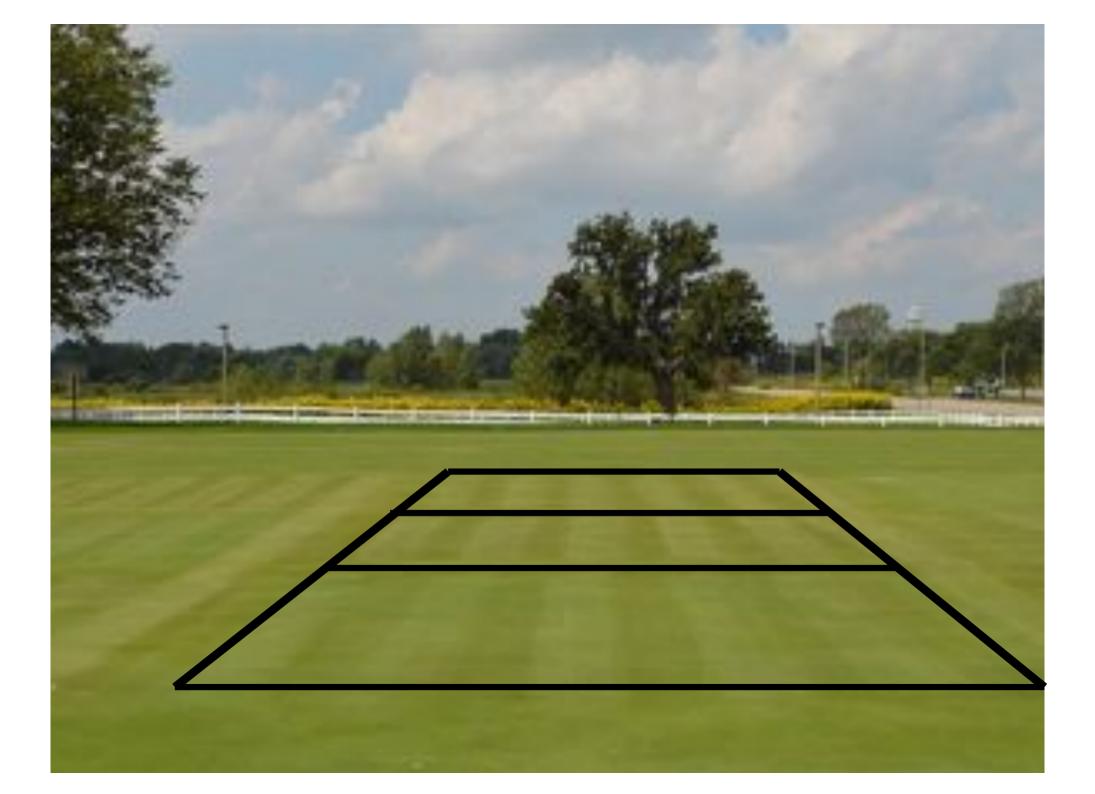


Thomas A. Nikolai, Ph.D. Michigan State University



Thomas A. Nikolai, Ph.D. Michigan State University

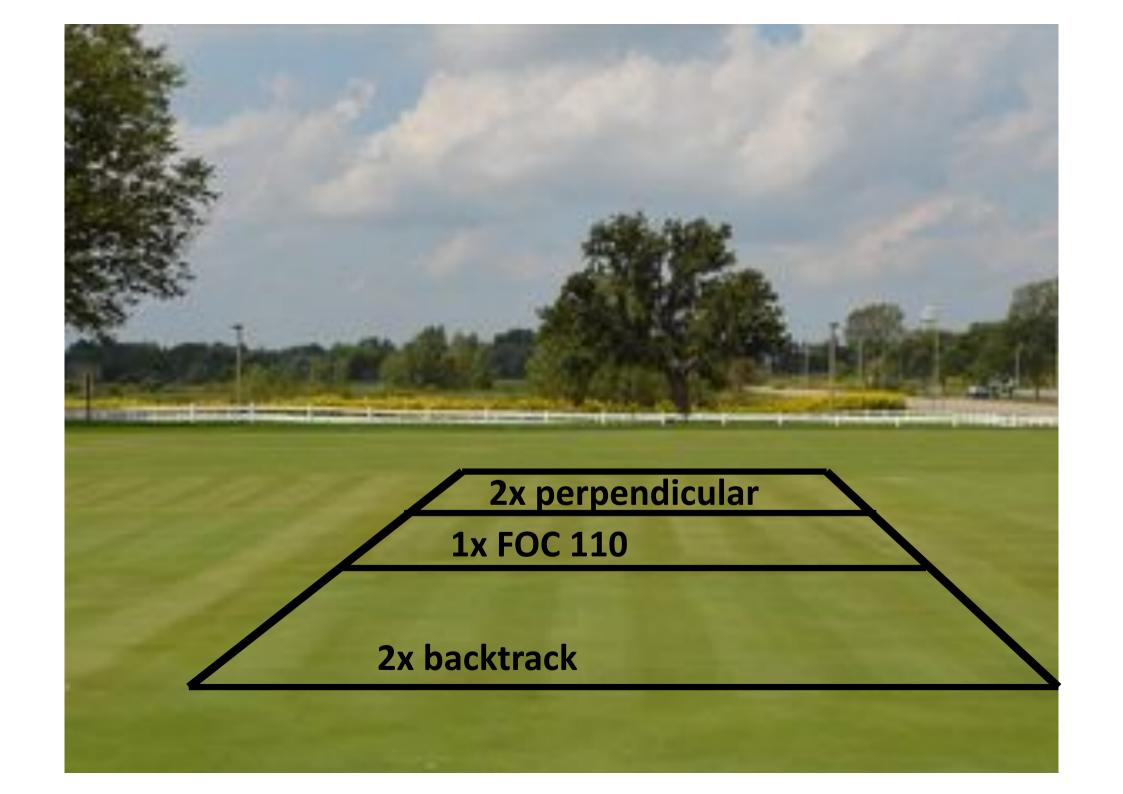




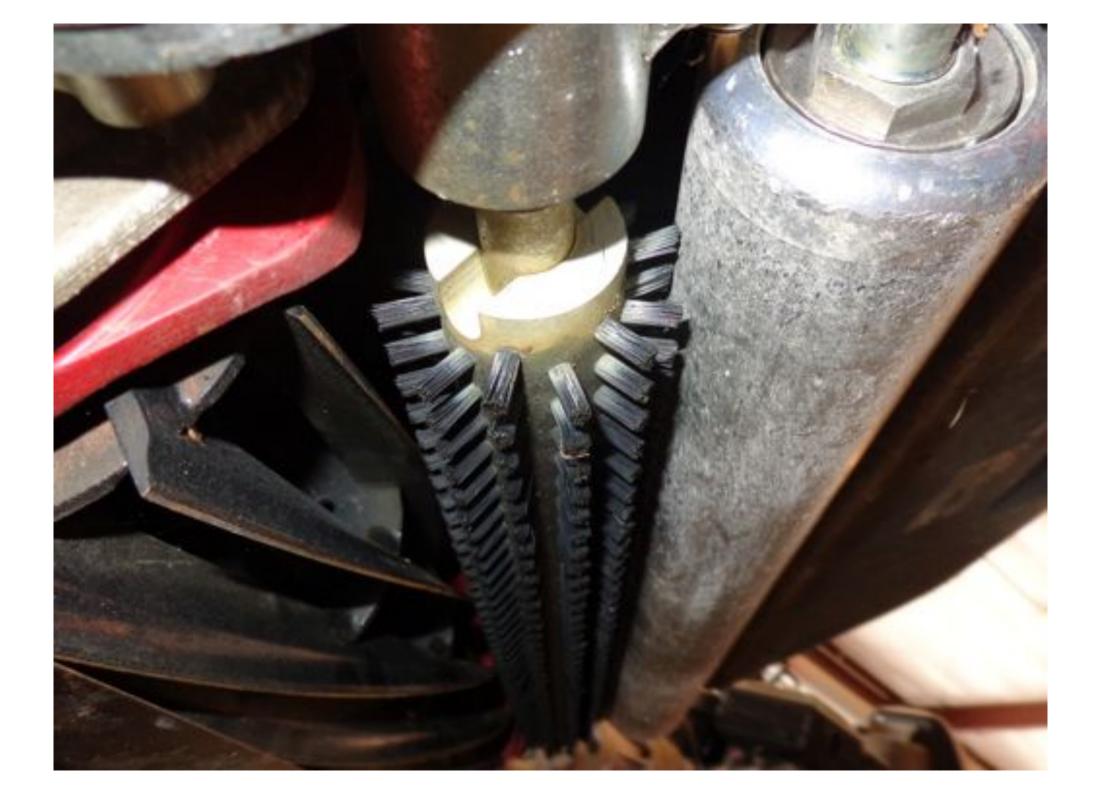


#### Mowing research 2015 research

- 3 mowers
- All set at 0.120 HOC
  - One treatment double cut perpendicular daily
  - One treatment double cut backtrack daily
  - One treatment single cut daily FOC 0f 110 (double cut mowers were FOC 148)







### BRUSHING

#### Proposed benefits<sup>2</sup>

- Grain reduction
- Raises stolons and shoots for a better cut
- Less injury than verticutting or grooming
- Annual bluegrass seedhead reduction



### STUDY OBJECTIVES

To determine the validity of proposed benefits of brushing greens on a daily basis.



### STUDY DESIGN

- Initiated on May 7, 2012
- Study ran for 12 weeks
- Hancock Turfgrass Research Center Michigan State Univ.
  - 'G2' creeping bentgrass (2001) & annual bluegrass (2006)
  - Native soil bases





## STUDY DESIGN

- 54' x 54' plots
- One factor, three treatment study
  - No brush
  - Forward rotating brush
  - Counter rotating brush



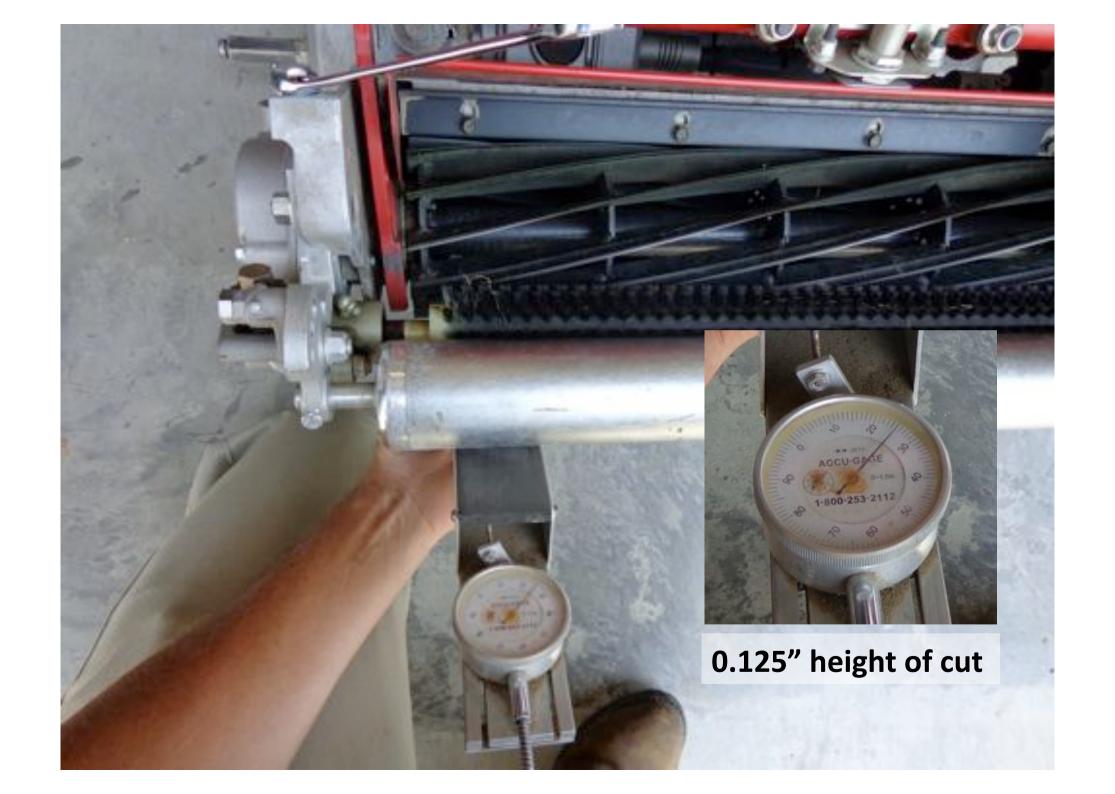


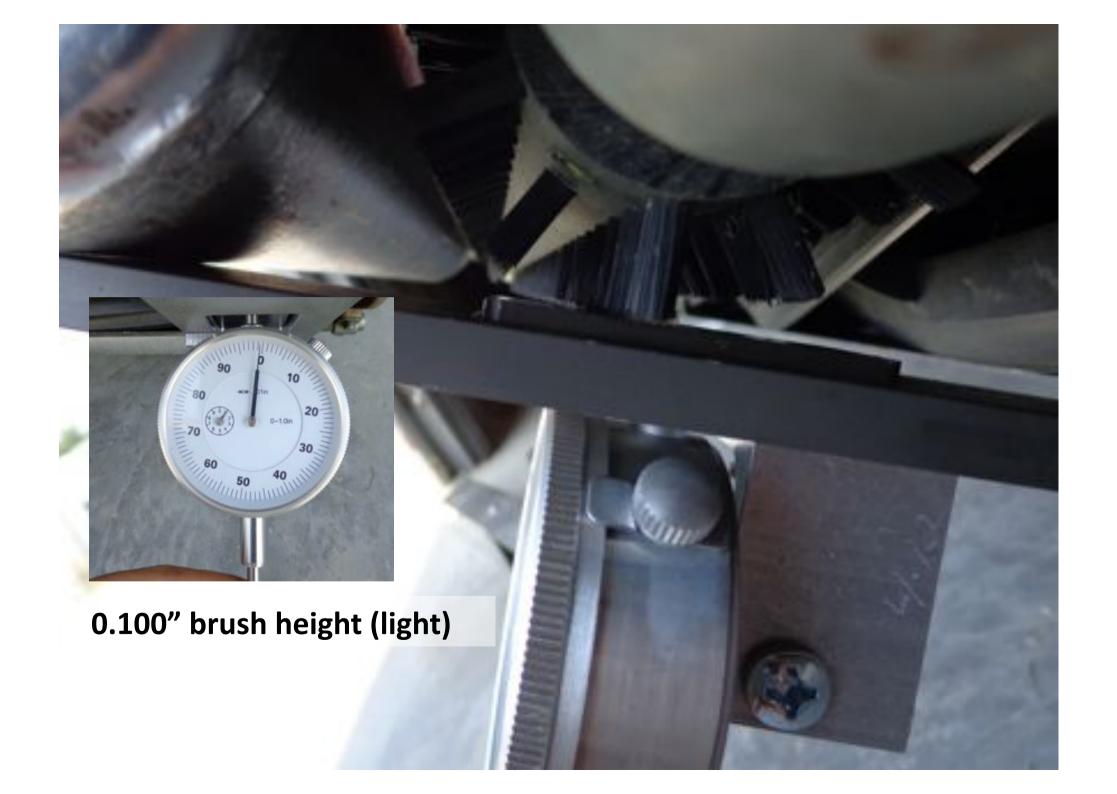
## **EQUIPMENT**

- Three mowers
  - Toro Greensmaster® Flex™ 2100
  - 11 blade reels
  - □ EdgeMax™ microcut bedknives









# RESULTS Poa clippings (grams)

	5/21	5/28	6/4	6/10	6/17	6/24	7/1	Avg
No Brush	43	20	18	16	29	25	11	
Forward Brush	42	20	16	17	33	33	9	
Reverse Brush	44	19	16	17	32	27	9	



## RESULTS % Poa Seedhead

	5/9	5/16	5/30	6/13	6/27	7/11
No Brush	20	12	14	22	11	7
Forward Brush	16	9	14	23	10	6
Reverse Brush	18	7	15	22	8	5













