



Potentially Reduce Fertilizer and Irrigation Inputs on Athletic Fields

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Potentially Reduce Fertilizer and Irrigation Inputs on Athletic Fields

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Urban Turfgrass Management

Environmental Horticulture

University of Florida

Outline

- Soil Health
- Soil Amendments
- Fertilizer Sources



Soil Health/Quality



Soil Health/Quality



What is Soil Health or Quality

- Ability of soil to:
 - Function and sustain productivity
 - Enhance and maintain water and air quality
 - Support plant health



Why is Soil Health Important

- Nutrient cycling & availability
- Water holding capacity
- Soil structure
- Reducing potential pollutants
- Physical stability
- Sustain plant and animal life

Healthy Soils Support Ecosystem Function

Water
Storage +
Filtration

Carbon
Capture +
Storage

Biological
Function +
Diversity

Productive
Capacity

Soil Health

- Physical
 - Soil texture, moisture, porosity, aggregation, compaction
- Chemical
 - Organic matter, pH, cation exchange capacity (CEC), nutrient concentrations
- Biological
 - Microbial biomass, activity, mineralization, respiration, enzymes



Poor Soil Quality/Health

- Decreased rooting
- Compaction
- **Increased fertilizer and irrigation**



Soil Health - Sustainability

- **Less inputs - Save money**
 - Irrigation and fertilizers
- **Easier management**



Nutrition and Fertilization BMPs

The goal of a proper nutrient management plan should be to apply the minimum necessary nutrients to achieve an acceptable quality and apply these nutrients in a manner that maximizes their plant uptake



Sustainability

- Soil amendments
 - Peat-based materials
 - Biosolids
 - Compost
 - Biochar
 - Humic-based products
- Alternative fertilizers



Compost

- Tillage
- Quality compost
 - Variation between products
- Application
- Irrigation reductions?
- Nutrient impacts
 - Adjust fertilizer rates



Compost Soil Incorporation

Eban Z. Bean, PhD, PE; ezbean@ufl.edu

Treatments

- 3 compacted
- 3 tilled (5-6 in.)
- 3 tilled compost (Comand) into soil
4 yd³/1000 ft²
(1 in. into 6 in.)

Just before sod (Empire zoysia) laid

0-6 in.	Compact	Till	Till w/ Compost
6-12 in.	Compact	Compact	Compact



Plant Available Water

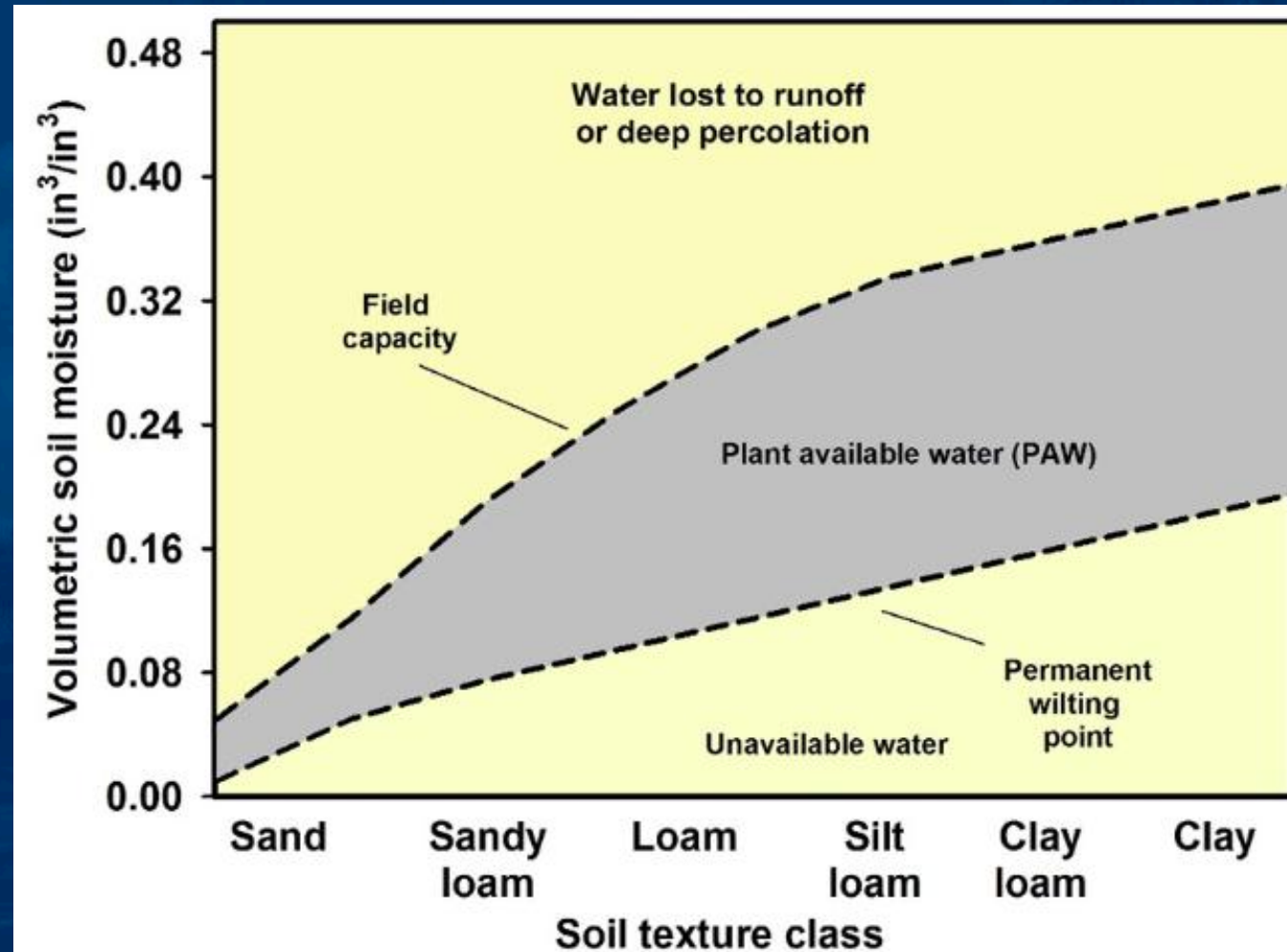
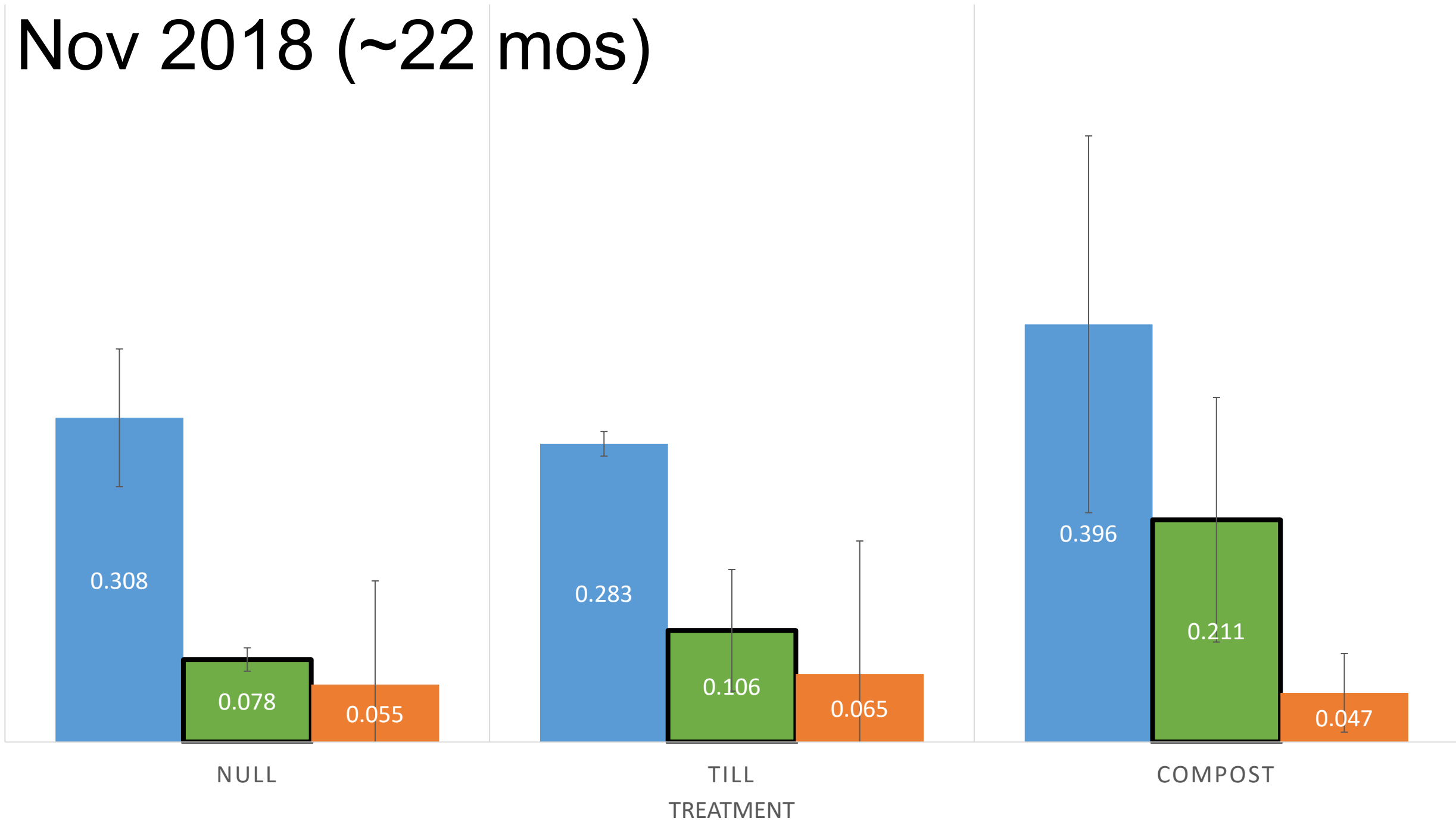


Figure 2. General relationship between plant available water, soil field capacity, permanent wilting point, unavailable water, and soil texture class. Credit UF/IFAS.

Nov 2018 (~22 mos)

