

Chris Tritabaugh Golf Course Superintendent Hazeltine National Golf Club





Comparison

 Denmark
 Minnesota

 •42,952 km²
 •225,181 km²

•Population 5.97 million

Population 5.76 million

•Copenhagen metro 1.38 •Twin Cities metro 3.71 million million









QR Codes

Throughout this presentation, you'll see QR codes that lead to websites offering more information and context on the subject.





Football Hackers The Science and Art of Construction a Data Revolution Christoph Biermann Ny = Peosy + 2 sing = 0 **RAPHAEL HONIGSTEIN**











When you collect and use data:

•Your use of resources will become more efficient, using what's necessary better and not using what's unnecessary.

- •You'll punch above your weight.
- •You'll be able to allocate more funds to personnel.
- •Your golfers will be more satisfied.

•You'll win more!











disclaimers

•My data collection process has led us to do less work rather than more. Most of this presentation will focus on doing less. However, as you start collecting data, you may need more work.

•This presentation isn't about more or less work; it's about gathering the proper info so you can do the <u>appropriate</u> amount of work.

- I'm going to show a lot of data, charts, etc.
- •I want you to understand how collecting this data can improve your job and course.

disclaimers

- •Please ask questions, stop me when you don't understand, and be curious.
- •Please don't get caught up in how this data relates to your course.
- •Please ask questions.

When you leave here, you'll have the tools to get started. Once you start, I assure data?

you, you'll see the value and the benefits.

- •"To measure is to know."
- •"If you can't measure it, you can't improve it."
 - •"What gets measured gets done."
- •Collecting and measuring can motivate employees.
- •They'll know more about what they are doing and will be part of improving the course.

It puts knowledge in their in their hands. For example, the green mowers know the usual number of clippings.
Anyone finding their employees have interest in this?

Lord Kelvin



"I often say that when you can measure what you are speaking about and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind; it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely, in your thoughts, advanced to the stage of science, whatever the matter
data?

Whv

may be." (Thomson <u>Citation1889</u>).
Membership confidence
When you show them the data, they believe
It will show you're in control of the situation
It can confirm or deny inquiries about course

conditions Confirmation of processes You'll know how much you need to do to the course. It's probably less than you do now, but it could be more; you will know when you collect

data?

Whv

the correct data.

•You can skip or eliminate processes that irritate golfers. When that happens, everyone wins.

Proper allocation of inputs

•You will only provide the necessary inputs because you know what needs to be done to the course. Again, this will likely result in using/ spending less rather than more.

•When you save on inputs, it can provide

opportunities to spend more on staff/team members.



We lament that our golfers complain about the course, but maybe they're right about things like greenspeed or too much topdressing. If we had checked and known the speed or only added the sand necessary, we would have avoided their disappointment.





•4.6 g/m²

What has

collection years allowed us to data reduce?

• 46 kg/ha

•Only three aerifications in the past 4

•One tining event in the past 4 years

No vertical mowing

Topdressing

•Typically apply 1/4 to 1/3 of the textbook recommendation

No Maintenance Mondays!

 Garbage in=garbage out; what you choose to measure matters

you collect?

 The quantities we measure and track must have rational, reliable, and robust correlations with the intended outcomes.
 What do I mean by rational, reliable, robust?

•Extreme example: Don't measure Greenspeed when there is dew on the

grass!

•It must mean something to what you're trying to accomplish.

•It needs to be consistent.

•It should concentrate on what your golfers are going to care about–

surface conditions!

What should you collect?

- •Avoid surrogate markers:
- leaf tissue nutrient levels
- surface area removal/displacement from
- •base cation ratios in soil
- infiltration rate



canopy temperature after syringing

•Asianturfgrass.com for Dr. Micah Woods' blog post on surrogate markers in turfgrass

Gathering the data

•Make it as simple/easy as possible because...

- •You need to remain consistent!
- •You will need to get team members involved.
- •Get trusted assistants involved.
- •Use software/spreadsheets to share with your team and let them contribute.
- •Some of the data you may want to collect yourself.
- •I like to...
- •Stimp

•Measure VWC + Klegg Clipping Volume

- •Greensmowers empty baskets into a 20-litre graduated bucket, then record the amount on their phone. They message me the numbers at the end of their route—total time-10-15 minutes for the entire route.
- •An assistant or I input the numbers into the spreadsheet. Total time less than 5 minutes

Stimpmeter & Bobble Test

- •If I do it, I will walk or ride the course in order, stimping behind the set-up team.
- •I rate each of the six rolls on the STRI smoothness scale.
- •I measure the stimp in each direction.

- •I record all scores on a scorecard I carry with me.
- •The total time is less than 5 minutes per green; 5-18 greens are stimped daily. I would be on these greens anyway, so the time added is minimal.
- •I record numbers in the spreadsheet when I return to the office— 5-10 minutes.

