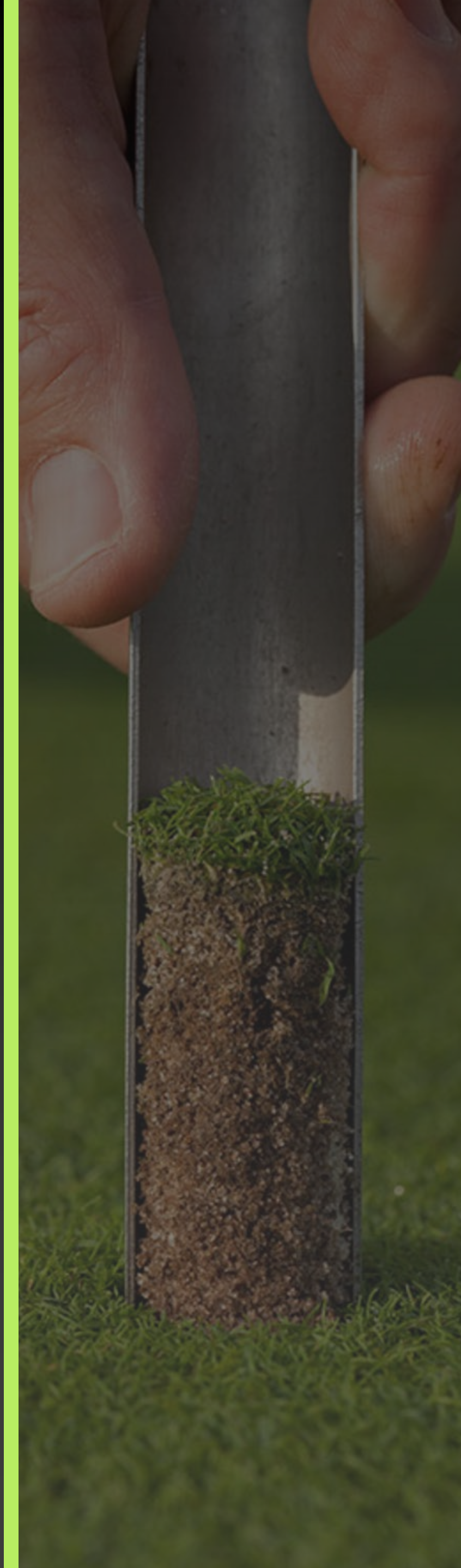
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## General Rule #3

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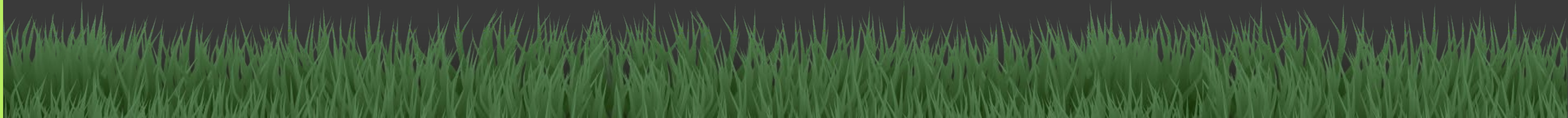
Always keep your data!

- Allows for reference in the future
- Beneficial for employee turnover / change
- New discoveries in scientific community



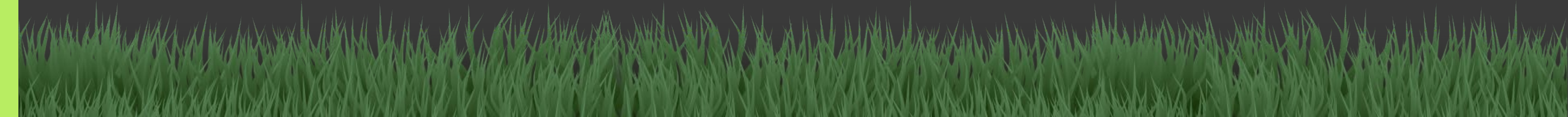
# Sampling Procedures - Soil Sample Example

- Sampling Depth
  - Recommended 4"
  - When in doubt... Remember Rule #1
- 40-30-20-10 Rule

