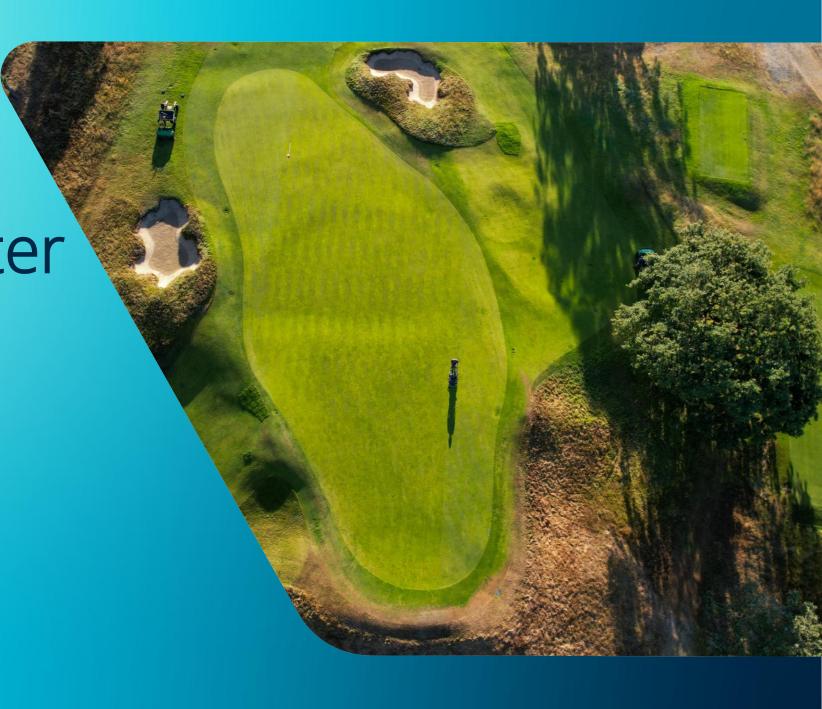
Producing better sports turf through soil microbial management



Dr Andy Owen

International Technical Manager ICL Turf & Landscape

Soil Scientist & Turfgrass Scientist









"A better understanding of the structure and function of turfgrass microbiomes and biotic and abiotic factors that shape them will lead to increase and more targeted usage to improve turfgrass performance on golf courses"

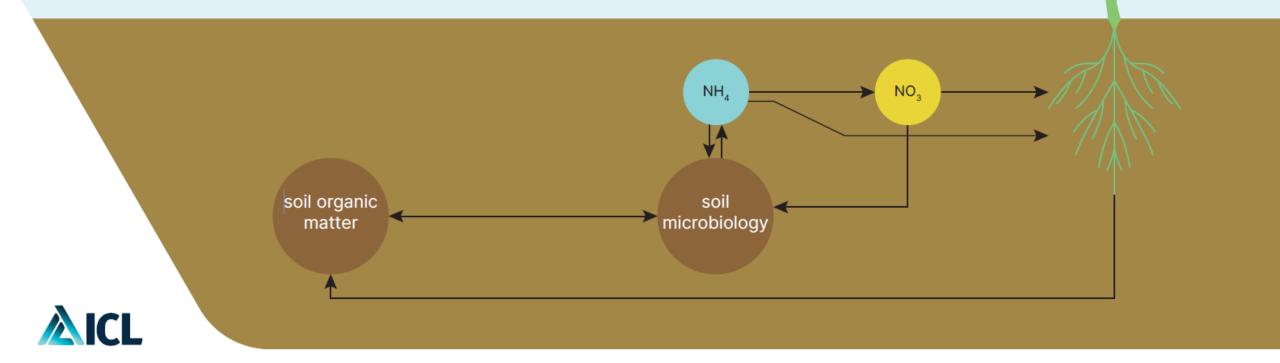




Review

The Lack of Knowledge on the Microbiome of Golf Turfgrasses Impedes the Development of Successful Microbial Products

# The Nitrogen Cycle





Idea courtesy of Professor Alan Gange, BTME presentation 2019

Hidden circles – Tribute Jackson Pollock, Juan Jose Garay,



# Producing better sports turf through soil microbial management



A thesis submitted to the University of London for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Francesca Baylis



Can Beneficial Microbes Be Used to Combat Turfgrass Pests and Diseases?

