
Pesticide and Nutrient Fate

cur naturally in the field, and the results will give a clear picture of the leaching potential of the soil (Owosso sandy loam) used in this study.

The project consists of three separate areas. First, the amount of nitrate leaching from late-fall versus early spring applications of ^{15}N labeled urea is being investigated. This study also will examine the fate of nitrogen over a three year period and will focus on the cycling and forms of nitrogen in the soil. Second, five fungicides, two herbicides, and one insecticide will be applied to the lysimeters and leachate will be tested for the presence of these pesticides over the next three years.

The last objective of the study is to examine the mobility of phosphorus in putting green soil mixes.

Phosphorus has little mobility in soils with appreciable clay content; however, movement can occur in soils that are mostly sand. This study involves collecting samples from recently constructed greens throughout the United States, and will test these mixes for phosphorus adsorption capacity. Also, phosphorus mobility on pure sand greens will be examined at the Hancock Turfgrass Research Center.

University of California, Riverside

The Fate of Pesticides and Fertilizers in a Turfgrass Environment - Dr. Marylynn V. Yates

The purpose of this project is to study the fate of pesticides and fertilizers applied to turfgrass in an environment which closely resembles golf course conditions in southern California. The goal is to obtain information on management practices that will result in healthy, high quality turfgrass while minimizing the potential for detrimental environmental impacts.

The specific objectives of the project are to: 1) compare the leaching characteristics of pesticides and fertilizers applied to creeping bentgrass greens and bermudagrass fairways; 2) study the effects of soil type and irrigation regime on the leaching of pesticides, nitrates and phosphorus; 3) compare the leaching and volatilization characteristics of nitrates from different fertilizers; 4) measure the volatilization rate of pesticides from turfgrasses into the atmosphere as a function of time after application; and 5) monitor the effects of different irrigation regimes, fertilizers, and soil types on turfgrass quality.

The research site consists of 36 plots, each measuring 3.7 m x 3.7 m (12 ft. x 12 ft.). The fairway area consists of 24 plots, 12 each of two

different soil types that have been located randomly in the fairway area. The soil mixture used in the putting green area is a Caltega IV green sand containing 10 percent sphagnum peat. Two different soils are being used in the fairway area to represent the ends of the spectrum in terms of leaching potential, while still being representative of actual golf course soils. One of these is a fine sandy loam, the native soil at the site. The other soil is a fine sand that has been brought to the site.

Irrigation is controlled electronically and scheduling is determined based on the evapotranspiration requirements of the turfgrass. All turfgrass-soil type combinations will be subjected to two irrigation regimes: 100 percent crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) and 130 percent ET_c .

A lysimeter assembly, consisting of five metal cylinders, was placed in the center of each of the 36 plots. Gravel was placed in the bottom of each lysimeter for drainage. The appropriate soil was then added to the lysimeters. To ensure uniform soil conditions, the soil was hand packed to the same bulk density in each of the barrels.

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Pesticide and Fertilizer Fate in Turfgrasses Managed Under Golf Course Conditions in the Midwestern Region - Dr. Gerald E. Horst and Dr. Nick E. Christians

The objective of this research is to determine the influence of pesticide, fertilizer and irrigation management practices on the persistence and mobility of nitrogen and selected pesticides in turfgrass systems. Soil columns were sampled from the field to monitor pesticide and nitrogen movement. Intact, undisturbed soil columns also are removed from the field and grown in the greenhouse under conditions which simulate the field turf-soil environment. The greenhouse soil columns allow measurement of nitrogen and pesticides in leachate to complete the balance-sheet of their fate in the turfgrass system.

Research sites with established stands of Kentucky bluegrass were selected at the John Seaton Anderson Turfgrass Research Facility near Mead, Nebraska, and at the Iowa State University Horticulture Farm, Ames, Iowa. The experimental areas were treated with recommended rates of urea fertilizer, Trimec® (2,4-D, mecoprop and dicamba) and pendimethalin herbicides, isazofos and chlor-