# **RESULTS** Poa Sandtopdressing (S)

	5/1 4	5/21	5/2 8			6/17	6/24	7/ 1
No Brush	59	24 b	15	2	16 b	22 b	19 b	13
Forward Brush	51	42 ab	23	9	39 a	54 a	62 a	18
Reverse Brush	59	53 a	24	7	<b>31</b> a	<b>52</b> a	61 a	25



	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/15	5/16
No Brush		b		b			
Forward Brush	- 2	+4 a	+2	+6 a	+4	+ 3	+5
Reverse Brush	- 4	b	+ 1	+6a	+3	+3	+5



	5/15	5/22	5/24	5/29	5/31	6/5	6/7
No Brush							
Forward Brush	+5	+1	+2	+3	+5	-2	+4
Reverse Brush	-3	+2	+4	+1	+8	+3	+3

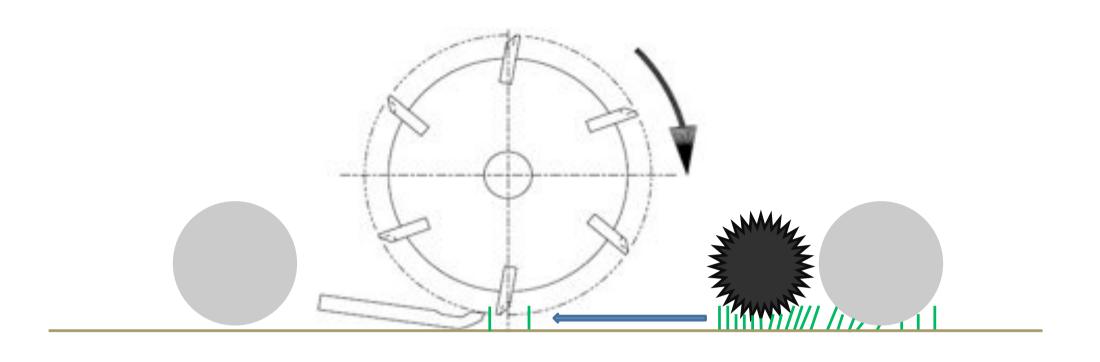


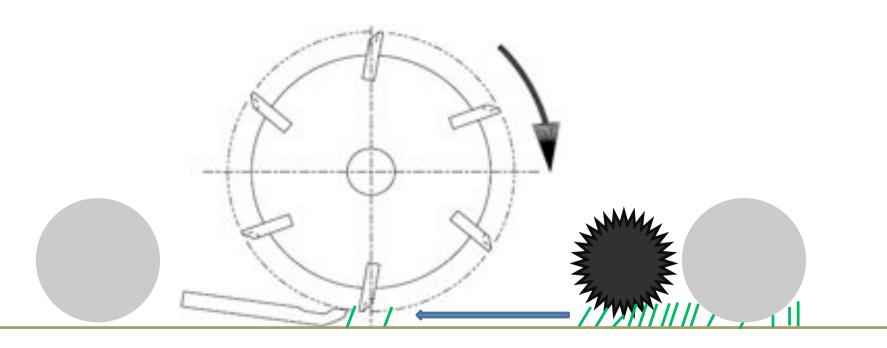
	6/12	6/15	6/18	6/21	6/25	6/28	7/2
No Brush							<b>a</b>
Forward Brush	-7	+2		+6	-3	+5	+3 a
Reverse Brush	+2	-5	+2	+5	-4		-8 b



	7/5	7/9	7/12	7/16	Average
No Brush					
Forward Brush	+5	+5	+7	+3	+3 inches
Reverse Brush	-4	-4		-4	

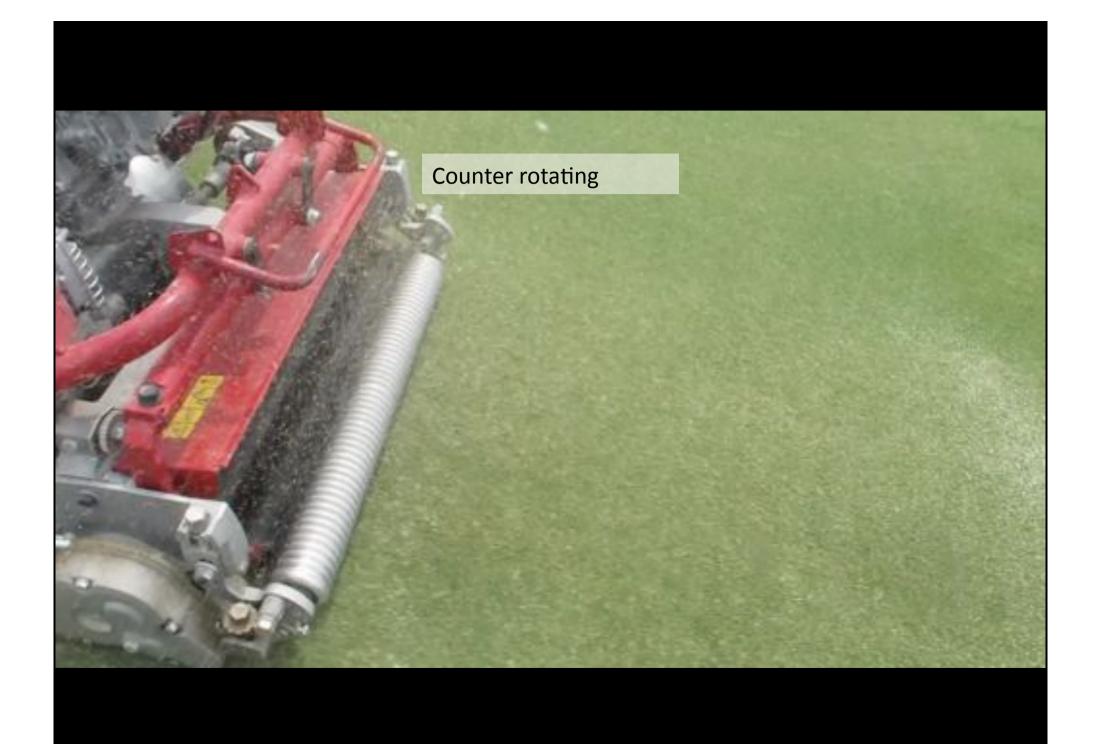




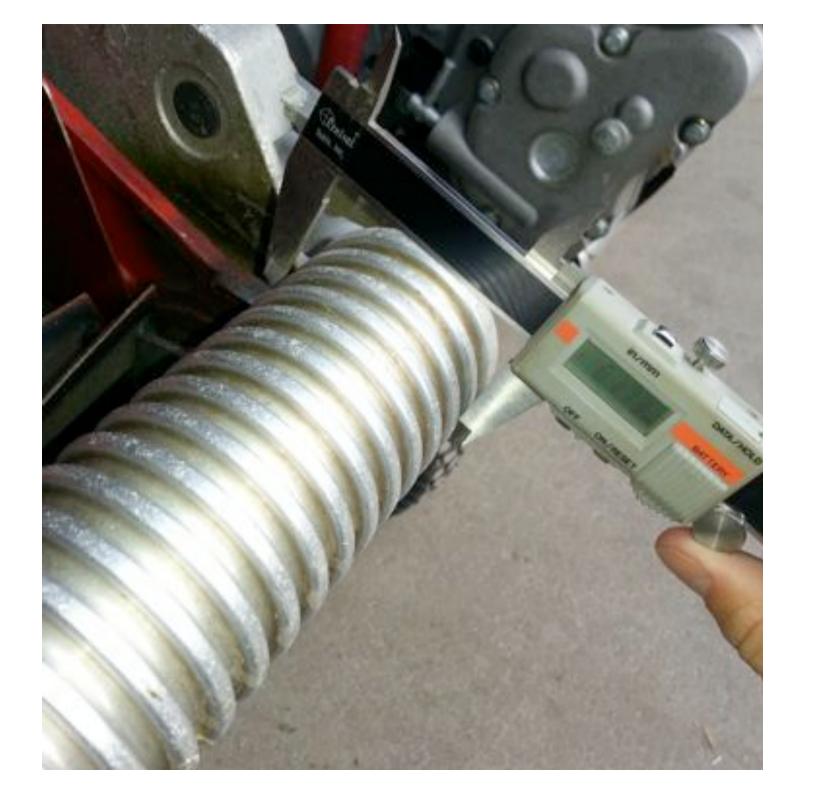








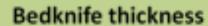


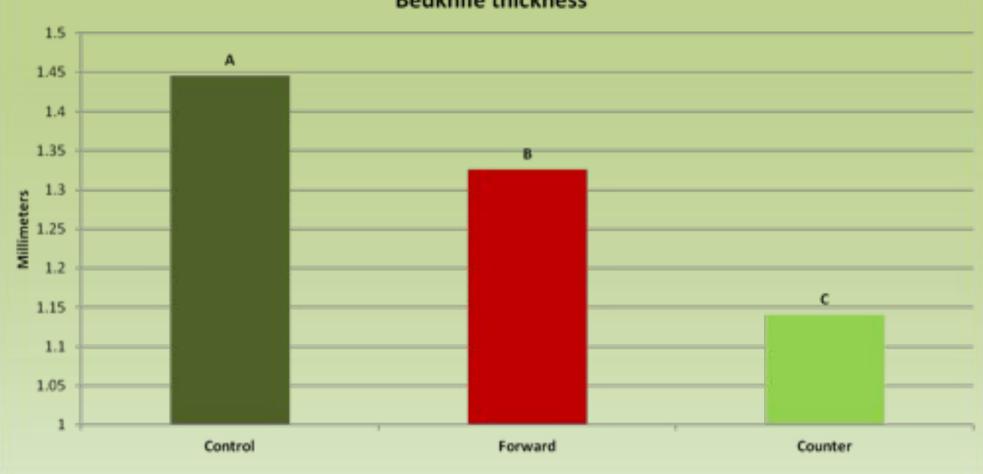


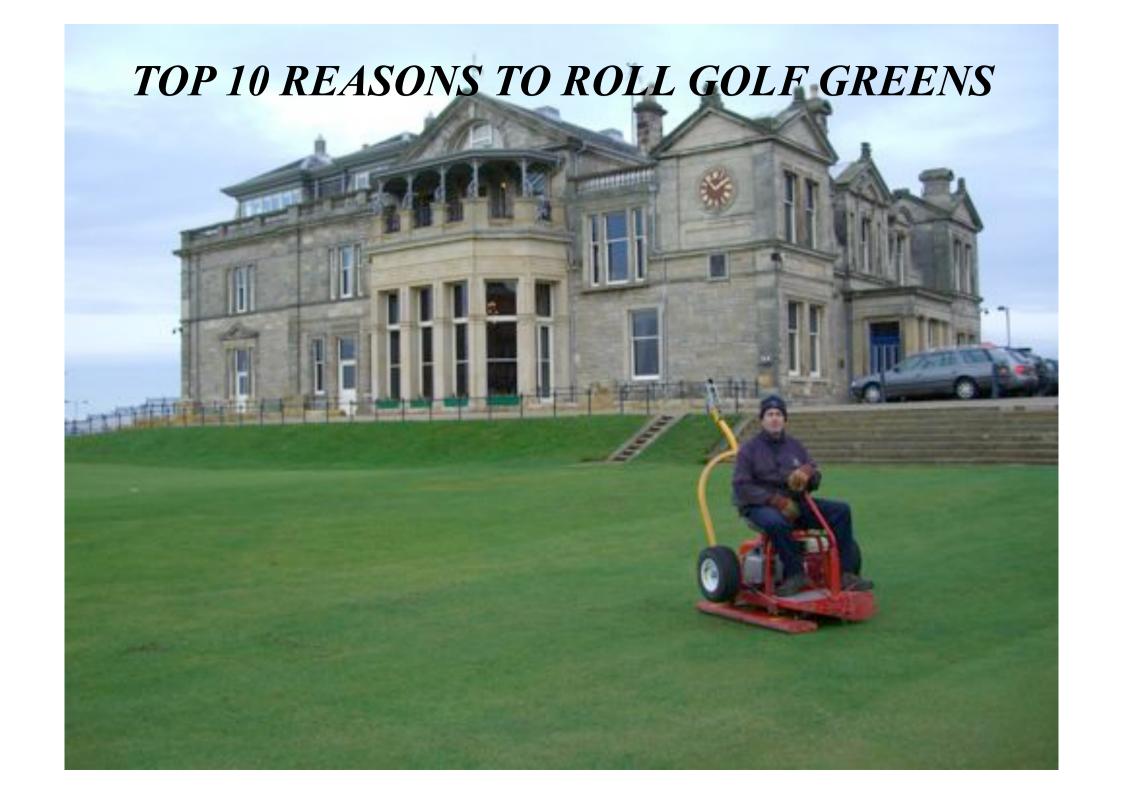
## Diameter of Roller (mm)

	No Brush	Counter Brush	Forward Brush
	61.75	61.49	61.75
	61.70	61.53	61.69
	61.69	61.43	61.70
	61.73	61.57	61.66
	61.71	61.53	61.74
Average	61.716	61.51	61.708