Alan Gange, Professor of Microbial Ecology, Francesca Baylis and Tamsin Williams, PhD Students, Royal Holloway, University of London

BTME Continue to Learn: 2019

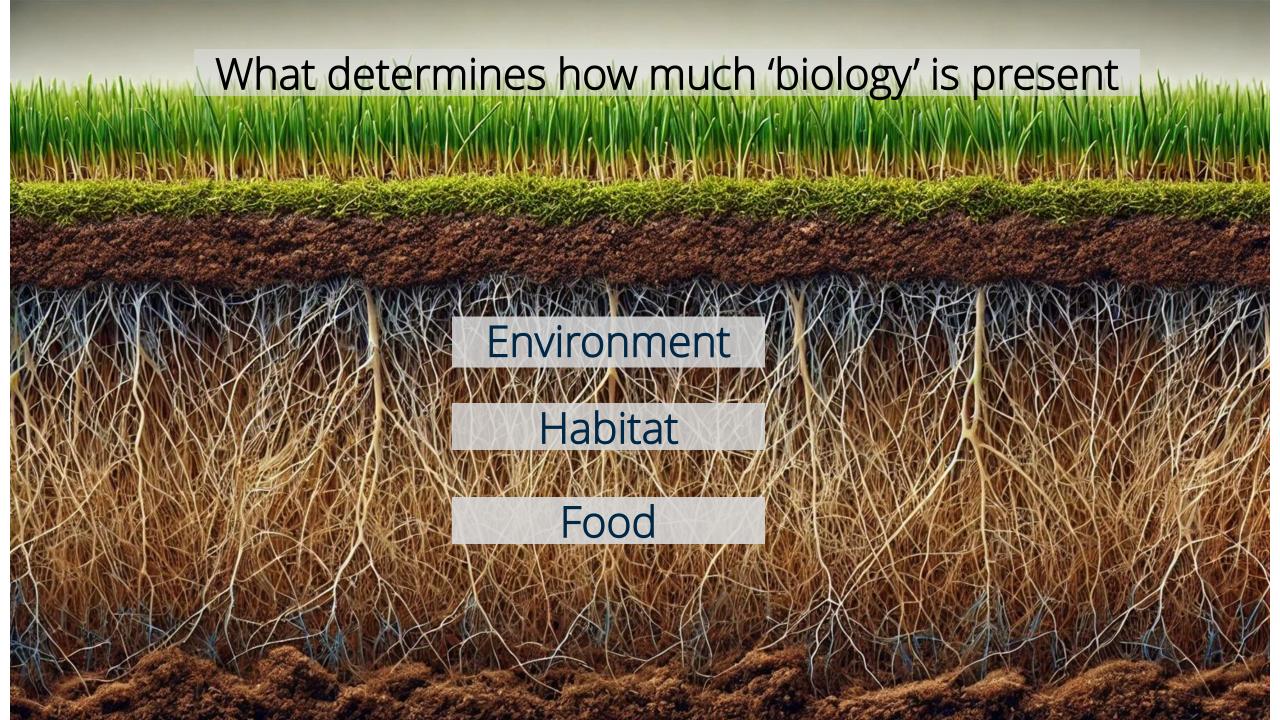












# What is a healthy soil?





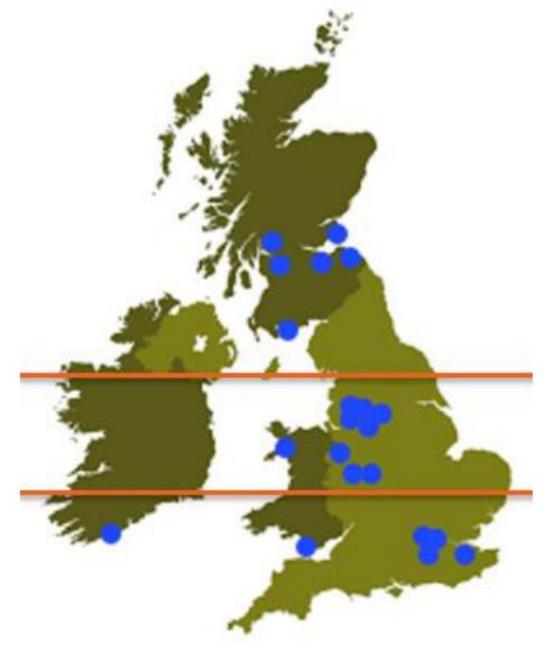


Is it important?



#### Methodology

- 21 golf courses across UK&I
- 3 samples from all 18 greens
- Samples analysed by PLFA (profiles soil community at individual bacteria fungi and actinomycete level).



