Using Best Management Practices to Maintain Turf in a Florida Friendly Landscape

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UF-IFAS
Is Turfgrass Florida Friendly?
What Role Does Turfgrass Play in Our Landscapes?

**Functional:**
- Filters stormwater runoff
- Traps and filters potential pollutants
- Holds soil in place
- Reduces heat, noise, glare
- Reduces dirt brought into home
- Takes up air pollutants
- Serves as fire break
- Safe play area (pets and humans)

**Aesthetic:**
- Safe play area
- Extends outdoor living space
- Increased property values
- Compliments and ties together the rest of the landscape
Low cut grass burning conditions, however, additional fuel, close brush and trees with branches, the fire spread quickly or it would create more conditions.

This area was a planned fuel break that was consistently maintained. It helped save the entire complex during the Diamond Bar fire.
So, Why Do We Hate Turfgrass?

“IT” uses too much water

“IT” needs fertilizer

“IT” never looks good no matter how hard I work on it (or don’t work on it)
How Is Turf Florida Friendly?

Florida Friendly Landscaping Principles

1. Right Plant, Right Place
2. Water Efficiently
3. Fertilize Appropriately
4. Mulch
5. Attract Wildlife
6. Manage Yard Pests Responsibly
7. Recycle
8. Prevent Stormwater Runoff
9. Protect the Waterfront

Turfgrass Science
What is Florida Friendly Turf Management?

• Best Management Practices Include:
  – Fertilizing correctly (rates, timing)
  – Irrigating correctly (amount, frequency)
  – Mowing
  – Integrated Pest Management
Two Ways That Fertilizers Can Pollute

1. Leaching through soil profile – this is what nitrogen will do in sandy soils
Two Ways That Fertilizers Can Pollute

2. Surface water run-off
   – Carries anything on impervious surfaces
   – Storm drains lead directly to water boies
   – Intense rains can lead to runoff loading
Fertilization Best Management Practices

• Soil test! What is your pH and how much of the needed nutrients do you have in your soil?
• Apply fertilizer at the correct rate for your lawn species
• Apply fertilizer at the correct time – when the grass is growing
• Know how much fertilizer you are applying
• Clean up spilled fertilizer
• Do not fertilize before a heavy rain
• Leave a 10’ unfertilized buffer strip by water bodies
• Irrigate fertilizer in with approx. ¼” of water
Put Your Soil to the Test

• Soil testing should provide the basis for determining a fertility program
• This includes pH testing as well as extractable levels of macro and micronutrients
• Do not soil test for N, as it is very mobile
Nutrients Required for Turfgrass Growth

From Environment:
- Carbon
- Hydrogen
- Oxygen
Nutrients Needed From Soil or Fertilizer

Macronutrients:

Primary:
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Potassium

Secondary:
- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Sulfur

Micronutrients:

- Iron
- Manganese
- Boron
- Copper
- Molybdenum
- Zinc
- Nickel
Fertilizer BMPs for Turfgrass

• Do not apply nitrogen fertilizer at excessive rates – stick to the UF-IFAS recommendations
### Annual Fertilization Rates for Lawngrasses in North Florida

(Lbs. of N per 1,000 sq. ft.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass Type</th>
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<td>1-2</td>
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*Most zoysia cultivars should get no more than 2 lbs yearly*
# Annual Fertilization Rates for Lawngrasses in Central Florida

(Lbs. of N per 1,000 sq. ft.)

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Most zoysiag cultivars should get no more than 2 lbs yearly.
Annual Fertilization Rates for Lawngrasses in South Florida
(Lbs. of N per 1,000 sq. ft.)