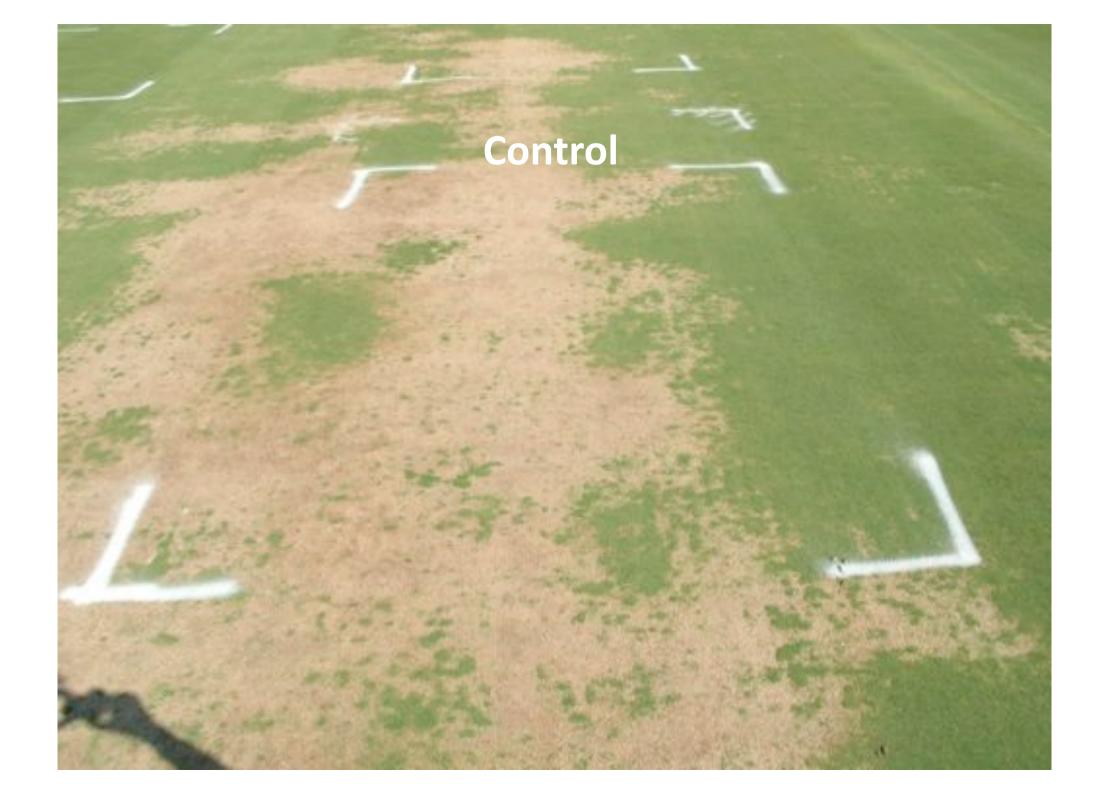


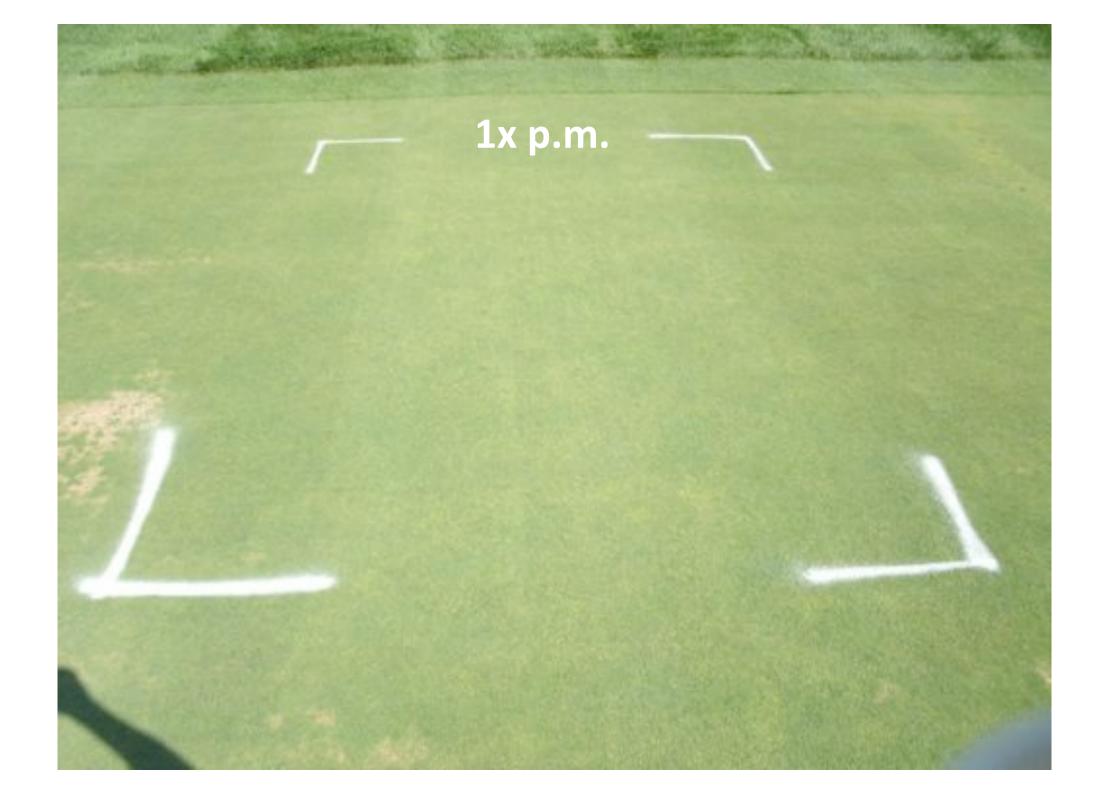


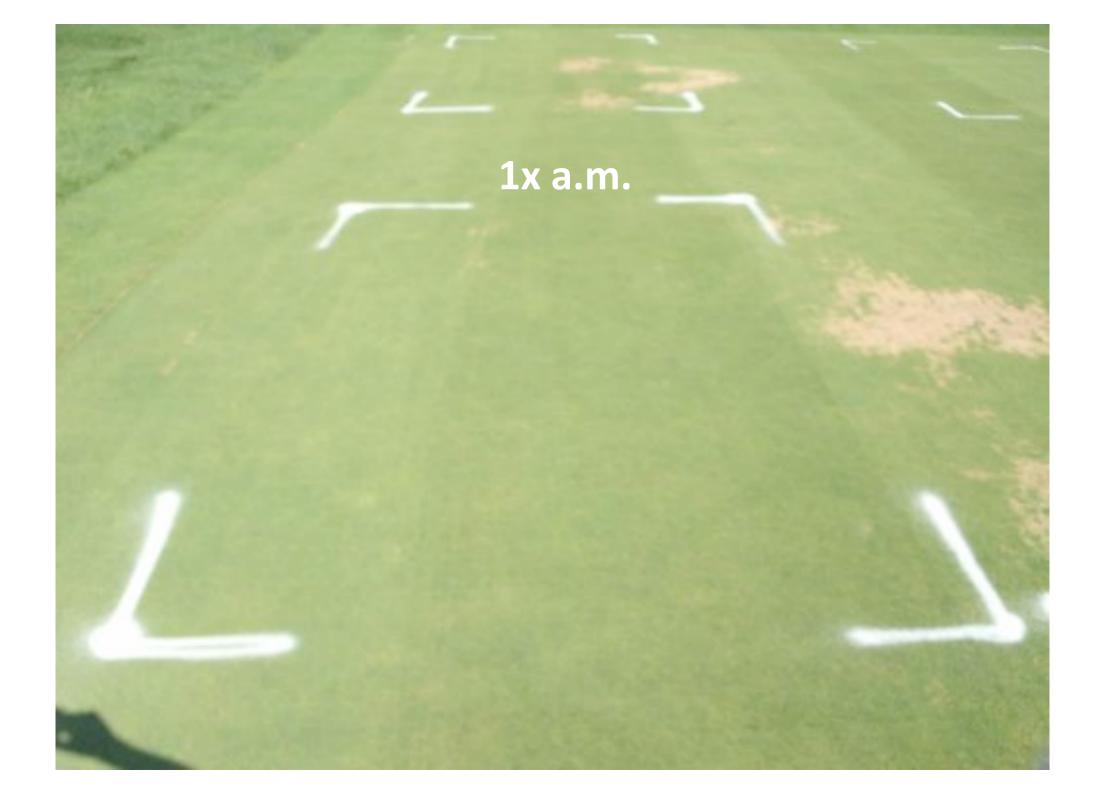


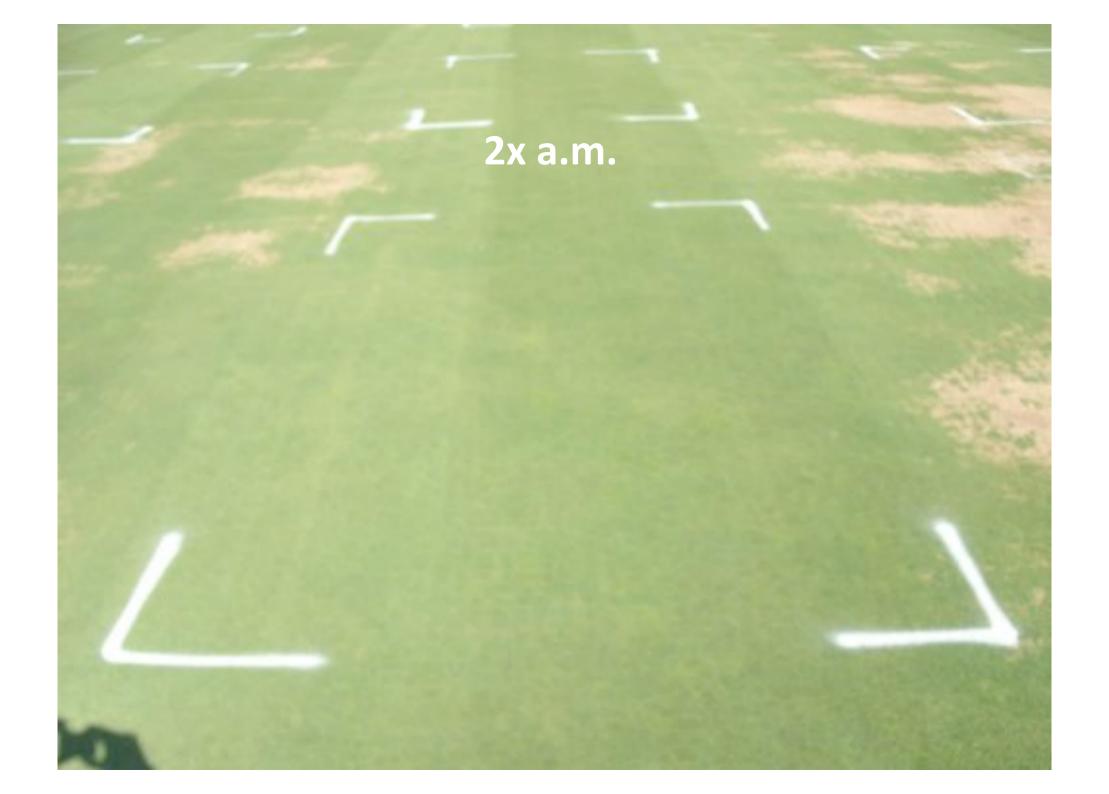
















Before After

#### 2014 lightweight roller aeration study





Toro GP 1240 626 lbs.

Salsco GGR 9065 840 lbs.

#### 2014 rolling aeration study

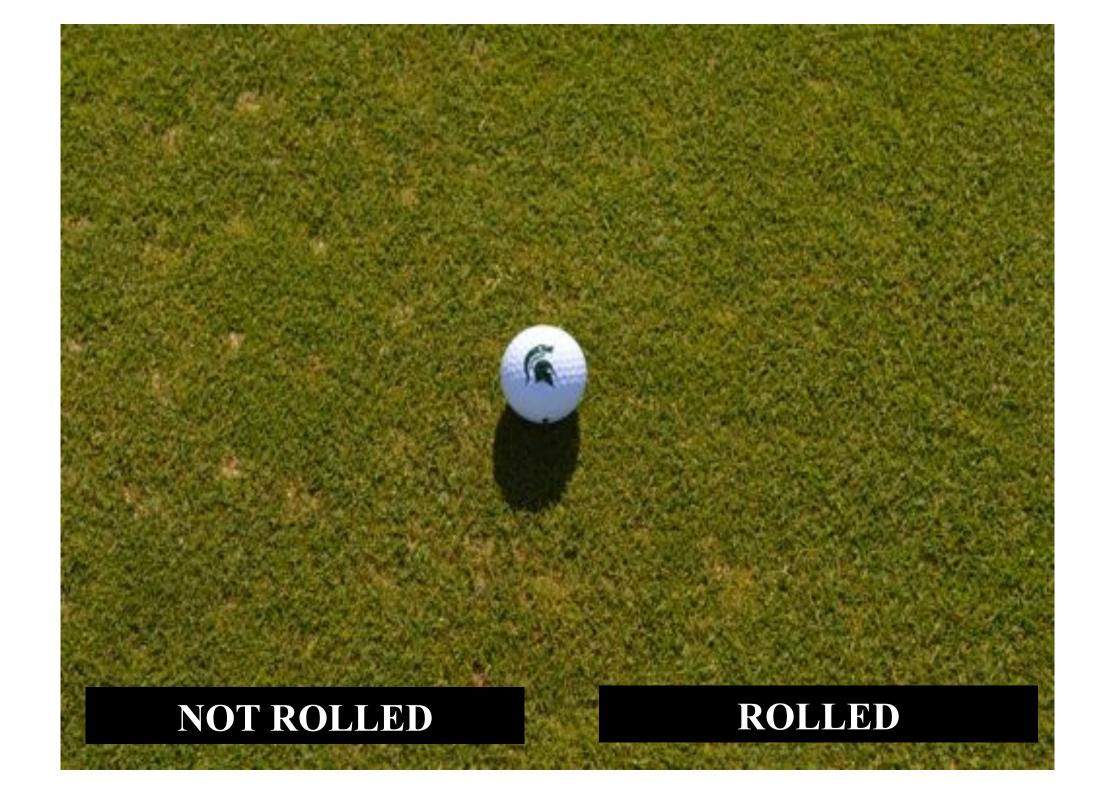
- Two rollers and a non-rolled check
  - -Rolled 5x & 3x per week
- Bentgrass green 0.125-inch HOC
- Sandy-clay loam root zone
- Toro Pro Core ½ inch tines











### 2014 lightweight roller aeration study Hole closure data

1= no recover & 9 = no observable holes

Treatment	5 DA-A	8 DA-A	11 DA-A	25 DA-A
<b>Toro 1240</b>	3.0	5.0	6.7 a	7.2 a
Salso	2.7	4.3	6.7 a	7.2 a
No Roller	2.3	4.3/	5.8 b	6.3 b/

#### 2014 lightweight roller aeration study POST-AERATION GREEN SPEED

Change in speed in inches compared to check

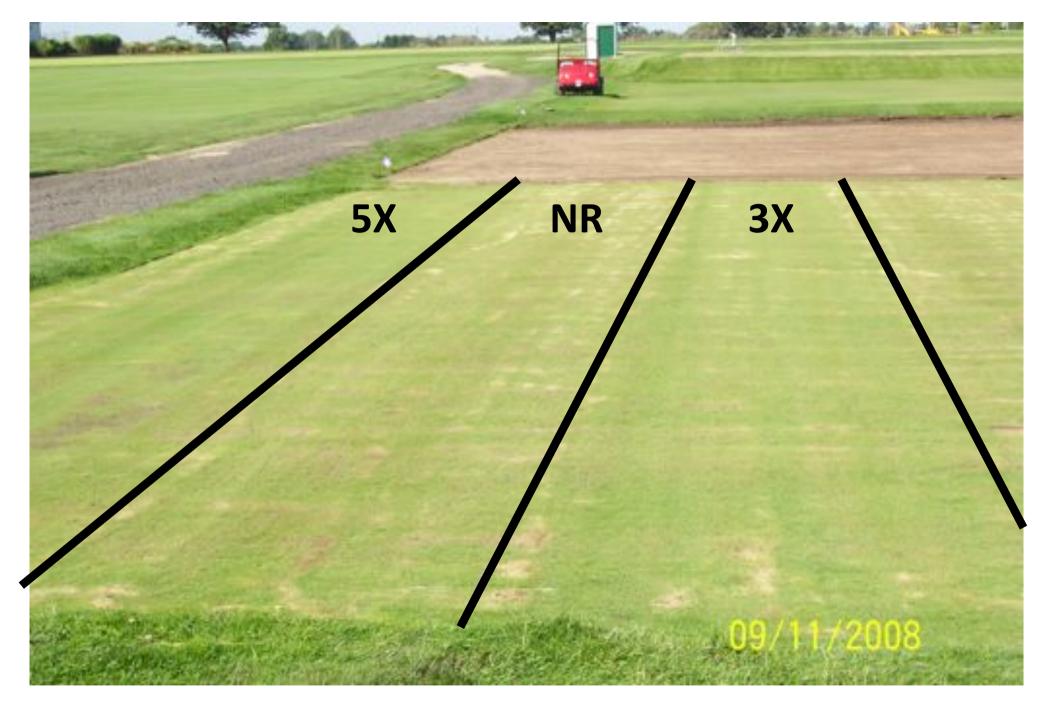
Treatment	1 DA-A	7 DA-A	14 DA-A	21 DA-A
<b>Toro 1240</b>	+12 a	+13 a	+27 a	+18 a
Salso	+13 a	+13 a	+ 20 a	+20 a
No Roller				

## 2014 lightweight roller aeration study RESULTS

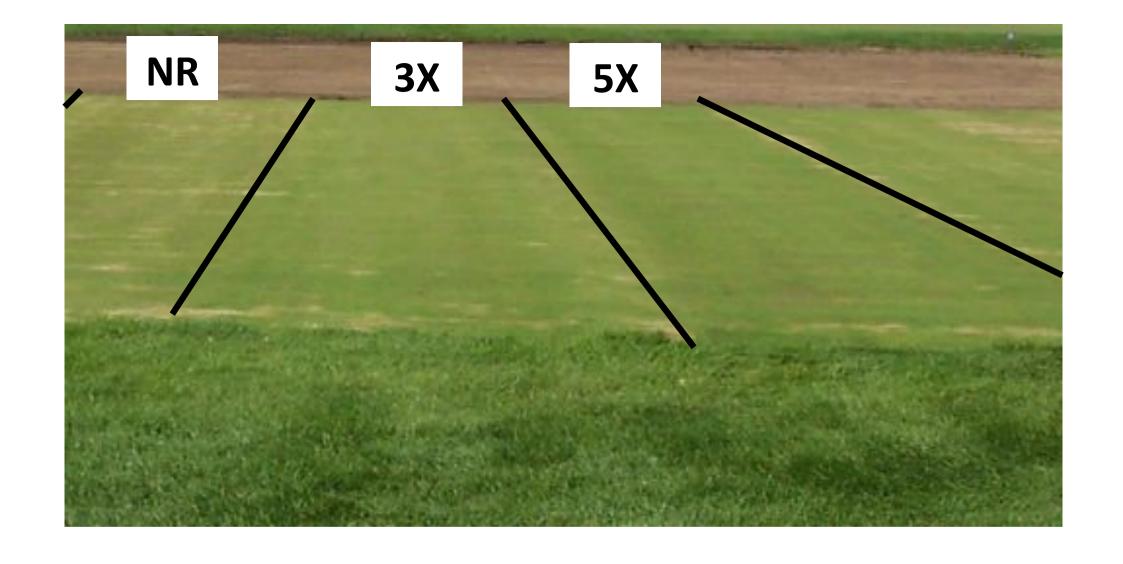
- Visual differences to hole closure took 11 DA-A
- Rolling after aeration immediately resulted in a smoother putting surface (faster green speeds).
- Roller style (weight) had no impact on hole closure of playability (smoothness or speed).
- No increase in bulk density (compaction) from rolling after aeration (data not shown).