#### Data developed is very complex to compare and analyse

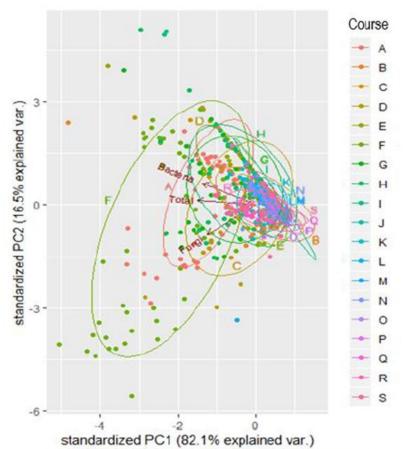


Figure 7: PCA ordination plot of microbial PLFAs across 19 golf courses, grouped by golf course (A-S).

Presented as a series of Principle Component Analysis Plots:



#### Data developed is very complex to compare and analyse

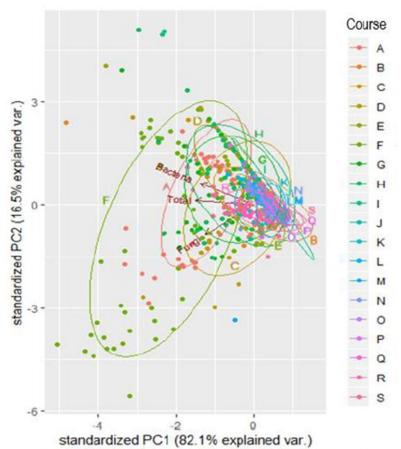
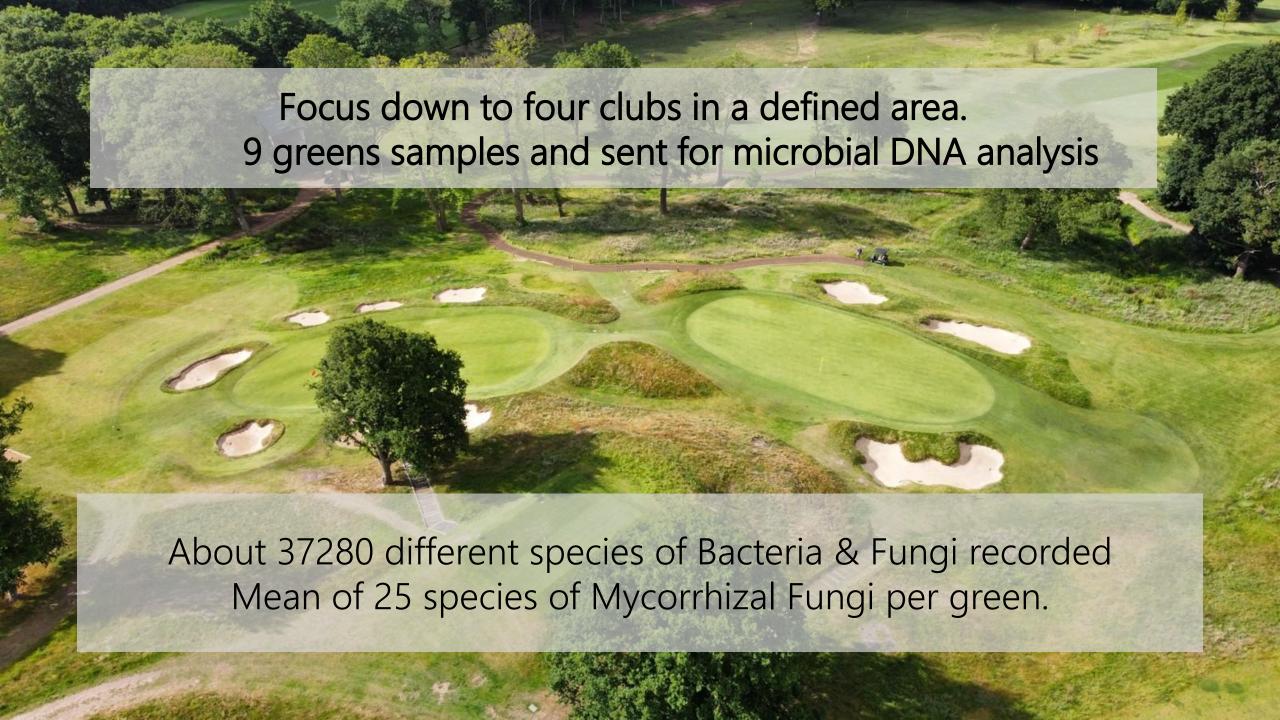