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Most zoysiagrass cultivars should get no more than 2-3 lbs yearly.
How Much to Apply Each Time

- Frequency of application: 1-4 times yearly (how often do you all think I fertilize my lawn? ) 😊
- Each application: maximum amount to apply is 1 lb N per 1,000 sq. ft. if fertilizer has slow-release N
- Only fertilize during the growing season
- North Florida: April - September
Fertilizer Calculations

• Divide your yard up (front, back, sides)
• Determine square footage of each area
Fertilizer Calculations

• Look at fertilizer analysis on bag (ex. 15-0-15)
• Take the amount of N (15% in this case) and divide it into 100.
• This gives you 6.6 – this is the pounds of fertilizer that you need for 1,000 sq. ft. to apply 1 lb. N
• This works for ANY fertilizer analysis
Fertilizer Calculations

• To apply the correct amount:
  – Take half of the total amount of fertilizer:
    • 15% = 6.6 lbs fertilizer per 1,000 square feet
    • Half of this = 3.3 lbs fertilizer in spreader
Fertilizer Calculations

• To apply the correct amount:
  Take the remaining 3.3 lbs, put in spreader and go back and forth at 90° angles
Warm Season Grass Growth

Seasonal shoot and root growth of warm-season turfgrasses. (Turgeon, 2002)
Fertilizer BMPs for Turfgrass

- Remove fertilizer granules from impervious surfaces
- Load fertilizer away from wells and water bodies, preferably on a pad or tarp to make clean up easier
Fertilizer BMPs for Turfgrass

- Fertilizer granules need to be applied to turf – these granules will still run off with water or rain
- Does not matter if water soluble or slow release N source
Unfertilized Buffer Zones

Leave a 10’ buffer zone around water bodies
Deflector shields keep fertilizer granules away from water
Irrigating Fertilizer In

Use about ¼” water to wash fertilizer into soil, not further down past roots

Don’t use rainfall to wash fertilizer in!
Turf Irrigation BMPs
Turf Irrigation BMPs

- Frequency of irrigation
  - Grass species
  - Season
  - Soil
  - Shade

- Amount to water

- Calibrating

- Inspecting
Turfgrass Water Requirements

• St. Augustinegrass (N FL): ~ 30” year (Dukes et al., 2009)
• Bahiagrass (N FL): ~33” year (Jia et al., 2007)
• Warm-season turf: 20-25” year (Smajstrla, 1990)
• Average historical rainfall ~ 45-50” year
• So why do we need to irrigate at all?
Turfgrass Water Requirements

• Bahiagrass water use 11% greater than St. Augustinegrass under well watered conditions (Zazueta et al., 1999)

• Under water deficits, no differences in water use between St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, bermudagrass (Dukes et al., 2010)

• TAMU study showed that best recovery following drought was in Floratam St. Augustinegrass
Turfgrass Irrigation BMPs

- **Irrigation Frequency:**
  - Winter: every 14-21 days
  - Spring: 3-5 days
  - Summer: 2-3 days
  - Fall: 3-5 days
- Varies between (and within) yards
- Monitoring for wilt is and watering when 30-50% of the yard shows wilt is a great way to water
- WMD restrictions do not always allow for this
Turfgrass Irrigation BMPs

• Water about $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}''$ each time (may vary depending on soil)
• The amount applied does not change, just the frequency of application
• Don’t be afraid to change irrigation controller OR turn it to OFF and only turn it on when grass is wilting
• Remember that rain shutoff sensor is state law for all irrigation systems installed after 1990
Calibrating the Irrigation System
Calibrating the Irrigation System

• Place evenly sized cans around irrigation zone
• Run system for 15 minutes
• Measure amount in each can – amounts should be similar or distribution not uniform
• Find average amount per can
  – If ¼”, system needs to run for 30-45 minutes to apply correct amount of water
• Do not water past runoff
Inspect the Irrigation System

- Watch for broken or misaligned heads, leaks, etc.
- Watch for alignment/overspray – don’t water the driveway
- Watch for shrubs that have matured and may now be blocking sprinkler
DEP Nutrient Leaching Study  
2004-2011
DEP Research – Nutrient Leaching

- $5 million grant to study nutrient leaching in lawn grasses
- Statewide project
- Apply nitrogen and phosphorus to lawn grasses under a wide variety of circumstances
- Completely funded by FDEP
Lysimeters buried in center of each plot.
As nitrate percolates downward through the column, it collects in reservoir filled with gravel. At bottom of lysimeter is a portal for tubing that runs to collection device aboveground. To collect leachate, a vacuum pump is attached to the tubing and water evacuated from base. A sub-sample is collected for analysis.
NO$_3$-N Leached From Newly Sodded Floratam