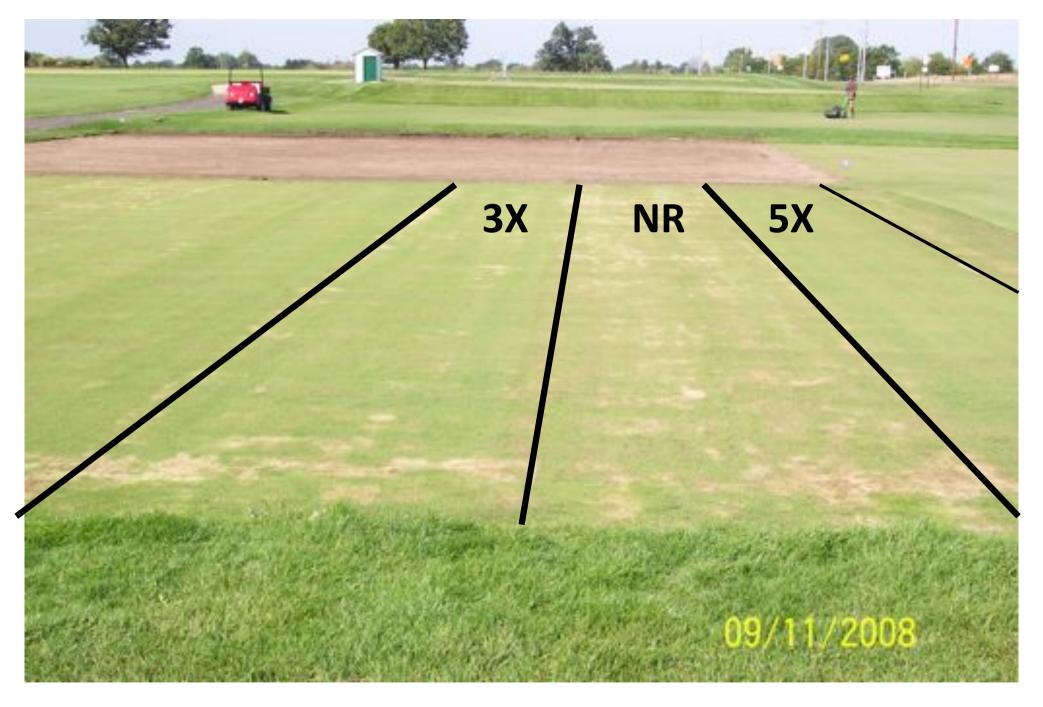




True Surface rolling establishment study



True Surface rolling establishment study



True Surface rolling establishment study



- 10. Alleviate heaving, scalping, and aerification
  - 9. Seed bed preparation
  - 8. Broadleaf weed, moss, & algae reduction

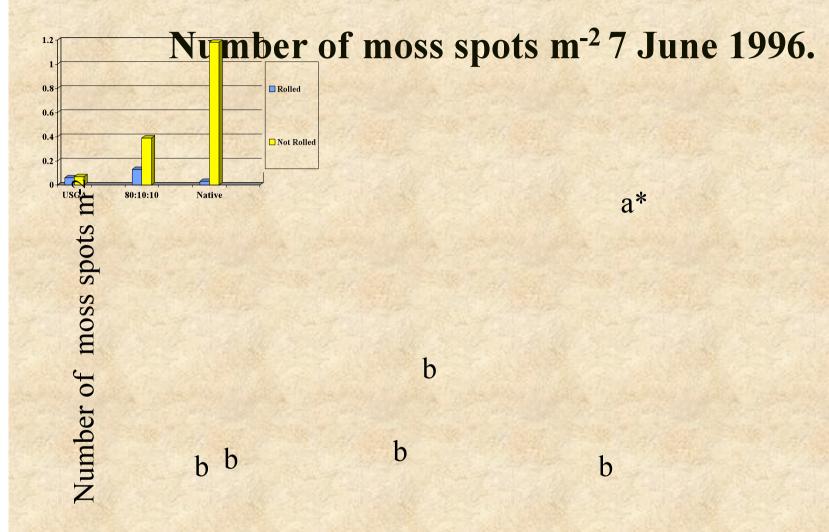




# Broad leaf weed counts 2 October 1998

6 lb N/yr	0.5	rolled	0.7
3 lb N/yr	1.3	not rolled	1.2
	***		***

\*\*\*, Significant at 0.001



Root Zone \*, Significant at the 0.05 probability level.

Dr. Nikolai,

You seem to have done quite a bit of research regarding rollers and dollar spot. Have you or are you aware of anyone who is looking into rolling and moss control? As a golf course superintendent I have seen over the past few years with aggressive rolling practices (daily) that my silvery thread moss populations on my Poa annua putting greens has been on the decline

I think that it would be beneficial for some research institution to conduct studies to see if rolling does in fact reduce moss populations on putting greens and if so how often and at what times of the year are most effective.

The reason I have sent this to you is that you are the Dr. Greenspeed!

Thanks for your time,

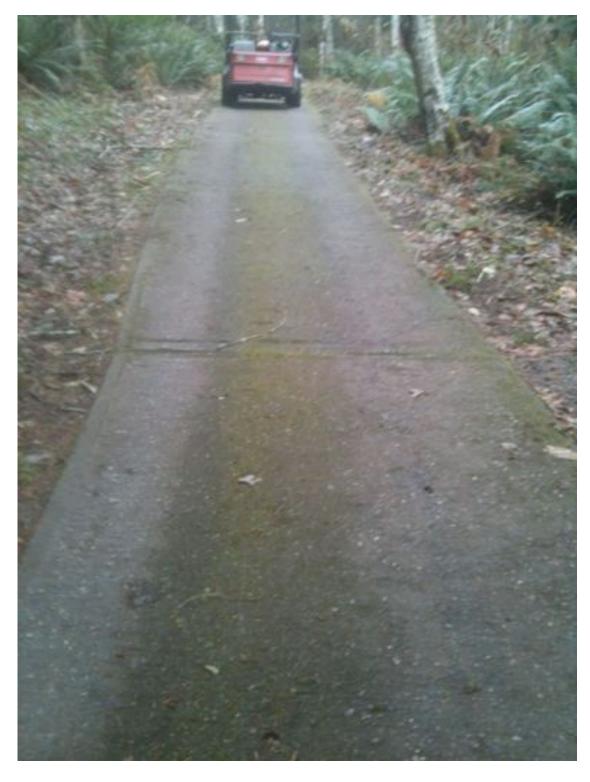
\_\_

Jason Haines, Superintendent, Pender Harbour Golf Club

I think that the moss is being suppressed from the roller due to wear and not so much increased turf density. ...

I have Poa annua .... I roll daily from April-October and cut every other day. The last 2 years I have used an old Woodbay Greensiron 3000. I just purchased a brand new Truturf roller for next season.

The course in the first picture doesn't roll regularly and when he does he uses a pull behind heavyweight roller. I don't think that his rolling has any effect on the moss. I also think that my rolling techniques might have some effect but potentially not the greatest effect that it could.



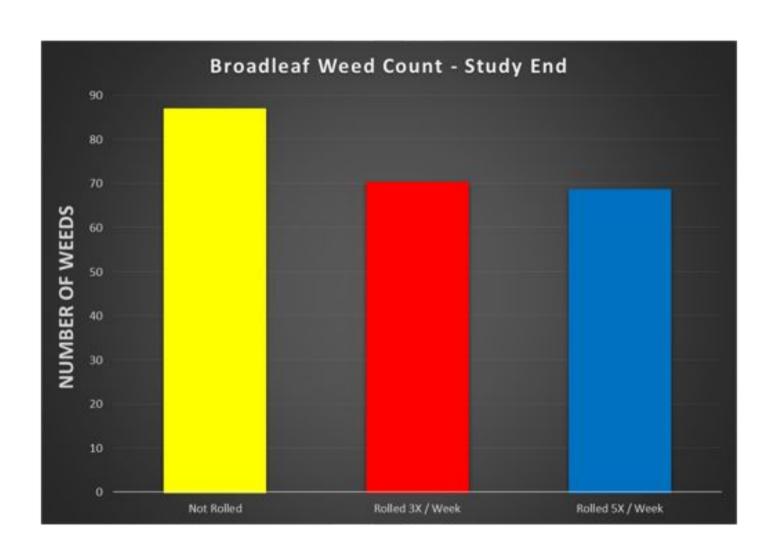
I have rolled daily for two years and have only seen positive results. Healthier better quality putting surfaces. Less labor and wear and tear on my greens mower and less moss and dollar spot.