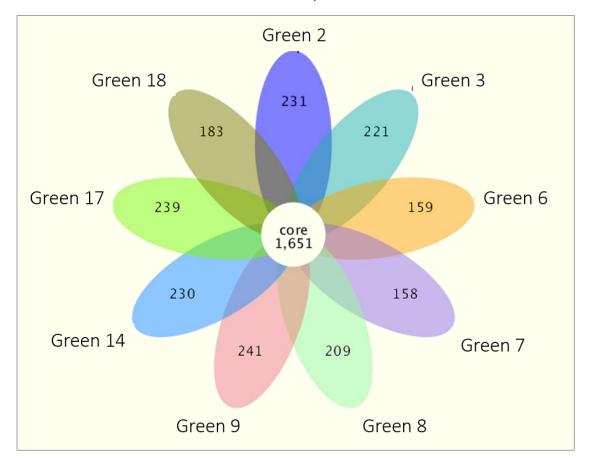
Figure 7: PCA ordination plot of microbial PLFAs across 19 golf courses, grouped by golf course (A-S).

Sand based vs soil based
Coastal vs Non-coastal
Old construction vs new construction
Geographic location in UK
Rated by inputs

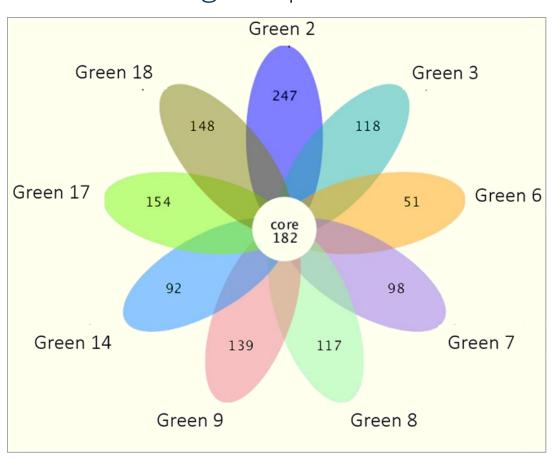


#### High level of complexity and uniqueness

#### **Bacterial Population**



#### Fungal Population



nine greens, one golf course



# Methodology

- Field trial at STRI
- A season (APR-OCT) of applications
  - Fungicides
  - Biostimulants
- Microbial communities present analysed by PLFA (profiles soil community at individual bacteria & fungi level).

