



Impact of lawn fertilization on water bodies

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Introduction

- Blue-green algae increasing in Québec lakes
- Some municipalities have adopted by-laws to limit (or ban) turfgrass fertilization
- By laws are not based on scientific knowledge or sound agronomical practices



Introduction

- Municipality of Lac-Mégantic by-law 1426
 - ✓ Natural fertilizers only
 - ✓ Only 1 application allowed /year, between May 10th, and June 10th
 - No rate splitting
 - Cool soil not efficient to release nutrients from natural fertilizers
 - ✓ No more than 10% N, 3% P, and 6% K
 - No limit on fertilizer amount



Introduction

- Turfgrass is very efficient to intercept and use nutrients
- Nutrients recycling in turf is high
 - ✓ Clippings management
- Important organic matter accumulation under turfgrass

(Falk, 1976; Dittmer, 1938; Beard and Green, 1994)



Introduction

- Nutrient losses from fertilized turf are generally not different than losses from unfertilized turf
 - ✓ In some cases, losses from unfertilized turf are higher
 - Less density -> more runoff
 - Erosion
- Losses from turfgrass are generally lower than Québec potable water criteria
 - ✓ 10 mg N/L
 - ✓ 0.02 mg P/L

(Morton et al., 1988; Gold and Groffman 1993; Pierson et al., 2001; Shuman, 2002; Moss et al., 2005; Easton and Petrovic, 2004; Frank et al., 2006)



Objectives

- To quantify N and P losses from fertilized and unfertilized turfgrass
- To compare nutrient losses from turfgrass fertilized with natural fertilizer, synthetic fertilizer, and compost
- To measure the impact of cultural practices (aerification, clipping recycling etc.) on nutrient losses from turfgrass



Material and methods

- Need to build hydrologically isolated plots in order to monitor all the water fluxes
 - 15 plots (5 treatments, 3 repetitions, CRD)
- Funded by Québec turf industry:
 - Le groupe Vertdure -ASHOQ
 - Weed-Man -FIHOQ
 - Enviro-Sol -AQCHO
 - Nutrite -APGQ
 - Nuway
 - Pro-vert



CAT

Demers

AP





KOMATSU

Demers
CONSTRUCTION

06-26

KOMATSU
PC130N-8













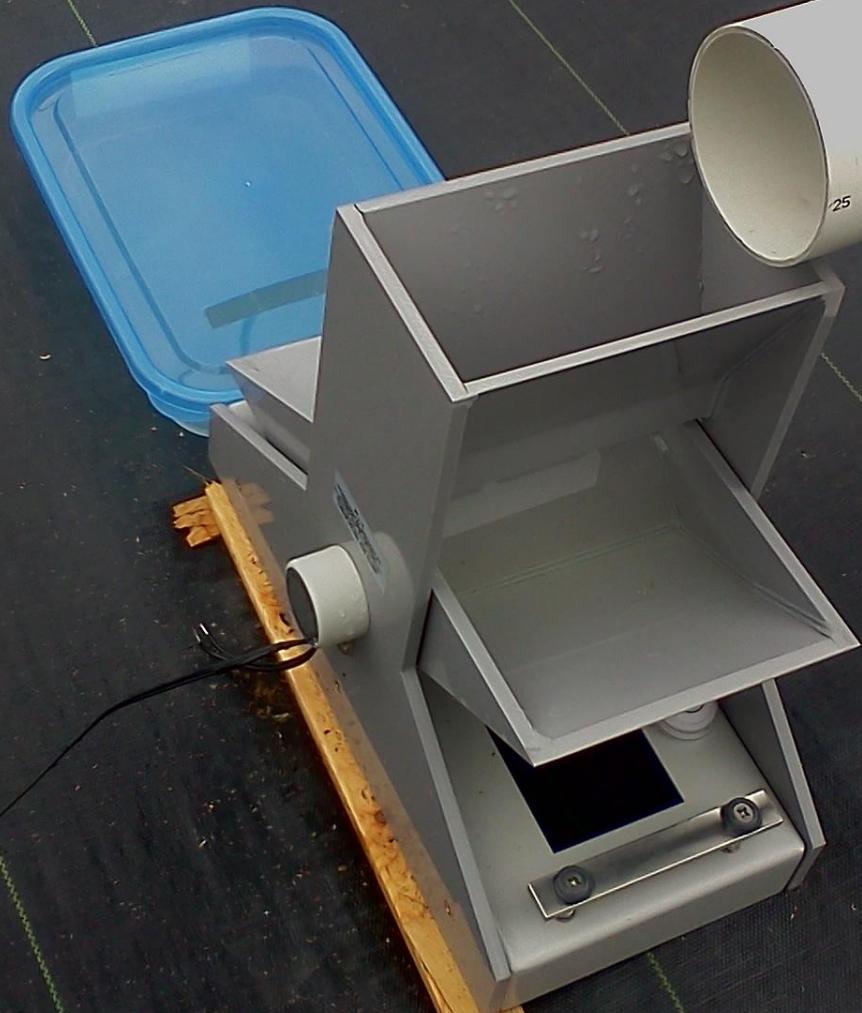












25 20.12.04 (E.GREGOIRE)

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Treatments

1. Maintained with synthetic fertilizer
 - 4 applications of 20-0-12 (PCSCU)
2. Maintained with natural fertilizer
 - 4 applications of 9-2-5
3. Maintained with compost
 - 1 application of 1.8-1-0.9

(All applied at 1.46 kg N / 100 m² / yr)
4. Maintained unfertilized
5. Unmaintained, unfertilized



Collected Data

- Turf visual quality (monthly)
- Soil chemical analysis (twice/year)
 - pH, EC, CEC, OM, Mehlich
- Soil water content (hourly)
 - Depth of 10, 20, and 30 cm
- Soil temperature (hourly)
 - Depth of 10 cm



Collected Data

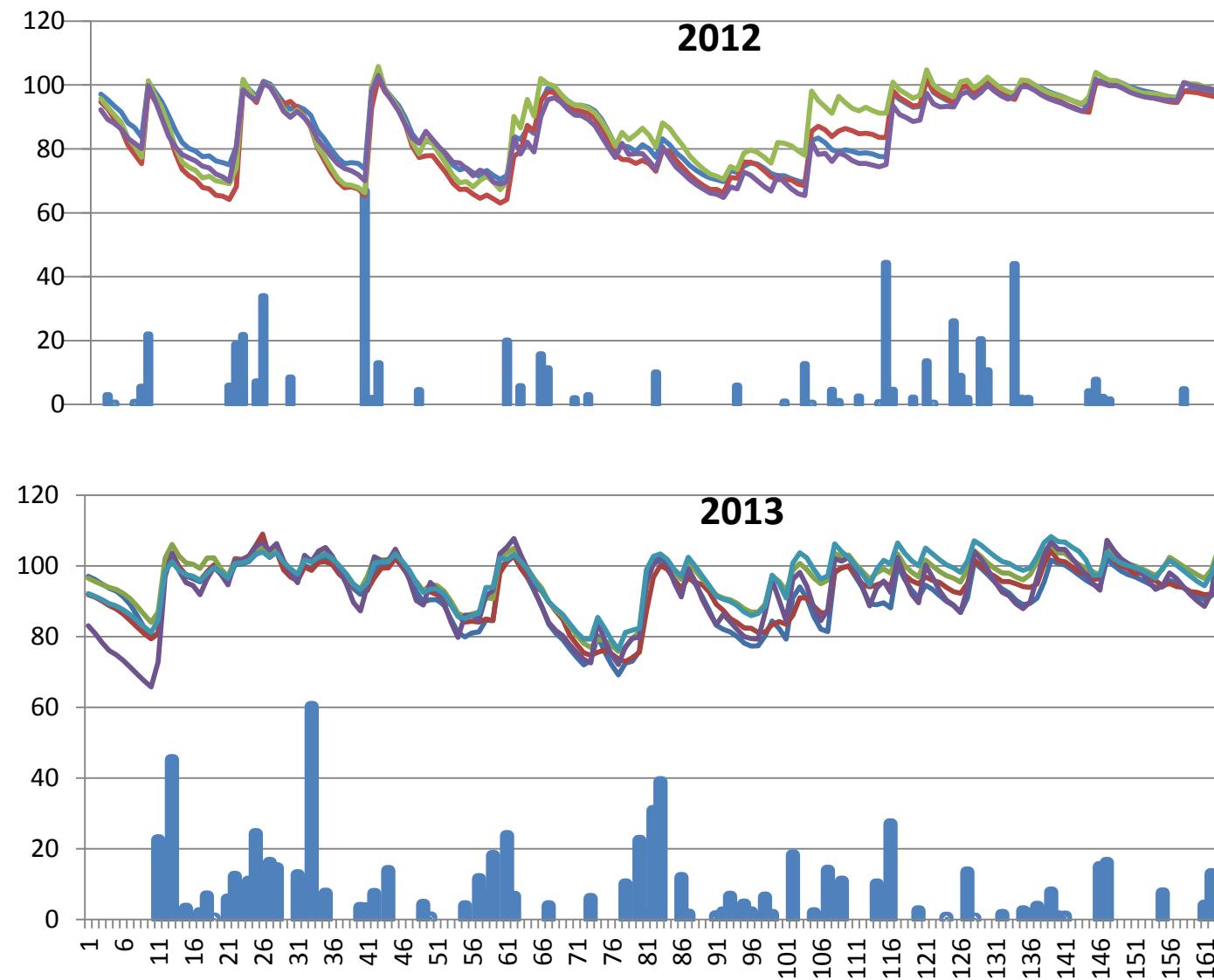
- Runoff (after each raining event)
 - Total volume
 - Water content in:
 - N (total N,, Organic N, NO_3^- , NH_4^+)
 - P (total P (TP), Total dissolved P (TDP), Dissolved reactive P (DRP), dissolved organic P (DOP), total particulate P (TPP))
- Leaching (after each raining event)
 - Total volume
 - Water content in:
 - N (total N,, Organic N, NO_3^- , NH_4^+)
 - P (total P (TP), Total dissolved P (TDP), Dissolved reactive P (DRP), dissolved organic P (DOP), total particulate P (TPP))
- Rainfall + evapotranspiration

