

The Supporting Facts

Research

LOCALIZED DRY SPOT

University of Florida
Profile® Porous Ceramic
1995-present

Dr. Grady Miller reports, "The statistical trend indicates Profile-amended plots to be the highest in quality and with the least L.D.S. symptoms."

Tifton Physical Soil Labs
Profile Porous Ceramic
1992-present

Powell Gaines reports, "In every sand tested, Profile always increases water retention without sacrificing percolation rates."

University of Missouri
Profile Porous Ceramic
1992-1995

Dr. Dave Minner concludes, "After three years of research, plots topdressed with Profile significantly improved turf quality and reduced localized dry spot injury."

Penn State University
Profile Porous Ceramic
1995-present

Dr. Charles Mancino says, "Plots topdressed with Profile had higher overall quality than plots topdressed with sand during drought stress. The 100% Profile topdressed plots exhibited higher quality and lower drought stress than wetting agent-treated plots."

HIGH-TRAFFIC AREAS

Iowa State University
Profile® Field & Fairway™
Three-Year Study

1- and 2-ton rates per 1,000 square feet of Profile Field & Fairway were tilled into intense traffic sports fields with native soil. Results of the study showed that the plots revealed significant reductions in bulk density with the 1- and 2-ton rates, indicating more favorable bulk density and less compaction.

POOR DRAINAGE AND OXYGEN IN THE ROOT ZONE

University of Missouri
Profile Porous Ceramic

It was found that all the greens constructed with Profile (as compared to peat root zone) had significantly higher water infiltration. After four years of topdressing with Profile, it was found that Profile doesn't produce the negative effects of layering.

University of Florida
Profile Porous Ceramic

It was reported that hydraulic conductivity increased with an addition of Profile.

Pennsylvania State University
Profile Porous Ceramic

A field study conducted showed that no physical obstruction (such as layering) occurred using Profile.

CONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDS

University of Missouri
Profile Porous Ceramic

Greens constructed with sand and Profile versus sand and peat ALWAYS had higher infiltration and perc rates. Also, when Profile was used in a 15% to 30% construction mix, root branching and root volume increased as the amount of Profile in the mix increased.

TOPDRESSING NUTRIENT RETENTION

North Carolina State University
Profile Porous Ceramic

Profile blended into organic potting mixes, reduced leaching of potassium and made more potassium available to the plant.

University of Missouri
Profile Porous Ceramic

The top three inches of soil topdressed with Profile had more potassium than the plots topdressed with sand.

Ohio State University
Profile Porous Ceramic

Increased Profile percentages resulted in a uniform increase in CEC for all sand and sand/peat blends. Profile has the ability to reduce potassium leaching and make potassium available to the plant.

University of Florida
Profile Porous Ceramic

Adding 10% Profile to the sand increased potassium concentration 256% in tiftwarf bermuda tissues. Diatomaceous earth and peat are not adequate in retaining potassium compared to Profile.

REDUCED DROUGHT STRESS

The Ohio State University
2010 - Present

Computer modeling studies, completed by Dr. Ed McCoy confirmed that a root zone amended with 15% Profile can delay the onset of visual drought stress by up to 3 days relative to un-amended sand and by about 2 days compared to a sphagnum peat amended root zone.

DISSOLVED SALTS

The Ohio State University
2011 - Present

A non-equilibrium sorption experiment, completed by Dr. Ed McCoy and Dr. Keith Diedrick, cited that no salinity hazard exists using Profile inorganic amendments.



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