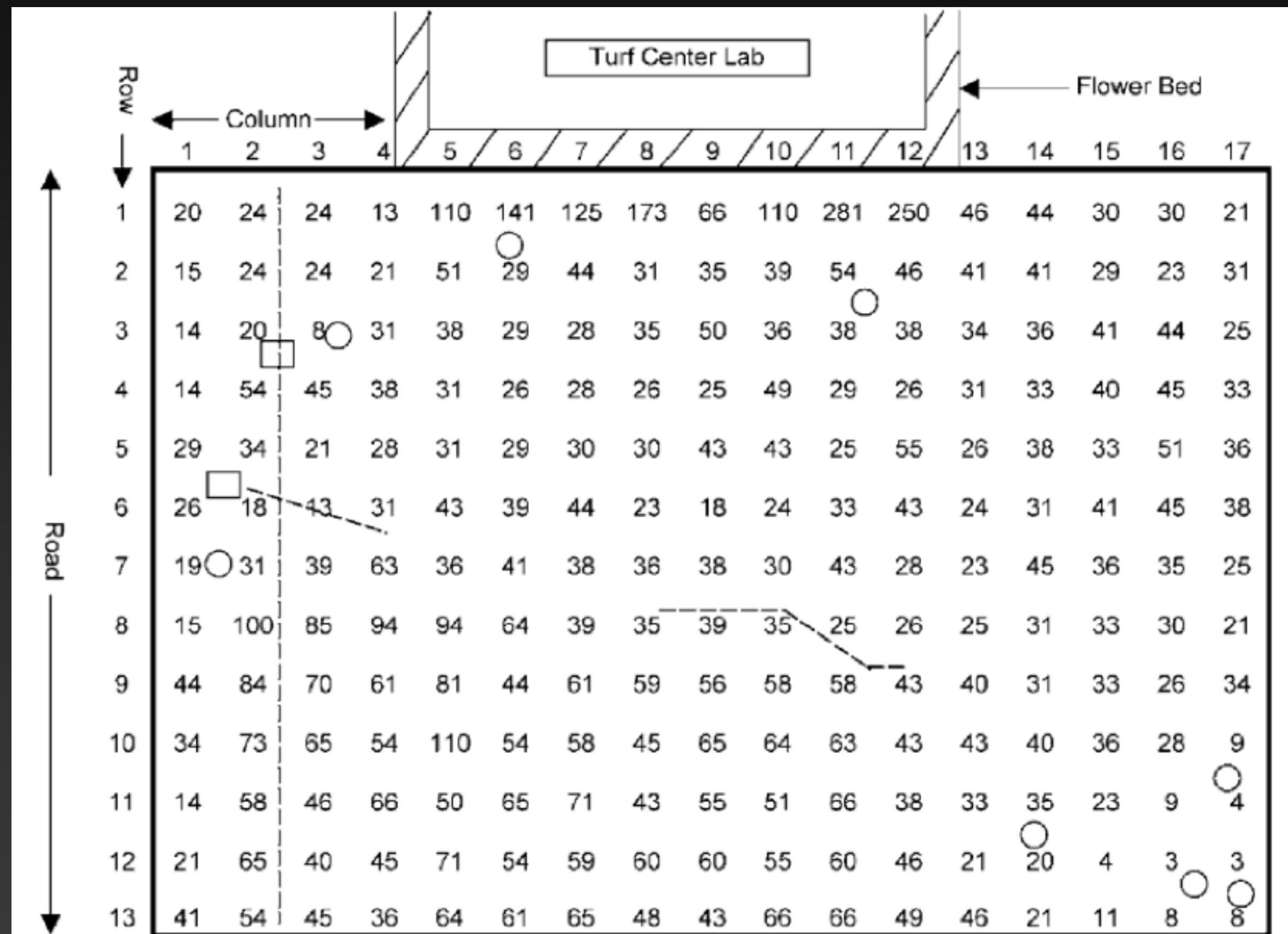


# Sample Locations

- How many locations to sample?
  - Rutgers Recommendation - 20-30 locations on a sports field
- How many samples do we really need? Lets look at some data...



# Sample Locations - By the Numbers

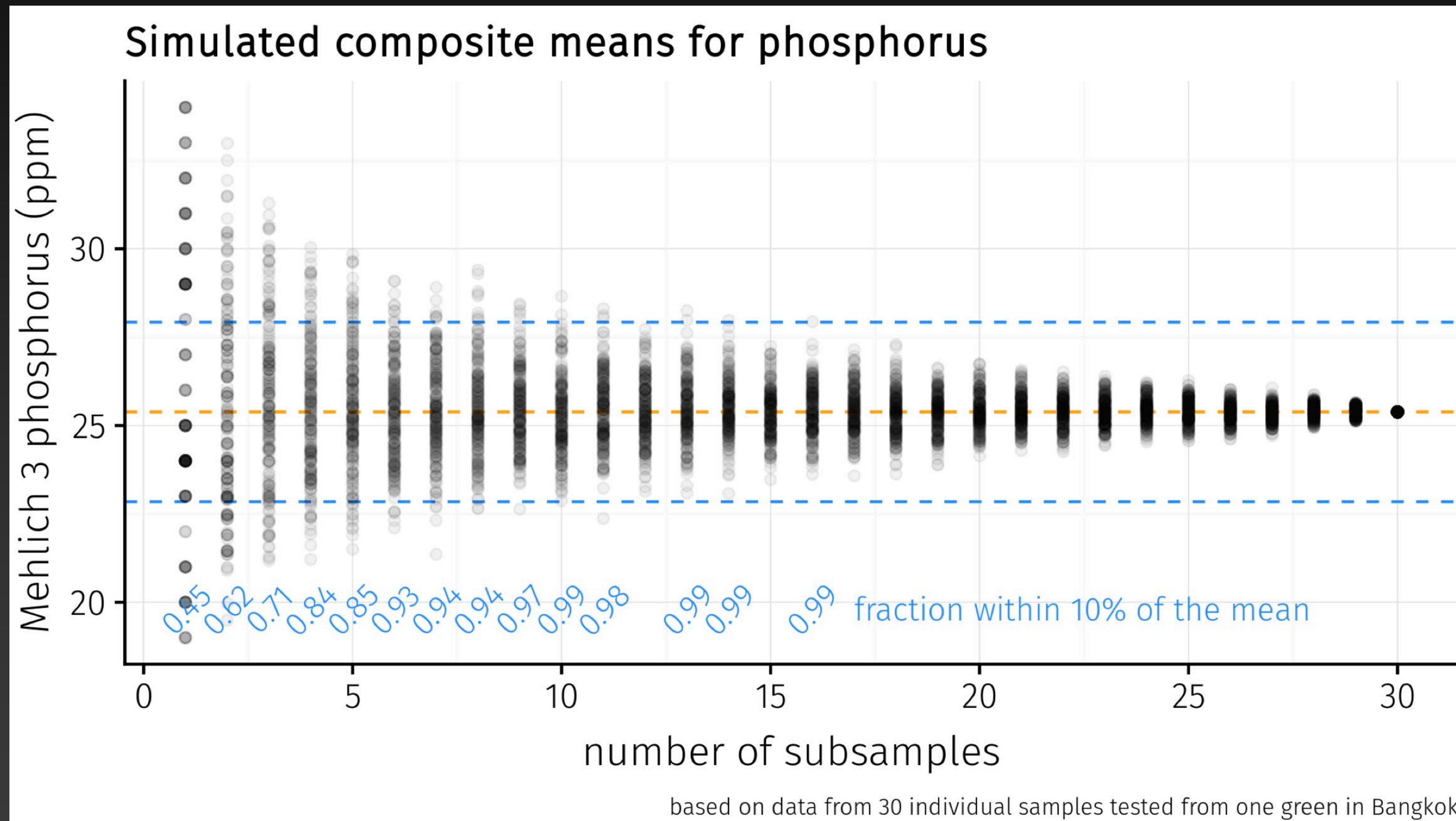


**Figure 3.** Variation in soil P in the sampled area. Circles (O) indicate location of trees, boxes (□) are storm drains and dashes (--) give location of drainage strips.

- Donahoe (2002) Mehlich 1 Phosphorus levels
- Concluded that 20 subsamples are necessary for a representative composite sample per 1,000-2,000 m<sup>2</sup> (10,764 - 21,528ft<sup>2</sup>)
- How much for a 75,000ft<sup>2</sup> athletic field?
  - 70-140 subsamples

Donohue, S. J. 2002. Evaluation of soil nutrient variability for development of turfgrass soil test sampling methods. *Commun. Soil. Sci. Plant Anal.* 33(15-18):p. 3335-3345.