VOLUMETRIC WATER CONTENT



Plot Study Aerial Images: 2019-20

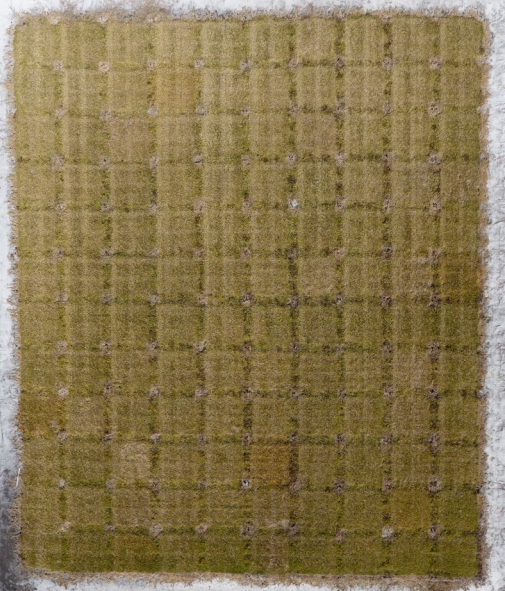
Aug. 2019



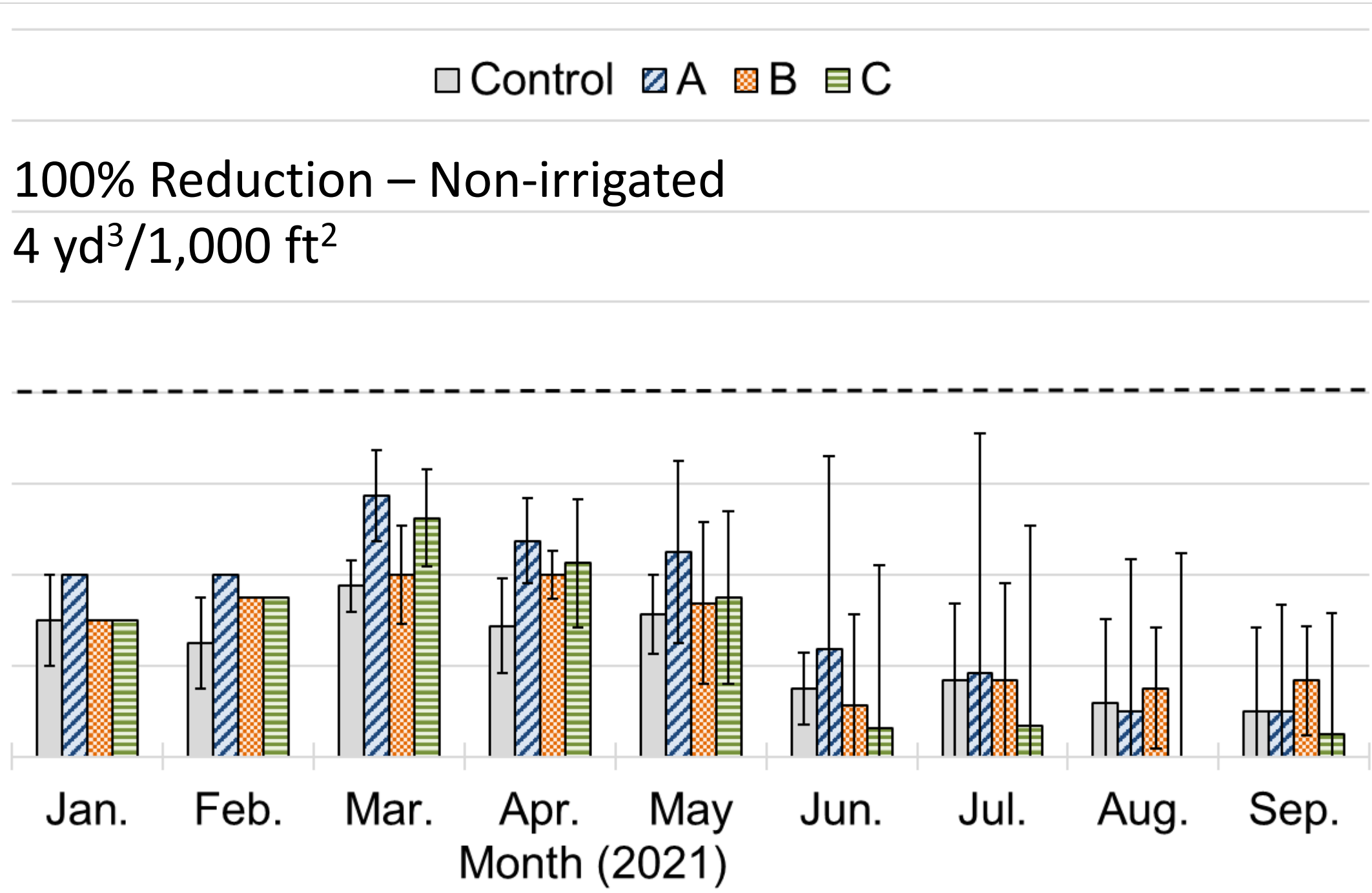
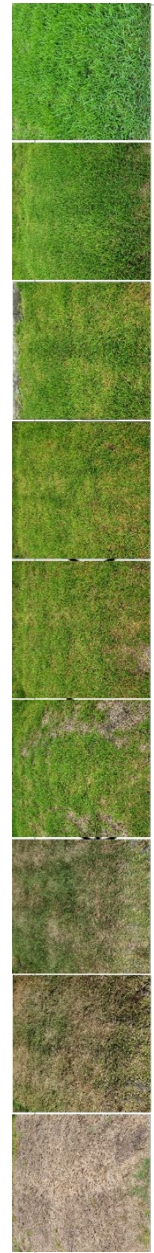
Jun. 2020

