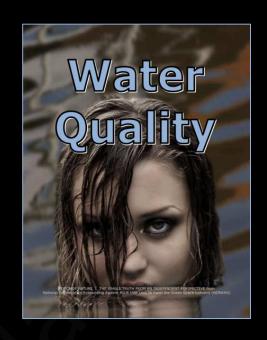


Hollow-tine cultivation can help reduce the loss of applied pest control products and fertilizers.

Research at the Agricultural Research Service Soil and Water Management Research Unit in Saint Paul, Minnesota, indicates that there are management practices



that can be used as a preventive measure to protect water resources around a golf facility.

63 days after turfgrass cultivation and within 39 hours of an application of pest control product, scientists measured a 10 per cent reduction in RUN-OFF volume and a 15 to 24 per cent reduction in pesticide transport in RUN-OFF from plots receiving hollow-tine cultivation compared to those receiving solid-tine cultivation.

Hollow-tine cultivation reduced surface-water concentrations of pest control products to levels below those that are harmful to sensitive aquatic organisms.



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Selected and Adapted Excerpts



Introduction

At last count, around 27 million golfers in the United States have been teeing up for rounds on approximately 16,000 golf courses.

Each golf course has either 9 or 18 holes, so well over 100,000 fairways which typically make up a third of a golf course — are carefully tended and pampered.

Golf courses are often close to ponds, streams, and lakes, and the chemicals used to maintain the grounds have been found in surface waters of urban water-sheds.

Now, studies by Agricultural Research Service chemist Pamela Rice on pesticide and nutrient losses from fairways have given landscape crews some environmentally-friendly ideas for maintaining the popular green playgrounds.

Pamela Rice works at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Soil and Water Management Research Unit in Saint Paul, Minnesota.

According to Pamela Rice —

Our research indicates that there are management practices you can use as a preventative measure to protect water resources around golf courses.



Cultivation Method Affects Pesticide Fate

Pamela Rice worked with University of Minnesota professor Brian Horgan to design a series of studies at the University of Minnesota Turf Research, Outreach, and Education Center in Saint Paul.

One project simply measured the quantity of pesticides in RUN-OFF from creeping bentgrass (Agrostis palustris) turf managed as a golf course fairway.

The scientists applied the pesticides chlorpyrifos, flutolanil, mecoprop-p, 2,4-D, and dicamba to the experimental fairways and then measured the amount of the pesticides in RUN-OFF from simulated rain events that occurred within 33 hours of the applications.

Samples taken from edge-of-plot RUN-OFF contained less than 1 to 23 per cent of the total amount of pesticides applied.

With the exception of chlorpyrifos, all the other chemicals were detected in the initial RUN-OFF samples and in samples taken throughout the RUN-OFF events.

Rice and Horgan also evaluated the effects of different types of core cultivation on pesticide concentrations in RUN-OFF.

In HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION, soil cores are removed from the turf, air dried, and then brushed back into the open holes.



Cultivation Method Affects Pesticide Fate (continued)

SOLID-TINE CULTIVATION uses less labor and is less disruptive to the turf surface, but can cause soil compaction.

Core cultivation on golf fairways controls thatch, alleviates surface compaction, improves water infiltration, and stimulates root and shoot growth.

Studying the same group of pesticides 63 DAYS AFTER THE PLOTS WERE CULTIVATED AND WITHIN 39 HOURS OF CHEMICAL APPLICATION, the scientists measured a 10 PER CENT REDUCTION IN RUN-OFF VOLUME and a 15 TO 24 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PESTICIDE TRANSPORT in RUN-OFF from plots receiving HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION compared to those receiving SOLID-TINE CULTIVATION.

Samples taken 2 DAYS AFTER THE PLOTS WERE CULTIVATED A SECOND TIME AND WITHIN 39 HOURS OF A SUBSEQUENT CHEMICAL APPLICATION showed a 55 PER CENT REDUCTION IN RUN-OFF VOLUME and a 35 TO 57 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PESTICIDE TRANSPORT.

Rice and Horgan calculated the environmental concentrations of these pesticides in surface water receiving RUN-OFF from turf managed with SOLID-TINE CULTIVATION and found that they would EXCEED LEVELS THAT ARE HARMFUL TO NINE SENSITIVE AQUATIC ORGANISMS.

But HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION REDUCED SURFACE-WATER CONCENTRA-TIONS OF THE PESTICIDES TO LEVELS BELOW THESE FOR MOST OF THESE AQUATIC FAUNA.



Computer Models — Room for Improvement

Along with ARS agricultural engineer Kevin King, who works at the ARS Soil Drainage Research Unit in Columbus, Ohio, the researchers used the data they collected to evaluate a turfgrass RUN-OFF MODEL called « TurfPO ».

This model estimates pesticide levels in RUN-OFF associated with moderate rainfall, and they wanted to see how accurately TurfPQ predicted pesticide transport in RUN-OFF associated with more intense rainfall.

They compared RUN-OFF data from 13 artificial rainfall events to estimates provided by TurfPQ for the same conditions.

The scientists found that the model's estimates were lower than the actual measurements for transport of dicamba, 2,4-D, flutolanil, and chlorpyrifos.

The model predicted that RUN-OFF would begin later than it actually did, which in turn increased error estimates for the amount of pesticides available for offsite transport via RUN-OFF.

As a result of these findings, they concluded that with some tweaking, TurfPQ could provide better pesticide-loss estimates during intense storm events.



What About Fertilizers?

Rice and Horgan also used their experimental plots to study differences between how HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION and SOLID-TINE CULTIVATION affected nitrogen and phosphorus retention on fertilized fairways.