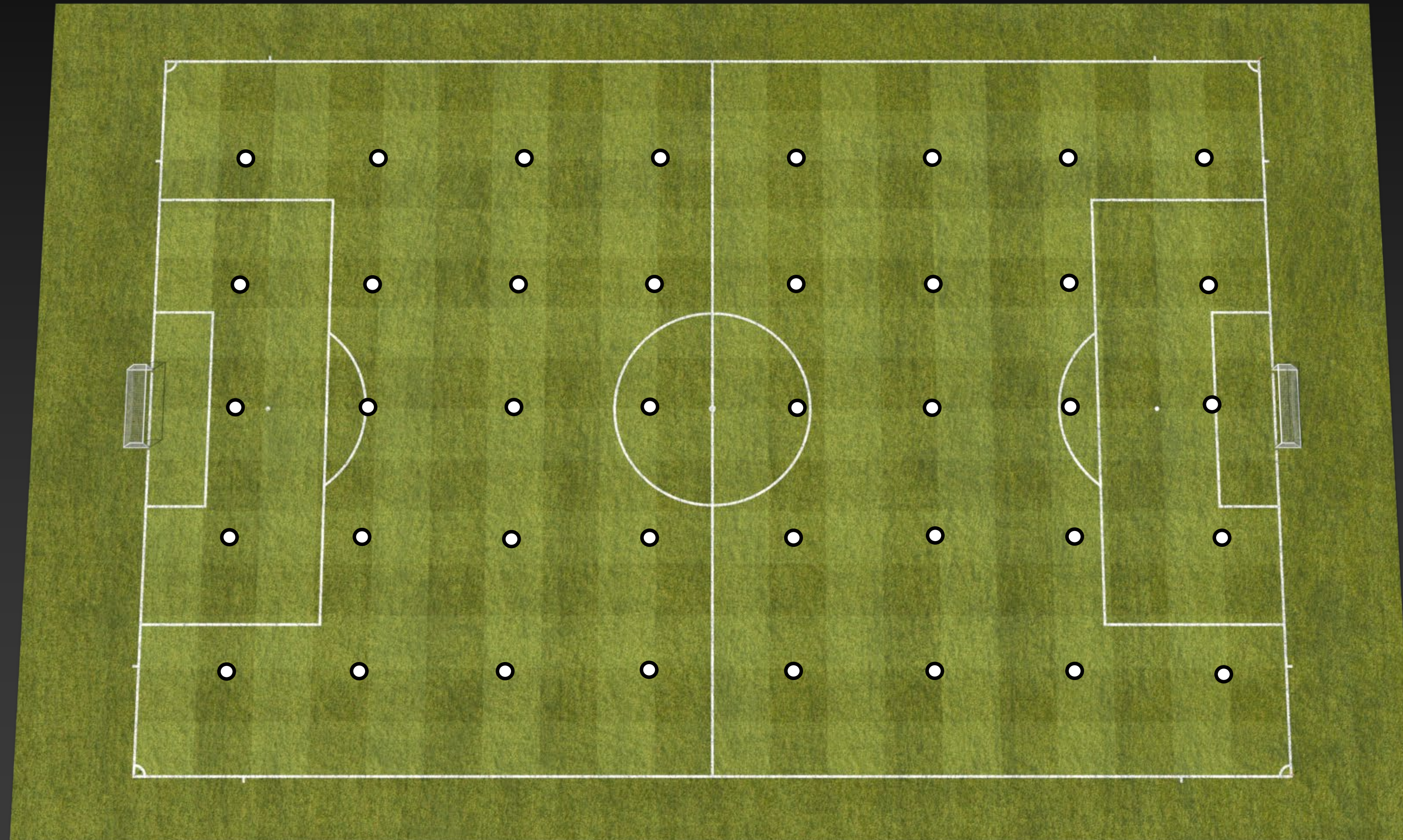
# Sample Locations - By the Numbers



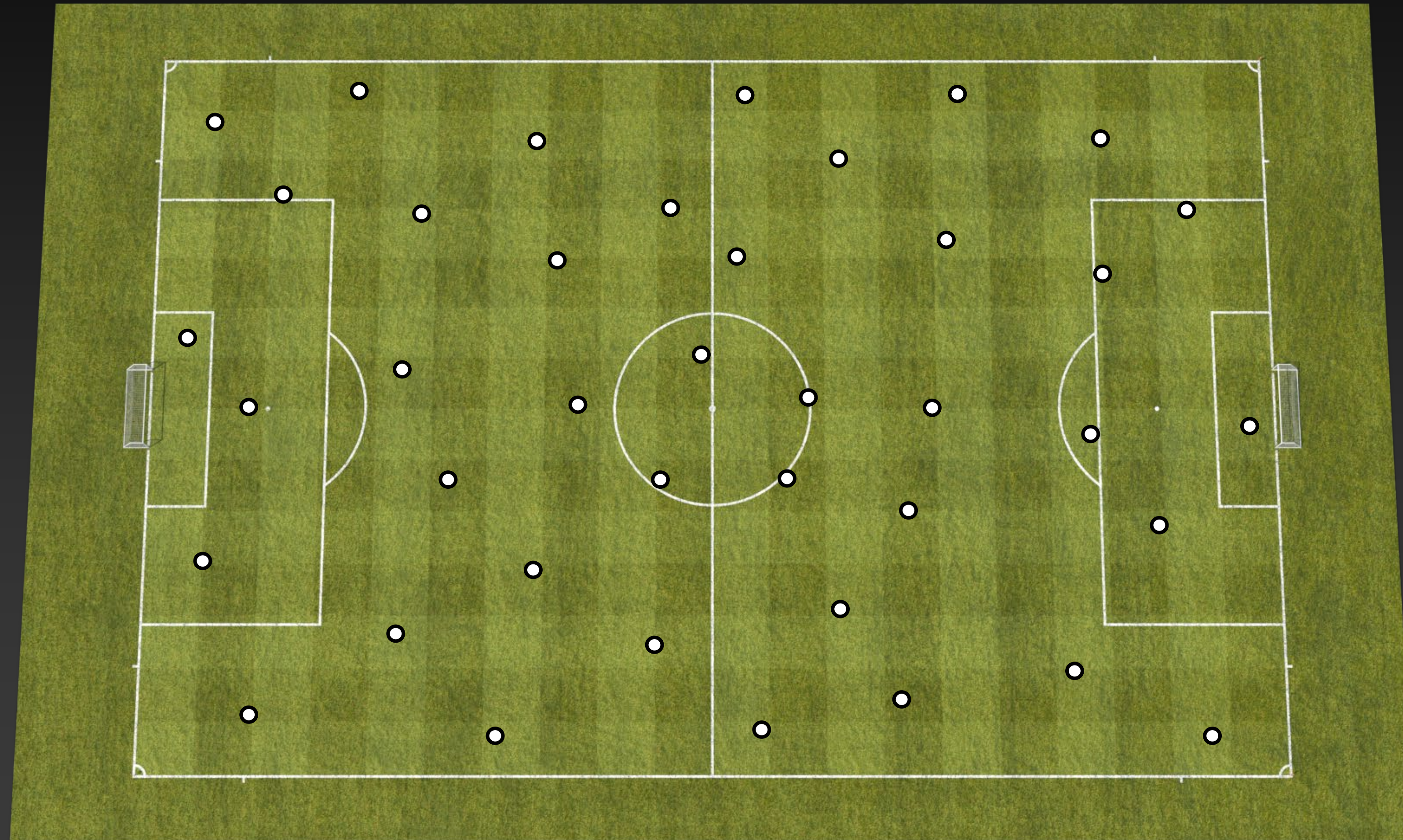
- 30 Samples collected from a 1,092 m<sup>2</sup> green (11,755 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- After 6 subsamples, composites were within 10% of the mean, 90% of the time.
- Six subsamples equals roughly 1 sample per 200 m<sup>2</sup> or 2000 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Based on this, we need 38 subsamples for a 75,000 ft<sup>2</sup> field.