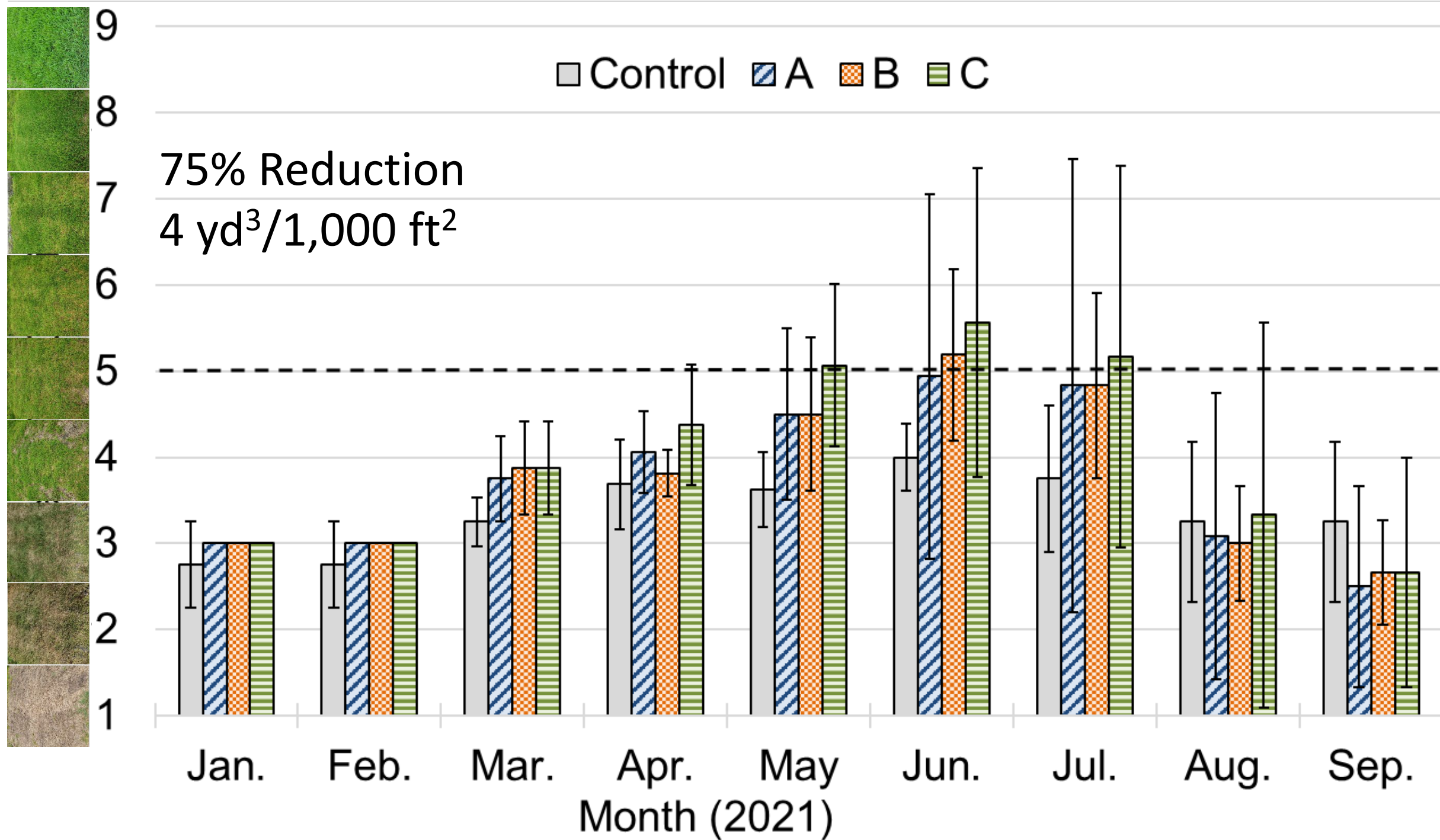


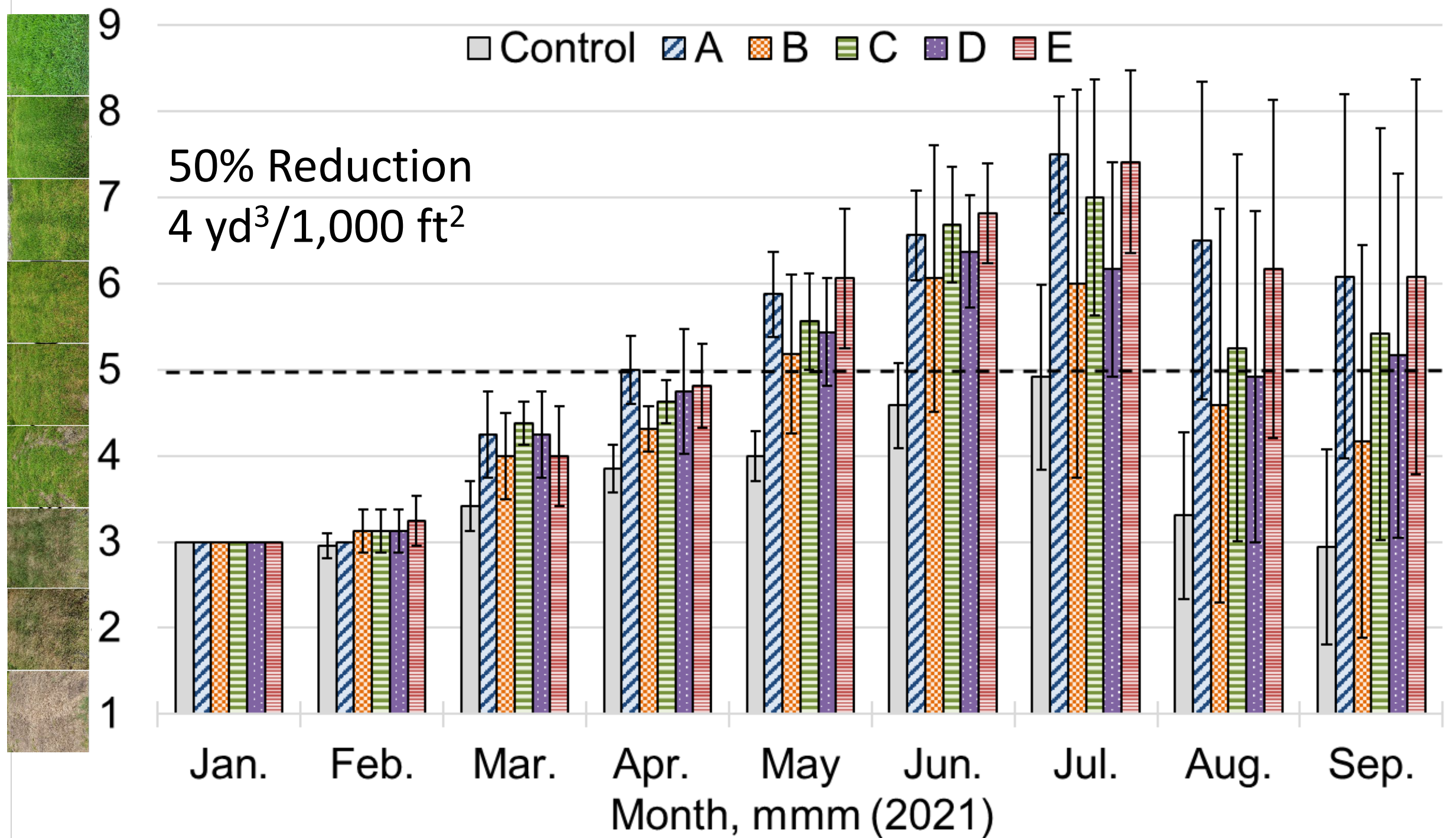
Sep. 2020

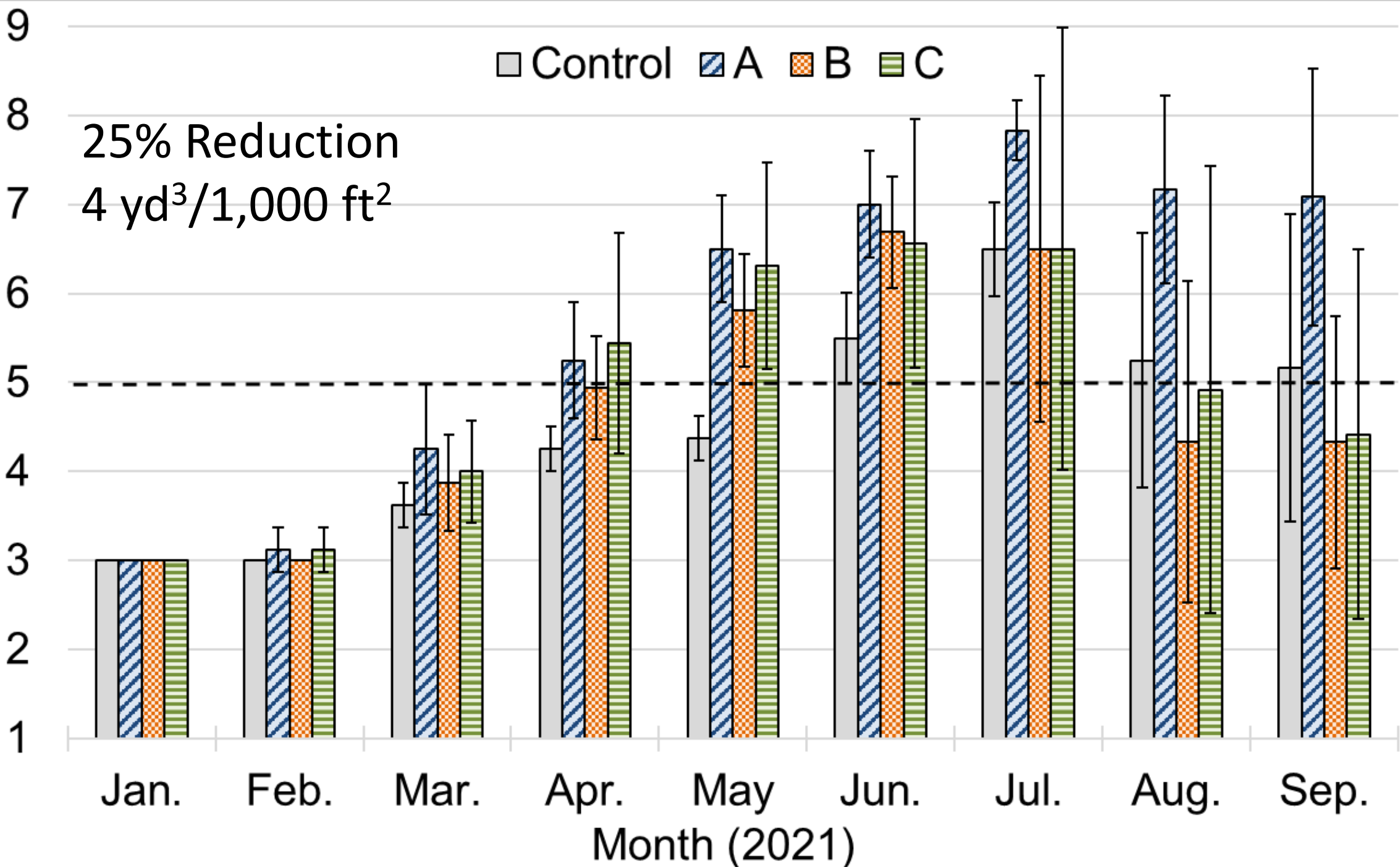


Dec. 2020





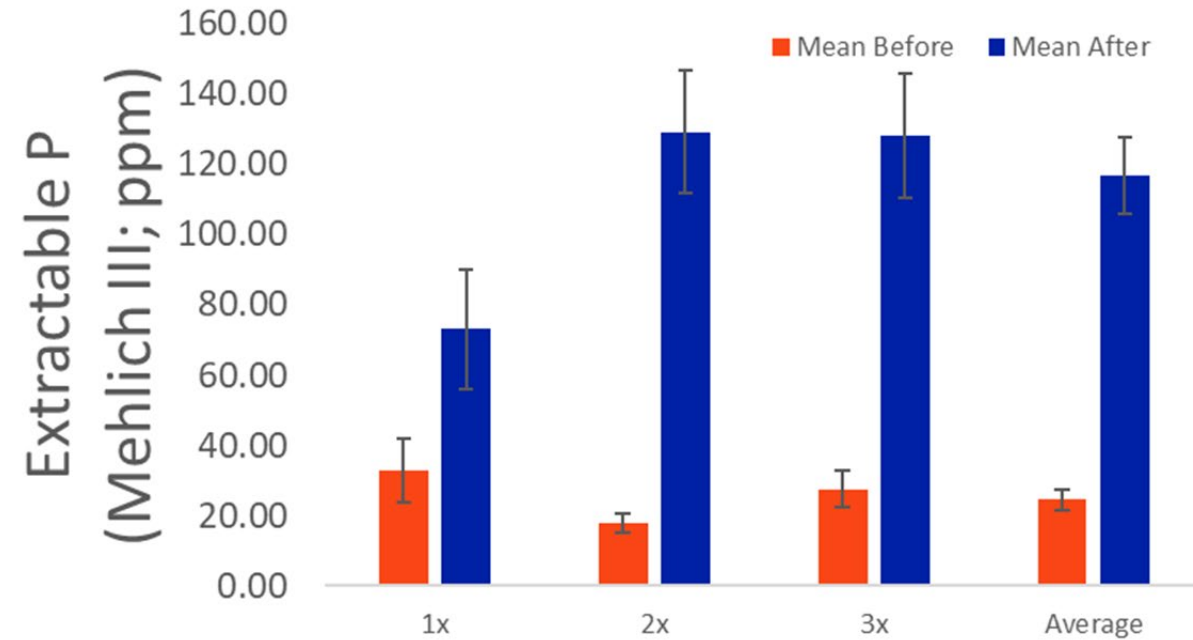
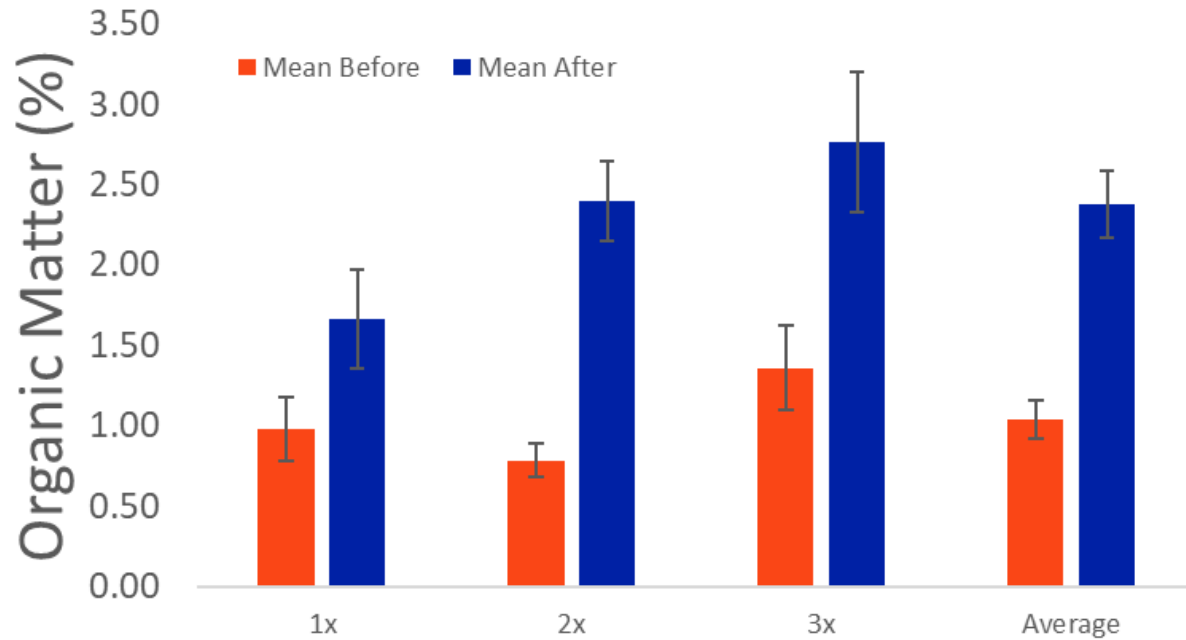




Compost Topdressing

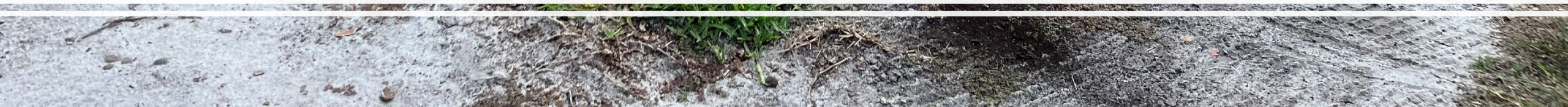


Topdressing Effects on Soil Fertility





Compost Topdressing





Biochar

Benefits

- Water retention
 - Drought tolerance
- Nutrient retention
- Reduce N leaching

Concerns/Limitations

- Decrease water infiltration

Questions

- Irrigation reduction
- Fertilizer and herbicide effectiveness
- Soil Health
- Biological properties



Humic Products

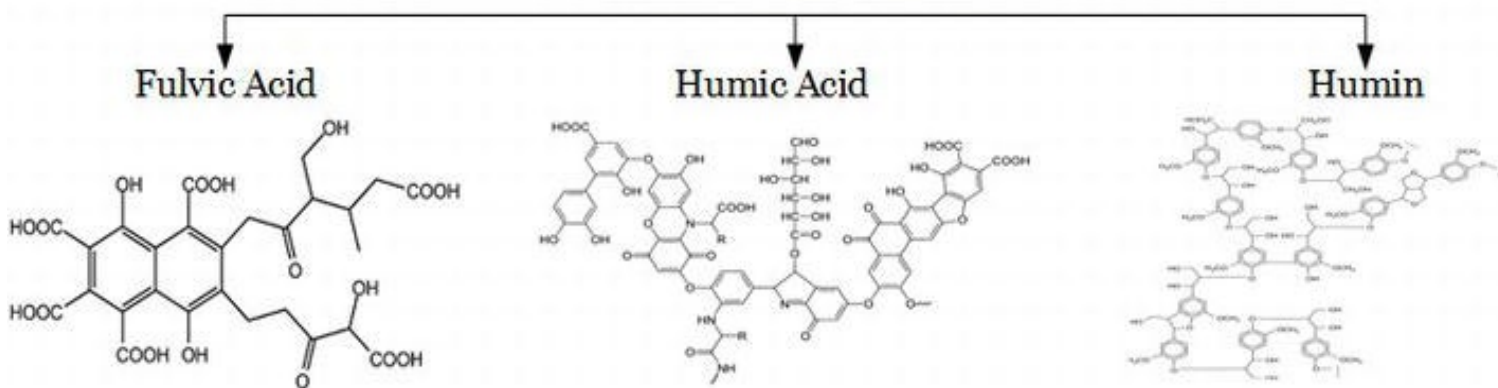
Benefits on turfgrass

- Rooting
- Quality
- Stress tolerance
- Soil health?
- Increase fertilizer effectiveness?

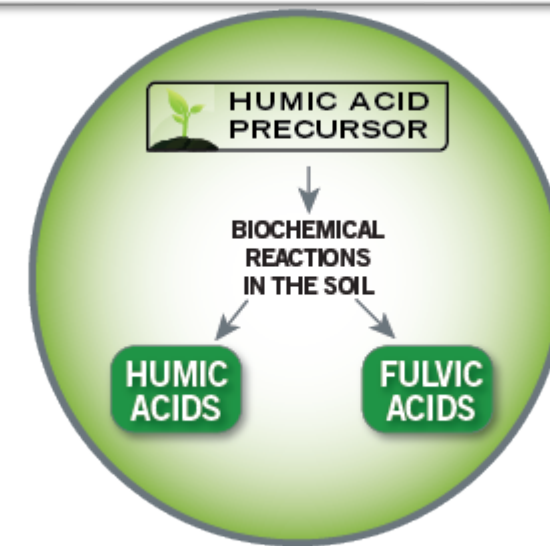
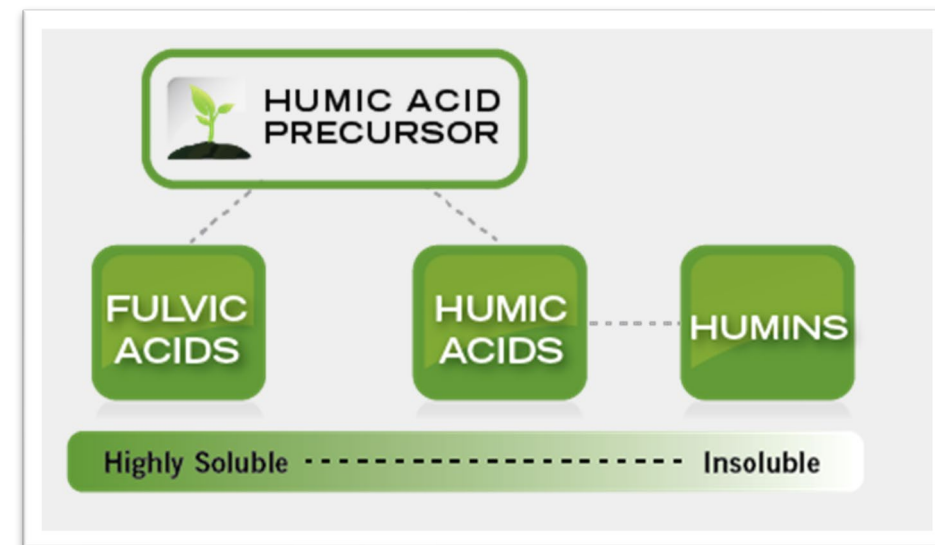


