



# MAXIMIZE TURF HEALTH & PERFORMANCE

COMAND provides a natural, cost effective way of maintaining quality playing surfaces, while creating wear tolerant and attractive turfgrass

**ADVANCED NATURAL TOPDRESSING & SOIL BUILDER** 

## WHAT IS COMAND?



- One-of-a-kind organic soil amendment
  - Completely natural product created specifically for use on turfgrass
- Contains stabilized organic matter essential for optimum soil health and function
  - Supplies a diverse population of beneficial microbes to the soil





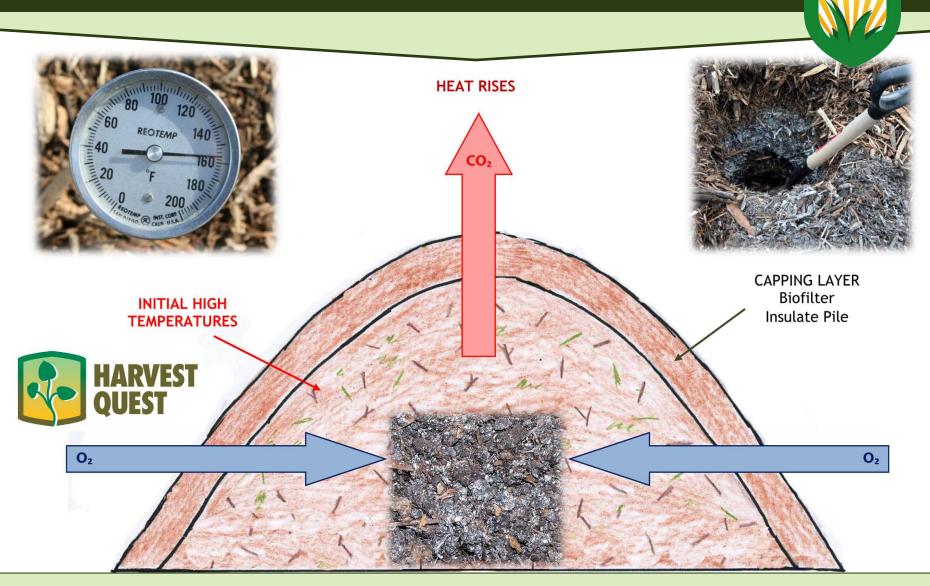
## WHAT MAKES COMAND SO UNIQUE?



- Produced with precise proprietary blends of enzyme-producing microbes
  - Thermoactinomyces
- Unique composting methodology
  - MSAP Method
- Inventive techniques of maximizing beneficial microorganisms in the finished product
  - > Re-inoculation

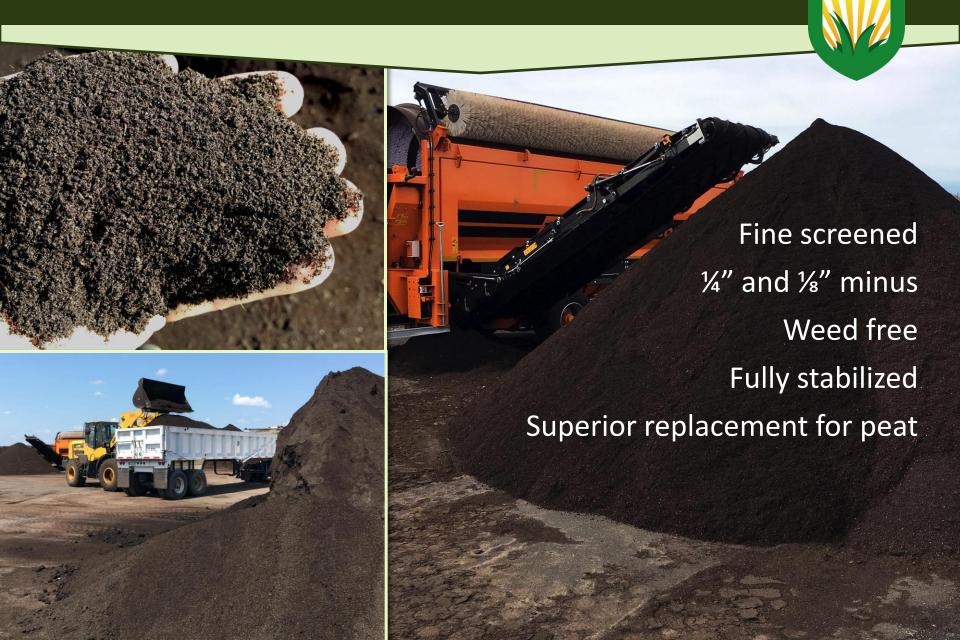


## COMPOSTING FROM THE OUTSIDE IN



Accelerated aerobic decomposition

# PRECISION SCREENING PROCESS



## ADDITION OF MESOPHILIC MICROBES

- Mesophilic microbes thrive at ambient soil temperatures
- Introduced to maximize:
  - Natural disease suppression
  - > Thatch reduction
  - Improve nutrient uptake