Credit: Micah Woods, Asian Turfgrass Center

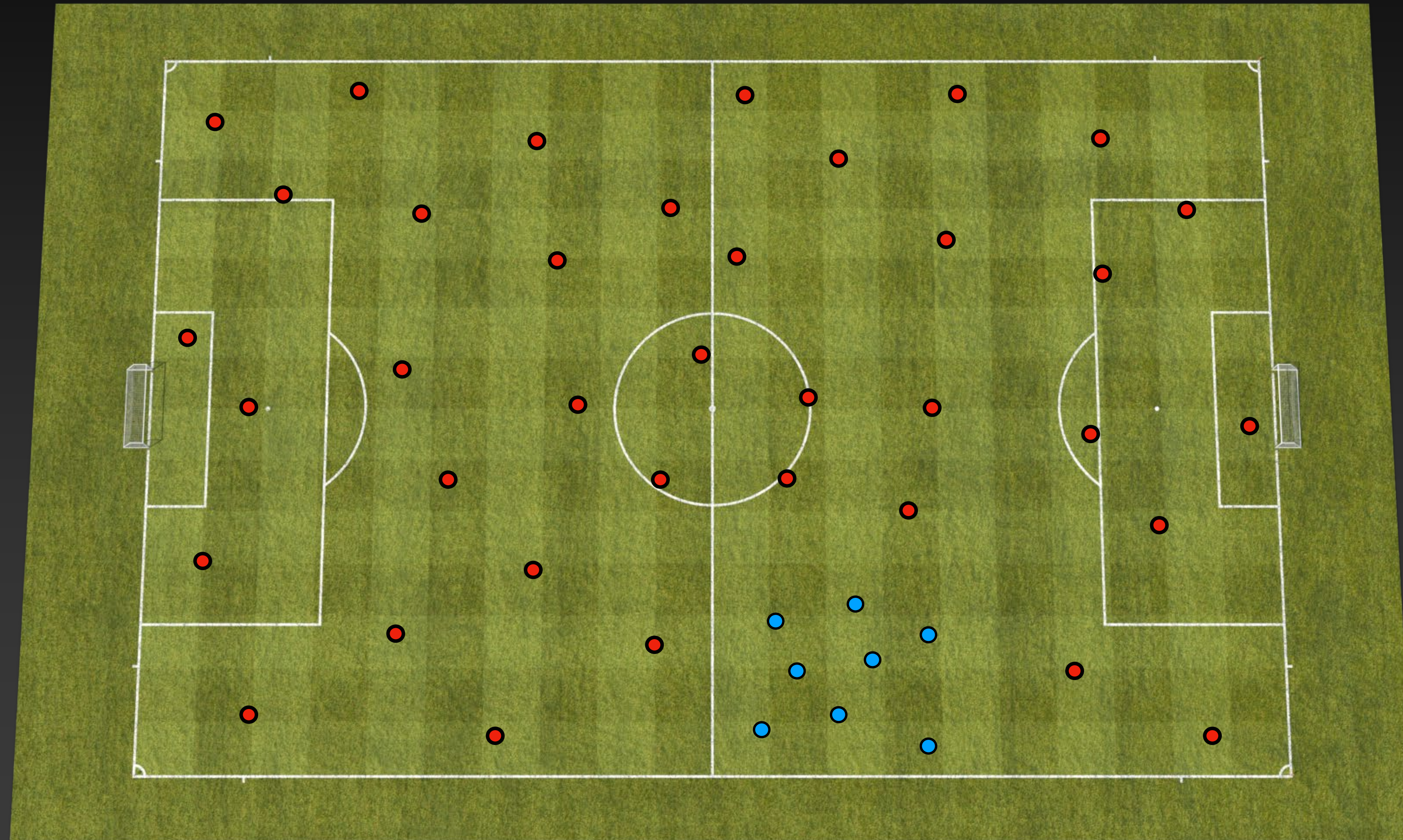
# Sample Locations - Grid Sampling



# Sample Locations - Random Sampling



# Sample Locations - Stratified Random Sampling



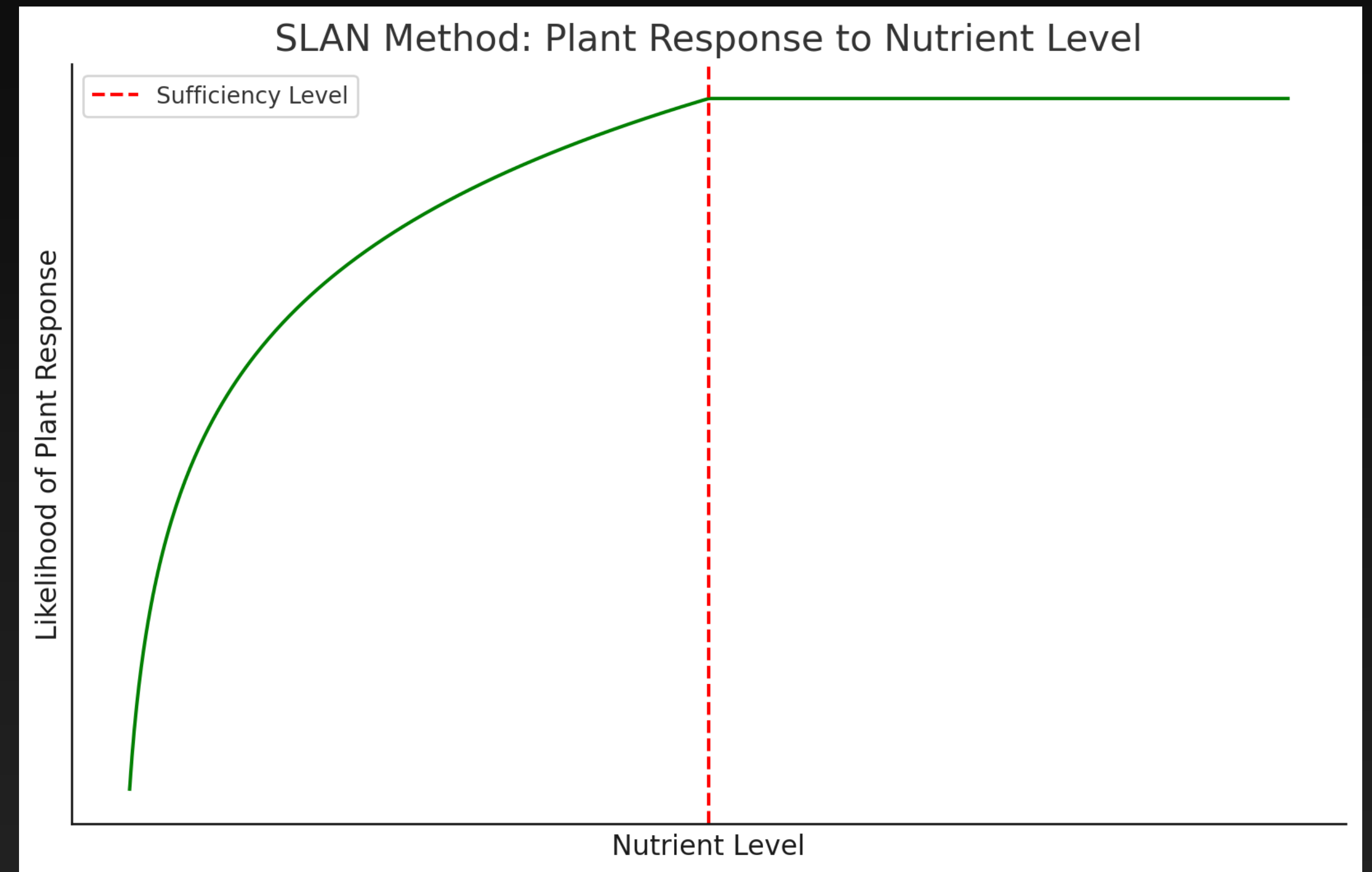


# Interpreting Results

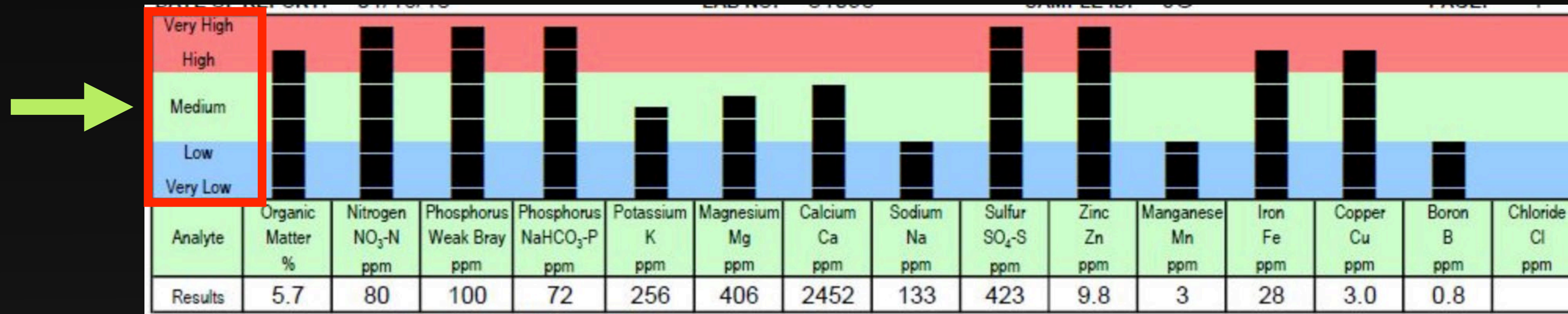


# SLAN - Sufficiency Level of Available Nutrition

- There is a specific level of each nutrient sufficient for the optimal growth of a particular crop.
- This level is referred to as the 'sufficiency level.'



# SLAN - Sufficiency Level of Available Nutrition



**University Extension**  
University of Missouri  
Columbia

**Soil Test Report**  
MU Laboratories

Sample ID: BACK YARD

Last Limed: unknown

County: Saint Louis

Region:

Submitted: [Redacted]

Processed: [Redacted]

http://www.soiltest.psu.missouri.edu/

Lab No: [Redacted]

This report is for: [Redacted]

Submitted by: [Redacted]

Firm No. Outlet:

SOIL TEST RESULTS		RATING					
		Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Excess
pHs	6.5	*****					
Phosphorus (P)	229 lbs/a	*****					
Potassium (K)	452 lbs/a	*****					
Calcium (Ca)	5070 lbs/a	*****					
Magnesium (Mg)	511 lbs/a	*****					
Organic Matter:	3.1 %	Neutr. Acidity: 0.5 meq		CEC: 15.9 meq			

**UGA extension**  
Ag & Environmental Services Labs

**Soil Test Report**

Soil, Plant, and Water Laboratory  
2400 College Station Road  
Athens, Georgia 30602-9105  
Website: http://aesl.ces.uga.edu

