

# **NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FATE IN A 10 YEAR OLD KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS TURF**

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## **Introduction**

Extensive research has been conducted on nitrate-nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ) leaching in turfgrass systems. The majority of research has indicated that turfgrass poses little risk to the environment from nitrate leaching. Research conducted at MSU by Miltner et al. reported that the majority of  $^{15}\text{N}$  labeled urea nitrogen applied to Kentucky bluegrass never reached the soil. The majority of applied nitrogen was taken up by the plant, immobilized in the thatch layer, or lost to volatilization. Only 0.23% of the  $^{15}\text{N}$  labeled urea was collected in the drainage water of lysimeters 1.2 m below the soil surface over a three-year period following application.

Research has also shown that turfgrass builds organic matter for a period of about 10 years following establishment and then reaches equilibrium where no further net N immobilization occurs. The question under investigation is whether or not after an extended period of time, 10 years, will the amount of nitrate-nitrogen leaching from a turfgrass system change. The research is important because it will indicate if the amount of nitrate nitrogen leached from a mature turf occurs at a level where an alteration in fertilizer practices needs to be considered.

## **Materials and Methods**

Between 1989 and 1991 at the Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, Michigan State University, four monolith lysimeters were constructed. In September 1990 the area was sodded with a polystand of Kentucky bluegrass (cv. 'Adelphi', 'Nassau', 'Nugget') for a United States Golf Association sponsored leaching and mass balance nitrogen-fate study conducted by Miltner et al. between 1991-1993. Prior to the construction of the lysimeters the area had been in turfgrass for six years. The lysimeters are constructed of grade 304 stainless steel, 0.05 cm thick. The lysimeters are 1.14 m in diameter and 1.2 m deep. The bottom of the lysimeter has a 3% slope to facilitate leachate drainage to a tube on one side. Leachate is collected in 19 L glass jugs. The leachate is collected when the jugs are approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  full. For complete specifications of lysimeter construction, see Miltner et al. (1996).

The lysimeters and surrounding plot area have received continual fertilizer applications and cultural practices to maintain high quality turfgrass since lysimeter construction. This research was initiated in 1998 and will last until at least 2008. The experimental design is relatively simple. Two of the large lysimeters and surrounding turf area were treated annually with  $245 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$  (5

lb. N/1000 ft.<sup>2</sup>) split over 5 applications. The application dates were May 1, June 1, July 1, September 15, and October 15. The remaining two lysimeters and surrounding turf area were treated annually with 98 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> (2 lb. N/1000 ft.<sup>2</sup>) split over 2 application dates. The application dates were May 1 and October 15. Lysimeter percolate was collected periodically, volume measured, and a subsample collected for N analysis. The turf was mowed twice a week at 7.6 cm and clippings returned. Irrigation was used to return 80% potential evapotranspiration weekly.

In the fall of 2000, 90 microplots were installed in the plot area adjacent to the lysimeters. The microplots are constructed of 20-cm diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping to a depth of 45-cm. The PVC piping was driven into the ground using a tractor and hydraulic cylinder. This process preserved the soil structure within the microplots and the surrounding plot area. On October 17<sup>th</sup> 2000, <sup>15</sup>N labeled urea was applied to the lysimeters and microplots to determine mass nitrogen balance. The microplots were extracted and partitioned into verdure, thatch, roots, and soil on 7 sampling dates. Soil and roots samples were partitioned into depths of 0-5, 5-10, 10-20, and 20-40 cm.

Harvest dates for the microplots to date were:

November 1, 2000 (15 **D**ays **A**fter <sup>15</sup>N **T**reatment)  
December 1, 2000 (45 DAT)  
April 19, 2001 (184 DAT)  
July 18, 2001 (274 DAT)  
October 9, 2001 (357 DAT)  
April 20, 2002 (549 DAT)  
July 17, 2002 (637 DAT)

In addition, weekly clipping samples were taken to determine the amount of nitrogen from fertilizer being moved to the top-growth of the plant.

The leachate from the lysimeters was monitored for nitrate-nitrogen and %<sup>15</sup>N enrichment. In addition, soil, thatch, verdure, roots, and weekly clipping samples were sampled for %<sup>15</sup>N enrichment to determine mass nitrogen balance for the system.