# RESULTS



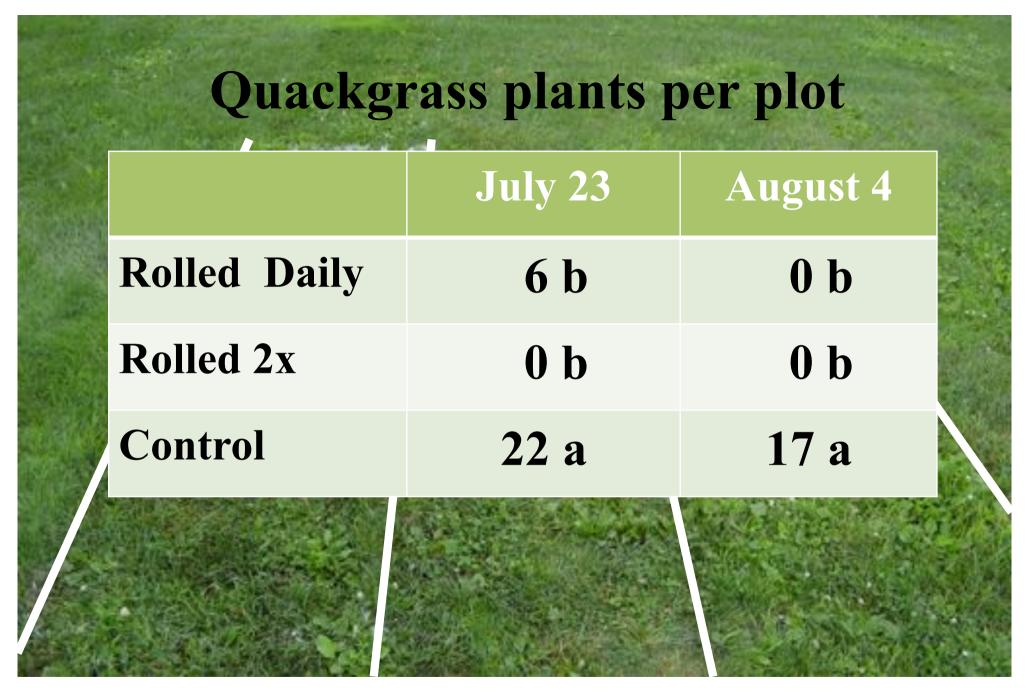




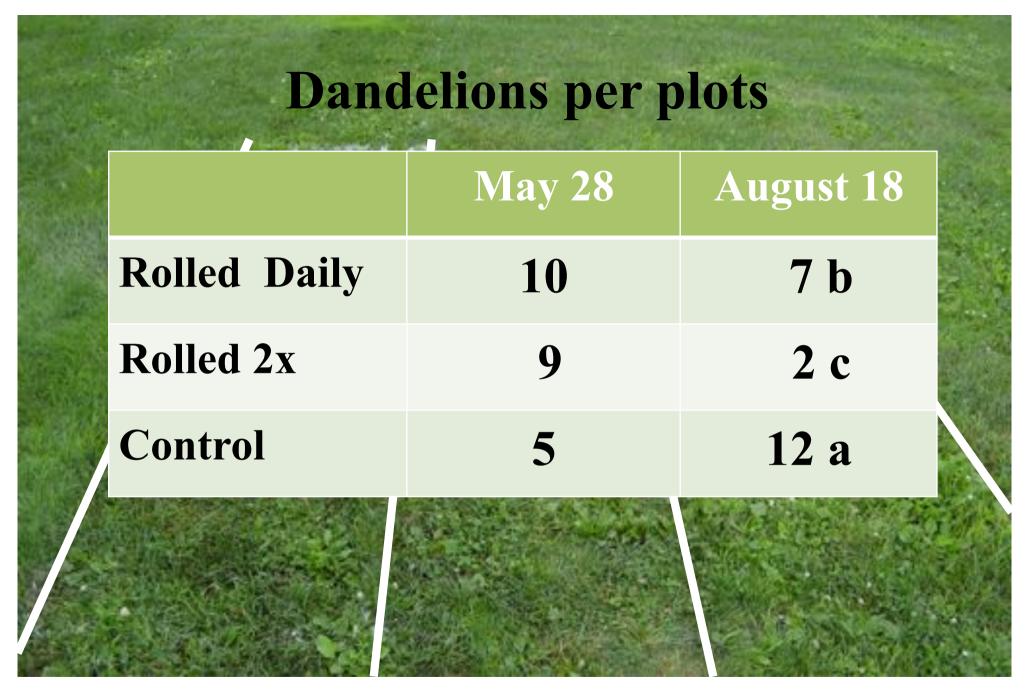




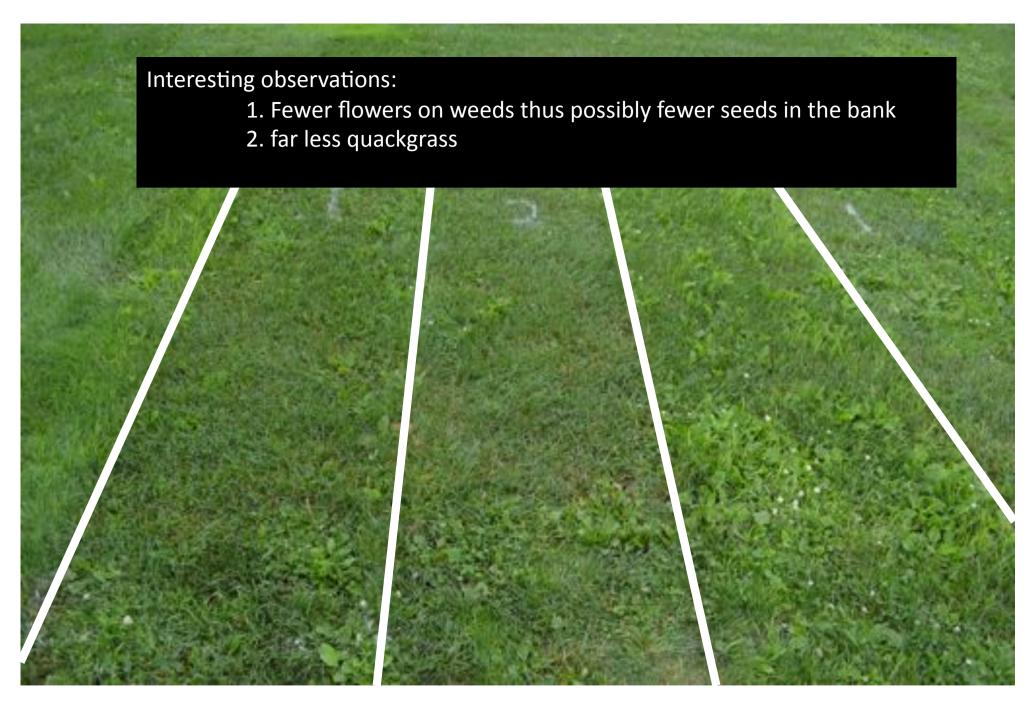
Lawn Height Weed/rolling study 2014



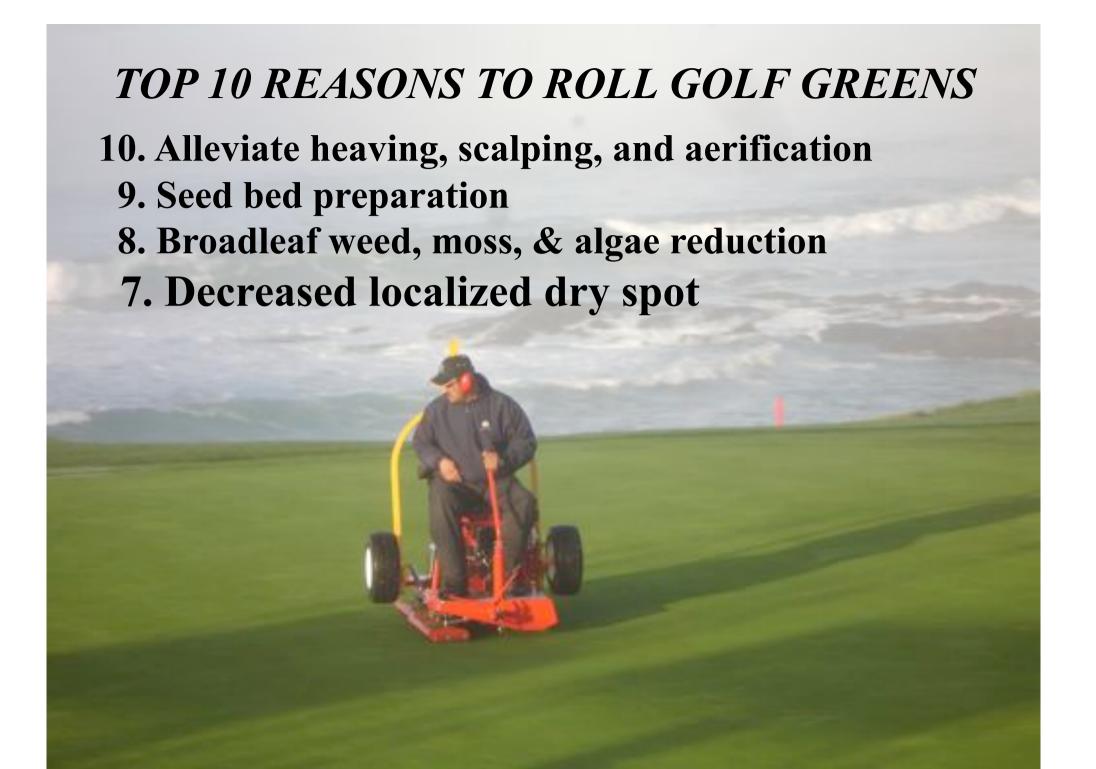
Lawn Height Weed/rolling study 2014

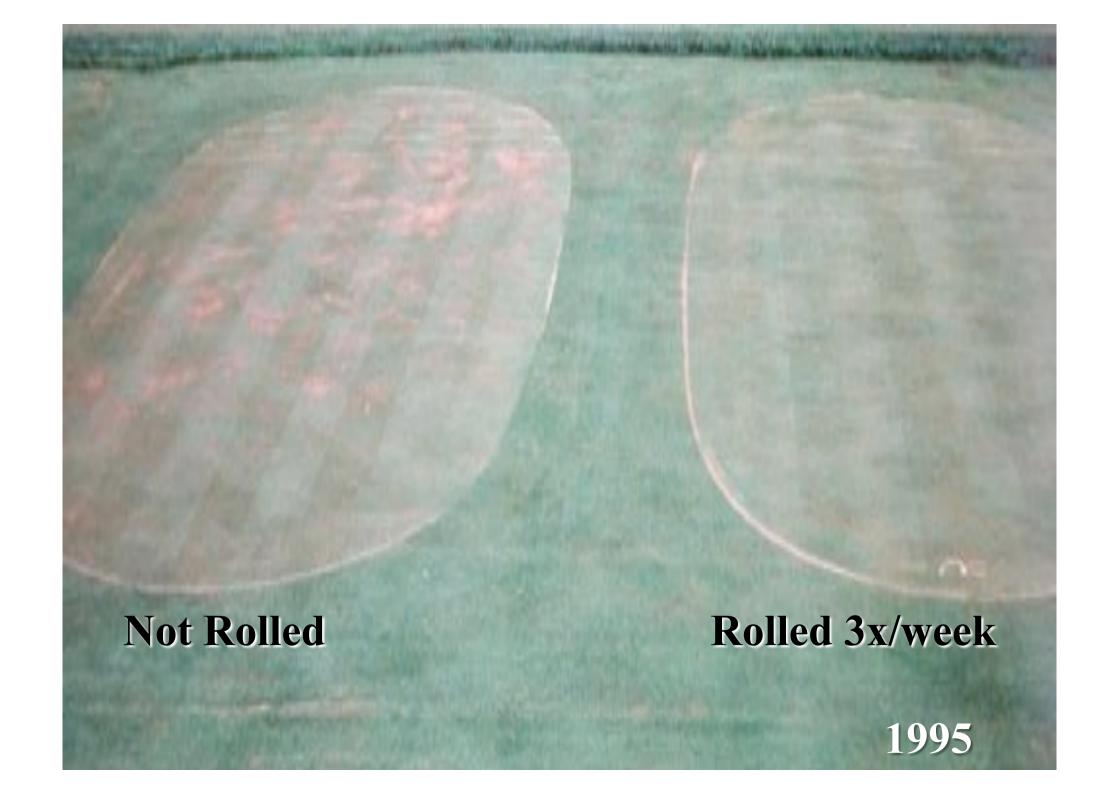


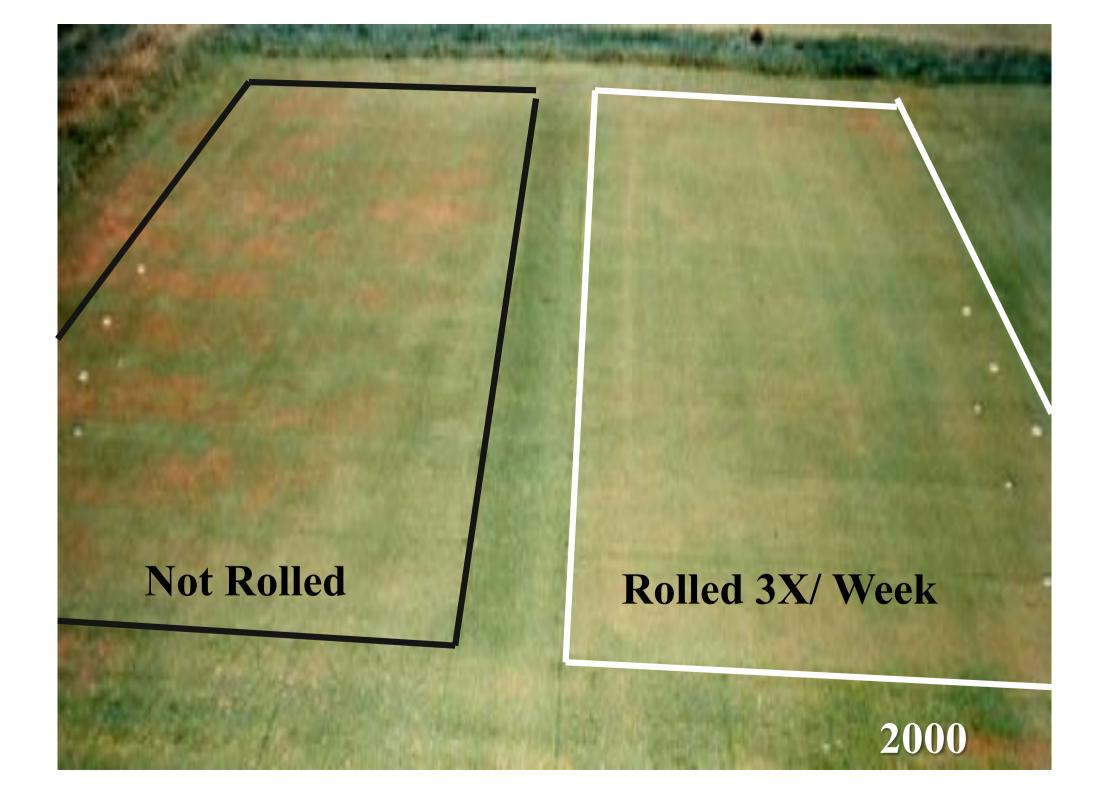
Lawn Height Weed/rolling study 2014



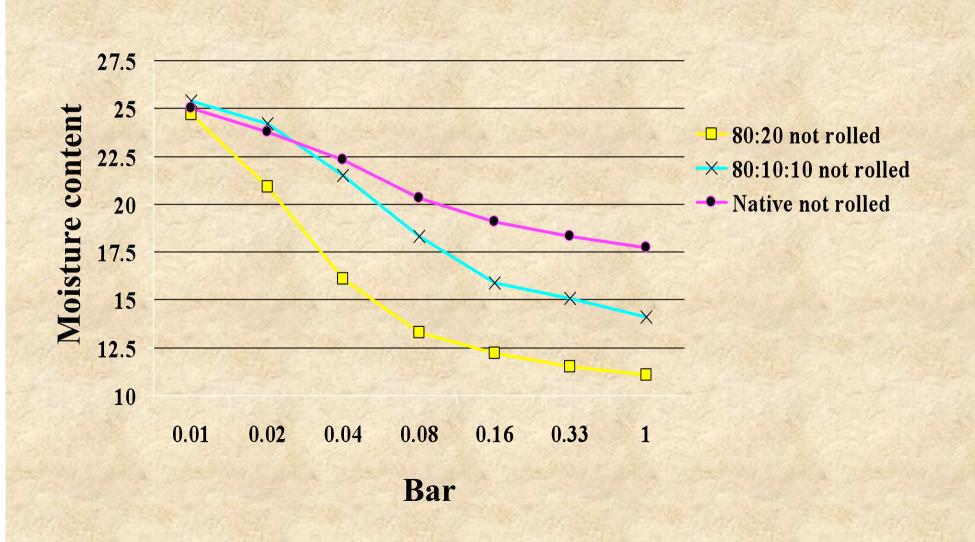
Lawn Height Weed/rolling study 2014



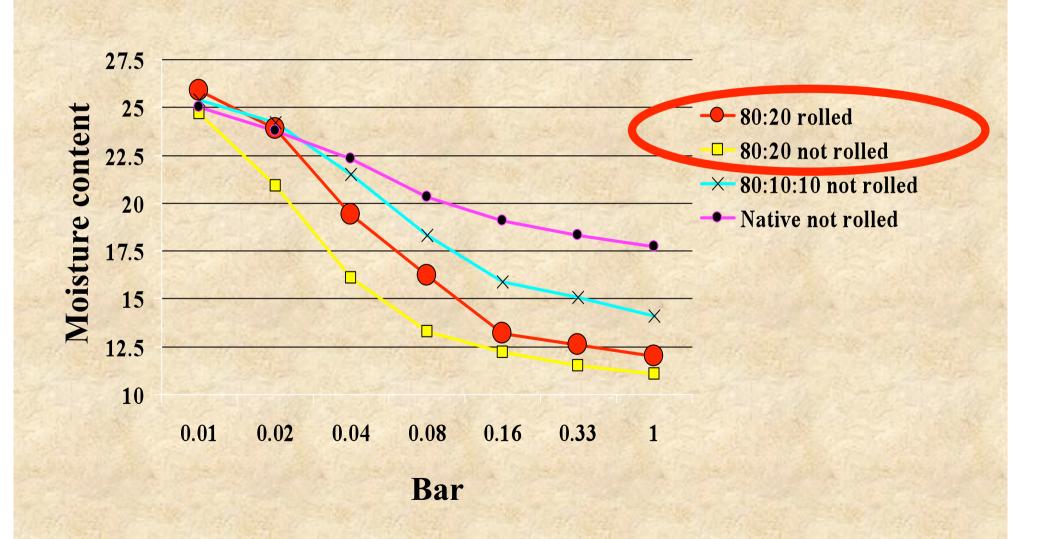


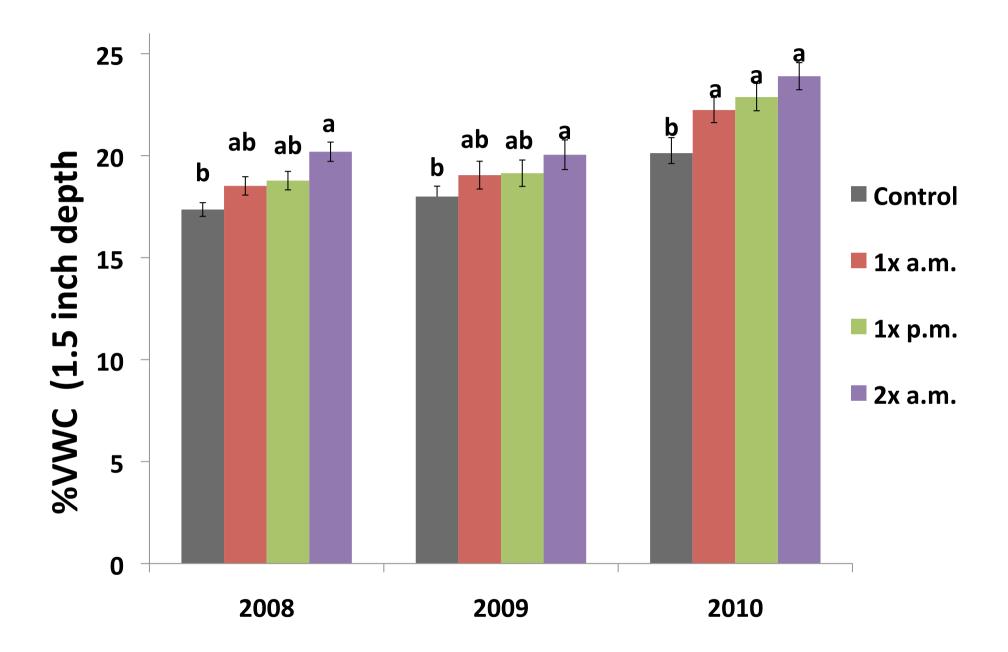


### Moisture release curve



### Moisture release curve





## Root weights in grams

	31 August 1999			28 August 2000		
	TDL\	0-3"	3-6"	<b>TDL</b>	0-3"	3-6"
Rolled	1.584	0.462	0.118	1.296	0.366	0.123
Not Rolled	1.303	0.444	0.120	1.000	0.403	0.120
	*	NS	NS	**	NS	NS

<sup>\*, \*\*</sup> Significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 probability levels, respectively.

- 10. Alleviate heaving, scalping, and aerification
  - 9. Seed bed preparation
  - 8. Broadleaf weed, moss, & algae reduction
  - 7. Decreased localized dry spot

6. HOC can be raised and green speeds retained resulting in an increase in wear tolerance and a decrease in brown patch and anthracnose.