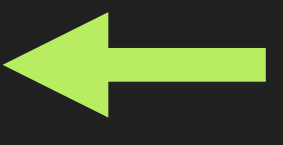
Sample ID: [Redacted]

Client Information: Sample: 3, Crop: Home Vegetable Garden

Lab Information: Lab #71631, Completed: Jun 23, 2015, Printed: Jun 23, 2015, Tests: S1 S6 S20N

Contact: Soil, Plant, and Water Laboratory, 2400 College Station Road, Athens, GA 30602, ph: 706-542-5350, e-mail: soiltest@uga.edu

Soil Test Index	Mehlich 1 Extractant				UGA Lime Buffer Capacity Method*			
	Phosphorus (P)	Potassium (K)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Zinc (Zn)	Manganese (Mn)	pH *	Lime Buffer Capacity (LBC)
1007 lbs/Acre	878 lbs/Acre	16015 lbs/Acre	1315 lbs/Acre	47 lbs/Acre	105 lbs/Acre	7.3	723	



# BCSR - Base Cation Saturation Ratio

- Sets to define 'ideal' ratios for cations in the soil:
  - Calcium - 65-75%
  - Magnesium - 10-20%
  - Potassium - 3-5%

Lab Number		0441-1	0442-1
Total Exchange Capacity (ME/100 g)		94.90	83.28
pH (H <sub>2</sub> O 1:1)		7.8	7.9
Organic Matter (360°C LOI) %		2.64	2.37
Estimated Nitrogen Release lb/A		73	67
SOLUBLE SULFUR* ppm		87	90
•	MEHLICH III lb/A P as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	270	215
•	ppm of P	59	47
•	BRAY II lb/A P as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		
•	ppm of P		
•	OLSEN lb/A P as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	215	183
•	ppm of P	47	40
•	CALCIUM* lb/A	34250	30066
•	ppm	17125	15033
•	MAGNESIUM* lb/A	1062	920
•	ppm	531	460
•	POTASSIUM* lb/A	552	498
•	ppm	276	249
•	SODIUM* lb/A	336	334
•	ppm	168	167
<b>BASE SATURATION PERCENT</b>			
Calcium	%	90.23	90.26
Magnesium	%	4.66	4.60
Potassium	%	0.75	0.77
Sodium	%	0.77	0.87
Other Bases	%	3.60	3.50
Hydrogen	%	0.00	0.00

# MLSN - Minimum Levels of Sustainable Nutrition

- Provides minimum levels of specific nutrients needed for plant growth:

- Potassium: 37ppm
- Phosphorus: 21ppm
- Calcium: 331ppm
- Magnesium: 47ppm
- Sulfur: 7ppm

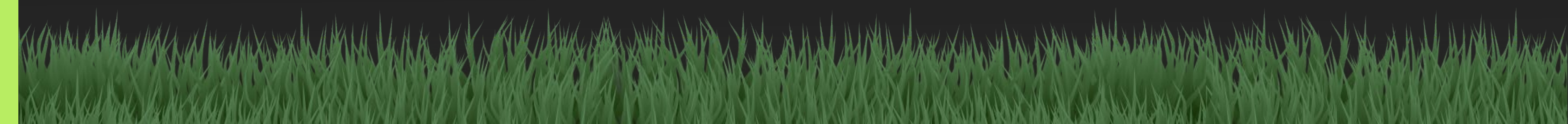
$A + B - C = \text{Fertilizer to Apply}$

Where:

A = Anticipated use by the turf

B = MLSN Value

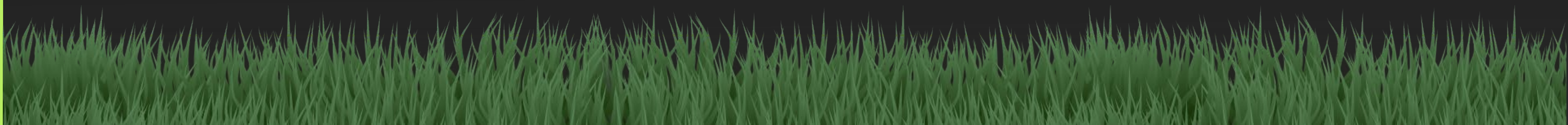
C = Soil test value



# MLSN - Minimum Levels of Sustainable Nutrition

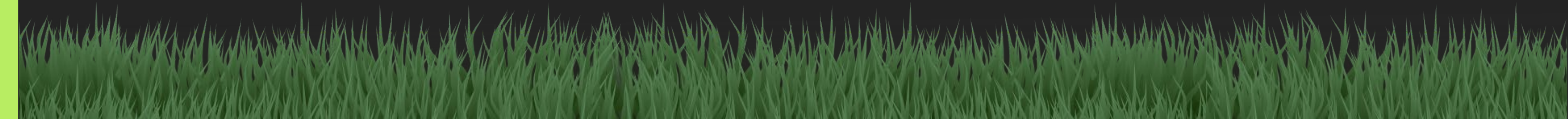
- How do we know how much the plant will use?
- For every 1 pound of N, we anticipate the plant using:
  - Potassium: 0.5 lbs
  - Phosphorus: 0.13 lbs
  - Calcium: 0.1 lbs
  - Magnesium: 0.05 lbs
  - Sulfur: 0.06 lbs

Kussow, W. R., D. J. Soldat, W. C. Kreuser, and S. M. Houlihan. 2012. Evidence, regulation, and consequences of nitrogen-driven nutrient demand by turfgrass. *ISRN Agronomy*. 2012:p. 1-9.