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a path through a dense forest. The path is covered in bright green grass, and sunlight filters through the tall trees, creating long shadows and bright highlights. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

Results

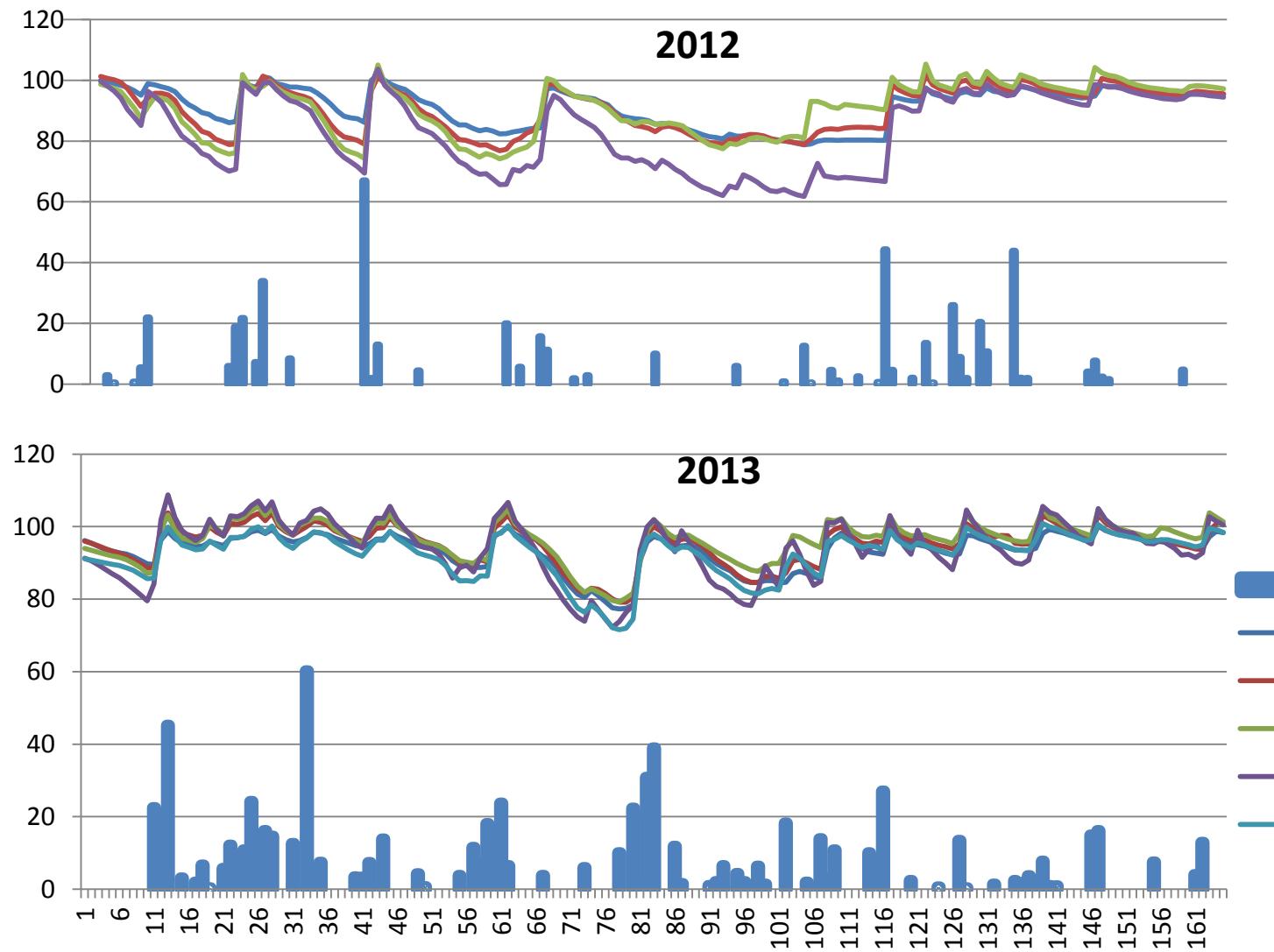


Soil water content– 10 cm



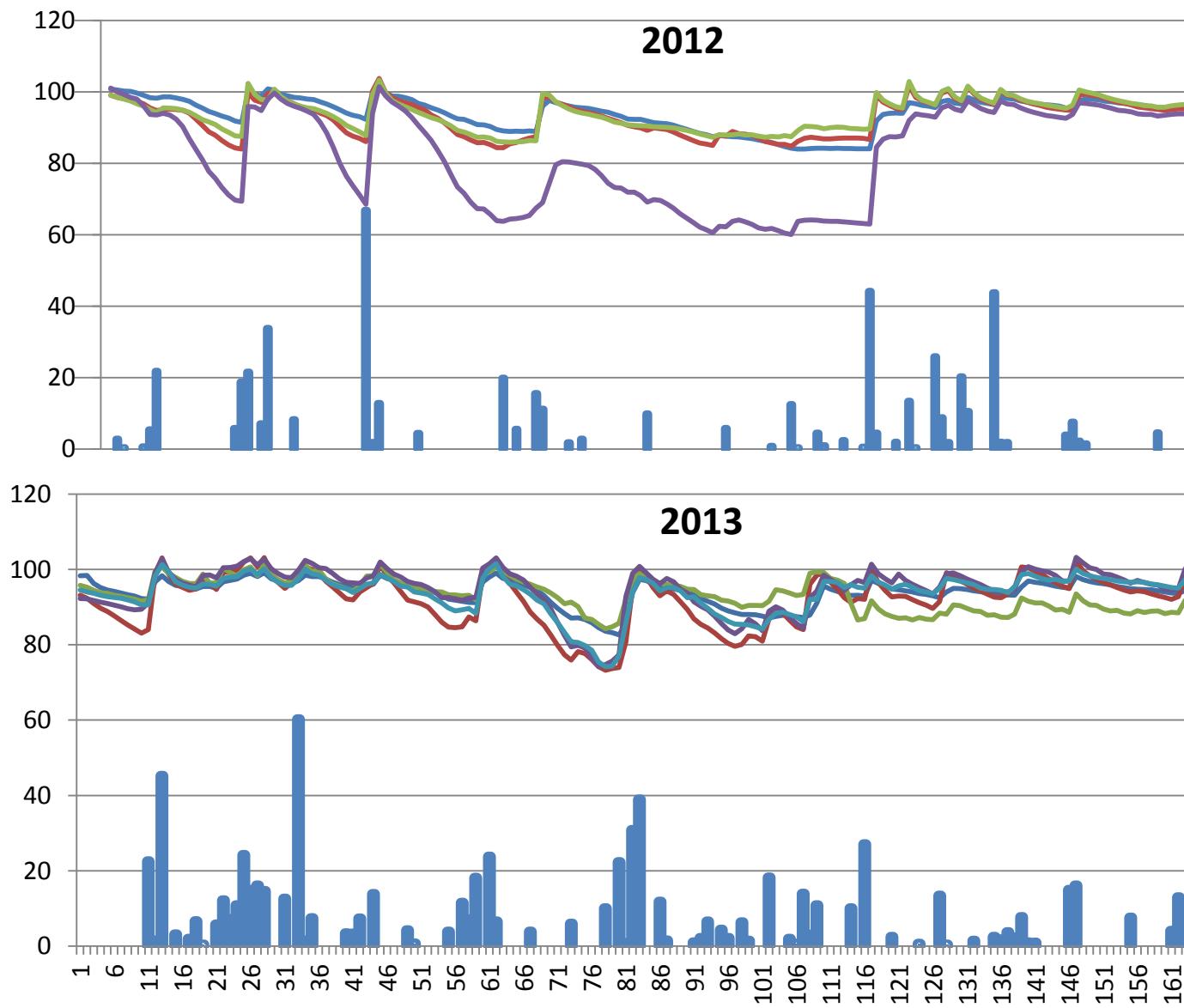


Soil water content– 20 cm

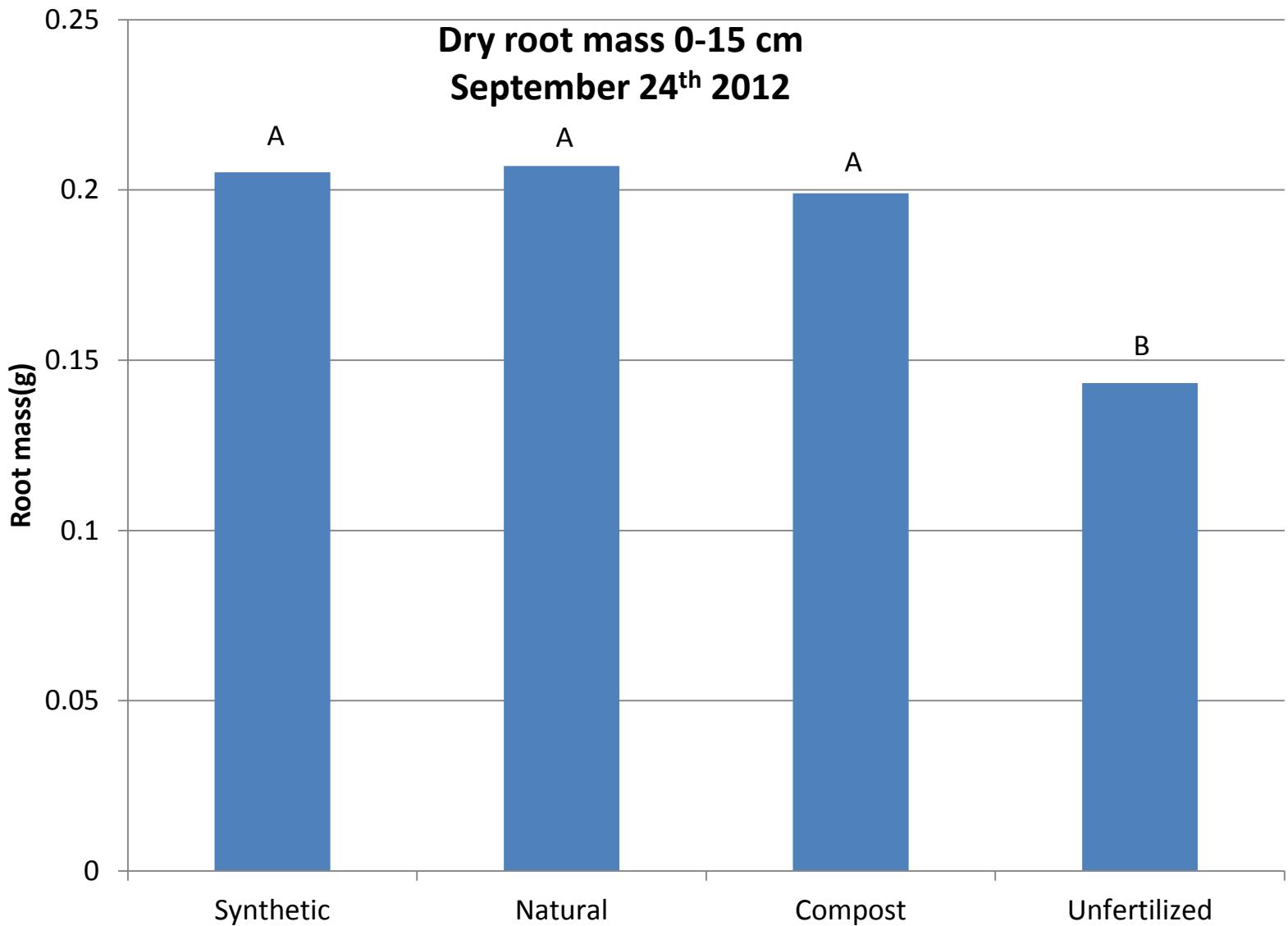




Soil water content – 30 cm