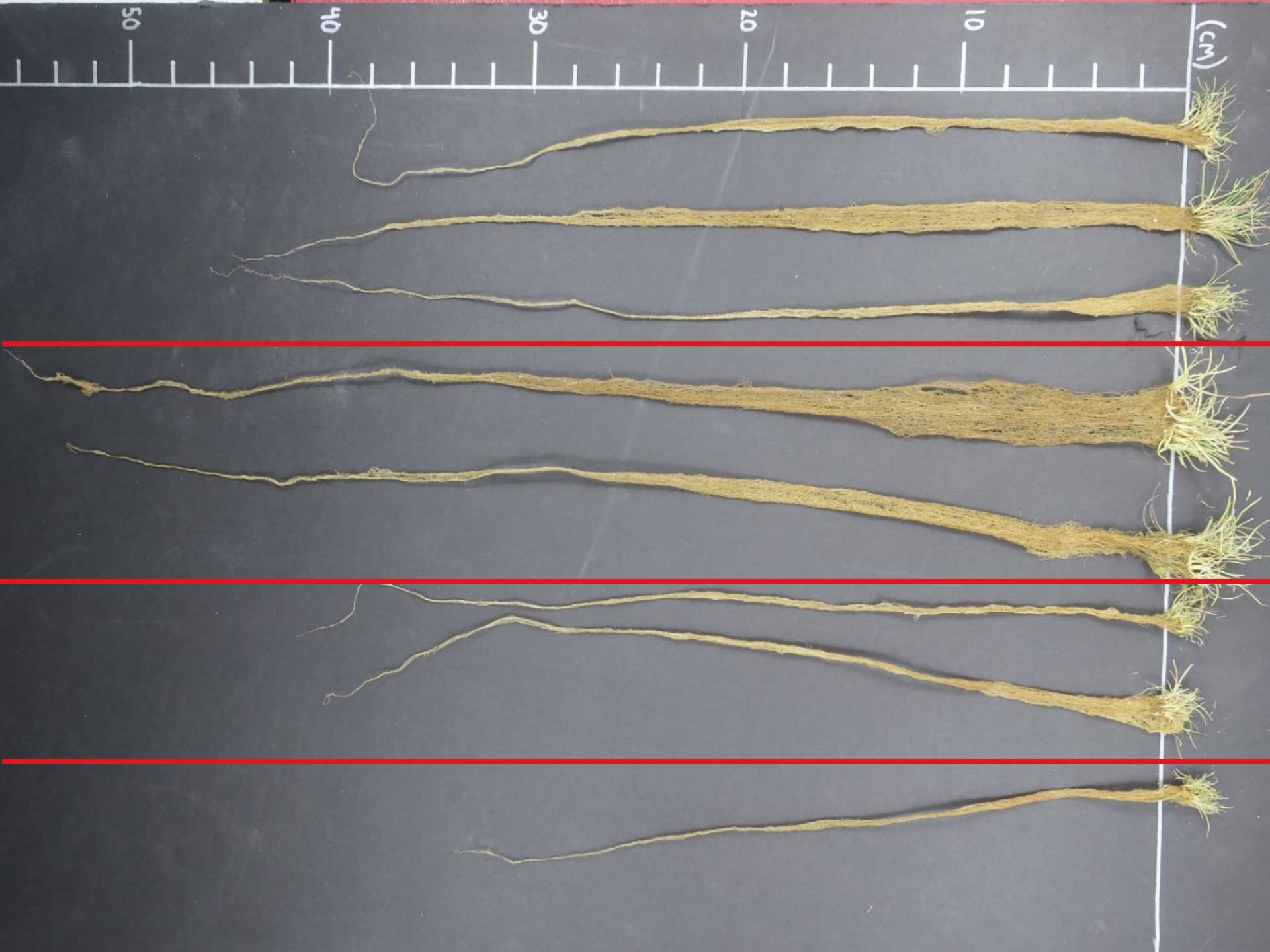
Humic Product Issues

Humic Substances



-	Intensity of colour	→	+
-	Degree of polymerization	→	+
2000	Molecular weight	→	+ 300 000
45 %	Carbon content	→	+ 62 %
45 %	Oxygen content	→	+ 30 %
1400	Exchange acidity	→	+ 500
-	Degree of solubility	→	+





(cm)

Syn. + Humic (H)

PCHCU

Urea + H

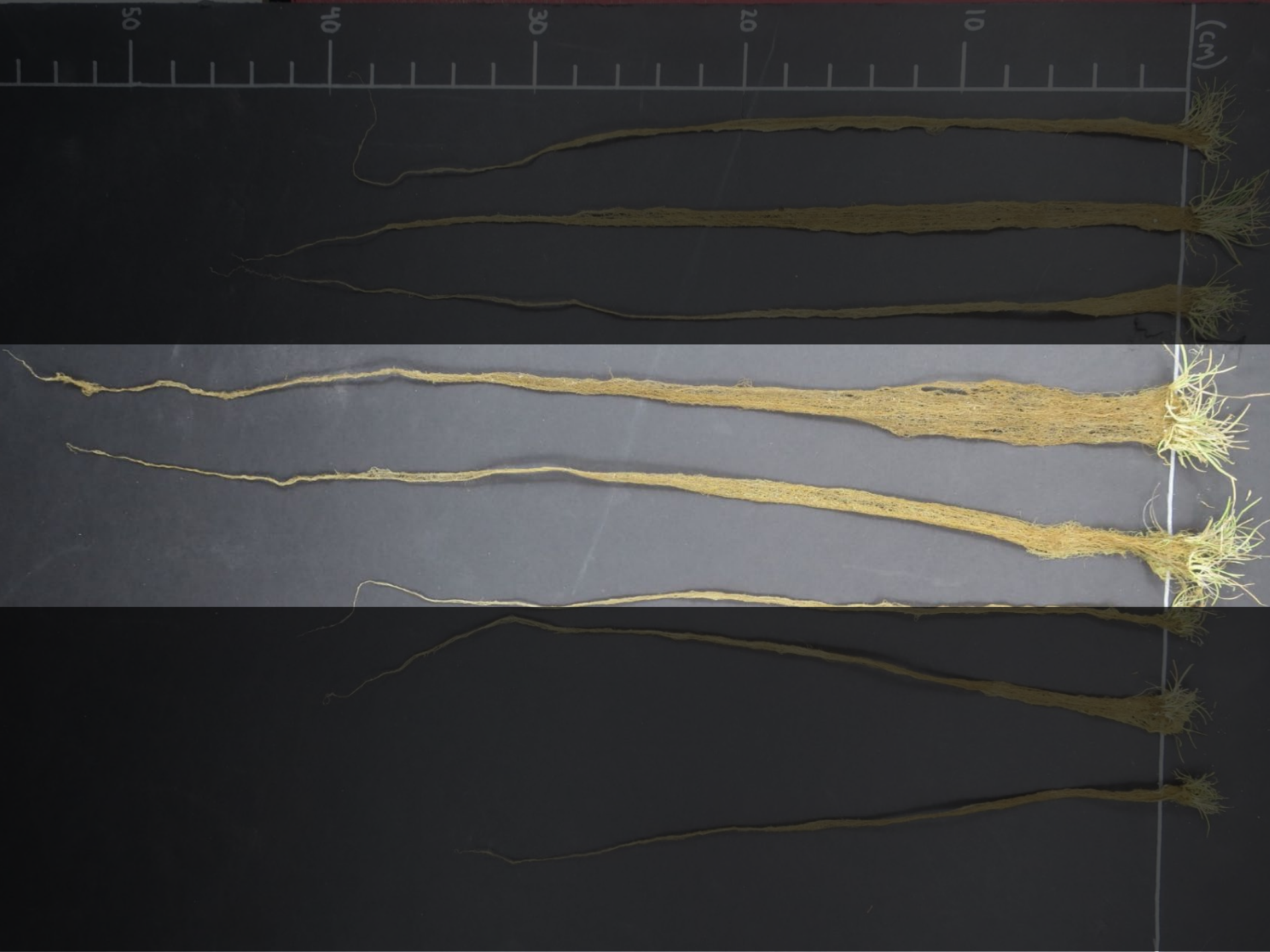
Starter + H

Starter

Uflexx

Urea

Non-treated



Syn. + Humic (H)

PCHCU

Urea + H

Starter + H

Starter

Uflexx

Urea

Non-treated



Syn. + Humic (H)