VWC & Firmness

- •I do this myself, checking six locations on each green. First, I check and record the firmness, then I check VWC. I used a Clegg hammer in '22 & '23 and switched to the GS3 in 2024.
- •This year, I measured VWC and firmness using the GS3 in six locations on the same four greens daily.
- I enter the data into the spreadsheet, which takes about 10 minutes.
 Daily

results

•Clipping volume •Growth potential (GP) •Growth ratio (GR) •Greenspeed •Bobble test •Weekly/less than daily •Firmness w/ VWC •Amount of nitrogen applied Annual •OM246 •Soil nutrient analysis •Topdressing amounts by depth



Clipping Volume

- How much is the grass growing
- Be careful not to get too attached to one day's volume.
- day trailing average
- Don't worry about the fine details: wet or dry, one of your employees measuring wrong, etc.

This will provide tremendously accurate information.



2023 in black, 2022 in pink, and the 2023 average across all holes in green.





Cumulative clipping volume green by green 2024 in black, 2023 in pink, and the 2024 average across all holes in green.



Cumulative clipping volume green by green

2023 in black, 2022 in pink, and the 2023 average across all holes in green.

2023







Growth potential (GP)

•How much is the grass capable of growing based on the weather conditions.

Exp: grass in Antarctica will not grow at all. Grass in Hawaii will growth a lot.
A number from 0-100.
Recorded every day
Acquired from my subscription to PACE Turf

Growth Potential







GvX (Growth v Expected)

• Developed by Jason Haines of Cabot Links (Formerly the Turf

Speedo)

- It is subtly different than clipping volume alone
- •Given the current weather, how much is the grass GROWING, compared to how much is it EXPECTED to grow?
- •It is calculated using a formula that measures clipping volume and growth potential.
- •ClipVol/20(GP/10000)=GvX
- •Look at a 7, 14, or 30-day trailing average GvX.





The standard Gv ClipVol. This is no your goal, but a standard for the GvX formula.

Your Clip

ClipVol/20(GP/10000)=GvX GvX explained in charts!

2024 Seven day average clipping volume

7 period moving average



Date

Growth Potential







Date


14-day average GvX





2024

:

14-day average GvX



Your ideal GR will come from your situation

- •How much grass do you want to grow?
- •Poa is more, about 100
- •Bent is less, about 20-40
- •Fescue is less than bent, maybe 25
- •GR corrects your growth rate for how much the grass should be growing and how much you are adding, or subtracting to that growth.
- •By adjusting PGRs, or nitrogen, it is possible to create crazy consistent growth rates.

Let's get nuts!!!

From Clipvol to Nitrogen Rates

What you need:

- •The desired rate of nitrogen applied at each app: 2.5 kg/ha (<u>0.05</u> lbs/N/ 1000 ft²)
- •In theory, this number could be anything, but the closer it is to what is usually applied, the easier it is to achieve the desired GR.
- •Our desired GvX is <u>30</u> for bentgrass
- •Jason Haines believes 100 was correct for *Poa*, while 25 is ideal for fine fescue.
- •If you want more or less growth, you change this number.

•Trailing 14-day average GvX

The equation is...

0.05*(30(Past 14 days GvX Average))=your nitrogen rate for the next app









14-day average GvX



Date

:





STRI STRI Smoothness Scale 0 10. 9 8 7. 6. marine Company 4 Aranna 1. _____ _____ Bobble Chatter Snaking Smooth





Daily

Clipping volume Growth potential (GP) Growth ratio (GR)





Bobble test

Weekly/less than daily Firmness w/ VWC Amount of nitrogen applied Annual

OM246 Soil nutrient analysis Topdressing amounts by depth

GS3 Tru-firm vs VWC

VWC

VWC 11 7 9 15 17 19 21 5 13 23 0.3 • 0.32 • 2 . . 0.34 • • • .. 3 • 0.36 Tru-firm • 0.38 • $R^2 = 0.28$ • 0.4 . 0.42 • • • . 0.44

GS3 Tru-firm vs VWC



- 1.With our greens as is (management, species, OM, sand), the firmness has a floor below which it will never drop.
- On our greens, this minimum firmness comes at about 15% VWC.
- 3.From wilting to 15%, the firmness increases slightly for every incremental decrease in VWC.
- 4. It is reasonable to expect that this model would be accurate for any golf course surface worldwide, but with different floors (1), cutoffs
 - (2), and slopes of the lines (3).



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OM246

Total organic material time series

0 to 2 cm



• We don't have a target. If we can meet performance metrics, then we have the right

• How are our practices impacting organic matter in the root zone?

amount, but we don't desire

to go higher.

- What and how much do we need to do to keep it there?
- 2022 and 2023, no aerification
- tOM is lower in the summer.
- The overall change is minimal over 5 years.

Soil

Nutrient Analysis



From mass to depth...

- 320 grams of sand in the catch pan
- The catch pan is 0.2 m²
- We want to get to kg/m²
- (0.32kg/0.2m²)=1.6 kg/m²
- Now, we want to get to L/m² because it also equals mm.
- 1.6 kg/m²/1.63 (bulk density of sand)=0.982mm
- It is very easy to set up a spreadsheet with the calculation.






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Cumulative clipping volume green by green

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CHARTE CHILDREN PORT







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