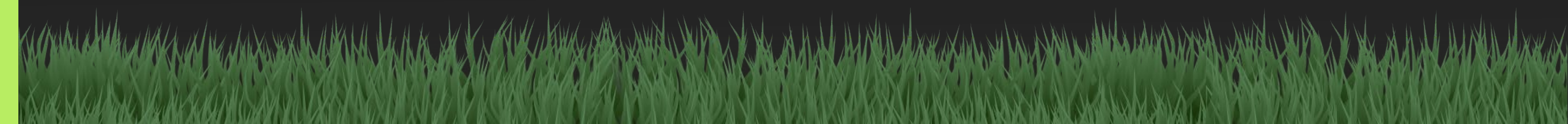
# Why I like MLSN

- First method of interpreting soil tests that is specific to turfgrass
- Started with good-performing turf and worked backwards
- Methodology allows for site specific adjustments



# Practical Applications - Using the MLSN Approach

- First: Observe
- Second: Evaluate
- Third: Implement





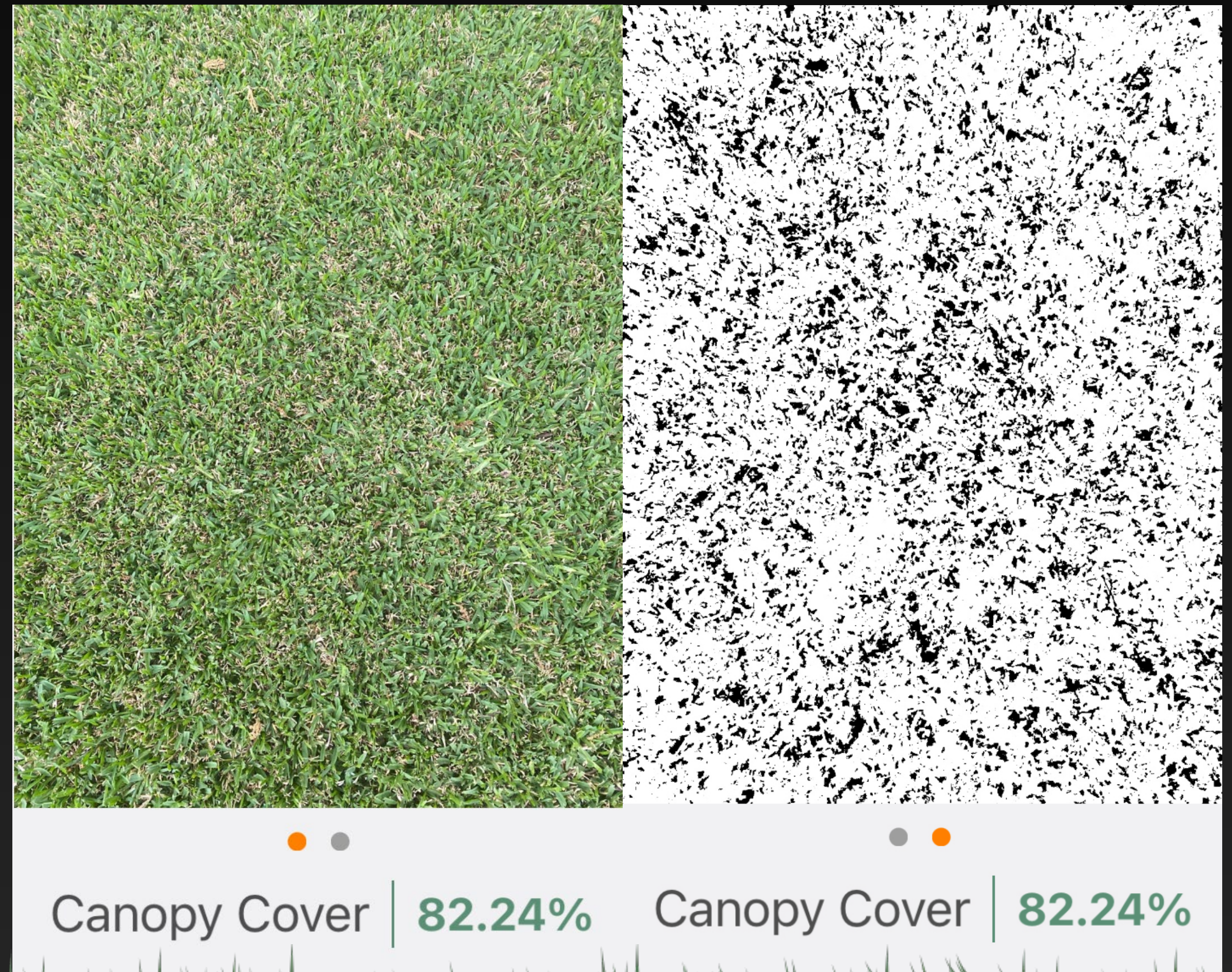
# Practical Methods to Evaluate Outcomes