PCHCU

Urea + H

Starter + H

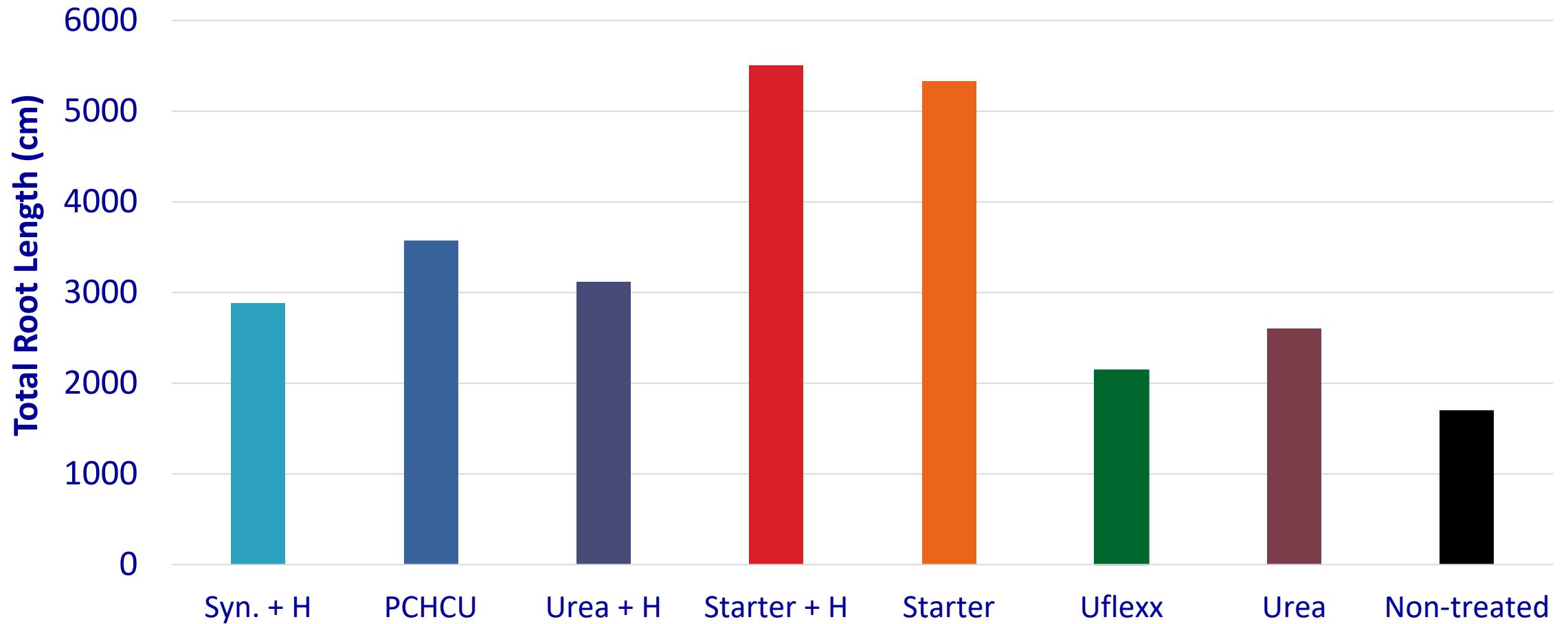
Starter

Uflexx

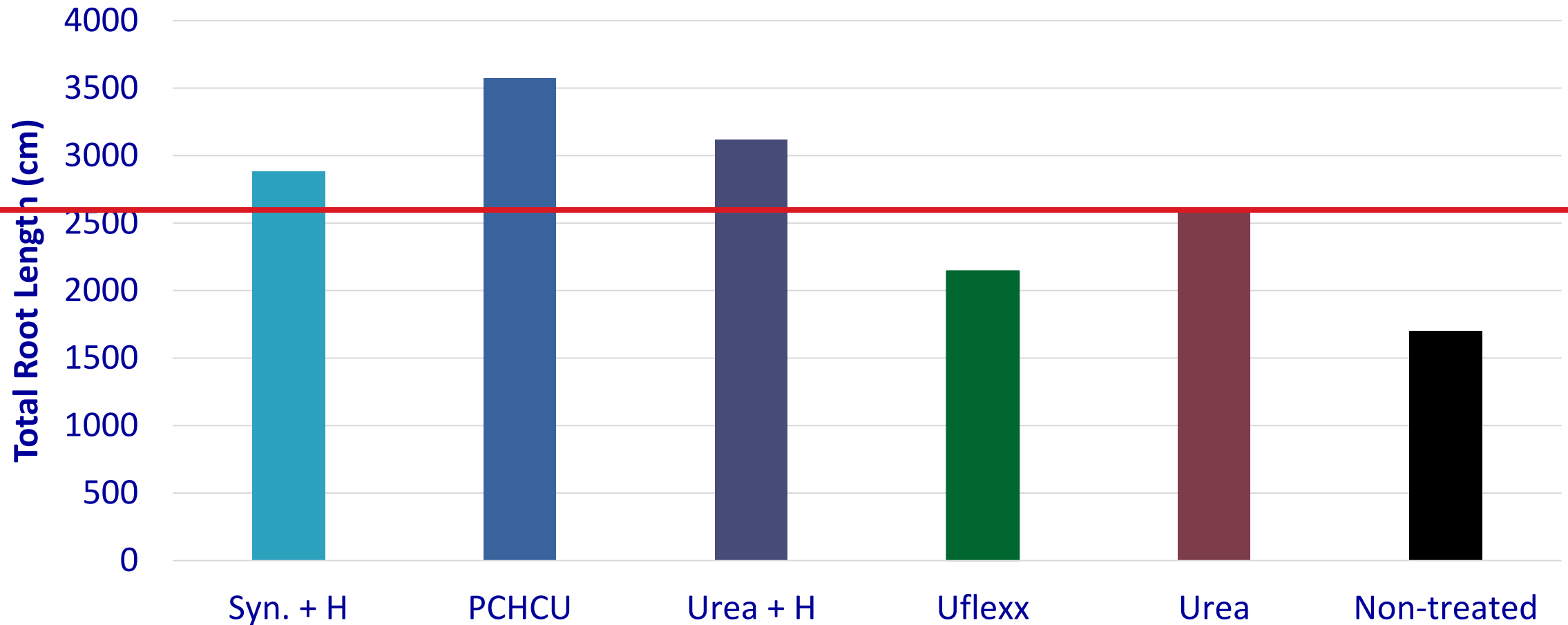
Urea

Non-treated

Turfgrass Rooting



Turfgrass Rooting



Soil Health Response



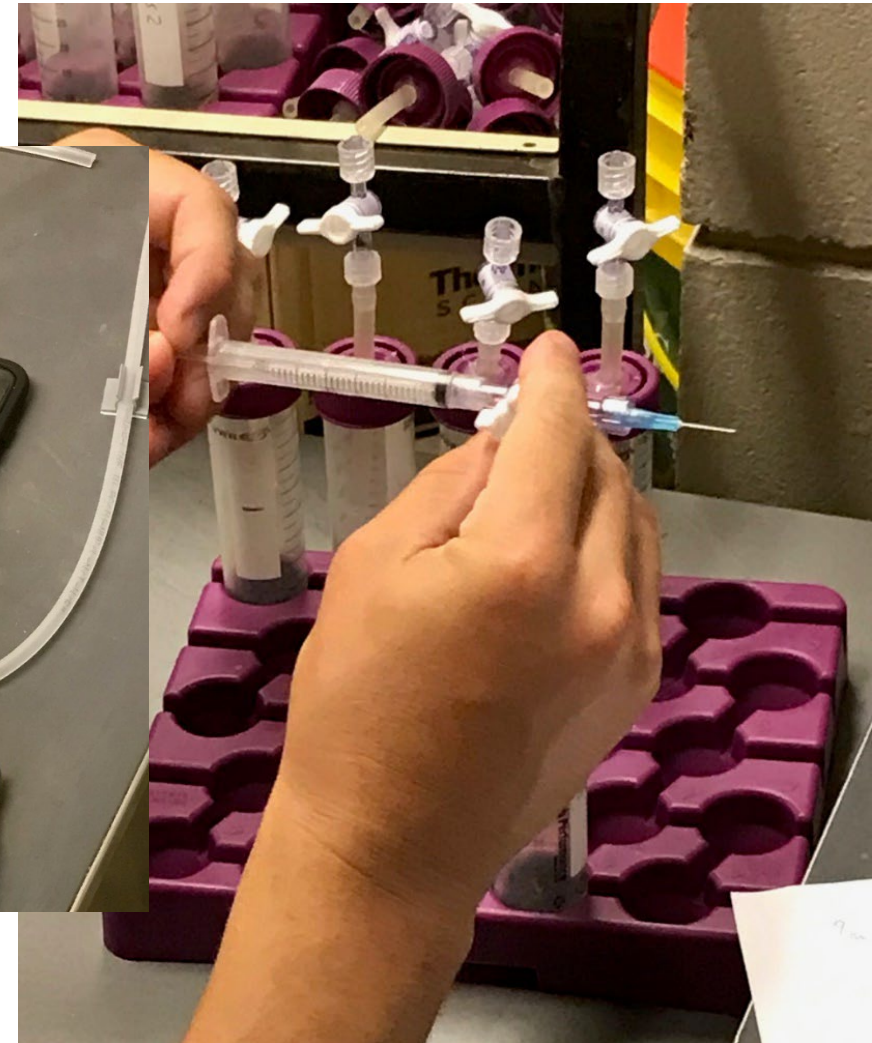
Soil Microbial Biomass

- Nutrient cycling and availability
- Increased decomposition of organic matter
- Improved soil aggregation/structure
 - Improved water infiltration and holding capacity



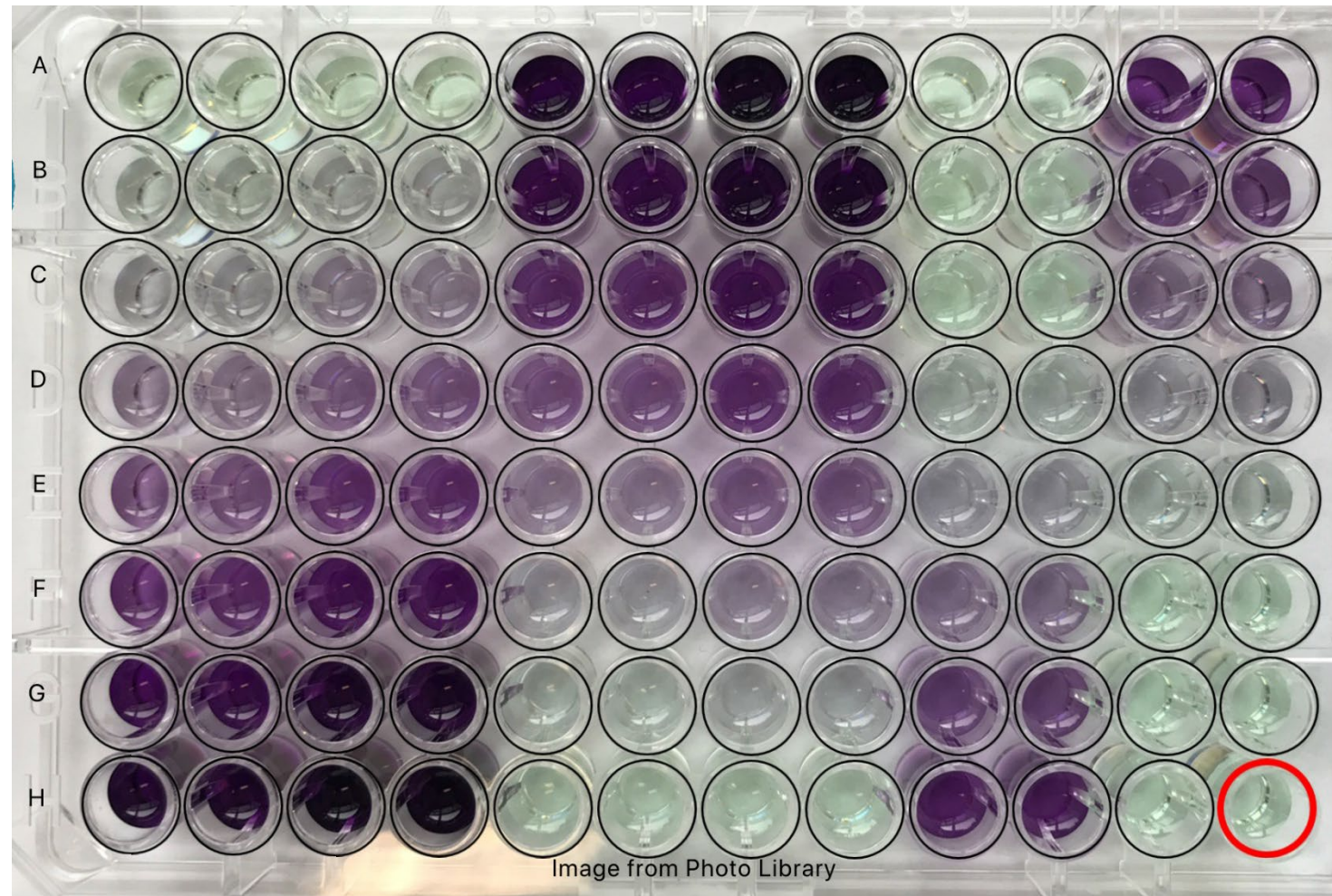
Potential Mineralizable Carbon (PMC)

- Measure CO₂
- Indicator of soil biological activity
- Estimate of soil N availability



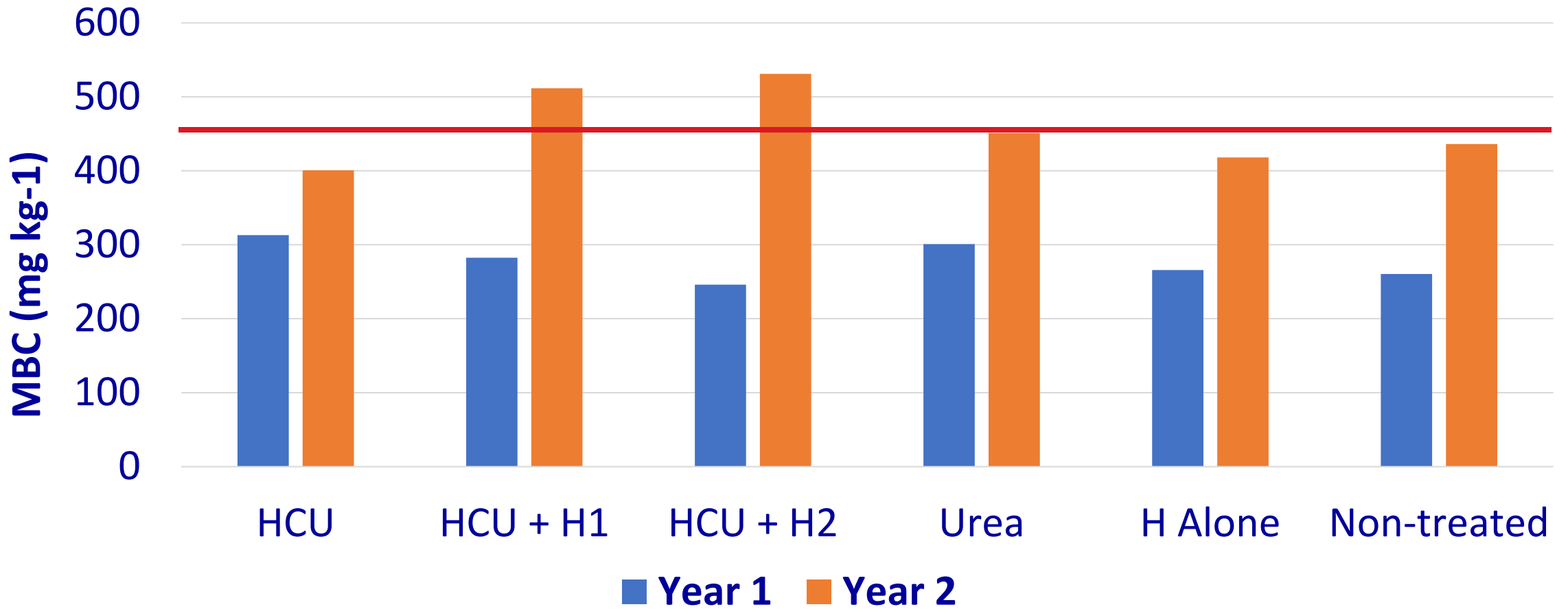
Potential Net N Mineralization (PMN)

- Soil extraction
 - Before and after incubation
- Measure NO_3^- & NH_4^+ concentrations
- Net N mineralization