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5. Decreased cutworm activity

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  - 6. HOC can be raised and green speeds retained resulting in an increase in wear tolerance and a decrease in brown patch and anthracnose.
  - 5. Decreased cutworm activity

4. Better topdressing incorporation



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  - 9. Seed bed preparation
  - 8. Broadleaf weed, moss, & algae reduction
  - 7. Decreased localized dry spot
  - 6. HOC can be raised and green speeds retained resulting in an increase in wear tolerance and a decrease in brown patch and anthracnose.
  - 5. Decreased cutworm activity
  - 4. Better topdressing incorporation
- 3. Decreased dollar spot



# Why rolling may decrease dollar spot activity

- Removes dew
  - (Williams and Powell, 1996; Ellram et al., 2007; Walsh et al., 1999)
- Removes leaf litter
  - (Williams et al., 1996)
- Decrease concentration of guttation
  - (Vargas, 2005; Williams et al., 1996)
- Increases soil moisture holding capacity (altered microbial populations?)
  - Couch and Bloom, 1960; Liu et al., 1995; Nikolai, 2005)
- Induced plant defense responses
  - Nikolai, 2005; Hammerschmidt, (unpublished)

### Materials and Methods

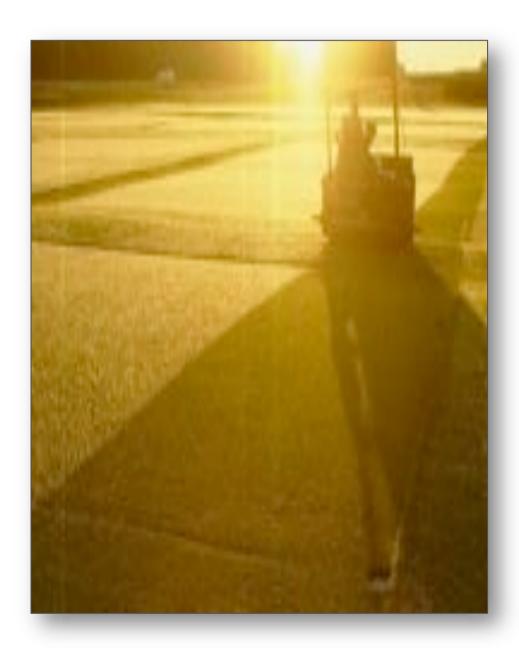
- USGA green mix soil
  - Topdressed bi-weekly
- Mixed stand Agrostis stolonifera cv. 'Independence' and Poa annua
- Tru-Turf R52-11T greens roller
  - Rolled June-October
- Hand mowed 6 days/wk
  - @ 0.156" (3.96mm)
- NO FUNGICIDES

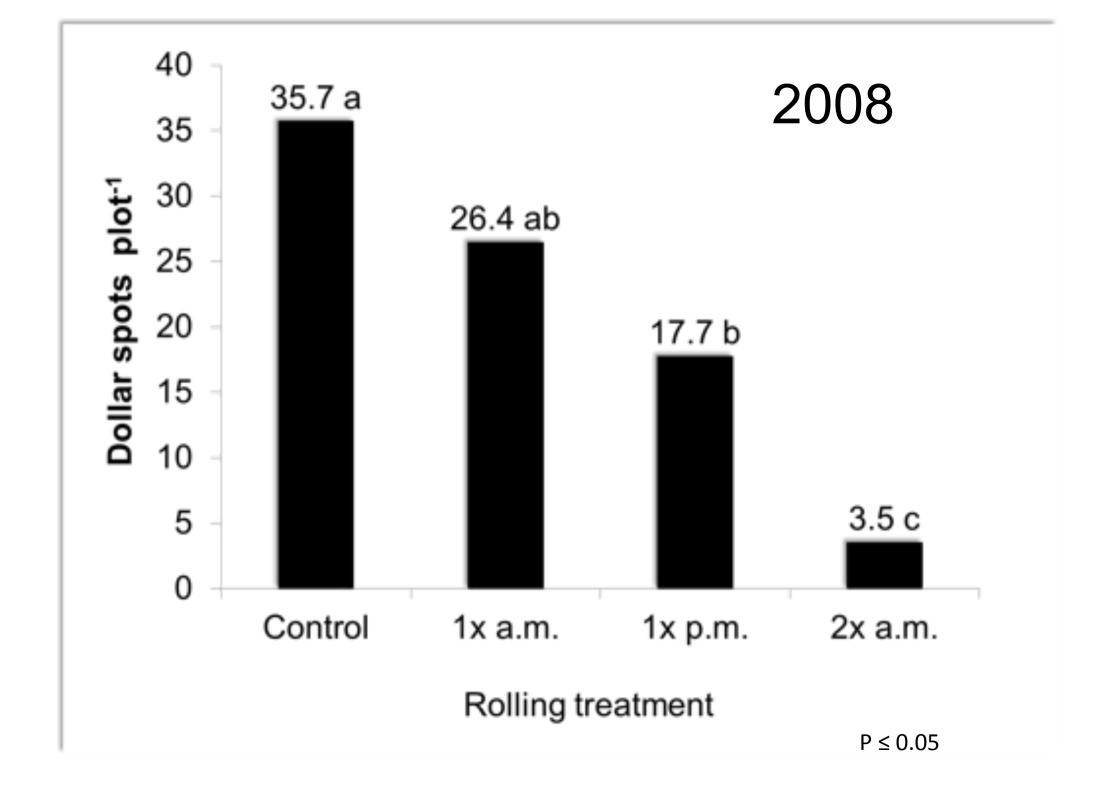


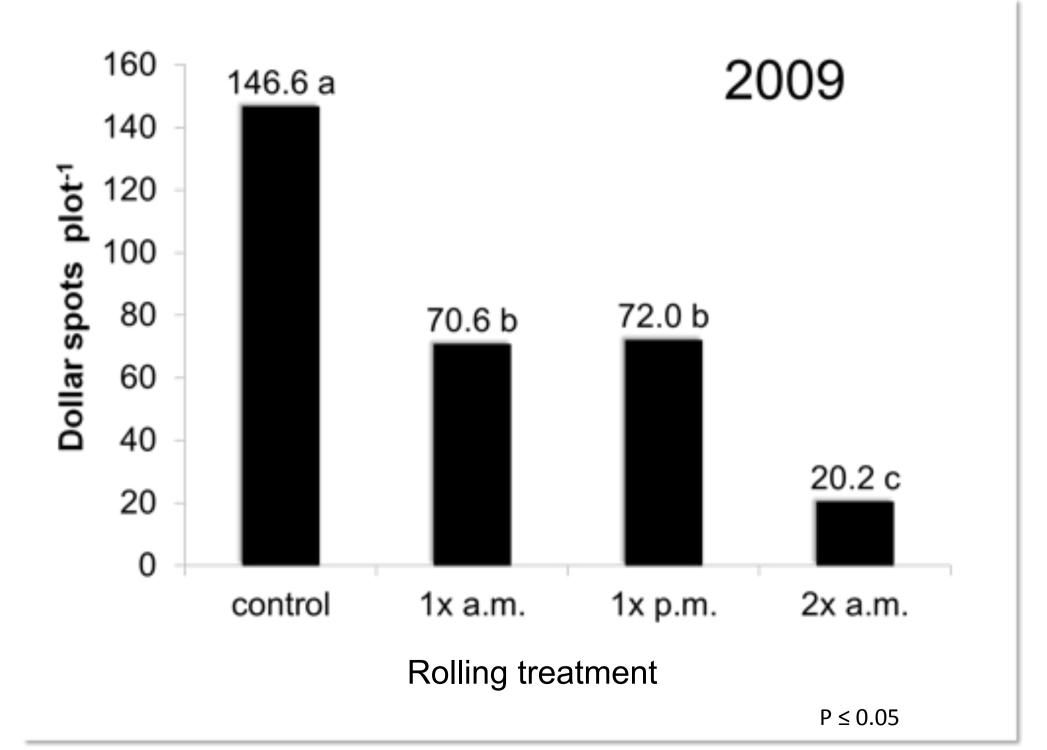


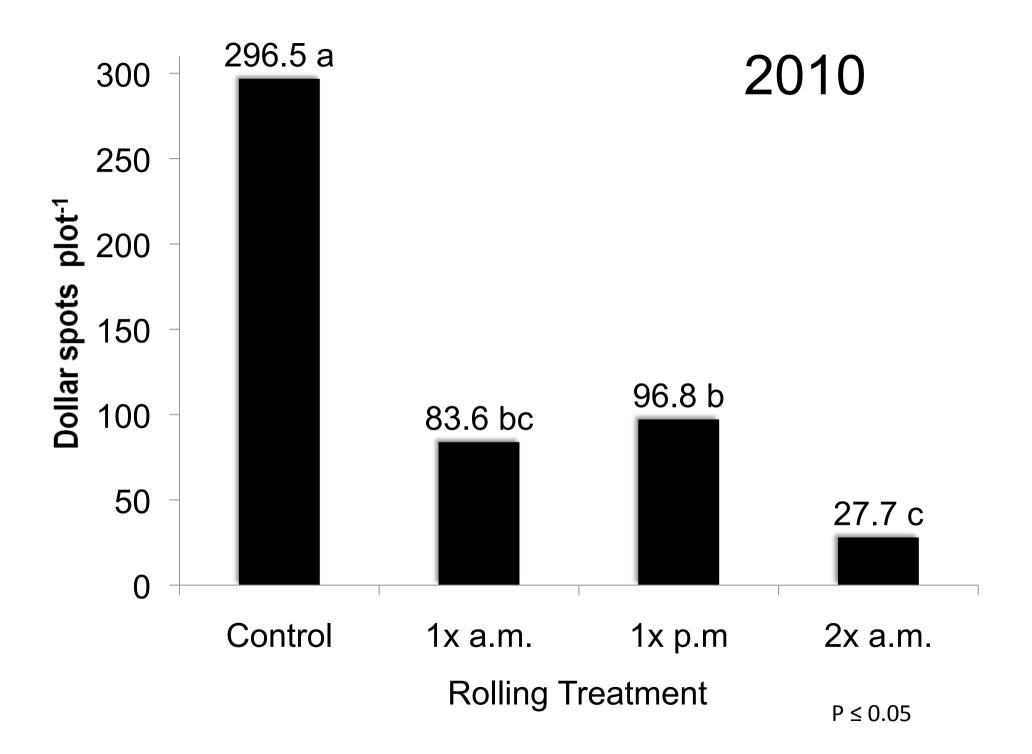
## Hypothesis I

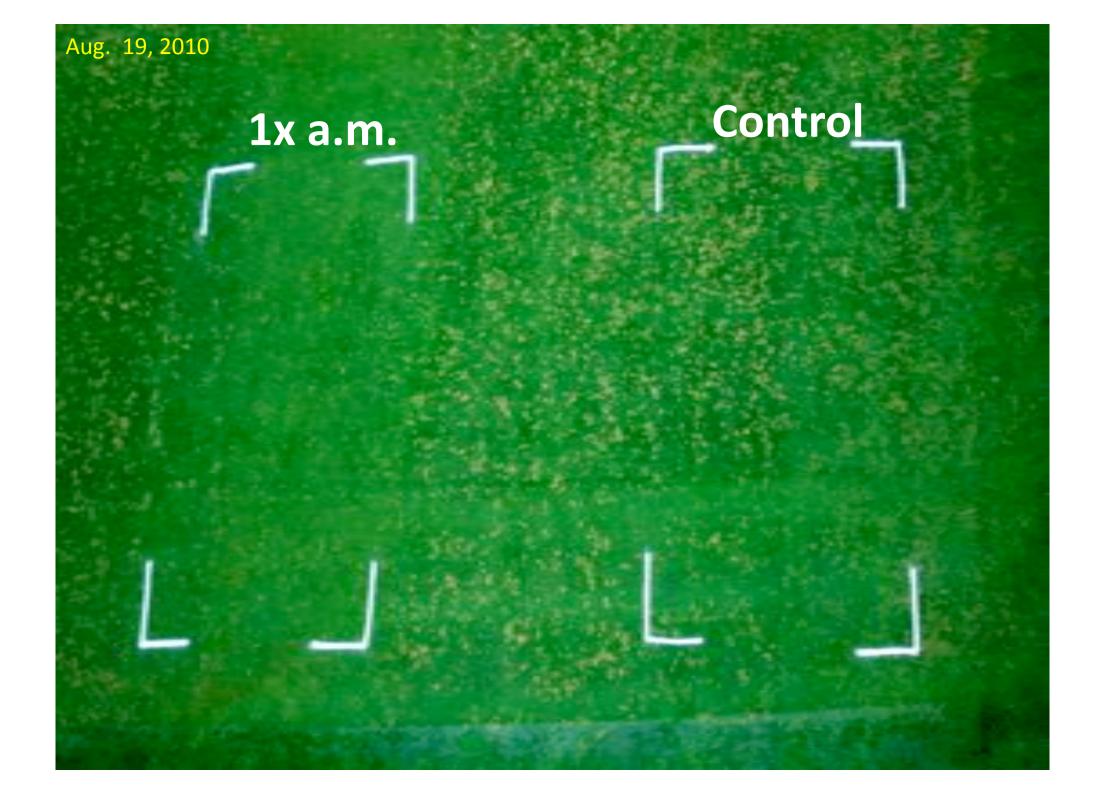
- Rolling (typically in the morning), removes excess dew and plant guttation fluid
- Removal/dispersal limits pathogen proliferation
  - Moisture
  - Food source
  - Inoculum