# APPLICATIONS (New Construction)



COMAND can be utilized as the organic component of a sandbased rootzone media

- ✓ Ideal for golf course and sports field construction mixes
- ✓ Can also be incorporated into existing soils to greatly improve characteristics and accelerate turf establishment for recreation areas and home lawns



# APPLICATIONS (Maintenance)



Topdressing of fairways, tees, greens, sports fields, lawns, and as a component of divot mixes

- ✓ Encourages regeneration of damaged turf
- ✓ Boosts performance in weak areas
- ✓ Improves strength and rate of germination when overseeding
- ✓ Can accelerate transition from winter dormancy
- ✓ Will hold moisture in potentially problematic dry areas, such as mound tops and bunker faces.







## BENEFITS OF USING COMAND



COMAND possesses excellent soil building attributes, greatly improving the soil physically (structurally), chemically (nutritionally), and biologically

- ✓ Supplies stabilized high quality organic matter
- ✓ Improves soil structure and porosity, thus creating a better plant root environment
- ✓ Increased root density and length
- ✓ Increases moisture infiltration and permeability, thus helping to maintain percolation rates and relieve compaction

## BENEFITS OF USING COMAND



- ✓ Improved water holding in light soils, providing greater drought resistance and more efficient water utilization
- ✓ Increased soil cation-exchange capacity (CEC), thus improving the soils ability to hold nutrients
- ✓ Supplies beneficial microorganisms
- ✓ Aids the proliferation of soil microbes, which assist in Thatch reduction
- ✓ Contains humus, assisting in soil aggregation and making nutrients more available to plants
- ✓ Improved wear tolerance, promotes faster turf establishment and recovery rates

# BENEFITS OF USING COMAND



- ✓ More even turf density and color, green-up without excessive top growth
- ✓ Complimentary to other management programs, provides for more efficient utilization of fertilizers
- COMAND can be incorporated into your turf establishment and maintenance programs all season long
- Typically showing results within a few days; exhibiting green-up and new lateral growth

#### BETTER WATER MANAGEMENT

Comand holds 6x its weight

COMAND's stabilized organic matter has the ability to improve the water holding capacity of sandy soils, while at the same time increasing infiltration and permeability

- ✓ percolation rates are maintained
- ✓ provides greater drought resistance
- ✓ frequency and intensity of irrigation can be reduced.

For every 1% increase in organic matter content' a cubic foot of soil can hold an additional 1.5 quarts of plant-available water"

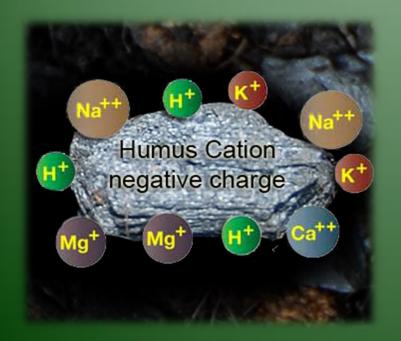
(Sullivan, 2002)

16,500 gallons of water per acre foot" (Scott and Wood 1986)

### INCREASED CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY

Sand-based rootzones possess a low cation exchange capacity (CEC)

Cations are positively charged ions such as calcium (Ca2+), potassium (K+), magnesium (Mg2+) and iron (Fe2+). The organic matter in COMAND is comprised of negatively charged particles, which attract and hold, through electrostatic forces, the positively changed ions.



COMAND enables the soil to better absorb and retain nutrients in the root zone while reducing nutrient losses through leaching

Existing fertilizer program inputs can typically be reduced

### PROVIDES SLOW RELEASE NUTRIENTS



COMAND contains a broad array of macro and important micronutrients

The nutrients, particularly nitrogen, are contained in stabilized organic matter and become available in a slow-release form

When compared to commercial fertilizers, on a pound-for-pound basis, COMAND has far less nutrients and is not characterized as a fertilizer

However, COMAND can have a significant cumulative effect on nutrient availability and existing fertilizer program inputs can typically be much more effective