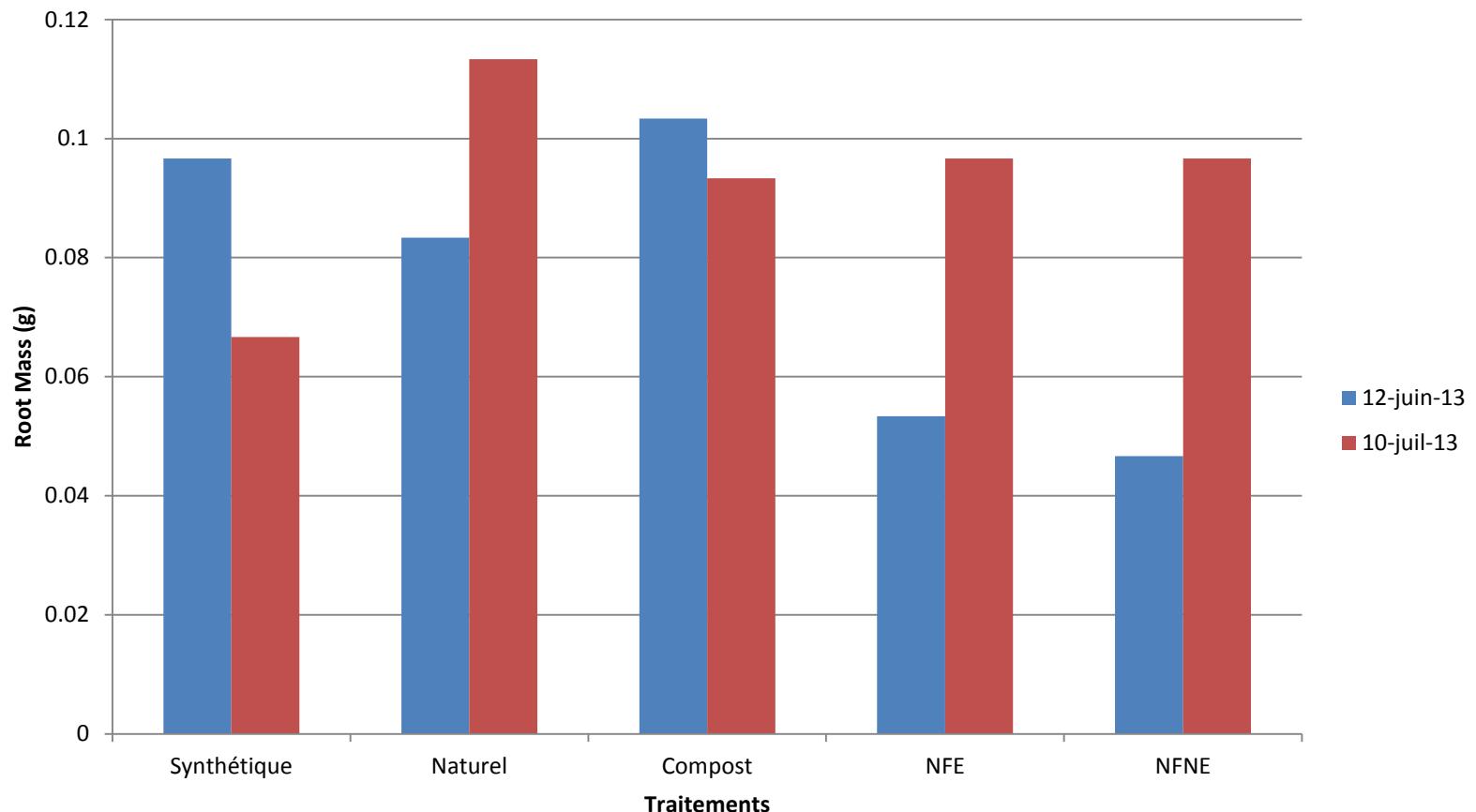
Root mass 2012





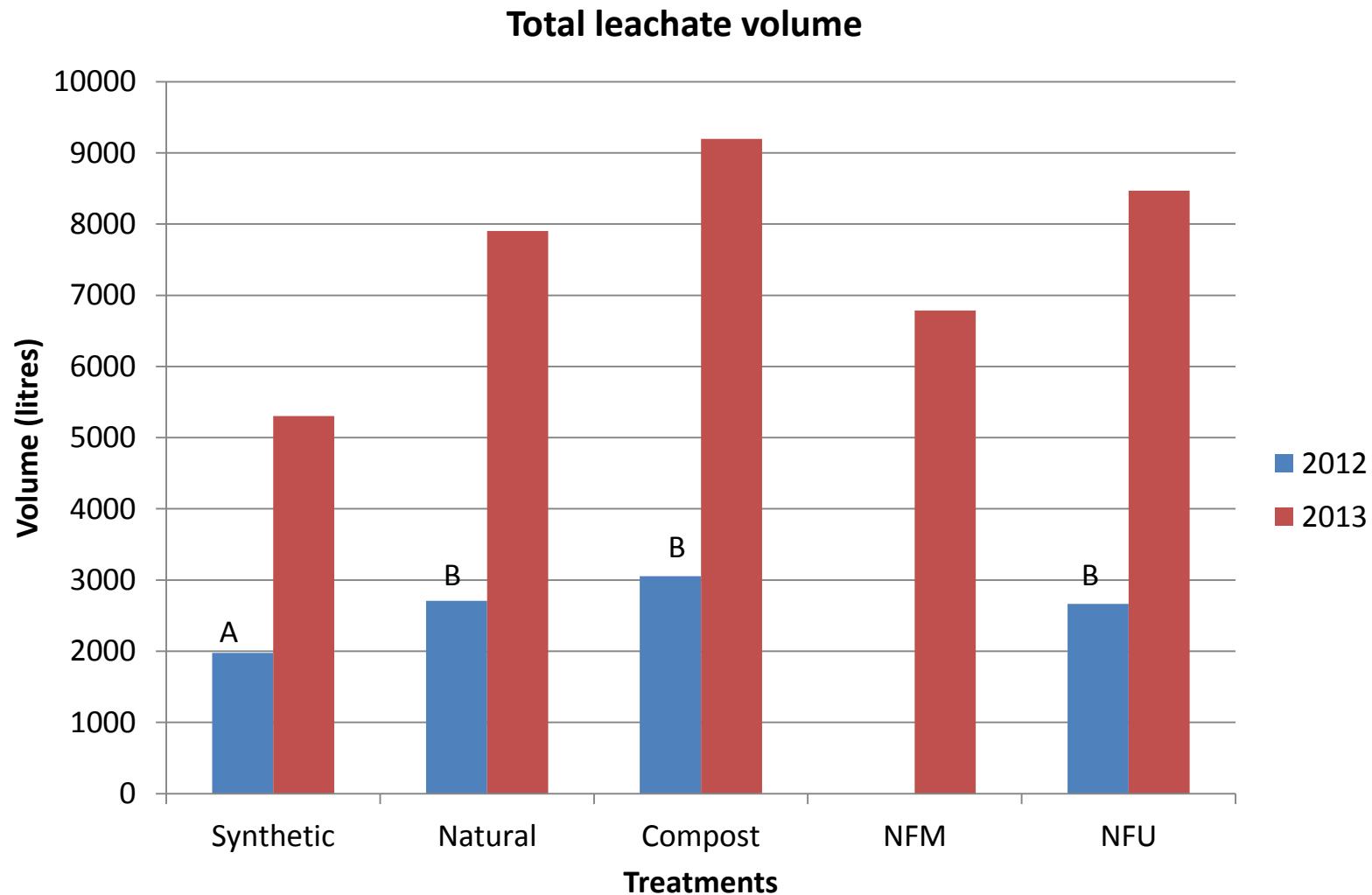
Root mass 2013

Dry root mass 0-15 cm

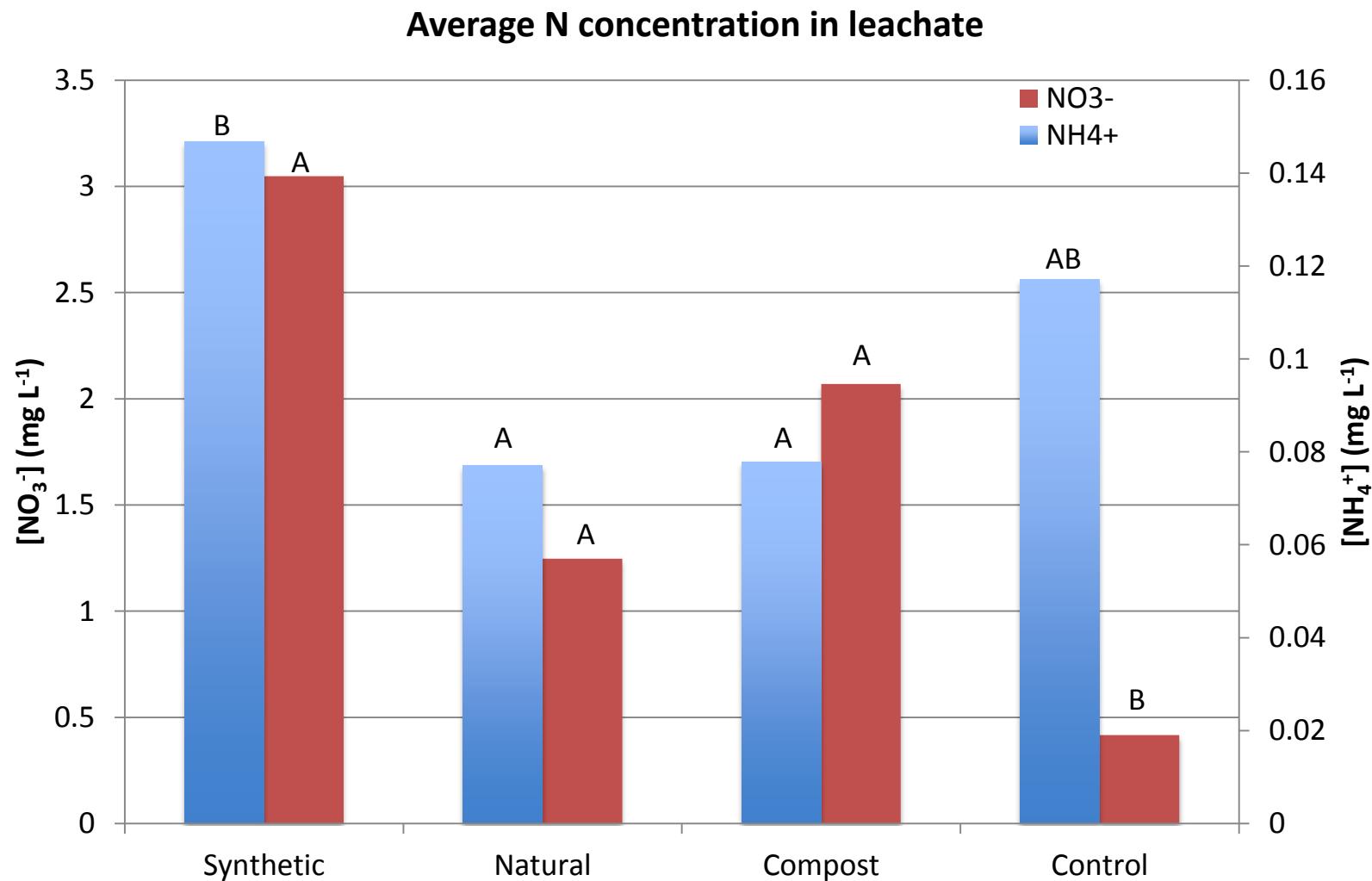




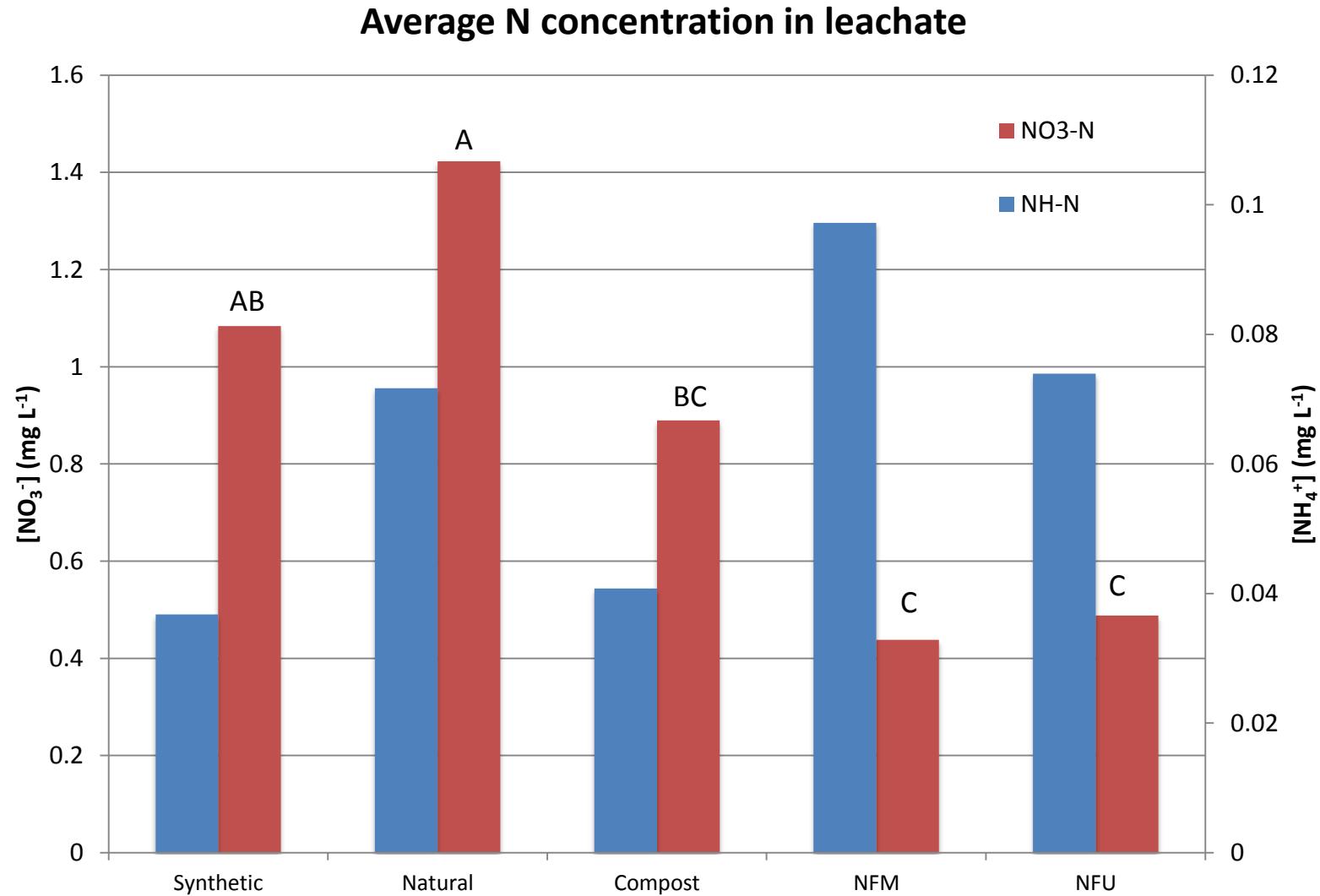
Results - Leaching



Results – Leaching 2012