### **Treatments for 2003**

The current N and P Fate research is a continuing project that is using the same lysimeters and plot area, albeit under a different fertilization program. For the current research the amount of nitrogen applied is 98 and 196 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> split over four applications. Nitrogen application dates are May, June, September, and October. For the May fertilizer application, <sup>15</sup>N labeled urea was applied to the lysimeters and microplot area at 24 and 49 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>. Microplots were harvested in June to determine nitrogen allocation among clippings, verdure, thatch, soil,

and roots. Phosphorus from triple superphosphate (20% P) will be applied at two rates, 49 and 98 kg P ha<sup>-1</sup> split over two applications (May and September). The phosphorus application dates will coincide with the nitrogen application dates in May and September.

## **Results**

### **2000-2002**

For the 98 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> rate (low N rate), NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations ranged between 1.0 and 8.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, well below the EPA standard for drinking water of 10 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (Figure 1). NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations in leachate for the low N rate were typically below 5 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. Flow weighted means of NO<sub>3</sub>-N, for the low N rate were 4.12 mg L<sup>-1</sup>.

For the 245 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> rate (high N rate), NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations ranged between 10.0 and 40.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (Figure 1). On several sampling dates from 2001 through 2002, NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations exceeded 30 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, triple the EPA drinking water standard. For the high N rate, NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations in leachate were typically greater than 20 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. Flow weighted means of NO<sub>3</sub>-N, for the high N rate were 20.9 mg L<sup>-1</sup>.

The average total labeled N recovery among turfgrass clippings, verdure, thatch, soil, and roots for the low and high N rates was 78 and 74%, respectively. Over approximately two years, 1 and 11% of labeled fertilizer-N was recovered in leachate for the low and high N rates, respectively (Figure 2). The largest amount of labeled nitrogen recovered in leachate was during the winter months. The total amount of labeled nitrogen recovered in leachate was much greater than that measured by Miltner et al. (1996). Miltner's results found less than 0.25% of labeled nitrogen in leachate over a two year time frame.

### **2003**

Leachate analysis for 2003 indicates that NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations for the high nitrogen rate have not declined from previous levels and there has been only a slight elevation in NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentration for the low nitrogen rate (Figure 3). At least in the first year of reducing the high N rate from 245 to 196 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>, the amount of NO<sub>3</sub>-N leaching from the lysimeters has not decreased.

Leachate, soil, and plant samples from 2003 are still being analyzed for <sup>15</sup>N enrichment. In addition, testing for phosphorus enrichment in leachate is still ongoing.

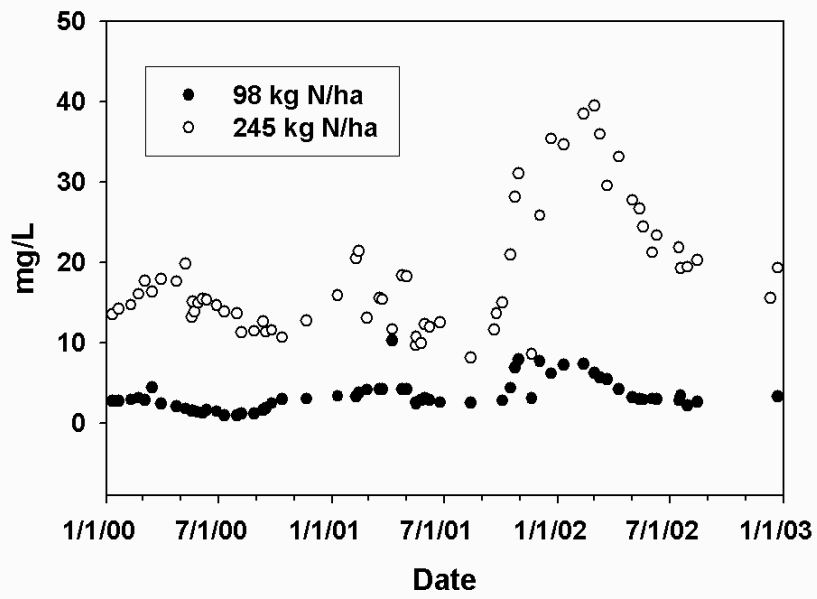
## **Conclusions**

These results indicate that total yearly applications of 245 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> in the form of urea to a 10 + year old Kentucky bluegrass stand with monolith lysimeters in place, resulted in elevated levels of NO<sub>3</sub>-N in leachate. Nitrogen applications of 98 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> resulted in low levels of NO<sub>3</sub>-N leaching through the lysimeters.

