

My Best Features is Greens: Green Speed Management a GCSAA webcast with Thom Nikolai, Ph.D.

Please complete the following quiz and it return to GCSAA to receive your Certificate of Completion.

Fax back to 785-832-4449, or mail to: GCSAA e-Learning, 1421 Research Park Dr., Lawrence, KS 66049

Name: _____ **Member #:** _____

Phone Number or Email (in case we need to contact you): _____

- 1) In a poll conducted by GCSAA, golfers said the most important thing to know about a course is
 - a) Speed of greens.
 - b) Implication of course markings.
 - c) Contour of greens.

- 2) Managing Greens and Golfer Expectations is a four step model that includes all of the following *except*:
 - a) Determine weekly green speeds: data collection.
 - b) Survey the golfers to determine the target green speed range for your golf course.
 - c) Evaluate your maintenance practices to best manage green speeds in your target range.
 - d) COMMUNICATE RESULTS

- 3) A higher nitrogen rate increases clipping yields.

True False

- 4) When looking at the effect of residual nitrogen on green speed, the native soil reflected a lower, 5-inch difference, indicating residual nitrogen was still in the soil at a higher level.

True False

- 5) Plant tissue samples of N were the same as the soil samples of N in terms of the amount of N actually found in various types of soil samples.

True False

- 6) Purple discoloration in turf shows a lack of iron.

True False

- 7) Organic fertilizer releases slowly over time and uses microbial activity to release.

True False

- 8) When looking at various fertilizer treatment effects on ball roll distance
 - a) the untreated control plot was fastest.
 - b) the organic treated plot was slowest.
 - c) the greatest difference in speed among fertilized plots was 4 inches.
 - d) all of the above.

- 9) On soils in Michigan during irrigation:
 - a) overwatering lowered soil microbial populations.
 - b) overwatering increased soil microbial populations.
 - c) underwatering lowered soil microbial populations.
 - d) no impact from watering was seen on soil microbial populations.

10) Using a wetting agent and double mowing greens in 2010-12

- a) provided slower green speeds.
- b) provided faster green speeds.
- c) created no significant change in green speeds.

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11) In the brushing study conducted at Michigan State University and the University of Tennessee, one height of brushing was used during the entire year – 0.100” which is considered light.

True False

12) No meaningful differences were seen between forward and reverse brushes during this same study.

True False

13) As described in the Height of Cut/Frequency of Clip study, FOC

- a) is specific to the mower.
- b) can be adjusted on the mowers used.
- c) was not discussed.

14) FOC did not make a difference to green speed.

True False

15) When HOC was lower, there was less dollar spot which corresponds to the difference in the canopy.

True False

16) Moss counts were also less in lower height of cut plots.

True False

17) When sand was removed from clippings and compared, the highest weight of clippings came from

- a) the highest HOC.
- b) the lowest HOC.

18) In the USGA-funded rolling study, dollar spot was decreased over time.

True False

19) Rolling more than two times per day is a best management practice for USGA greens.

True False

20) 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.

True False