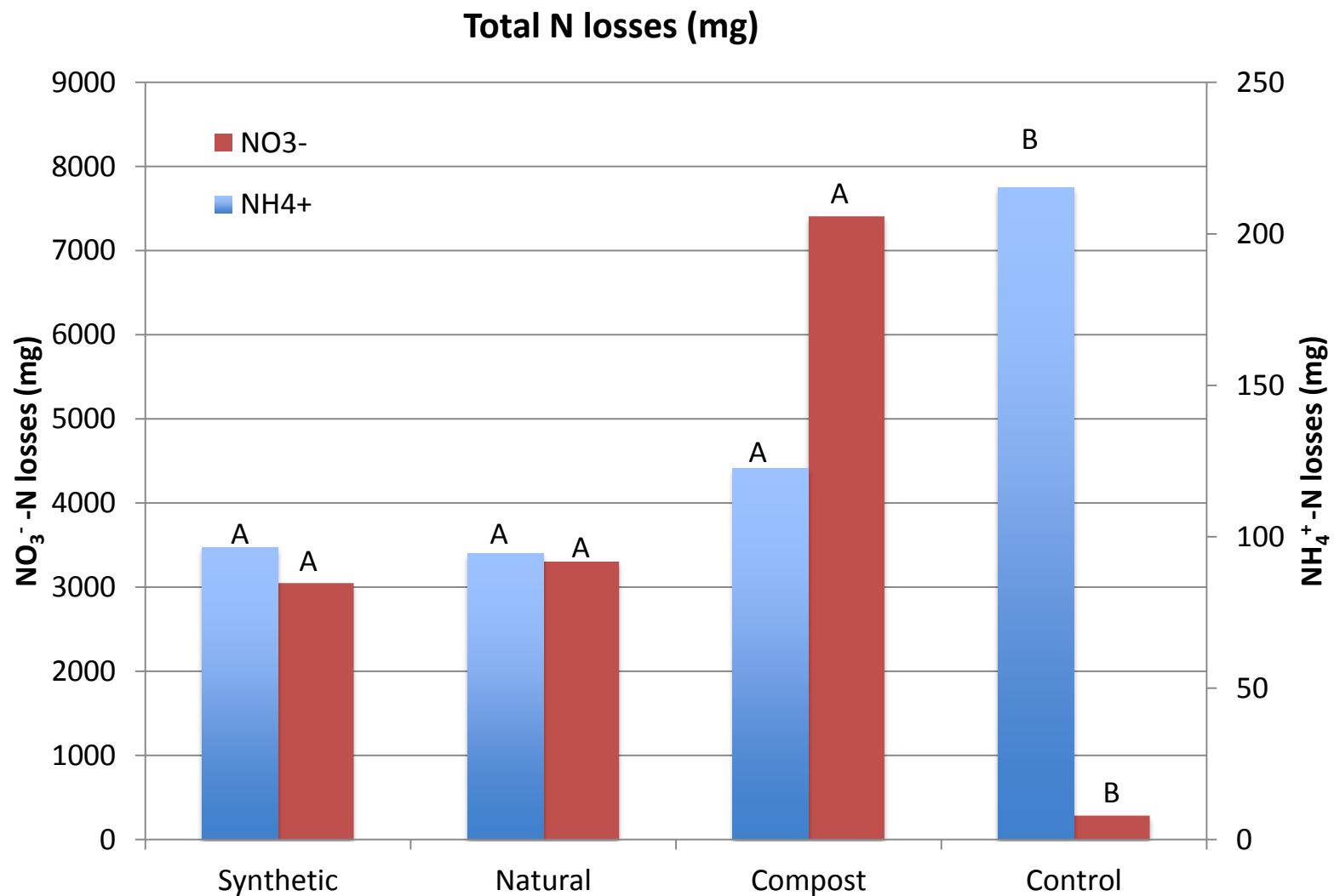


Results – Leaching 2013

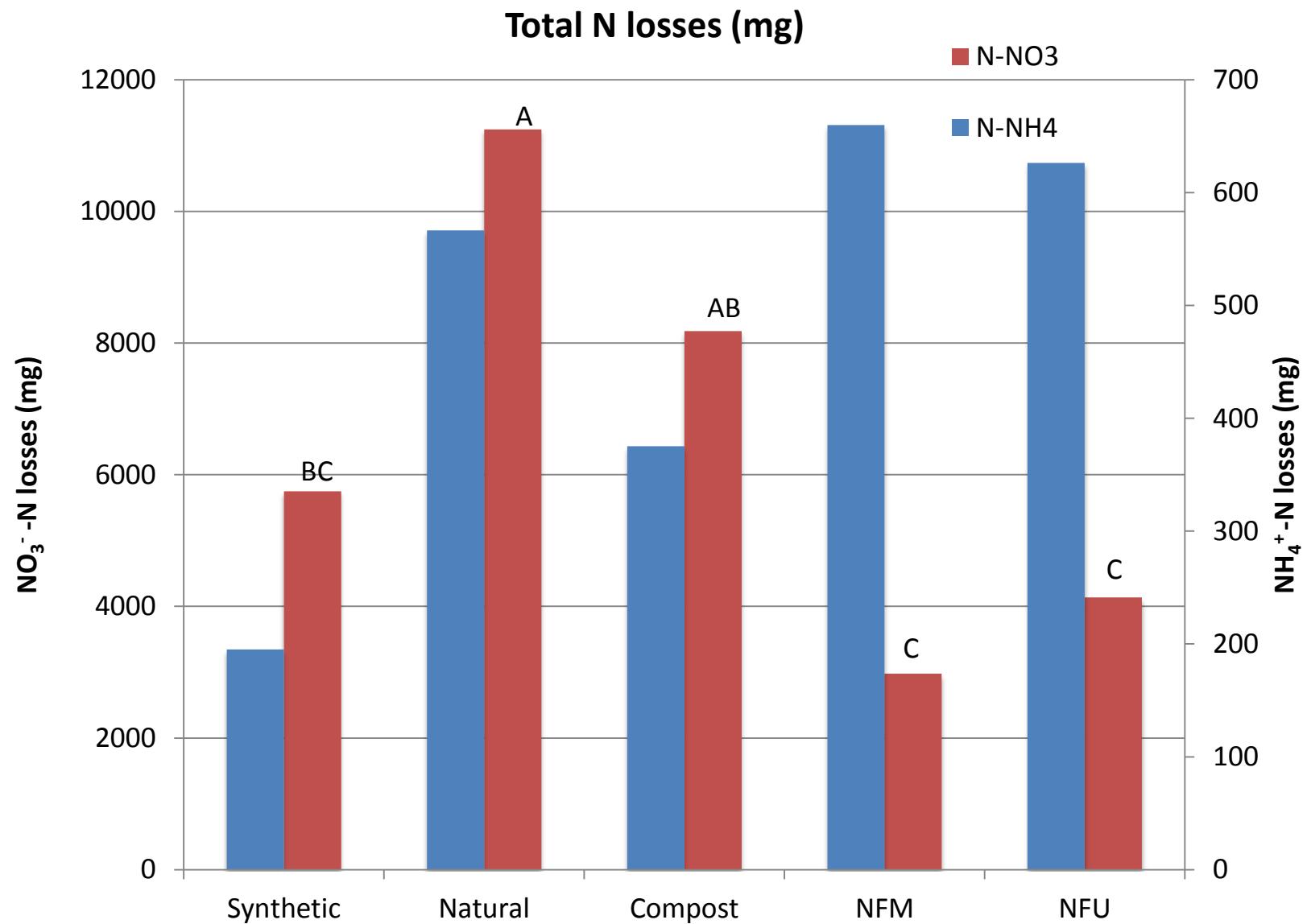




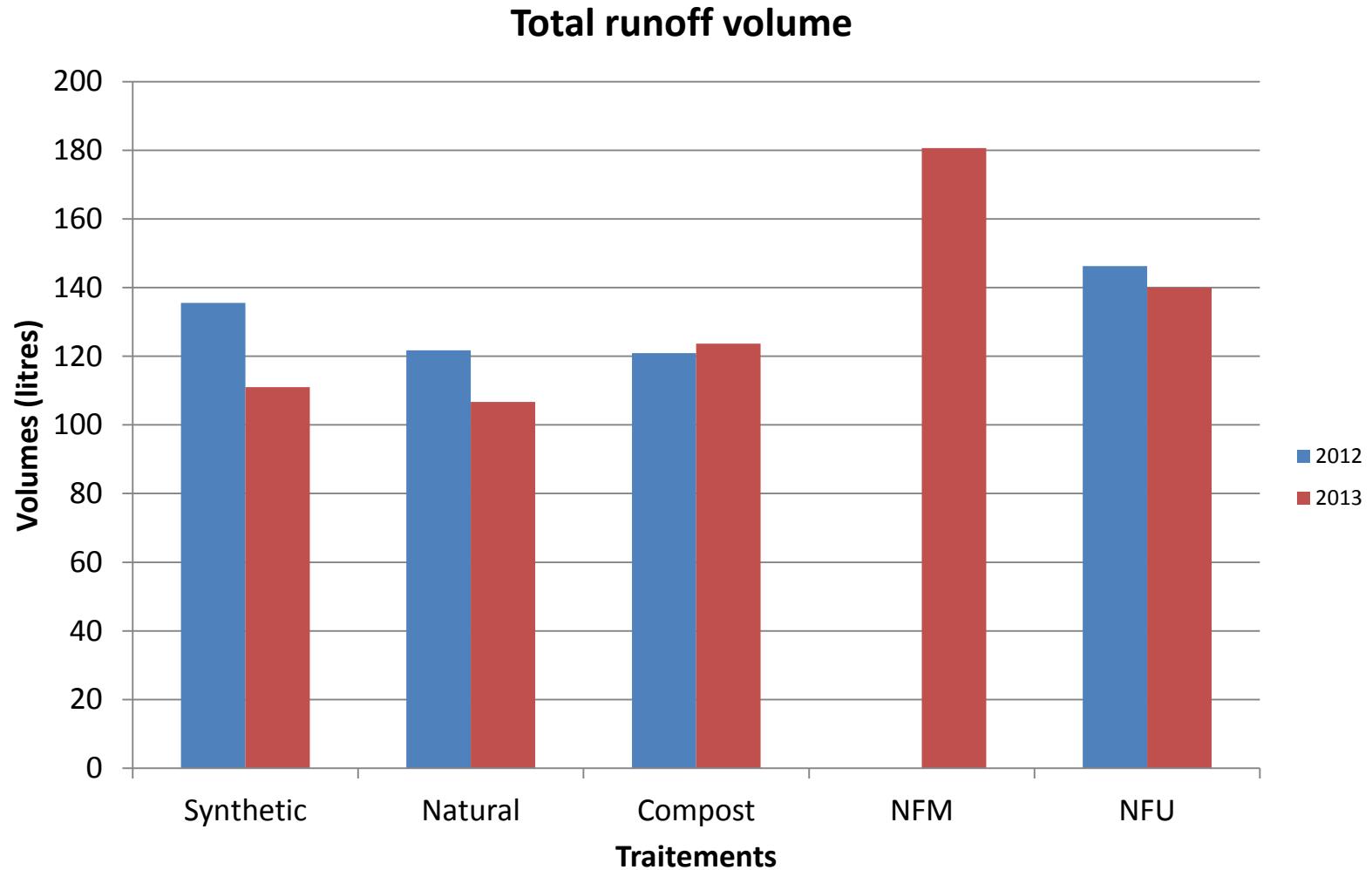
Results – Leaching 2012



Results – Leaching 2013



Results - Runoff

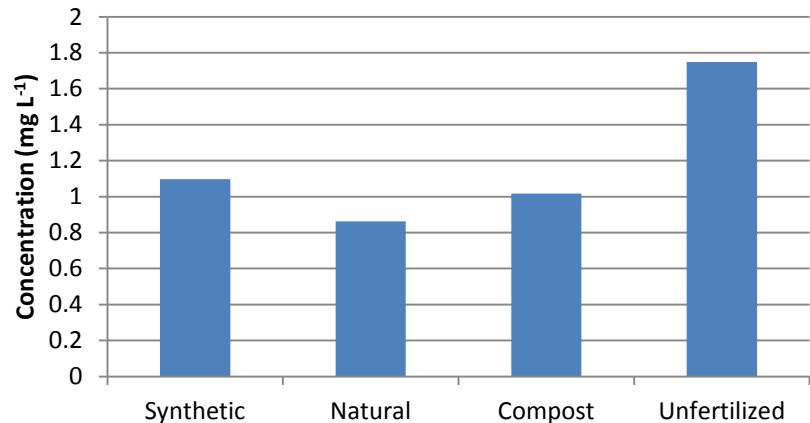