![Graph showing NO$_3$-N leached from Newly Sodded Floratam over time.](image)
Nitrate Leaching From Newly Sodded Floratam

![Bar graph showing NO3-N leached (kg ha⁻¹) against N rate (lbs 1,000 ft⁻²). The graph compares FT DOP and FT 30 DAP treatments. The y-axis represents the amount of NO3-N leached, with values ranging from 0 to 45. The x-axis represents the N rate, with values at 0.5, 1, and 2 lbs 1,000 ft⁻². The graph shows that higher N rates result in more NO3-N leaching, with FT DOP generally having higher leaching than FT 30 DAP.](image)
Percent of Applied N Leached From Newly Sodded Floratam

![Bar graph showing the percent of applied N leached from newly sodded Floratam. The graph compares different N rates (lbs 1,000 ft²) and time points (DOP and 30 DAP).]
NO$_3$-N Leached From Empire

Turfgrass Science
Conclusions

• Important to note that these rates of leaching are MUCH higher than from established turf
• Do not fertilize newly planted sod for 30-60 days after planting
• Without an established root system, more N likely to leach
• Turf quality and establishment time not compromised by lack of fertilization
• Results indicate that N rate is more important than timing in reducing leaching, unless N application rates are very high
Nitrate Leaching Due to N Rate

- 3-yr study 2005-2007
- Established Floratam and Empire
- N applied in 4 applications throughout the year at rates of 1, 4, 7, or 10 lbs N 1,000 ft$^{-2}$
- N applied as quick-release urea dissolved in water and applied through sprayer
- 2 irrigation regimes (1” @ 1x wkly, 0.5” @ 2x wkly)
Nitrogen Rate Study - Nitrate-N Leaching from Floratam

Nitrogen applied as 100% soluble urea

Trenholm et al. 2009
Nitrogen Rate Study - Percent of Applied N Leached from Floratam

Nitrogen applied as 100% soluble urea

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Nitrogen Rate Study- Nitrate-N Leaching from Empire

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Nitrogen Rate Study - Percent of Applied N Leached from Empire

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Trenholm et al. 2009
Conclusions

• As SA matured after first year, nitrate leaching was minimized, regardless of N rate

• Zoysia more prone to increased leaching as applied N increased
  – Greater disease at higher N rates
  – Results in less turf cover and roots = greater leaching

• Highest tendency for increased leaching occurred in spring and fall, not in summer
Nitrate-N Leaching Due to Nitrogen Source

- 8 nitrogen sources applied @ 1 lb N 1,000 ft$^{-2}$ 4x yr
- Established Floratam and Empire
- 1 yr left on this study

Figure 1 - Leaching columns experiment aspects
Nitrogen Source Leaching Study - Total N Leached - Gainesville 2008

Averaged over Floratam and Empire
Nitrogen Source Leaching Study - Percent of Applied N Leached - Gainesville 2008

Averaged over Floratam and Empire

- Control
- AN
- Urea
- 30% SRN
- 50% SRN
- 30% PCU
- 30% PCU 2 lbs/120 Mil
Nitrogen Source Leaching Study - Floratam 2008

![Chart showing leached NO3 (kg ha⁻¹)]
Nitrogen Source Leaching Study - Empire 2008

The graph shows the amount of nitrate leached (kg ha\(^{-1}\)) from different nitrogen sources. The sources include Control, AN, Urea, 30% SRN, 50% SRN, 30% PCU, 30% PCU 2 lbs/120 Mil, and Mil. The data indicates that AN resulted in the highest leaching of NO\(_3\)-nitrate, followed by Urea and 30% SRN.
Conclusions

• From 2 yrs of data, there are no differences between products (except AN) when nitrogen applied at the recommended UF-IFAS rates

• More important in nitrate leaching reduction is application (getting fertilizer to the grass, not on sidewalk), time of year, application rate, health of grass, etc.

• Any nitrogen source OK to sue as long as it is handled and applied correctly