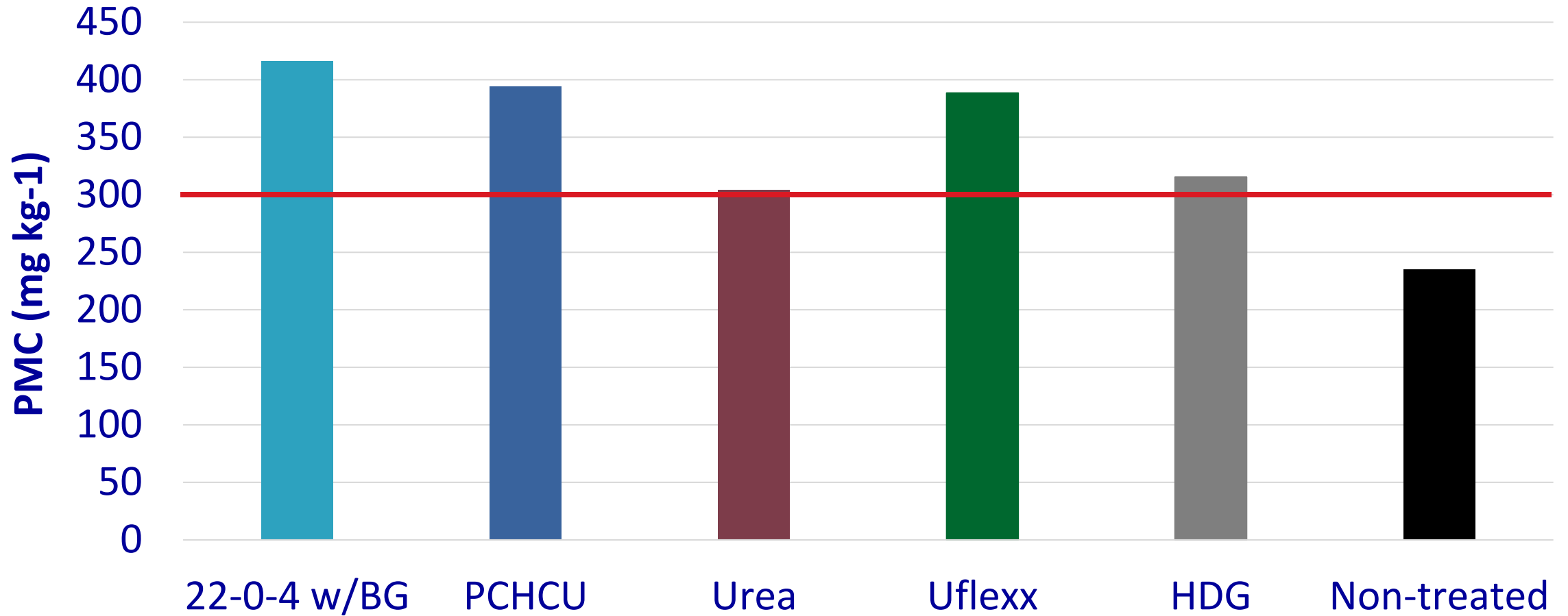


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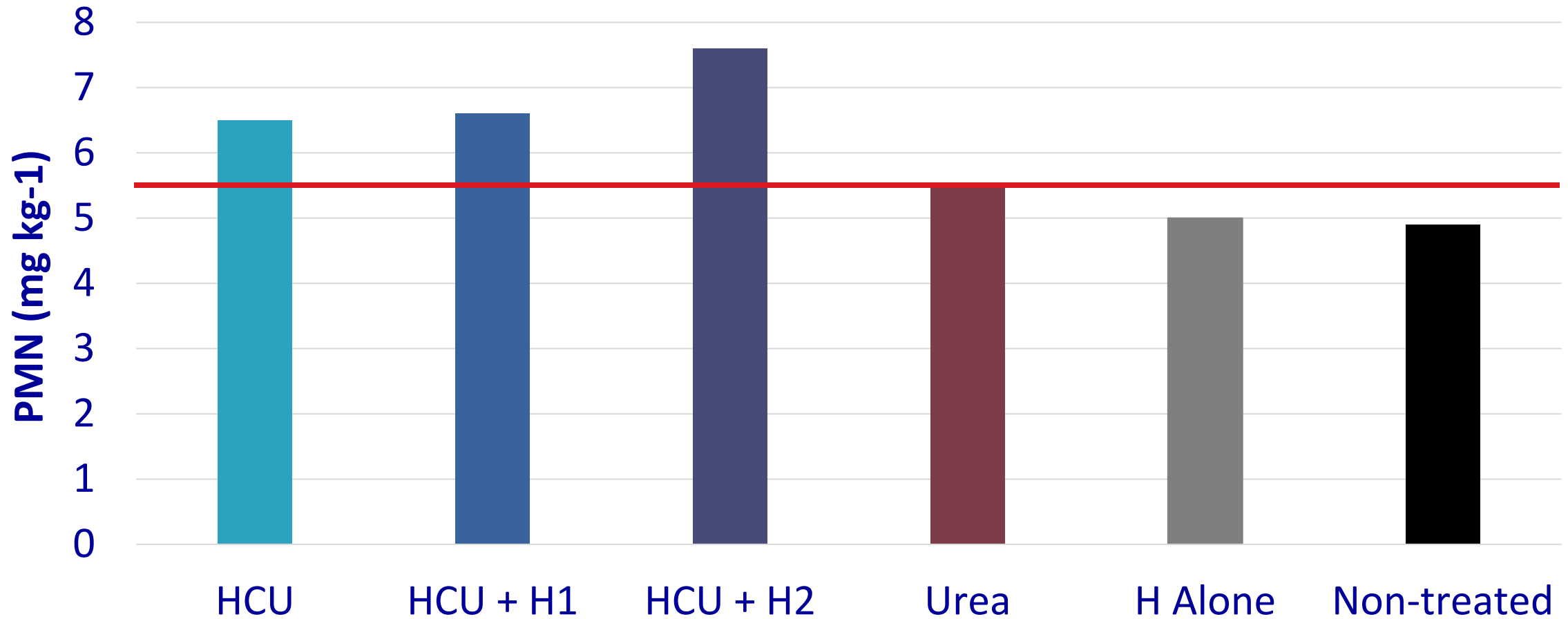
Microbial Biomass – USGA



Microbial Activity – Clay Loam



Nitrogen Mineralization – USGA



Can we Decrease Nitrogen Inputs?

Treatment – Clay Loam

22-0-4 w/BG

PCHCU

PCHCU (3/4X)

Urea (3/4X) + HDG

Urea (1/2X) + HDG

Urea

Uflexx

HDG

Non-treated

Treatment - USGA

HCU

HCU (2/3X)

HCU + HDG

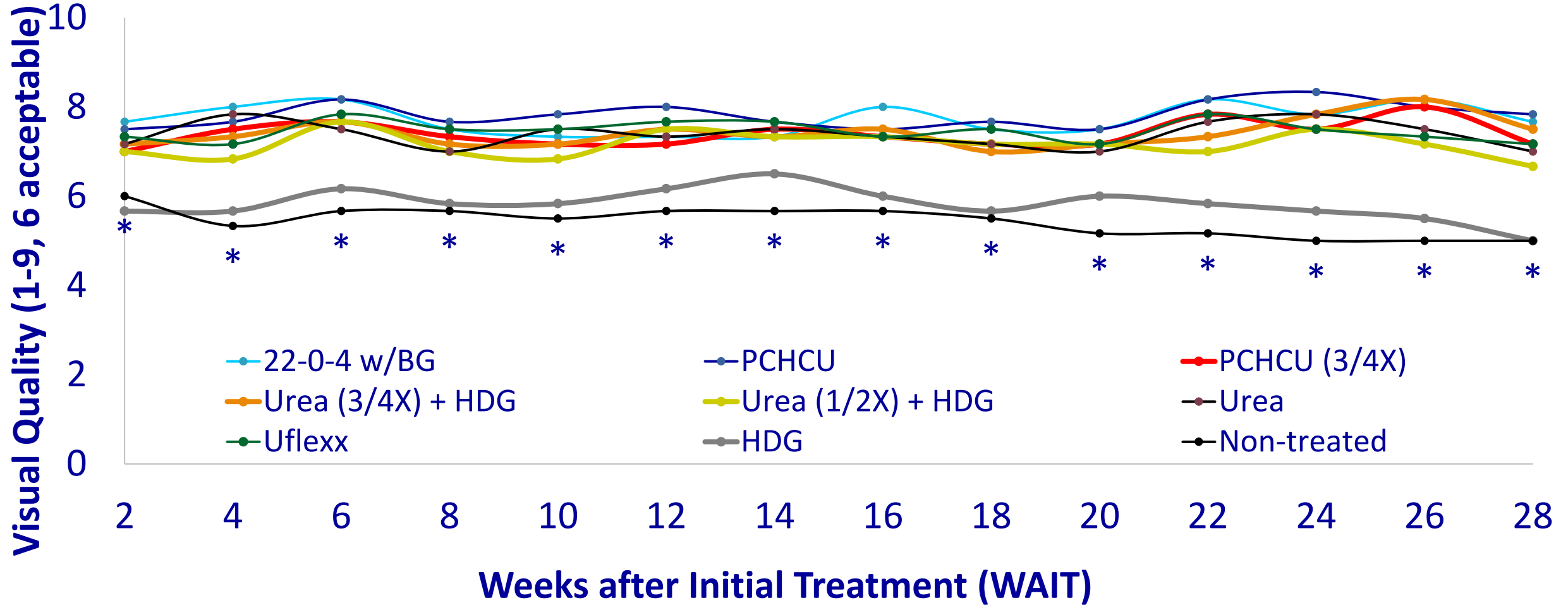
HCU + BG

Urea

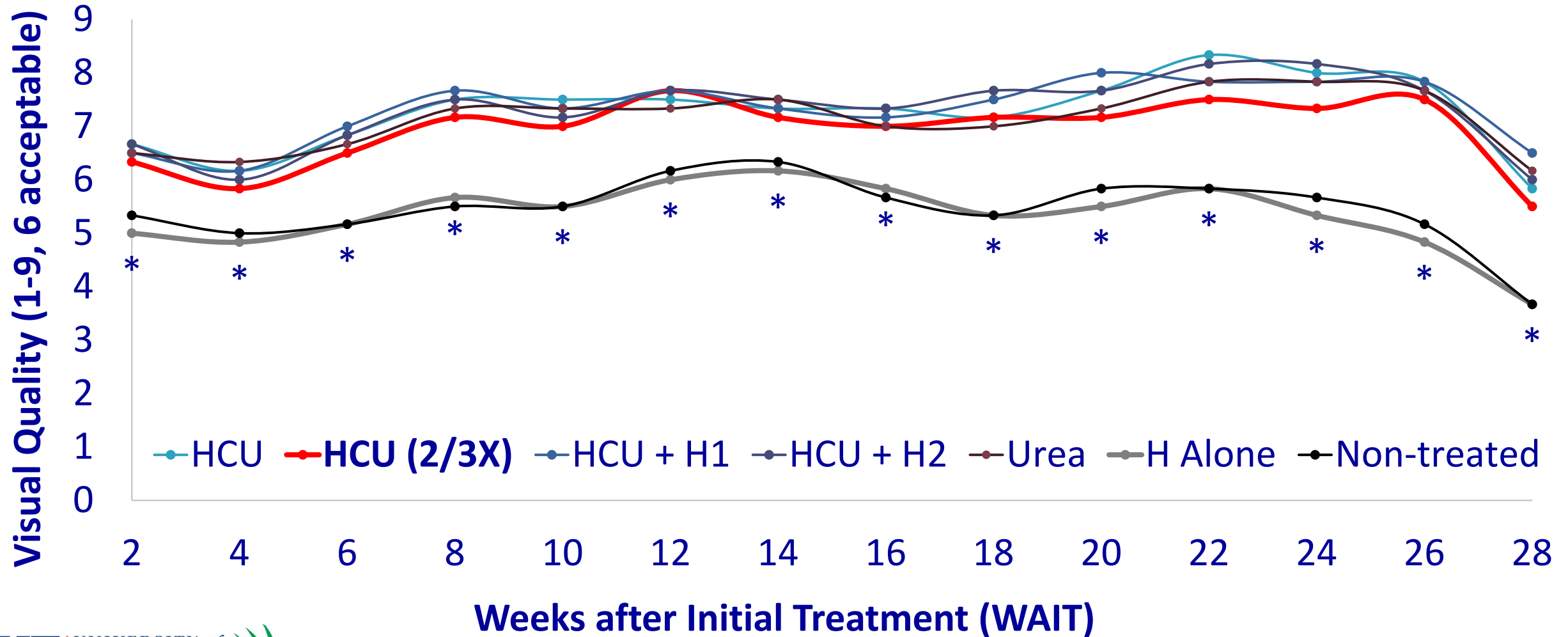
HDG

Non-treated

Visual Quality – Clay Loam

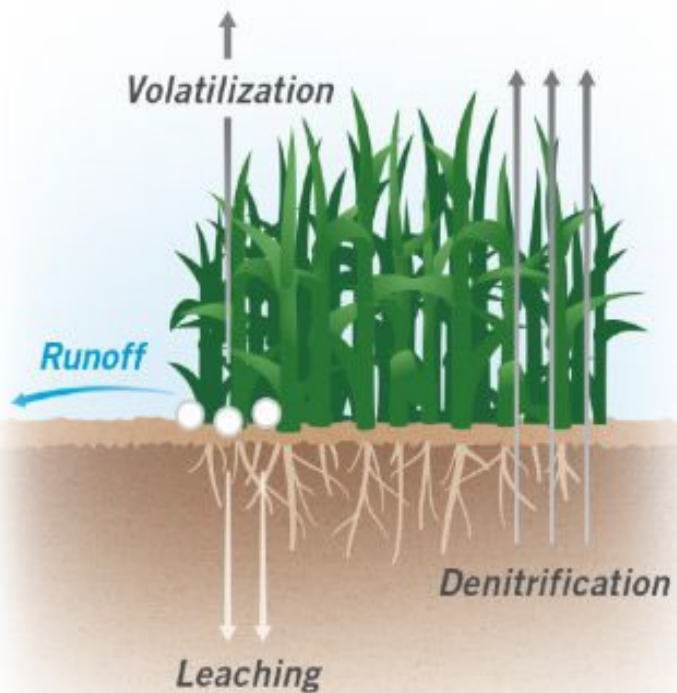


Visual Quality – USGA

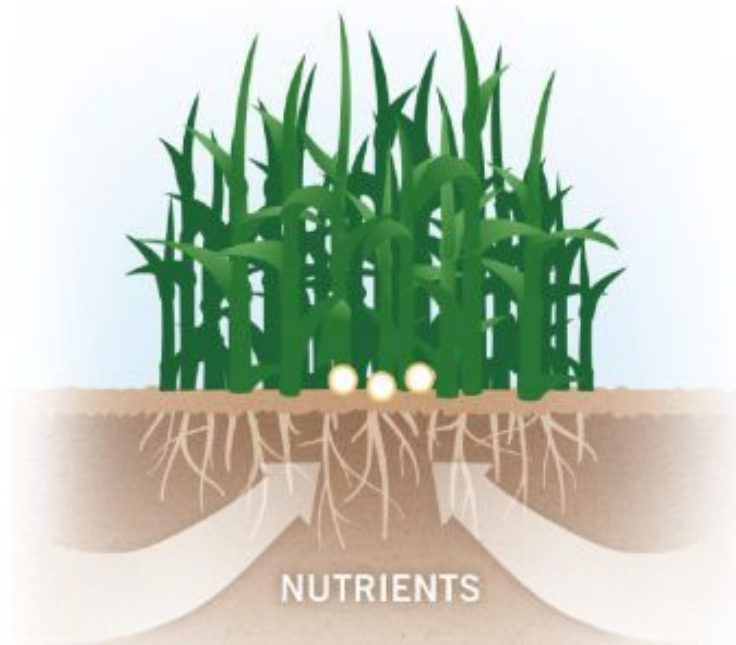


Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizer (EEF)