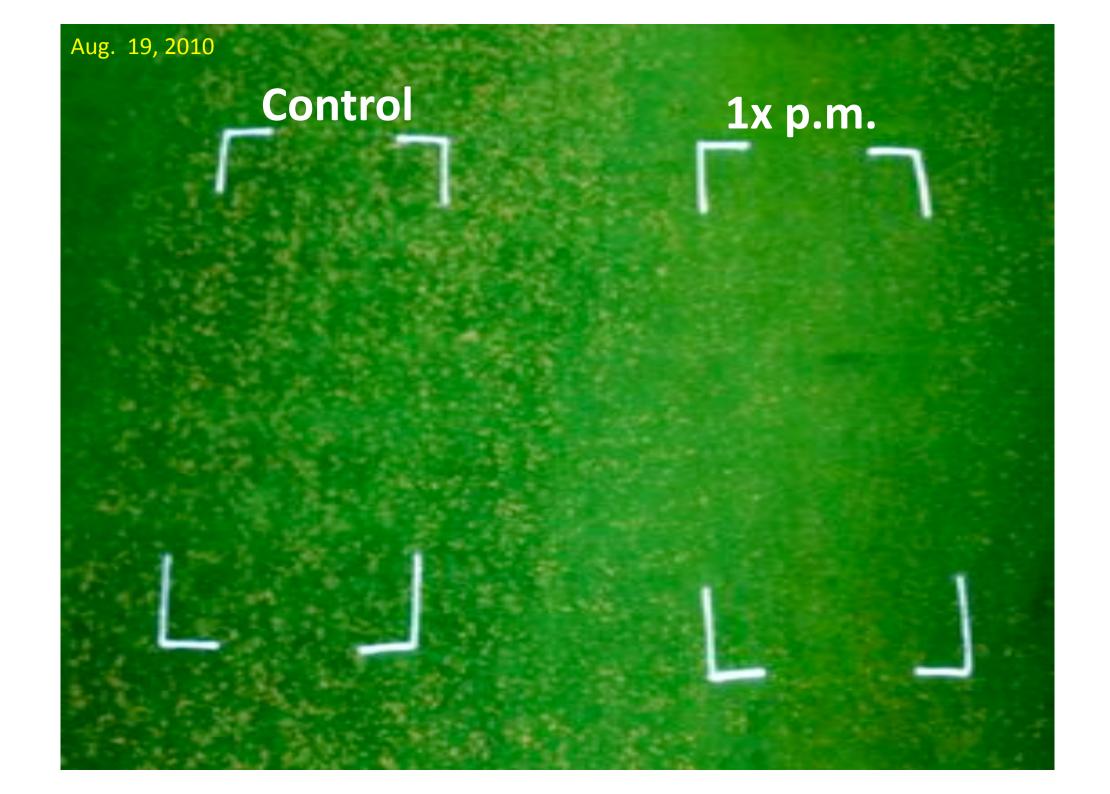


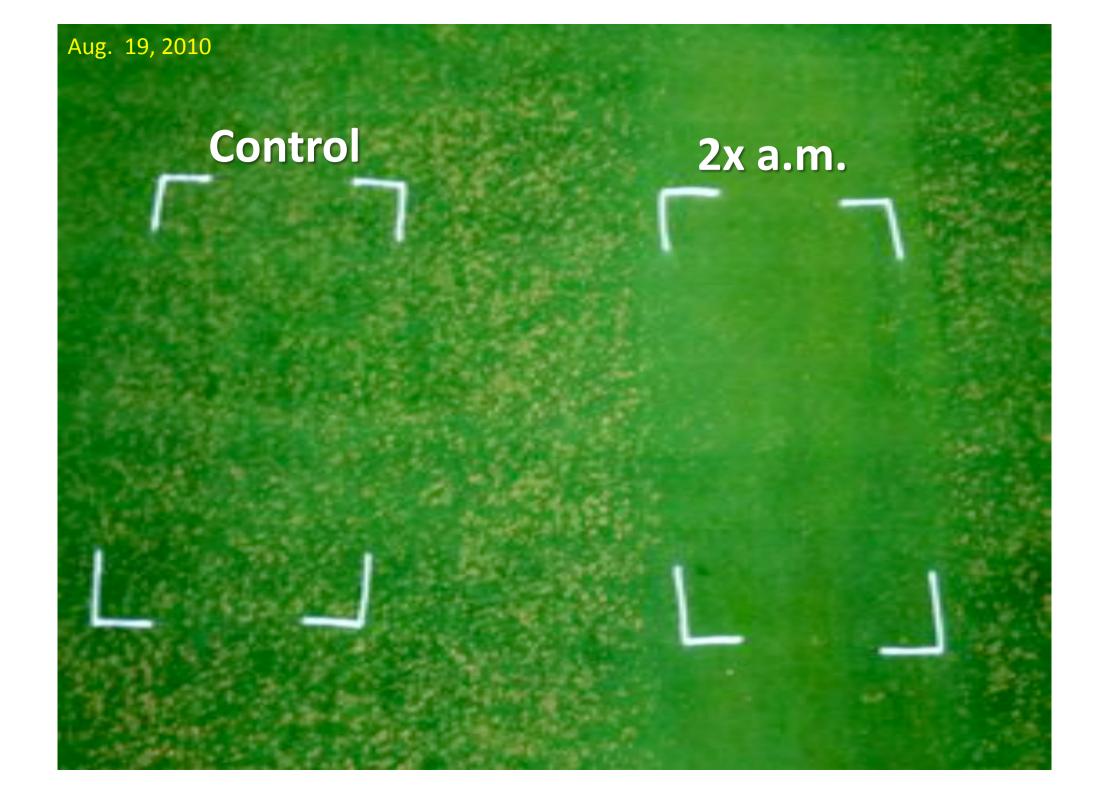








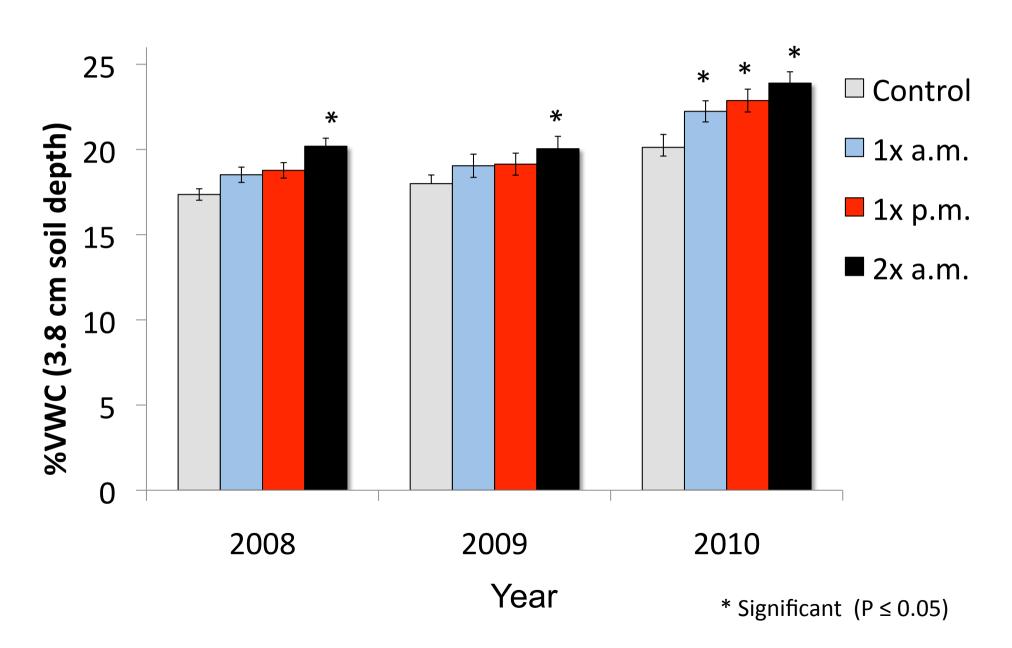




# Why rolling may decrease dollar spot activity

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  - Couch and Bloom, 1960; Liu et al., 1995; Nikolai, 2005)
- Induced plant defense responses
  - Nikolai, 2005; Hammerschmidt, (unpublished)

## Soil Moisture



# Hypothesis II

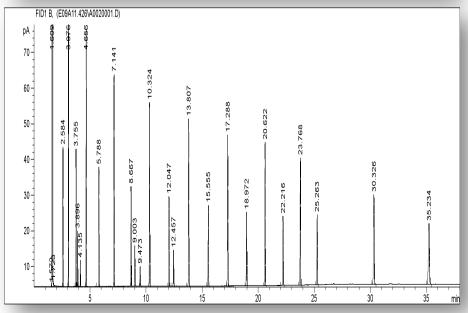
 Rolling suppresses dollar spot by promoting microbial mediated inhibition (i.e. antagonism, competition etc.)



## Microbial Analysis

- 20 soil cores taken from each plot
- Homogenized to get a representative root zone sample
- Prepped and analyzed for phospholipid fatty acids (PLFA)
- Measurements recorded and compared





### PLFA Analysis

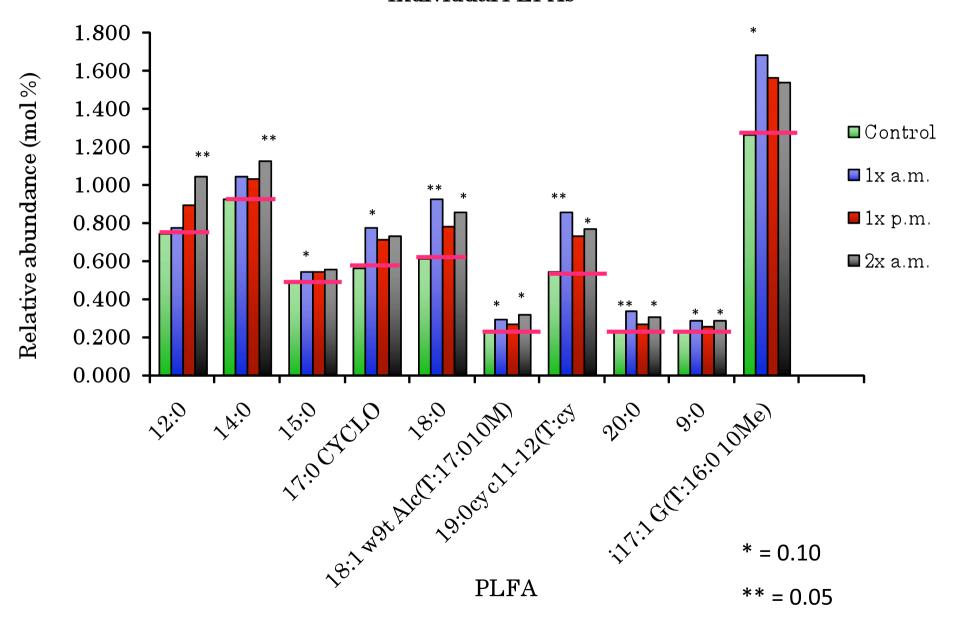
 Extracts fatty acids from soil samples and detects them via gas chromatography

 Different microbial groups can be distinguished by exclusive or shared PLFAs

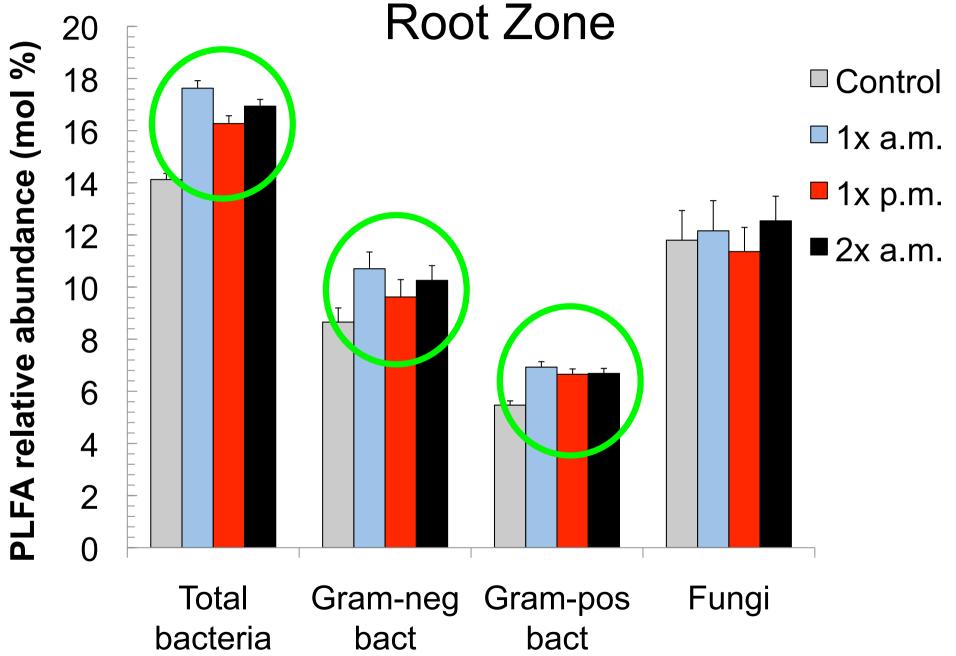
 By measuring the relative abundance in soil samples, a general "fingerprint" of microbial activity can be obtained

Treatment	Control	Roll 1x a.m.	Roll 1x p.m.	Roll 2x a.m	<u>Lipid biomarker</u>
12:0	0.7446	0.7797	0.8962	1.0465**	Bacteria
14:0	0.9051	1.0451	1 0315	1.12/7 **	Baclena
14:0 ISO 3OH	0.3279	0.4073	0.3889	0.4011	3.137/A
14:1 w5c	0.2097	0.2226	0.2109	0.1428	Gram - bacteria
15:0	0.4978	0.5450	0.5477	0.9991 *	Bacteria
15:0 ANTEISO	1.1005	1.4009	1.3767	1.3671	Gram + bacteria
15:0 ISO	2.4001	2,9951	2.8863	2 9967	Gram + bacteria
16:0	15.949	16.699	16.540	15.714	Bacteria and fungi
16:0 ISO	0.6792	0.7681	0.7200	0.7313	Gram + bacteria
16:1 ISO H	0.5000	0.9076	0.6872	0.4279	Gram - bacteria
16:1 w5c	36.410	31.143	32.763	31.096	Arbuscular myconhizue (AMF
16:1 w7c	2 6360	3.0052	2 9210	2 9090	Gram - bacteria
16:1 w9c	0.4401	0.5341	0.6392	0.5150	
17:0	D.1997	0.2736	0.2906	0.1700	Bacteria
17:0 ANTEISO	0.3455	0.4717	0.4321	0.4319	Gram + bacteria
17:0 CYCLO	0.6660	0.77704 *	0.7137	0.7324	Gram /anaerobes
17:0 ISO	0.3455	0.4717	0.4321	0.4319	Gram + bacteria
17:1 w8c	0.4281	0.5226	0.6033	0.5518	Gram bacteria
18:0	0.6416	0.9294 *	0.7005	0.0660**	Bacteria
18:1 w5c	0.4178	1.2252	0.8376	0.4040	1000000 man
18:1 w9c	7.5002	7.4477	7.9061	0.2416	Sapro er ecto
1 w9t Alc(T:17:010)	V0.2344	0.29724 *	0.2074	0.3214**	Actinomycetes
18:3 w6c	0.6/33	0.6930	0.0064	0.6006	Sapro or ecto
19:0	0.1100	0.1500	0.1295	0.5403	bacteria
19:0cy c11-12(T:cy	0.5445	0.0611**	0.7305	0.7731 *	gram //annerobes
20:0	0.256	0.33/66**	0.2714	0.3060	bacteria
9:0	0.2318	0.26006 *	0.2576	0.2904 *	bacteria
17:1 G(T:16:0 10Me)	1.2652	1.0030 *	1.5074	1.5392	Actinemycetes
Sum In Feature 19	3,6361	4.0150	3 1997	3.6111	naprophytic tungi
Sum In Feature 8	4 9096	6.0582*	5.2525	5.8397	Gram - bacteria

#### Individual PLFAs

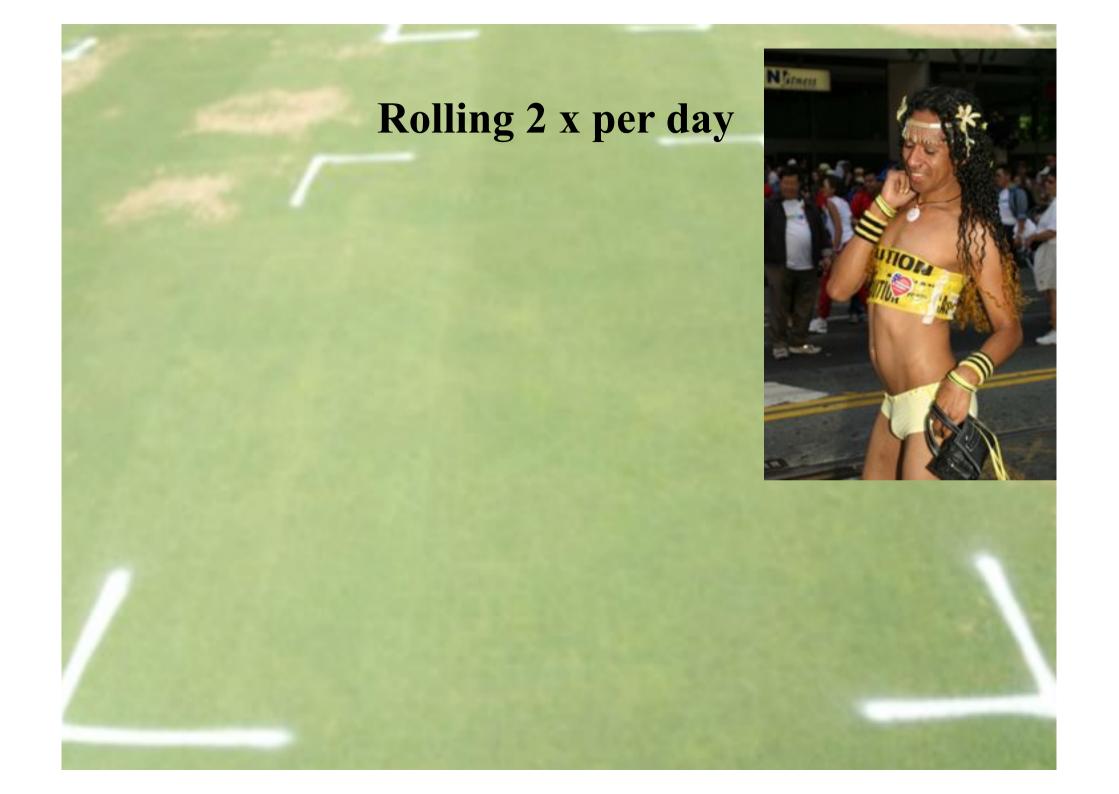


# Microbial Abundance in Upper (1.5 in)



# **Results and Conclusions**

- A.M. and P.M. rolling resulted in significant dollar spot reductions
  - Suggests dew/guttation removal is not the underlying mechanism
- Rolling 2x day<sup>-1</sup> consistently resulted in the lowest seasonal dollar spot incidence
  - Cumulative effects
- Increases in %VWC in the upper root zone in rolled plots.
  - Potential ecological effects
  - Trends toward higher bacterial proportions
  - Possibly contributing to dollar spot reduction