## Treatment applications

- 1. Trifloxystrobin & Iprodione
- 2. Trifloxystrobin & Tebucanozole
- 3. Propiconazole
- 4. Azoxystrobin
- 5. Pyraclostrobin
- 6. Azoxystrobin & Propiconazole

x 6 applications

x 4 applications

x 4 applications

x 4 applications

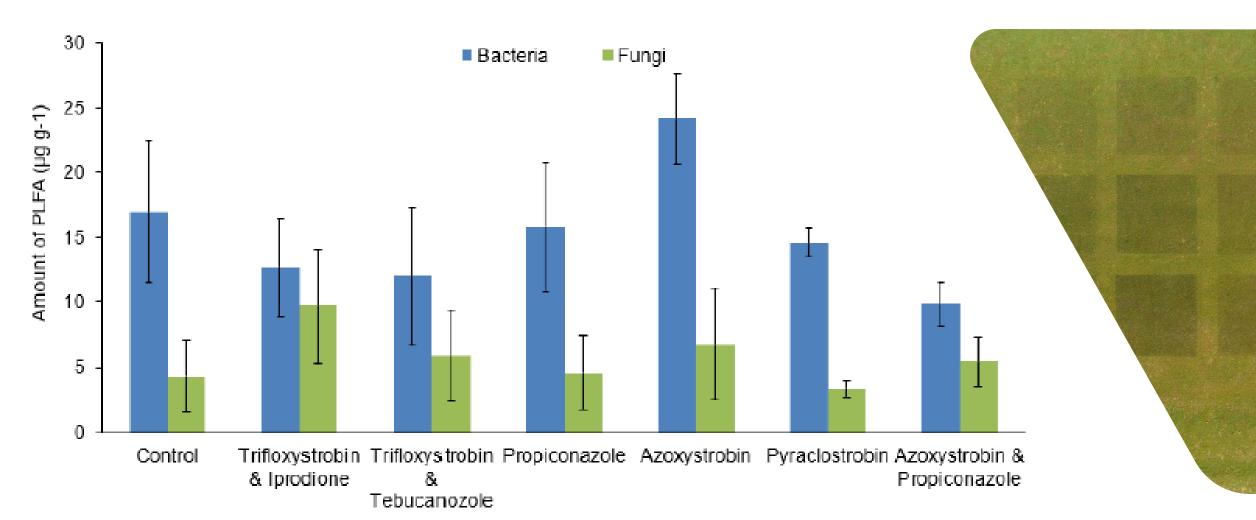
x 2 applications

x 4 applications



### Results

# No statistically significant differences



#### Biostimulant trial treatments

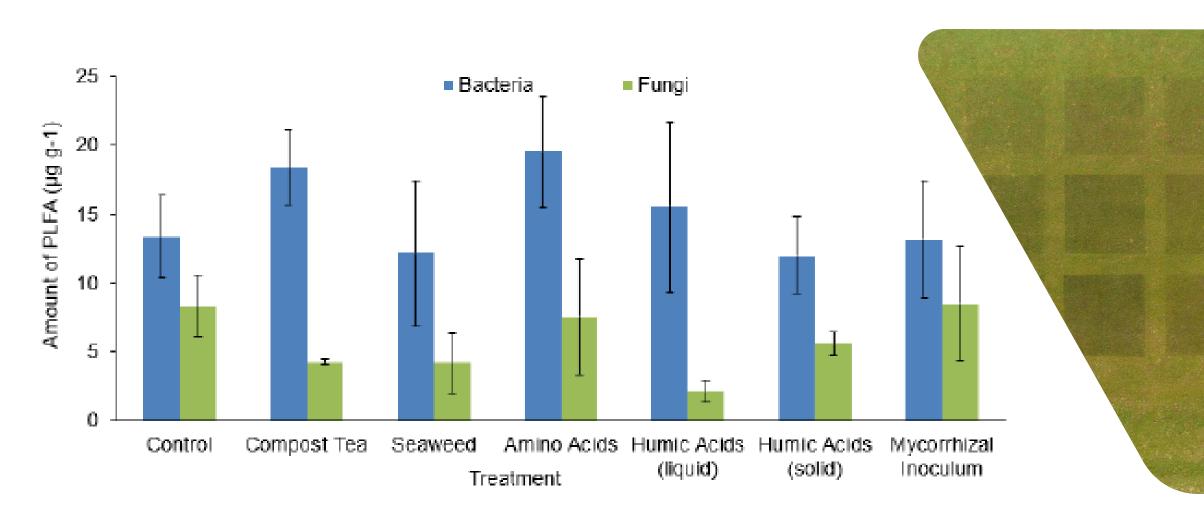
- 1. Compost tea
- 2. Seaweed
- 3. Amino Acid
- 4. Liquid Humic Acid
- 5. Soluble Humic Acid
- 6. Mycorrhizal inoculum