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Lab # 2600564	Report of Analysis			Report Number: 16-327-4123	
<b>Account:</b> 38433	RYAN MCMEEKIN LIFE SOILS, LLC 11616 NW 16TH LANE GAINESVILLE FL 32606			Robert Ferris Account Manager	
Date Sampled:				402-829-9871	
Date Received:	2016-11-17		NUTRIENT ANALYSIS		
Sample ID:	1/4" COMAND T	URFGRASS			
					Total content,
			Analysis	Analysis	lbs per ton
-			(as rec'd)	(dry weight)	(as rec'd)
NUTRIENTS					
Nitrogen			Para Section Co.		
Total Nitrogen		%	1.74	2.55	34.8
Organic Nitrogen		%	1.38	2.02	27.6
Ammonium Nitrogen		%	0.360	0.527	7.2
Nitrate Nitrogen		%	< 0.01		
Major and Seco	ndary Nutrients				
Phosphorus		%	0.94	1.38	18.8
Phosphorus as P2O5		%	2.15	3.15	43.0
Potassium		%	0.28	0.41	5.6
Potassium as K2O		%	0.34	0.50	6.8
Sulfur		%	0.41	0.60	8.2
Calcium		%	2.18	3.19	43.6
Magnesium		%	0.25	0.37	5.0
Sodium		%	0.110	0.161	2.2
Micronutrients					
Zinc		ppm	395	578	0.8
Iron		ppm	7220	10571	14.4
Manganese		ppm	34.8	51	
Copper		ppm	122	179	0.2
Boron		ppm	< 100	·	

## NATURAL SUPPRESSION

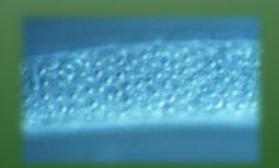


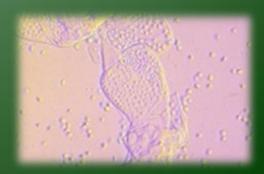
Disease incidence in turfgrass can potentially be influenced by the level and type of organic matter and biology present in the rootzone

Certain microorganisms help suppress specific plant diseases as well as being antagonistic to nematodes

- ✓ Actinomycetes populate the soil and outer surfaces of plant roots, driving off parasitic fungi and other soil-borne pathogens
- ✓ They are antagonistic to plant-parasitic nematodes and inhibit egg hatch and/or penetration of roots
- ✓ Pasteuria spp. are endospore-forming Actinomycetes, which are parasites of invertebrates, including nematodes







## NATURAL SUPPRESSION



11% of the total fungi population in COMAND has been shown to be species in the *Orbiliomycetes* family.

Several species are carnivorous fungi, and possess a number of specialized mechanisms to trap nematodes

Shortly after coming into contact with its prey, fungal mycelia penetrate the nematode and spontaneously differentiate into functional structures, known as traps, which will ultimately digest the nematode's internal contents





The types of microorganisms present in COMAND are determined & monitored through DNA extraction

## DISEASE SUPPRESSION MECHANISMS



- Antagonism some beneficial microbes produce antibiotics which can kill pathogenic organisms and inhibit egg hatch of nematodes
- Direct Competition pathogenic organisms are poor competitors when compared to beneficial microbes, which rapidly populate the soil and overwhelm disease causing organisms by consuming nutrients, energy, oxygen and competing for space
- Competition for root colonization some beneficial microbes have the ability to colonize the surface of plant roots; protecting them from pathogenic organisms. Actinomycetes degrade root exudates that nematodes rely on for root location and to stimulate egg hatch
- Induction of systemic acquired resistance (SAR) a mechanism whereby disease-repressive genes in the plants are activated enabling the plant to better fend off disease causing organisms

## COMAND RESEARCH



The University of Florida was commissioned in August 2015 to conduct experiments comparing turf grown in a rootzone mix with COMAND vs. a traditional mix with sphagnum peat

- Determine if COMAND has an effect on suppressing nematodes
- Accelerates grow-in
- Improves root density and length



Micro-plots

8" diameter PVC pipes

12" depth rootzone mix



Sprigged with Tifway Bermuda

250 Sting Nematodes introduced



85:15 sand/peat

80:20 sand/Comand

60:40 sand/Comand

### COMAND RESEARCH RESULTS



During grow-in the bermudagrass sprigs filled in much faster in soil amended with either 20% or 40% Comand than in soil amended with peat

At six months after sprigging, soil and roots samples collected for analysis

- The root lengths in soil amended with 20% or 40% Comand were 55% and 80% greater, respectively, than in soil amended with 15% peat
- Sting nematode population densities were 89% lower in soil amended with either 20% or 40% Comand than in soil amended with 15% peat

At 12 months nematode population densities were 95% lower



## THATCH REDUCTION



Actinomycetes and fungi induce the breakdown of the turf's thatch layer

Thatch restricts the percolation of water and movement of air and coupled with compaction, can result in anaerobic conditions, leading to very shallow root systems, drought stresses, and disease pressures

- Thatch is 'organic material' (largely undecomposed), whereas
- COMAND is 'organic matter' (decomposed and stabilized)

In practical terms, the degradation of thatch and its conversion to humus (organic matter) and humic compounds (plant food) provides the turf manager with a host of practical benefits, potentially saving work time and costs whilst improving the playing surface.



















## MAXIMIZE TURF HEALTH & PERFORMANCE

Turfgrasses beautify our landscapes, improve our physical and mental health, and truly touch each and every one of us in some way every day!

Take COMAND of Your Soil Health and pamper your turf