#### Two-Site Study

#### **Michigan State**

- East Lansing, MI42°44′5.28″N 84°28′50.88″W
- Native soil (Capac loam)
- Agrostis stolonifera cv. 'Pennlinks'
- 15 May 25 June, 2009

#### **Arkansas**

- Fayetteville, Arkansas
   36°4′35″N 94°9′39″W
- USGA sand-based soil
- Agrostis stolonifera cv. Penn G-2
- 24 July 31 August, 2009

#### Fertilization

- **N** 25 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> month<sup>-1</sup>
- **P** 2.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> month<sup>-1</sup>
- **K** 25 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> month<sup>-1</sup>

Topdressed bi-weekly

Mowed 6 days/week @ 4.0 mm

Irrigation as needed based on regional ET

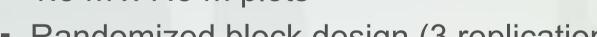




### Rolling Treatments

Methods

- Control No rolling
- 1x per day
- 2x per day
- 4x per day
- 8x per day
  - 1.5 m x 7.5 m plots



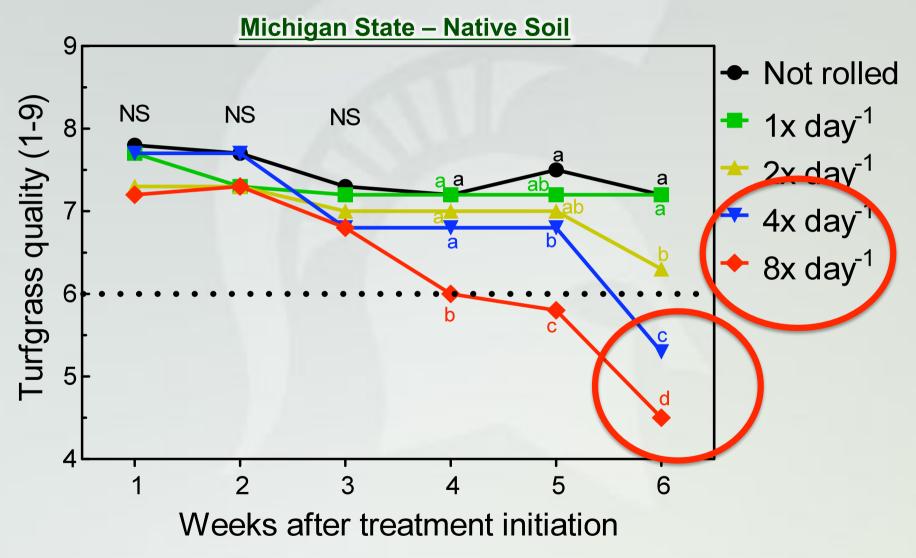
- Randomized block design (3 replications)
- Multiple rolling events carried out consecutively
- Treatments carried out 6 times per week for 6 weeks



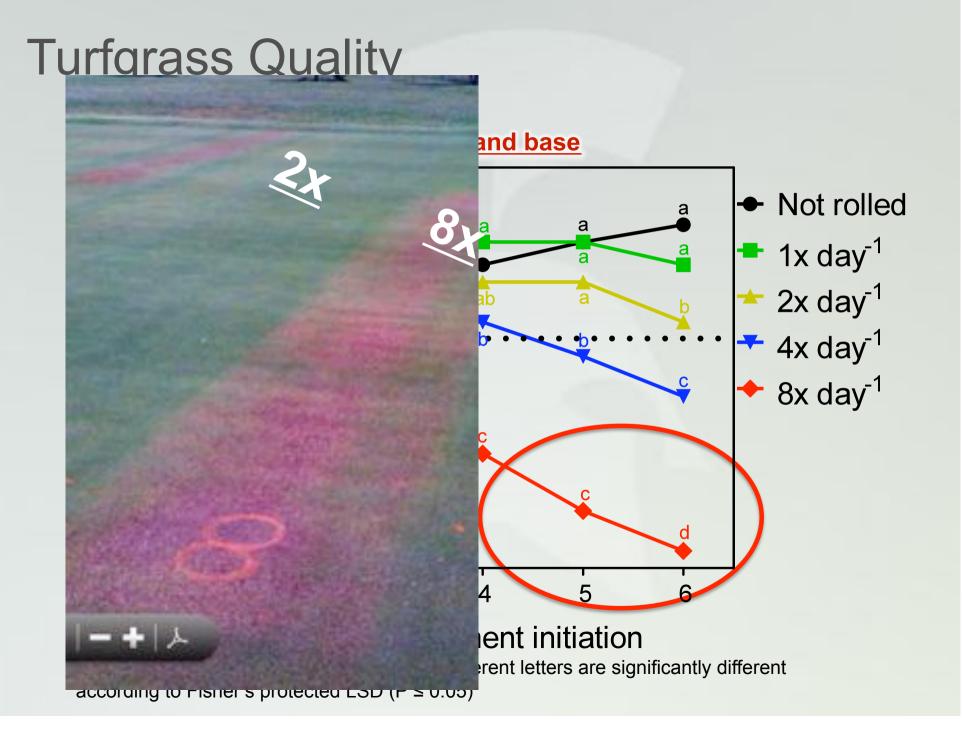
Tru-Turf RS4811C greens roller

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### **Turfgrass Quality**



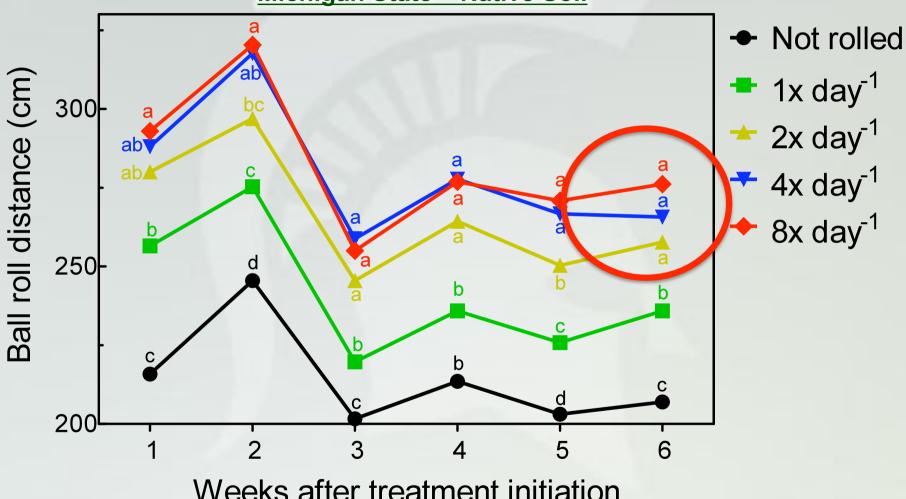
Means within same rating date followed by different letters are significantly different according to Fisher's protected LSD ( $P \le 0.05$ )



Introduction Methods Conclusions Results **MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** 

#### **Ball Roll Distance**

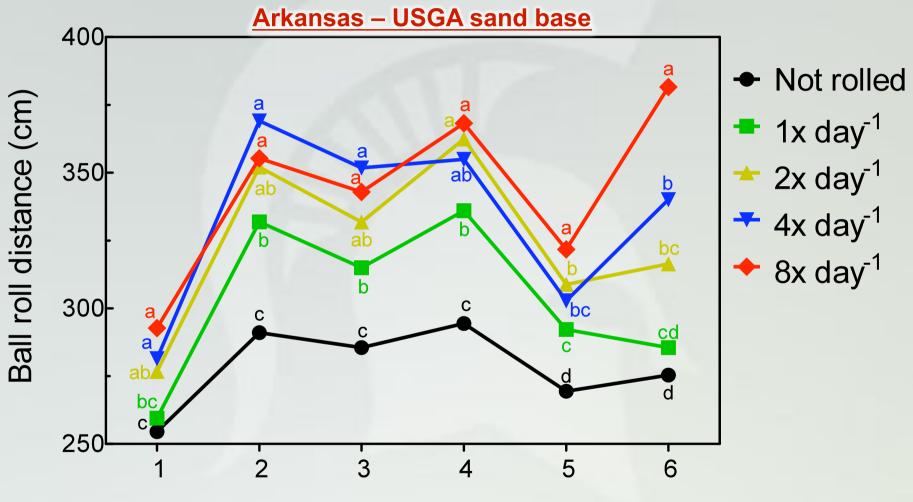




Weeks after treatment initiation

Means within same rating date followed by different letters are significantly different according to Fisher's protected LSD (P ≤ 0.05)

#### **Ball Roll Distance**



Weeks after treatment initiation

Means within same rating date followed by different letters are significantly different according to Fisher's protected LSD ( $P \le 0.05$ )

#### Conclusions

- Rolling 2x/day for long periods of time
   (> 21 days) can sustain significant
   increases in ball roll distance with
   significant decrease in dollar spot and little
   turfgrass injury, or negative effects on
   water infiltration
- Rolling more than 2x/day on a consistent basis results in minimal increases in green speed and decreases in turfgrass quality

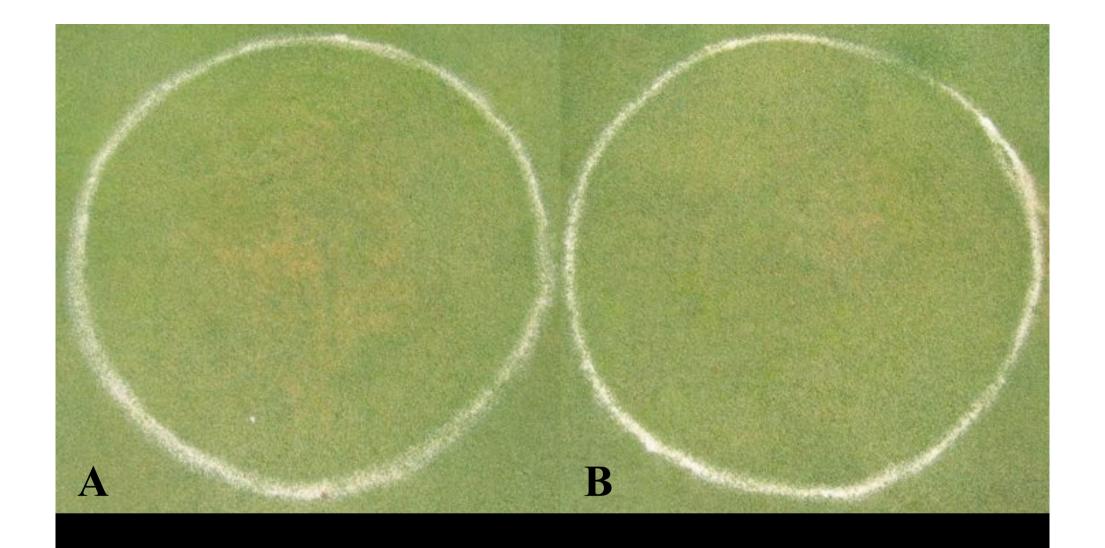
#### TOP 10 REASONS TO ROLL GOLF GREENS

- 10. Alleviate frost heaving
  - 9. Seed bed preparation
  - 8. Broadleaf weed, moss, & algae reduction
  - 7. Decreased localized dry spot
  - 6. HOC can be raised and green speeds retained resulting in an increase in wear tolerance and a decrease in brown patch and anthracnose.
  - 5. Decreased cutworm activity
  - 4. Better topdressing incorporation
  - 3. Decreased dollar spot
  - 2. It's the Economy

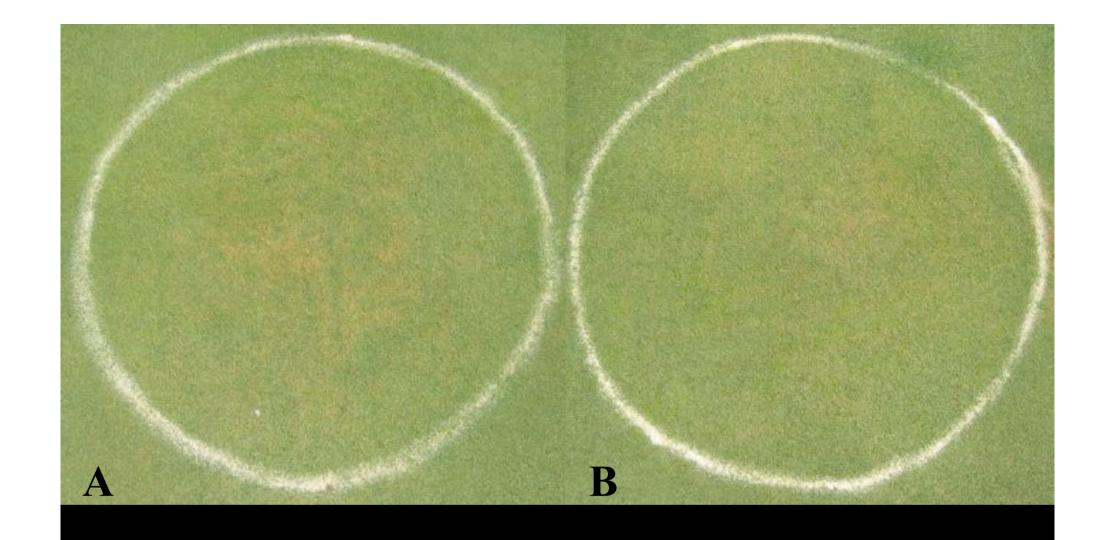
# Mowing/Rolling Frequency Studies

Season A	Averag	1es

Treatments (0.156 HOC)	Not rolled	Rolled
Mowed daily never rolled		
Mowed daily <b>rolled</b> every other	+7"	+16"
Mow and roll daily	+22"	+21"
Roll daily mow every other	+19"	+19"
Alternate mow and roll	+4"	+11"
Roll every other day double cut on days not rolled	+12"	+20"
Probability	0.00	0.00



Which of these two plots, if either, do you think displays greater wear from traffic?



0.125 mowed daily

0.125 HOC alternating mowing & lightweight rolling daily basis



Which of these two plots, if either, do you think displays greater wear from traffic?







We roll to manage thatch, disease, playability and cost savings versus mowing.



#### TOP 10 REASONS TO ROLL GOLF GREENS

- 10. Alleviate heaving, scalping, and aerification
  - 9. Seed bed preparation
  - 8. Broadleaf weed, moss, & algae reduction
  - 7. Decreased localized dry spot
  - 6. HOC can be raised and green speeds retained resulting in an increase in wear tolerance and a decrease in brown patch and anthracnose.
  - 5. Decreased cutworm activity
  - 4. Better topdressing incorporation
  - 3. Decreased dollar spot
  - 2. It's the Economy Stupid
- 1. Increased customer satisfaction

# Green speed most important on course What golfers say is the most important thing to know about a course: Customer of greens altasta ction. Superintendents Association



By Asine R. Carry and Alejandra Goszaloz, LEIA WODAY





By Asser R. Carry and Alejandra-Gossaltz, LEA BODAY





By Aume R. Carry and Alejandro Gonzalez, LEIA RODAY.



"Green speed was often the main topic of concern that green committees would express during USGA visits. Now speed is almost a non-issue due in part to the widespread acceptance of lightweight rolling on a regular basis since the late 1990's. Today, during times of extreme environmental stress many courses are alleviating the stress by substituting daily mowing with daily rolling, a practice that was virtually unheard of 5 years ago".

Michigan Ski & Learn Turfgrass Conference March, 2011