- (12 apps bi-weekly)
- (12 apps biweekly)
- (6 apps monthly)
- (12 apps biweekly)
- (2 apps 12 weekly)
- (2 apps 12 weeks)



### Results

# No statistically significant differences





# Methodology: STRI field trial

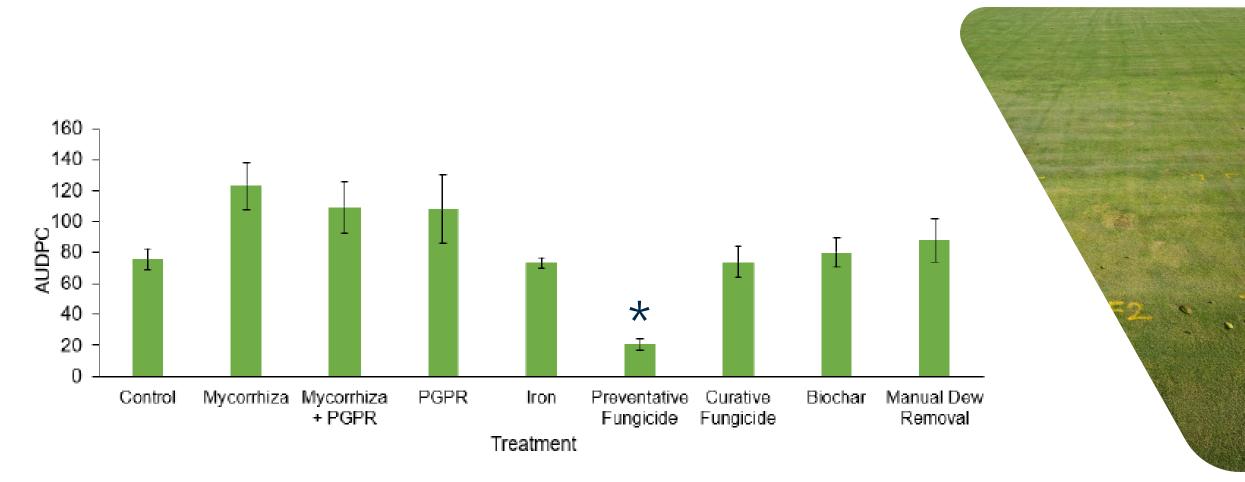
a. Management of disease trial (inoculants, biochar, iron)

#### **POT Trials**

a. Drought stress relief (using mycorrhizae)