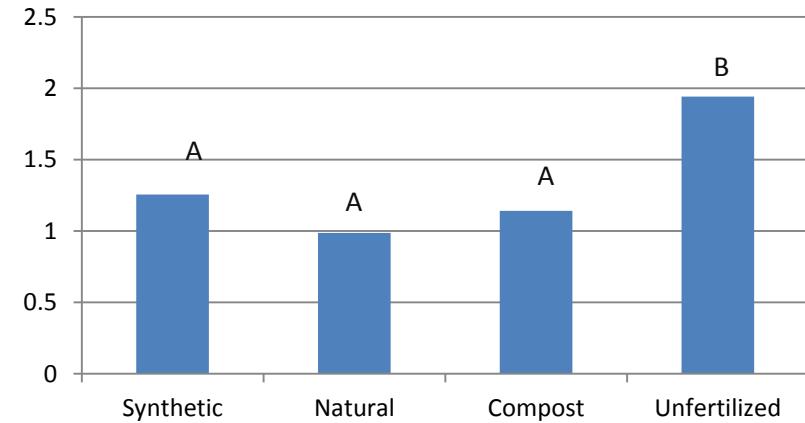
Results – Runoff 2012

Average P concentration in runoff

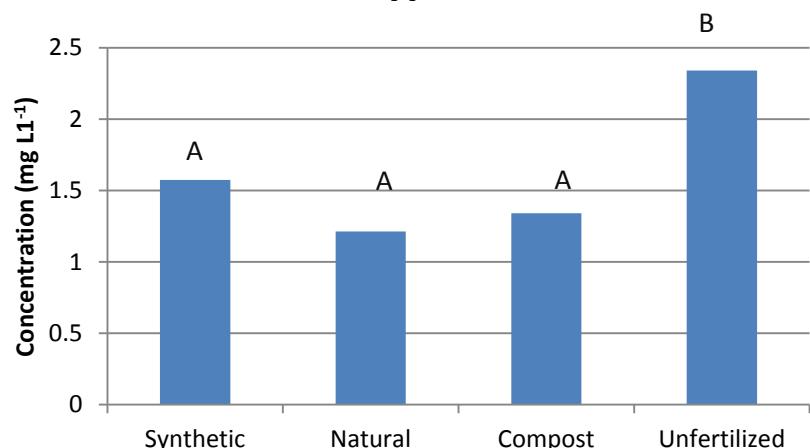
DRP



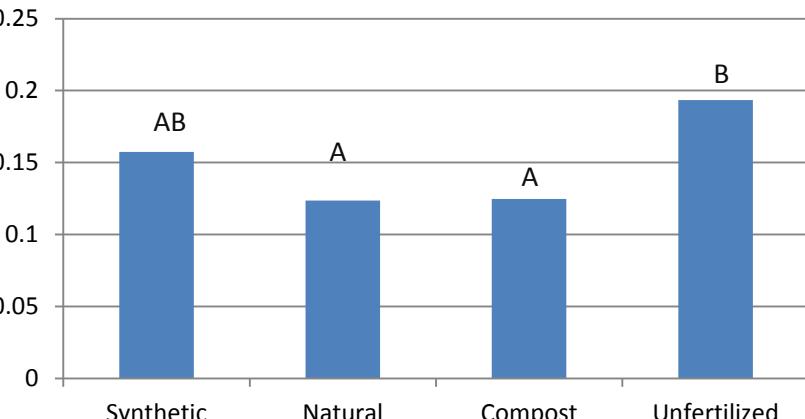
TDP



TP



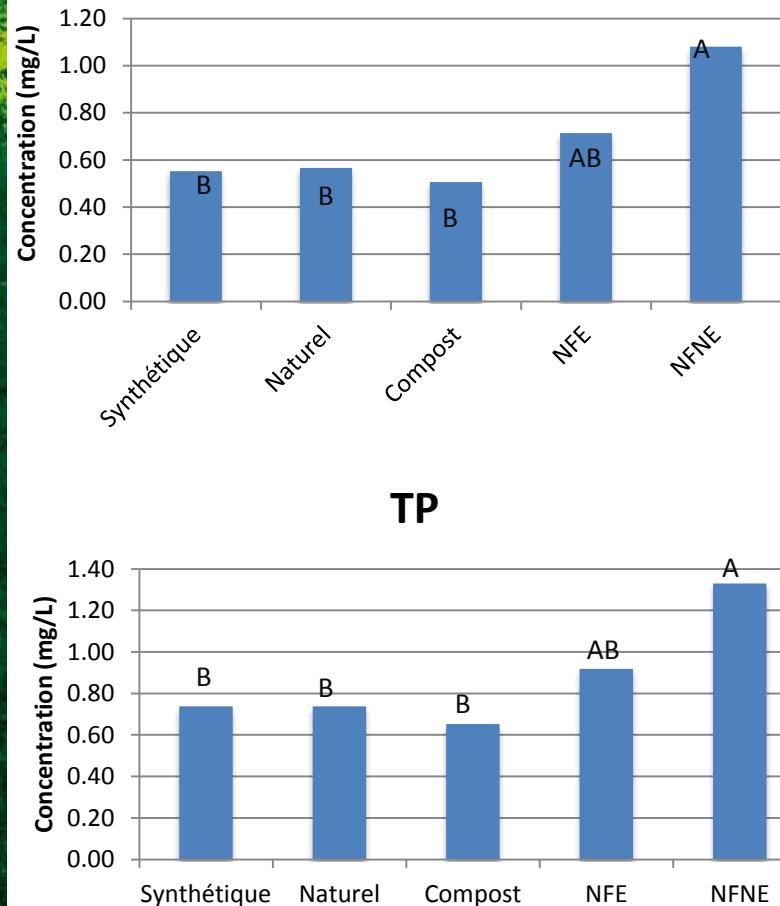