Conventional Fertilizer



Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizers



- Decrease potential losses to environment
- Slow or controlled released fertilizers
 - Coatings, inhibitors

Lab Test

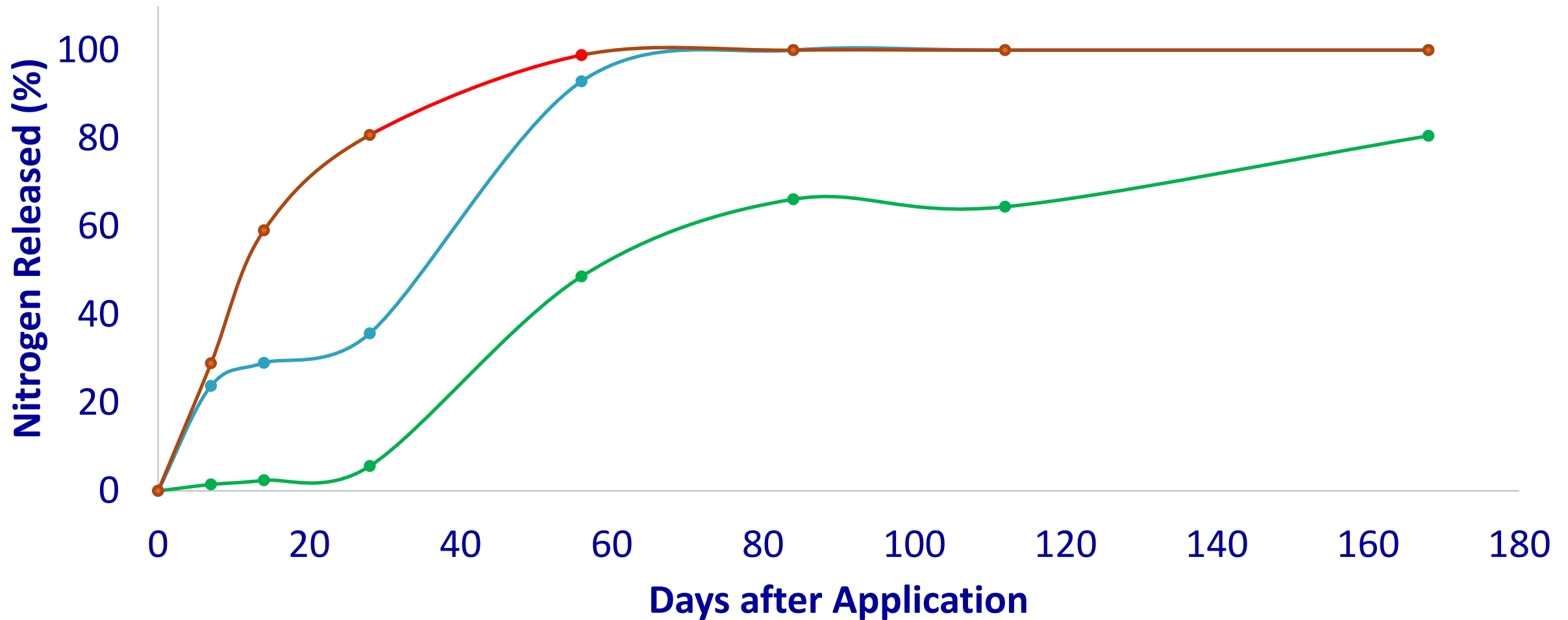


Field Method – Mesh Bags



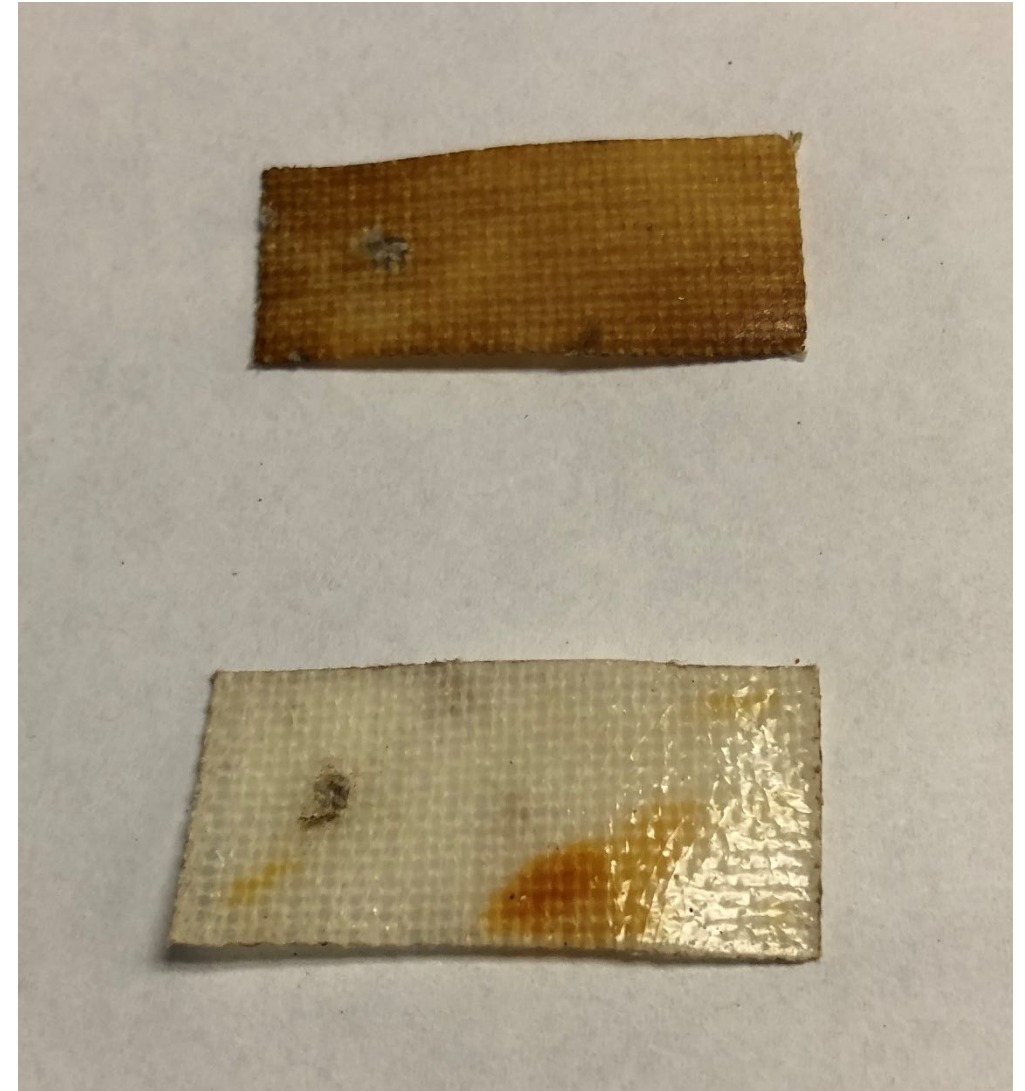


Nitrogen Release Curve

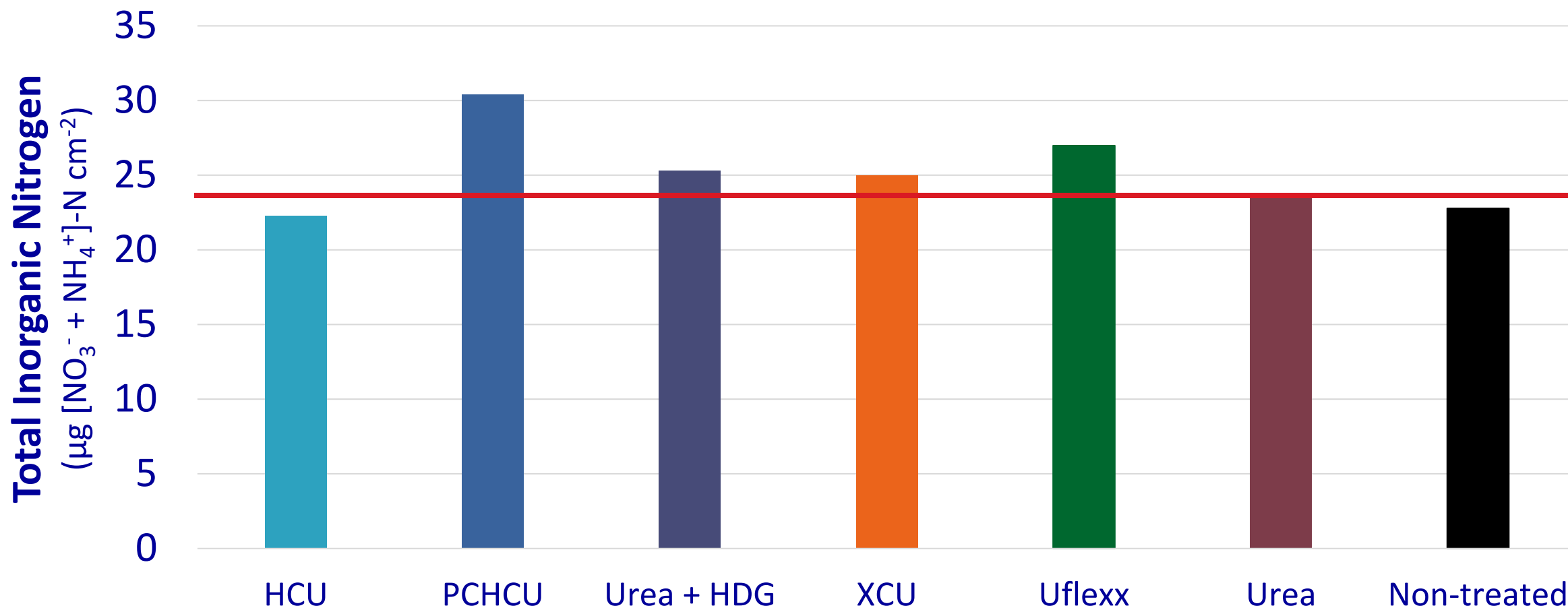


Nutrient-Use Efficiency – Ion Resin Strips

- Ion resin extractions
- Measure plant-available nitrogen
 - NO_3 & NH_4



Plant-Available Nitrogen



Stress Tolerance – Simulated Traffic

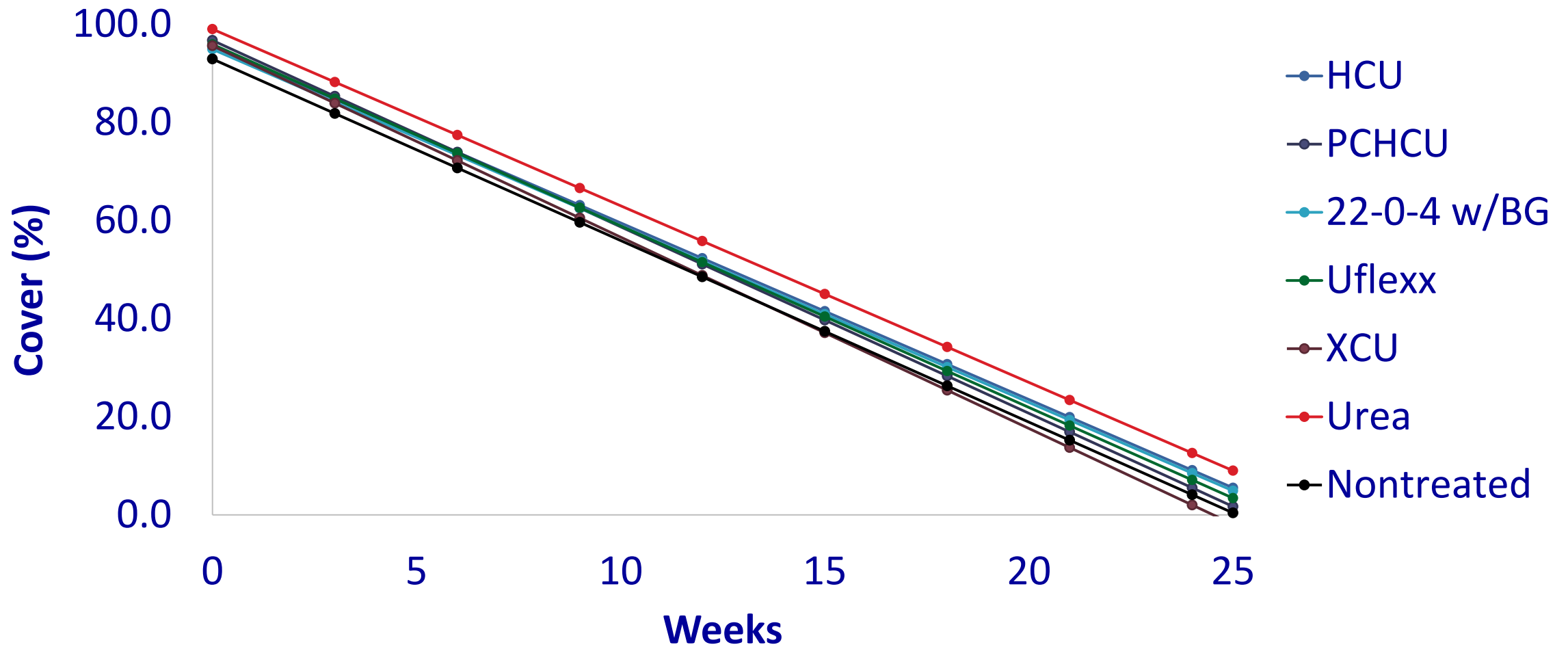


- 3 traffic events per week
- 25 total traffic events

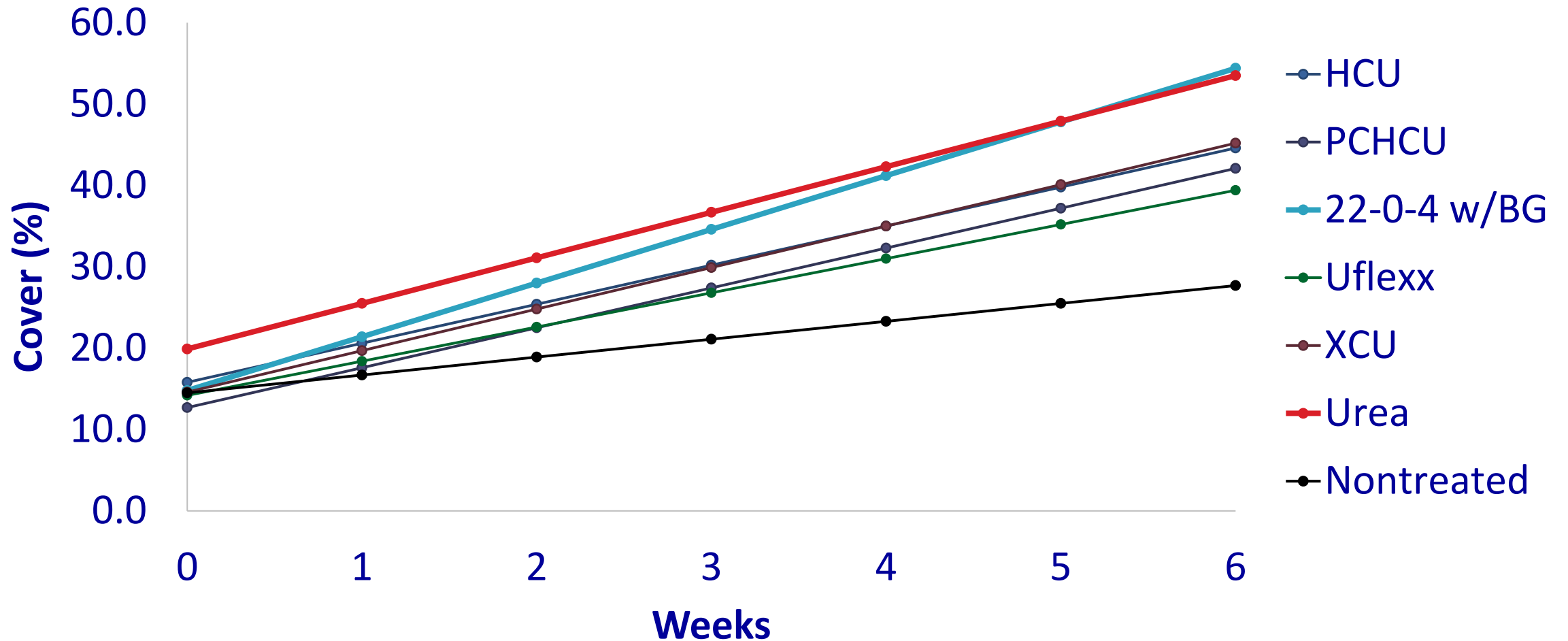
Before and After



Traffic – Percent Green Cover



Recovery – Percent Green Cover



Improve Soil Health/Reduce N

Treatment

Granular Humic Substance

Liquid Humic Substance

Biochar

Microbial Inoculant

Fertilizer Alone (1/2 Rate)

Compost

Fertilizer Alone (Full Rate)

Non-treated



Alternative Fertilizer Sources



Algae-based Fertilizer



Greenhouse Study



Pure algae