In surface waters, these two nutrients feed the growth of algae, and when the algae die, their decomposition depletes oxygen levels in the water.

These conditions contribute to deterioration of local water-ways and downstream aquatic environments.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established phosphorus limits for lakes and streams and nitrate nitrogen limits for our drinking

Using the same experimental turfgrass fairways that were used for the pesticide studies, the researchers measured RUN-OFF volume and amounts of soluble phosphorus, ammonium nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen that were lost via RUN-OFF.

As with their pesticide studies, Rice and Horgan found LOWER NUTRIENT CONCENTRATIONS IN RUN-OFF from fairway plots that received HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION compared to SOLID-TINE CULTIVATION — UP TO 77 PER CENT LESS 2 days after the plots were cultivated and up to 27 PER CENT LOWER 63 days after cultivation.

They also estimated the environmental concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus in surface water receiving RUN-OFF from the experimental plots.



What About Fertilizers? (continued)

They found that with one exception, phosphorus concentrations usually remained above EPA water-quality criteria established to limit eutrophication, which can occur when water bodies receive excess nutrients that stimulate excessive plant growth.

(The exception was observed in phosphorus concentrations found in RUN-OFF 2 days after HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION.)

However, all estimated environmental concentrations of NITROGEN were BE-LOW LEVELS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED ALGAL GROWTH, and NITRATE LEVELS IN RUN-OFF FROM PLOTS RECEIVING EITHER TYPE OF CORE CULTI-VATION WERE NOT HIGH ENOUGH TO THREATEN HUMAN HEALTH.

According to Pamela Rice —

We've seen that the total amount of applied chemicals lost from golf courses is more a function of the volume of RUN-OFF than the concentrations of chemicals in the RUN-OFF.

Our studies also show that, even though it is more labor intensive. HOLLOW-TINE CULTIVATION CAN HELP REDUCE THE LOSS OF APPLIED NUTRIENTS AND PESTICIDES FROM FAIRWAYS, which helps protect nearby surface waters.



Core cultivation of plots. Some plots were cultivated with solid tines, others with hollow tines. RUN-OFF was collected from plots cultivated by each method and analyzed for pesticide and fertilizer (nitrogen and phosphorus) content.



Pesticides being applied to experimental turf plots maintained at a golf course fairway. Following a simulated rain event, RUN-OFF was collected from the plots and analyzed for five different pesticides.



At the University of Minnesota Turf Research, Outreach, and Education Center in Saint Paul, Minnesota, a rainfall simulator is used to generate RUN-OFF. Plots were equipped with rain gauges and automated RUN-OFF samplers to measure precipitation, RUN-OFF, and flow rates, and to collect periodic RUN-OFF samples.



We are living in the 9|11 Era of Anti Pesticide Terrorism where at least ONE SUBVERSIVE ACT OF TERROR is Perpetrated EVERY SINGLE DAY by enviro lunatics.

We are living in the DARK AGE OF ANTI PESTICIDE TERRORISM where sound science is trumped by FAKE SCIENTISTS, JUNK SCIENCE and UNVERIFIABLE SECRET EVIDENCE through FABRICATION, INNUENDO, and INTERNET RUMOUR — scientific research PROVES that pest control products CAUSE NO HARM and can be USED SAFELY.

NORAHG is the National Organization Responding Against HUJE that seek to harm the Green space industry.

NORAHG morally represents the VAST SILENT MAJORITY of people in the Green Space Industry who are OPPOSED to Anti Pesticide PROHIBITION.

NORAHG is a NATIONAL NON PROFIT NON PARTISAN organization that does not accept money from corporations or governments or trade associations, and represents NO VESTED INTERESTS WHATSOEVER.

NORAHG is dedicated to reporting the work of RESPECTED and HIGHLY RATED EXPERTS who promote ENVIRONMENTAL REALISM and PESTICIDE TRUTHS

Anti Pesticide HUJE are enviro lunatics and lawn haters who particularly DESPISE the golf industry — they are Hateful Underhanded Jokes as Environmentalists who have been WRONG FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

There is NO RECOURSE but LITIGATION against these HUJE, as well as CANCELLATION of GOVERNMENT GRANTS and REVOCATION of the TAX EXEMPT STATUS of their organizations. HUJE should Get OFF Our grASS, and they should Roast In Hell.

Anti Pesticide HUJE are advised that all names, statements, activities, and affiliations have been ARCHIVED for eventual CRIMI-

NORAHG manages The Library of Force Of Nature Reports and References for all Anti Pesticide Terrorist Acts of Subversion

The NORAHG of Library Force Of Nature Reports and References is a VAST ARCHIVE of DOCUMENTS, AUDIO CLIPS, and VIDEOS on ALL Anti Pesticide Activities has been made AVAILABLE through NORAHG to anyone interested in LITIGATION.

These ARCHIVES contain names, statements, activities, and affiliations of ALL anti pesticide vermin, including government officials, as well as charitable prohibition terrorist organizations that DO NOT DESERVE ANY tax exempt status.

Interested parties need only to send NORAHG their REQUESTS for ANY INFORMATION needed in the War Against Lunatic Terrorist PROHIBITION.

NORAHG also produces FORCE OF NATURE, reports that present THE WHOLE TRUTH FROM AN INDEPENDENT PERSPECTIVE

FORCE OF NATURE is a series of reports destined for the green space industry, the environmental terrorist movement, governments, and the media, nationwide across Canada, the United States, and overseas.

FORCE OF NATURE is committed to SOUND SCIENCE, as well as ground breaking original reporting that informs, entertains, and creates real change

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The Whole Truth from an Independent Perspective