DOP



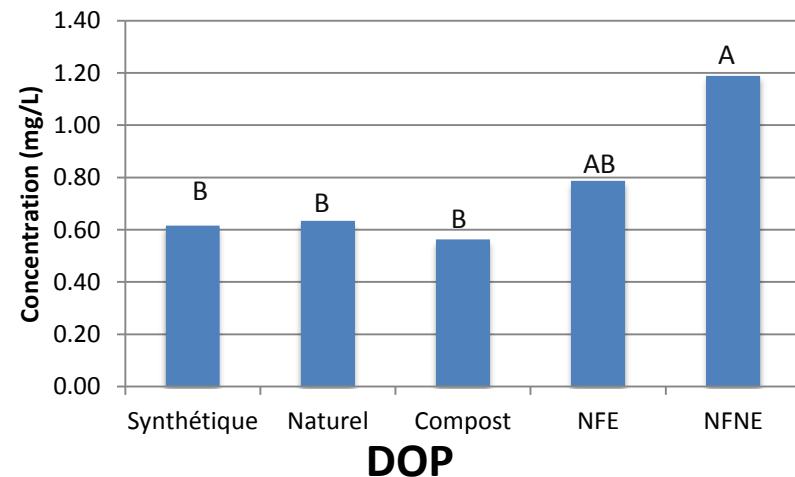
Results – Runoff 2013

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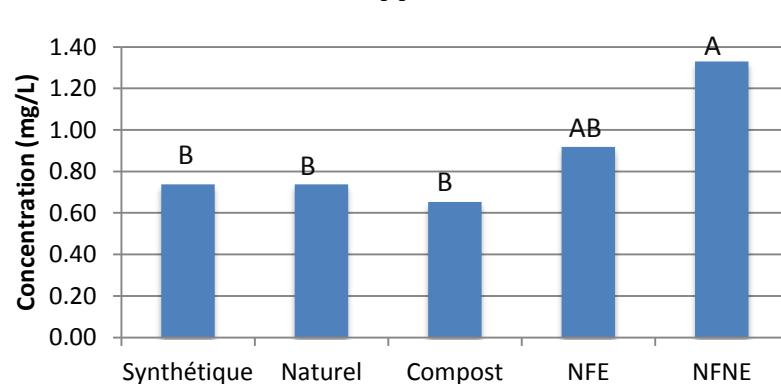
DRP



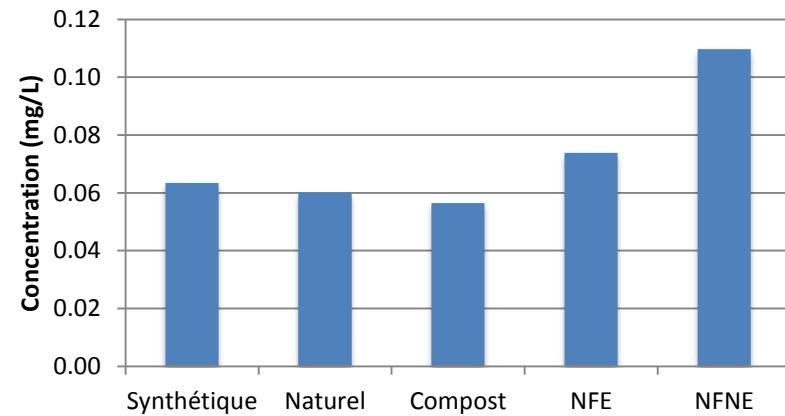
TDP



TP



Concentration (mg/L)