- Always have a control plot, if possible
- OSB / Plywood is your friend



# Practical Methods to Evaluate Outcomes

- Use Technology
  - Canopeo App



# Practical Methods to Evaluate Outcomes

- Use Technology
  - GreenIndex+ Turf

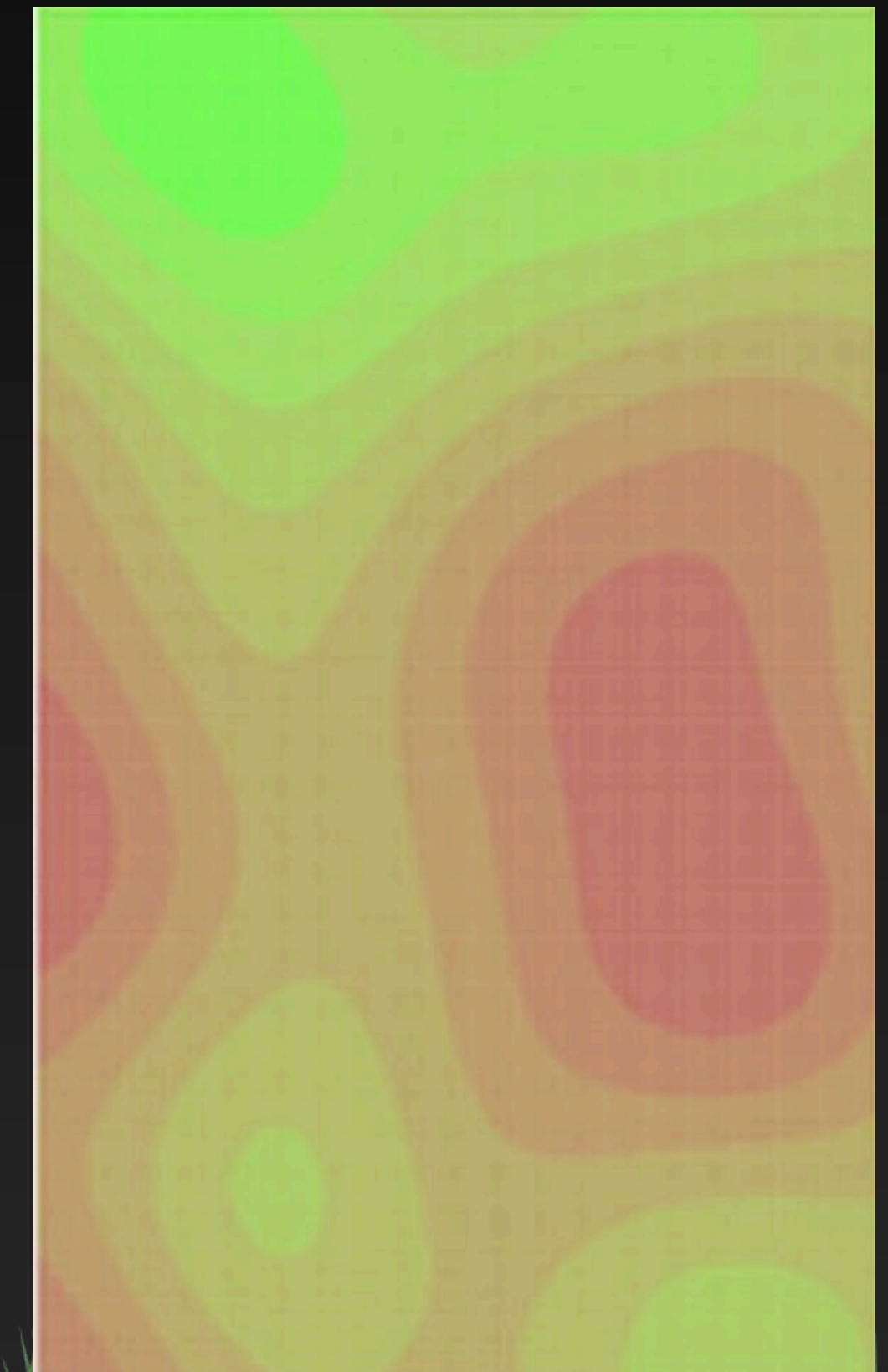
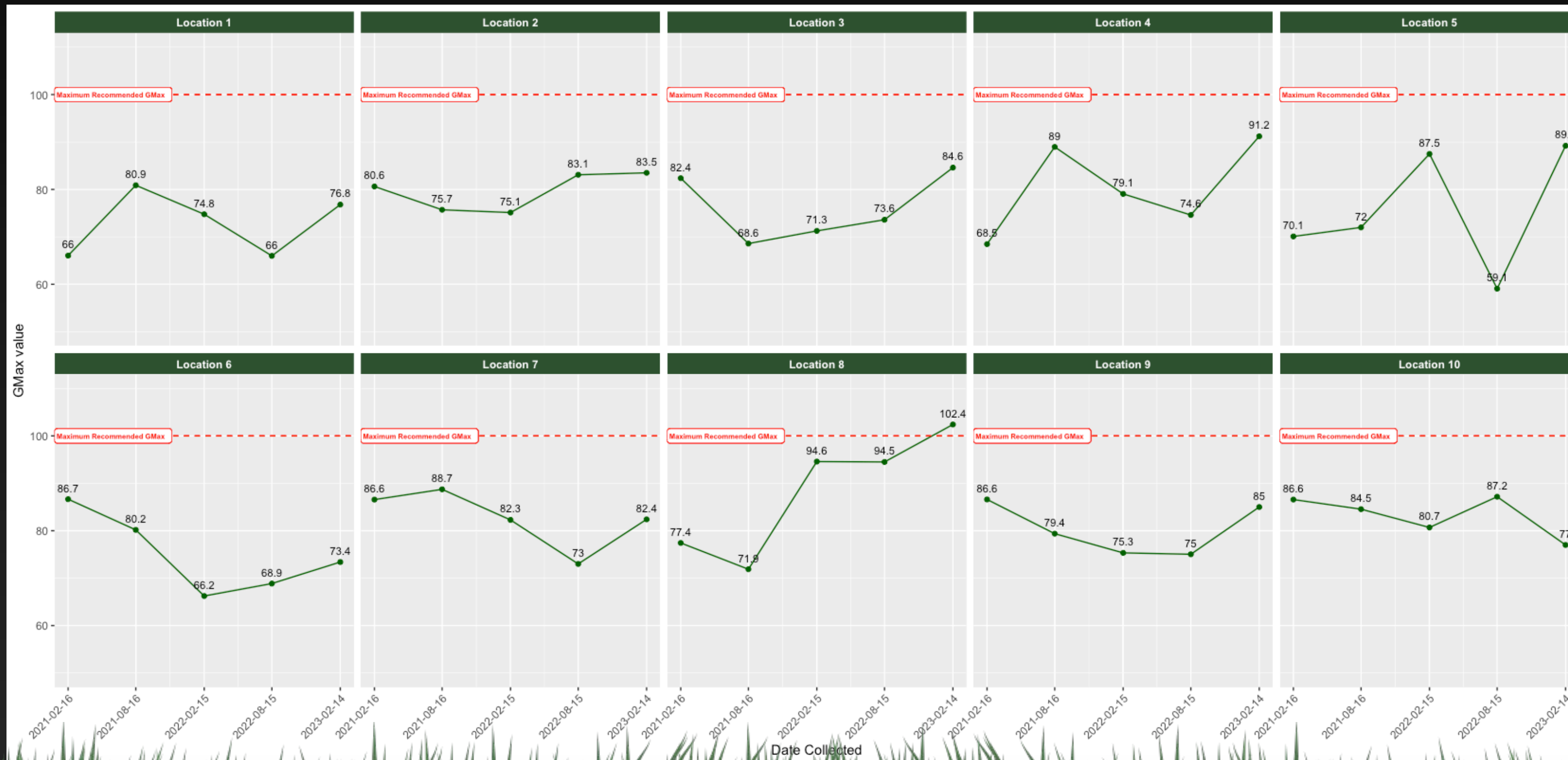


The image shows a mobile application interface for evaluating turf. On the left, a large photograph of a green lawn has a white circle overlaid on it, indicating a selected area. Below the photo is a small inset showing a color calibration chart with a green and a yellow square, each with a white circle. On the right, a white panel displays a summary of data for the selected area.

DGCI	0.545
Visual Rating	6.1 >
Variety	Bentgrass >
<b>End and Log Average</b>	
Picture Count	5
Average DGCI	0.575
Average Visual Rating	6.4

# Practical Methods to Evaluate Outcomes

- Track & Visualize the data. Are there noticeable trends?



Questions?