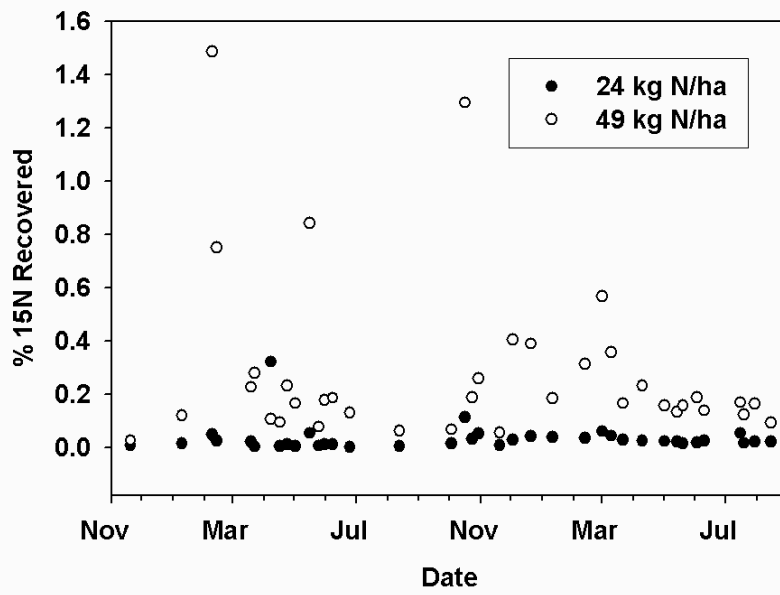
During the first season of reducing nitrogen application rates from 245 to 196 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> there was no reduction in NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations in leachate. Although data is still being analyzed, initial results indicate little phosphorus leaching from the profile.

## **Literature Cited**

Miltner, E.D., B. E. Branham, E.A. Paul, and P.E. Rieke. 1996. Leaching and Mass Balance of 15N Labeled Urea Applied to a Kentucky Bluegrass Turf. *Crop Sci.*36:1427-33.



**Figure 1. Nitrate-nitrogen concentration in leachate, 2000-2002**



**Figure 2. Percent nitrogen recovered from fertilizer, 2000-2002**

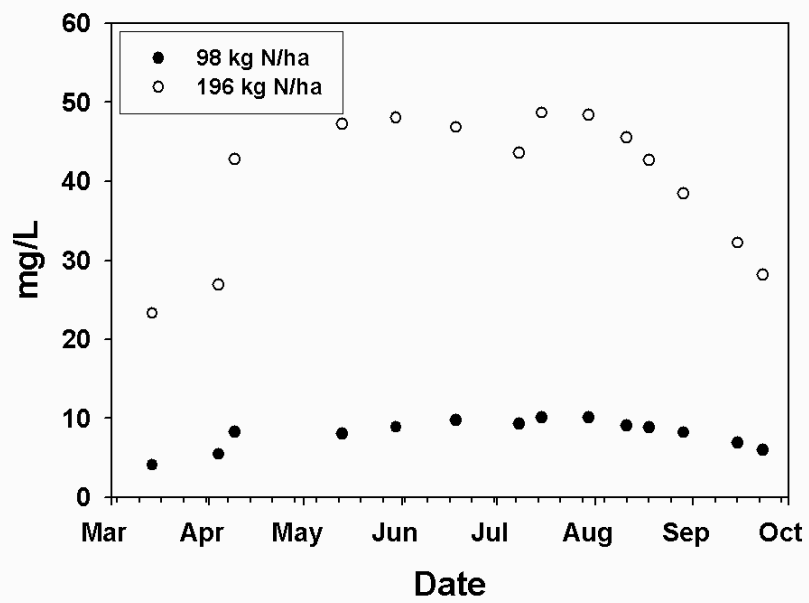


Figure 3. Nitrate-nitrogen concentration in leachate, 2003