# Management of disease trial (inoculants, biochar, iron) STRI Field trial

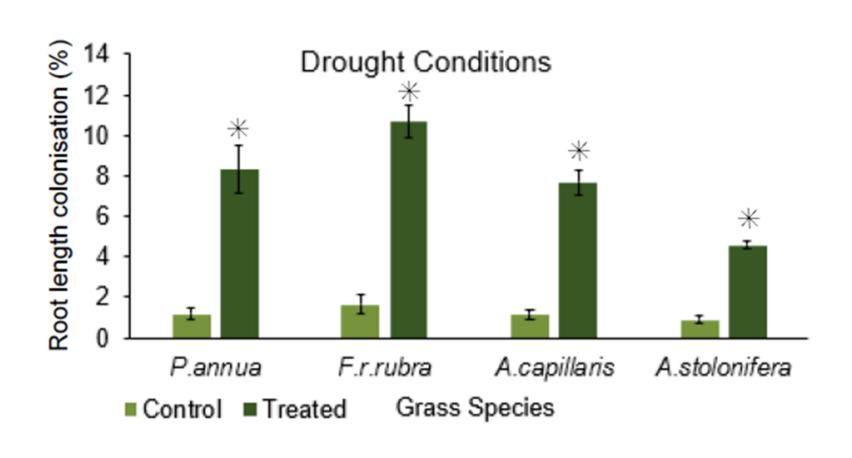


Preventative Fungicide only statistically significant difference

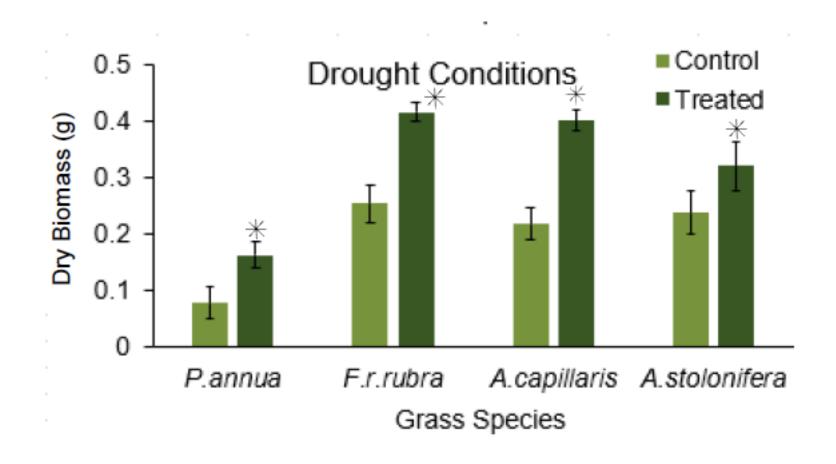
Drought stress trial (using mycorrhizae).



#### Drought stress trial (using mycorrhizae)



#### Drought stress trial (using mycorrhizae)



"Globally sourced commercial inoculants continue to show low viability. Commercial product mycorrhizal colonisation was less than 10%"

Koziol, L et al. 2024, Meta-analysis reveals globally sourced commercial mycorrhizal inoculants fall short. **New Phytologist 1-7** 



#### EFFECTS OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS, MOWING HEIGHT AND MYCORRHIZA INOCULATION ON PURE RED FESCUE AND MIXED FESCUES / BENTGRASS GOLF GREENS

Sara Calvache<sup>1</sup>, Tatsiana Espevig<sup>1</sup>, Erik Joner<sup>2</sup>, Tina E. Andersen<sup>1</sup>, Agnar Kvalbein<sup>1</sup>,

Trond Pettersen<sup>1</sup>, and Trygve S. Aamlid<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Norwegian Institute for Bioeconomy Research, Landvik, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Norwegian Institute for Bioeconomy Research, Ås, Norway

<u>Applications of AMF (SYMBIVIT®)</u> did not increase mycorrhiza colonization of grass roots, and neither P rate nor SYMBIVIT® influenced the competition against AB. By the end of the trial, the content of plant available P (P-AL) in the soil was, however, 10% lower after inoculation with SYMBIVIT®.

In conclusion, green characteristics were more influenced by species composition and N level than by mowing height and P-rate. Our results showed that the inoculation with AMF to the established green through top dressing after hollow coring had no effect. Regarding seed mixture, the control of AB will be easier on RF+bentgrasses than pure RF greens, but a mixture of RF+VG is likely to become dominated by VB even under low input management. This leaves RF+CB and low N input as the best choice regarding visual quality and competition against AB. The backside of this mixture is that CB will reduce the green speed compared to pure red fescue.



Turfgrass – Towards Sustainability and Perfection for Aesthetic, Recreational and Sports











Idea courtesy of Professor Alan Gange, BTME presentation 2019

Hidden circles – Tribute Jackson Pollock, Juan Jose Garay,



# Thank You. Any Questions?

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