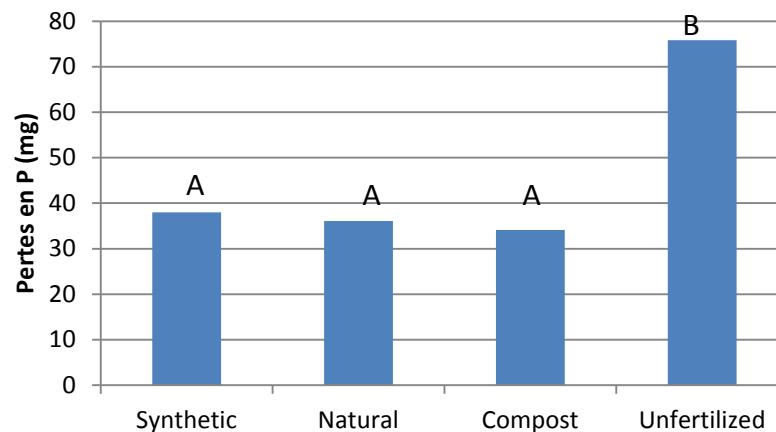




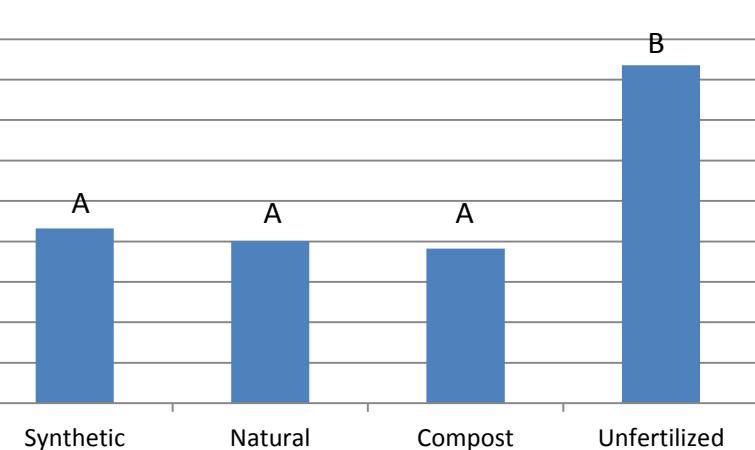
Results – Runoff 2012

Total P losses in runoff

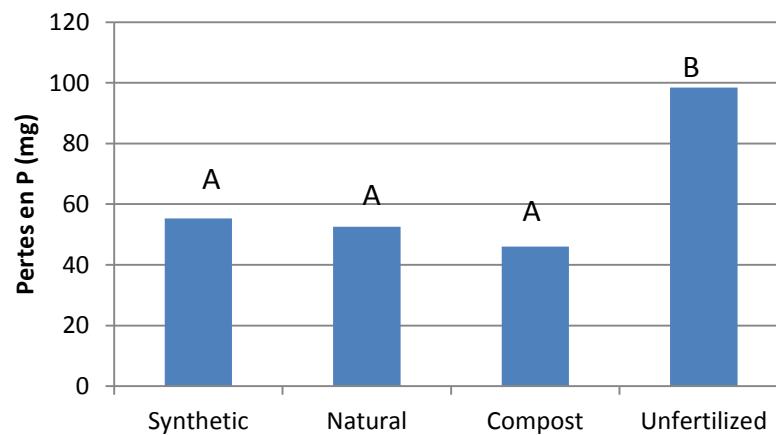
DRP



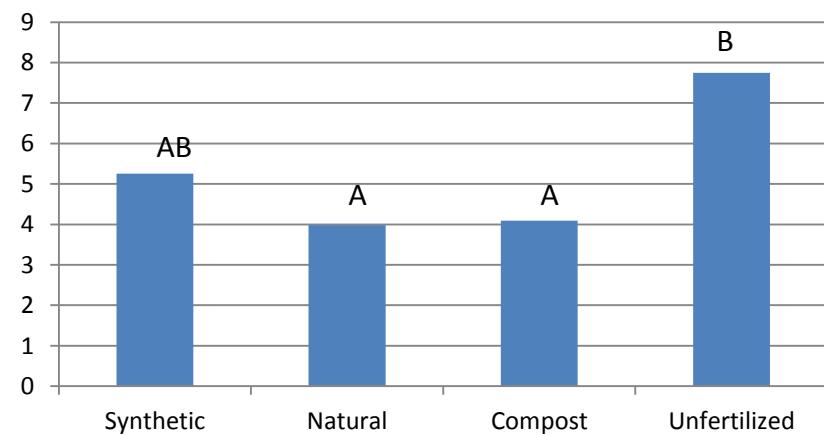
TDP



TP



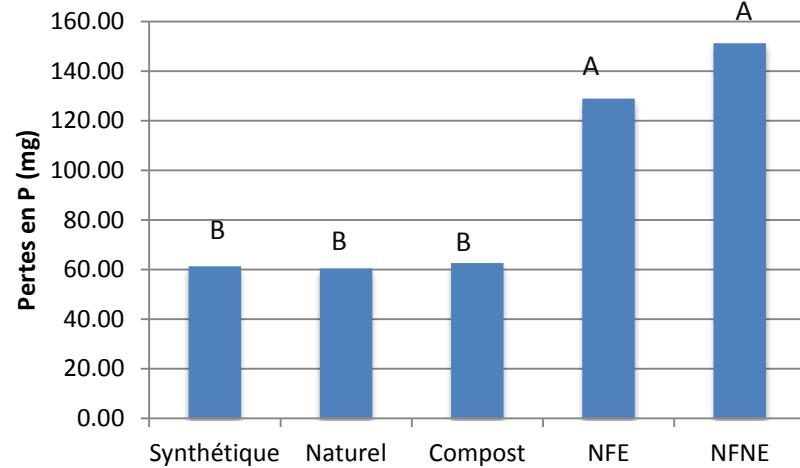
DOP



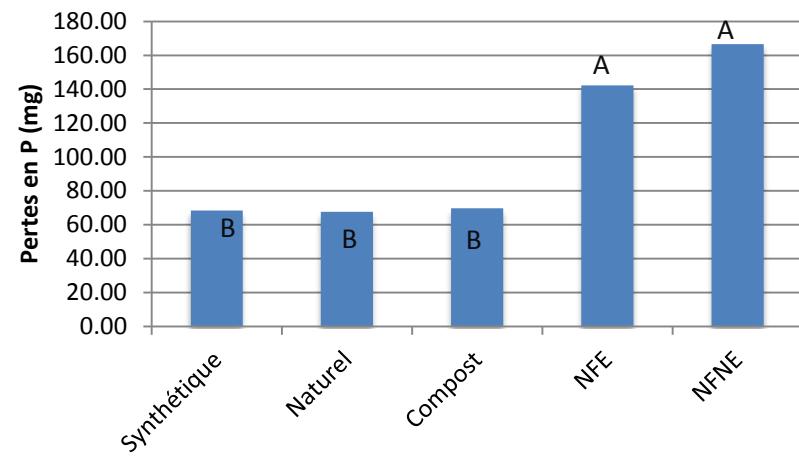
Results – Runoff 2013

Total P losses in runoff

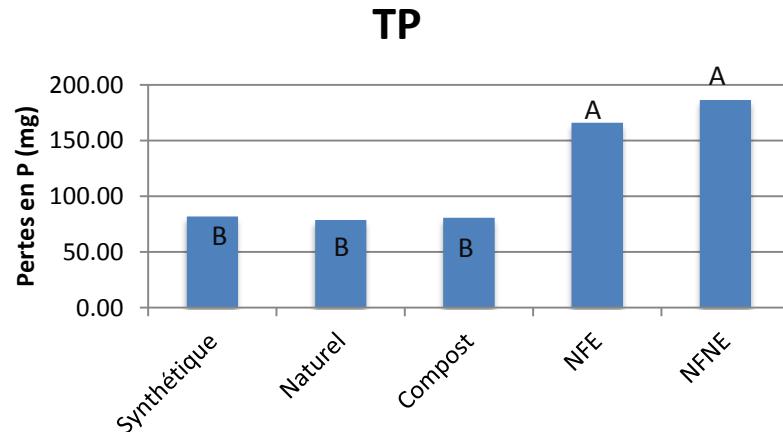
DRP



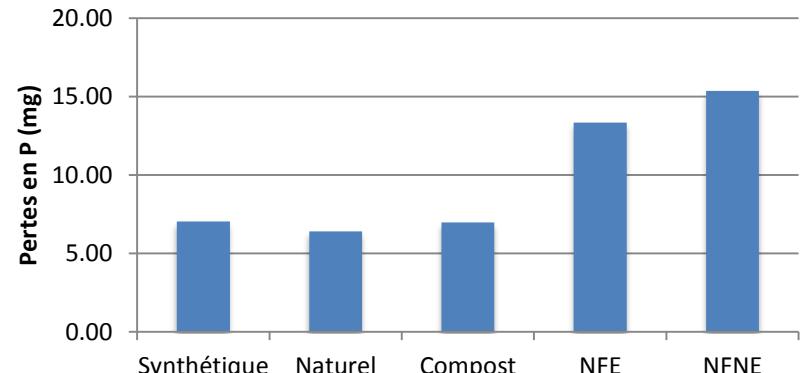
TDP



TP



DOP



July 5th, 2013 – Synthetic treatment



July 5th, 2013 – Natural treatment



July 5th, 2013 – Compost treatment





Discussion

- Fertilized turf keeps more water in soil compared to unfertilized turf
 - Greater impact at 20 and 30 cm depths
 - Mixed cover root depth?
- Turf fertilized with synthetic fertilizer results in less leaching than other treatments
- Fertilized turf results in more NO_3^- losses, but less NH_4^+ losses through leaching compared to unfertilized



Discussion

- Fertilized turf results in lower [P] in runoff compared to unfertilized turf
- Fertilized turf results in less P losses in runoff compared to unfertilized turf
 - On average 50% less P losses when turf is fertilized (regardless of source)



Conclusion

- Project funded for an additional 4 years
- Raw data will be published on a website to be fully transparent

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Questions?