Algae + cellulosic filler (Blended)



Milorganite



Urea

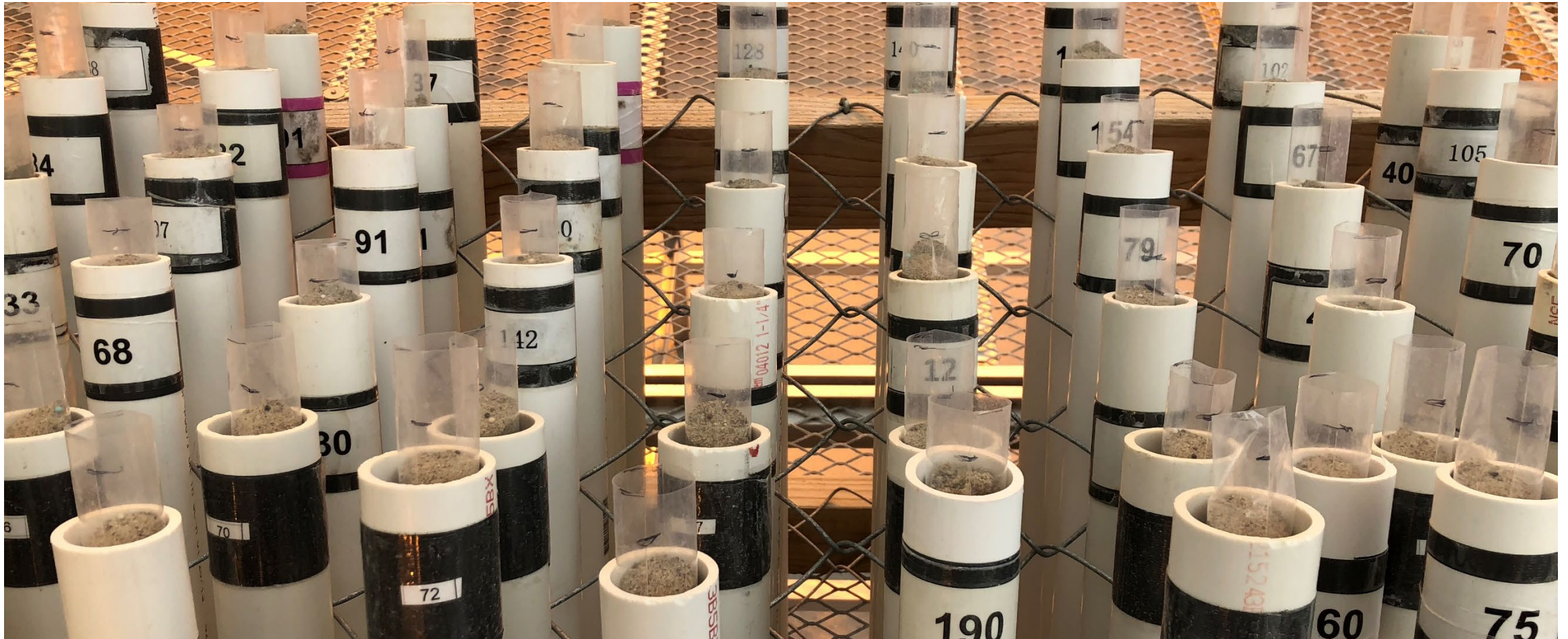


Non-treated

Field Study

An aerial photograph of a field study plot. The plot is roughly rectangular and divided into several sections by a central path or boundary. The vegetation is a mix of green grass and some brownish patches, suggesting different stages of growth or different treatments. The text "Field Study" is overlaid in the center in a bold blue font.

Plant-based Fertilizer



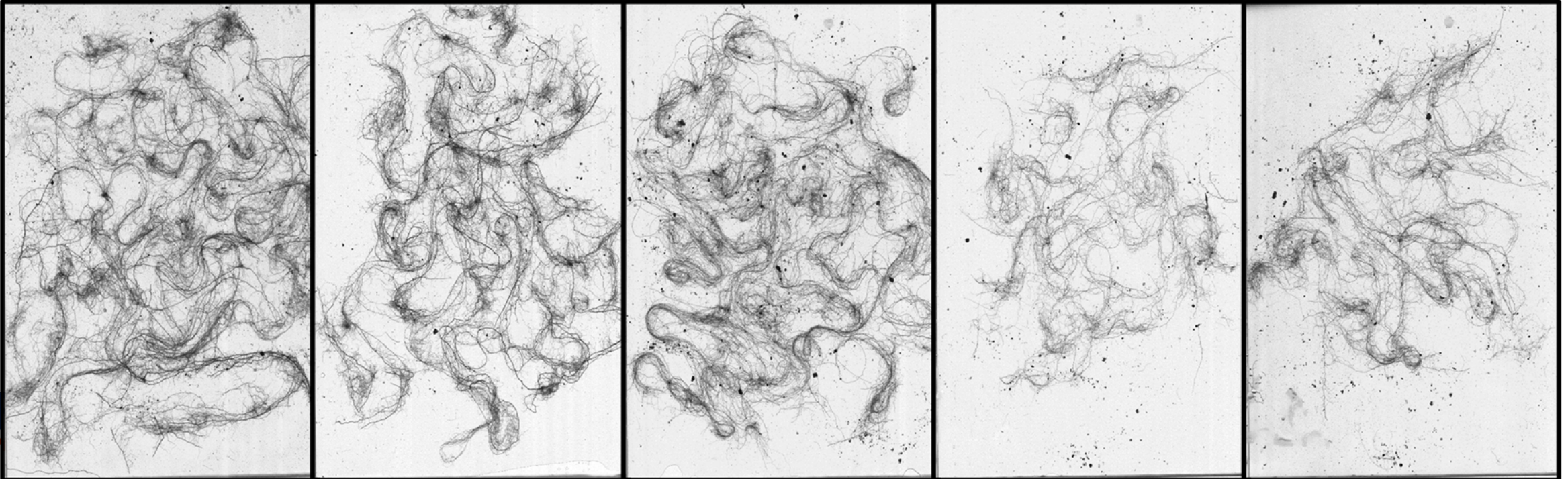
Vegetable Protein A

Vegetable Protein B

Vegetable Protein C

Non-treated

Urea

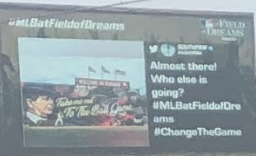


Sustainable Turfgrass Practices



- **Compost**
 - Increase organic matter, water holding capacity
 - Decrease irrigation, fertilizer?
 - Nutrient concerns?
- **Humic products**
 - Increase rooting, soil health
 - Decrease nitrogen fertilizer?
- **Alternative fertilizer sources**
 - Effective, sustainable, natural
 - Soil health benefits?

Questions?



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Twitter: [@AJLindseyTurf](https://twitter.com/AJLindseyTurf)