

# Turfgrass Response to Surface-applied Gypsum

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PENNSSTATE

Asst. Prof.



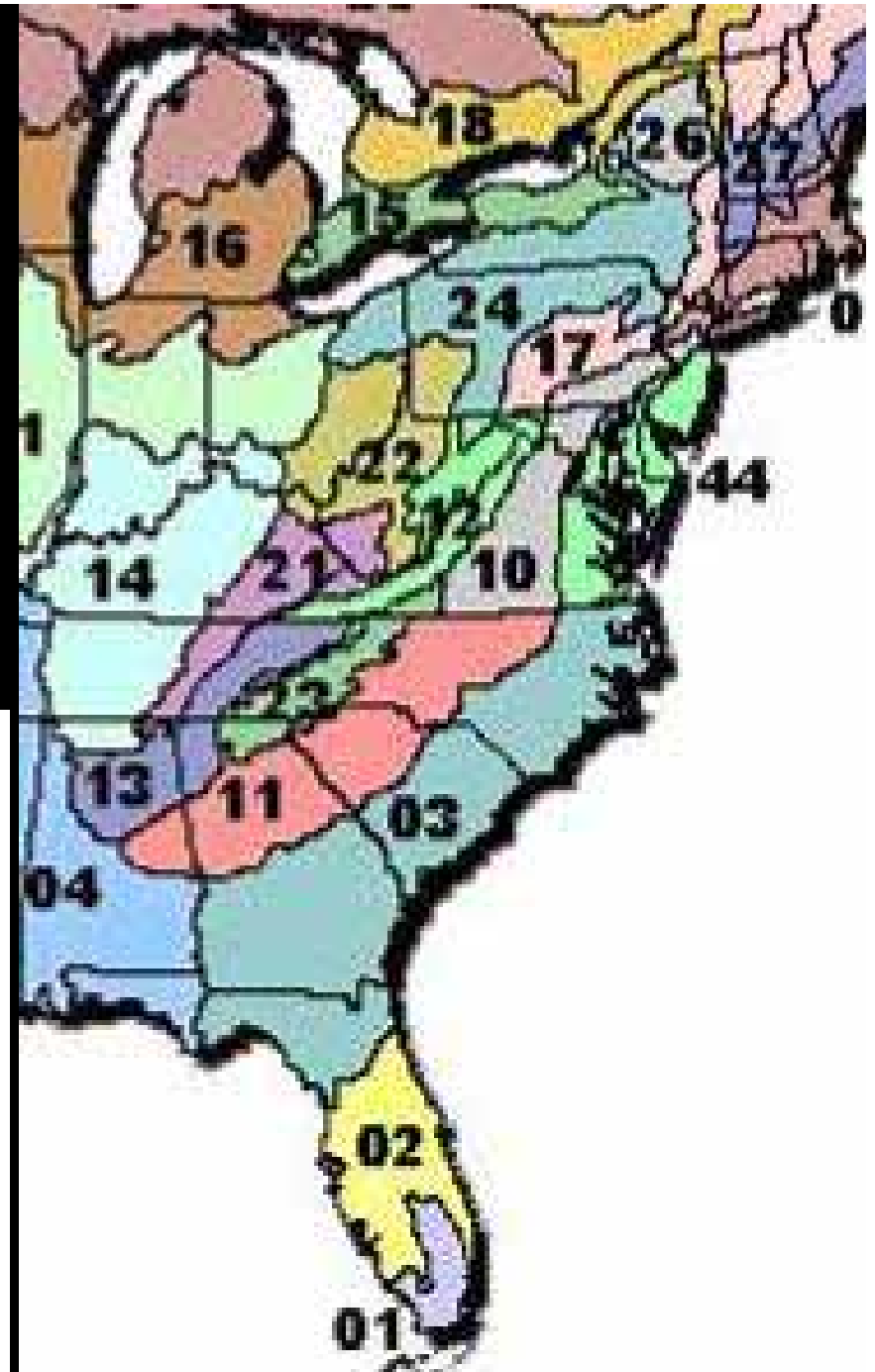
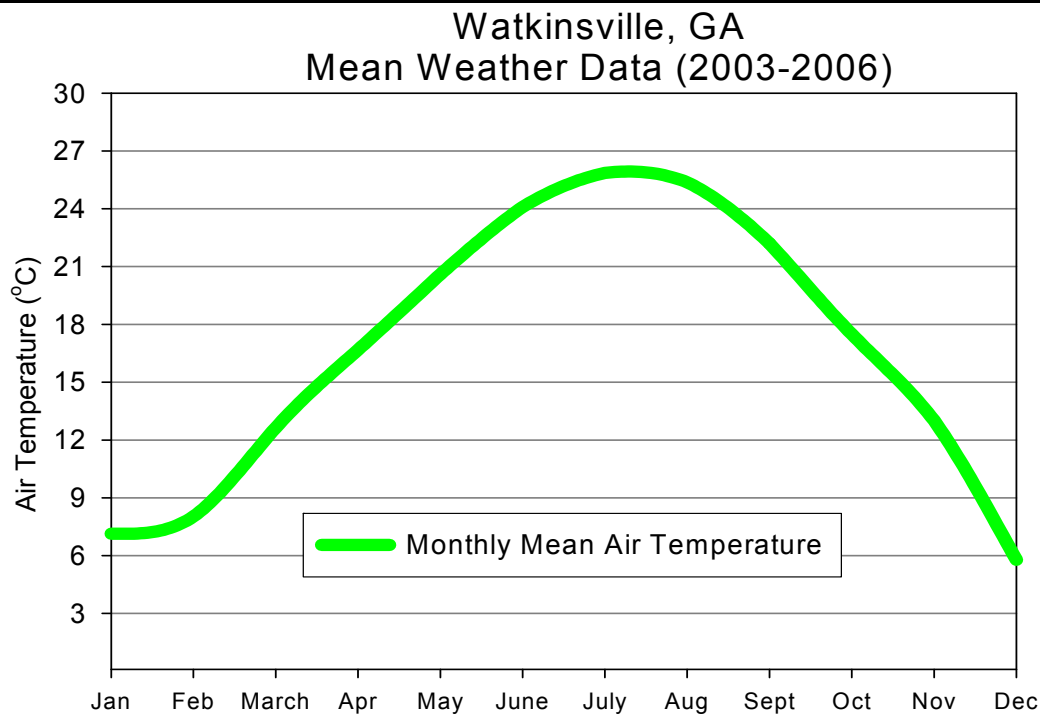
Turfgrass Nutrition & Soil Fertility

# US Southern Piedmont Physiographic Region #11

13 x 10<sup>6</sup> ha

Highly dissected, 60-400 m  
elevations

Mesic-Thermic soil temp regime



# US Southern Piedmont Physiographic Region

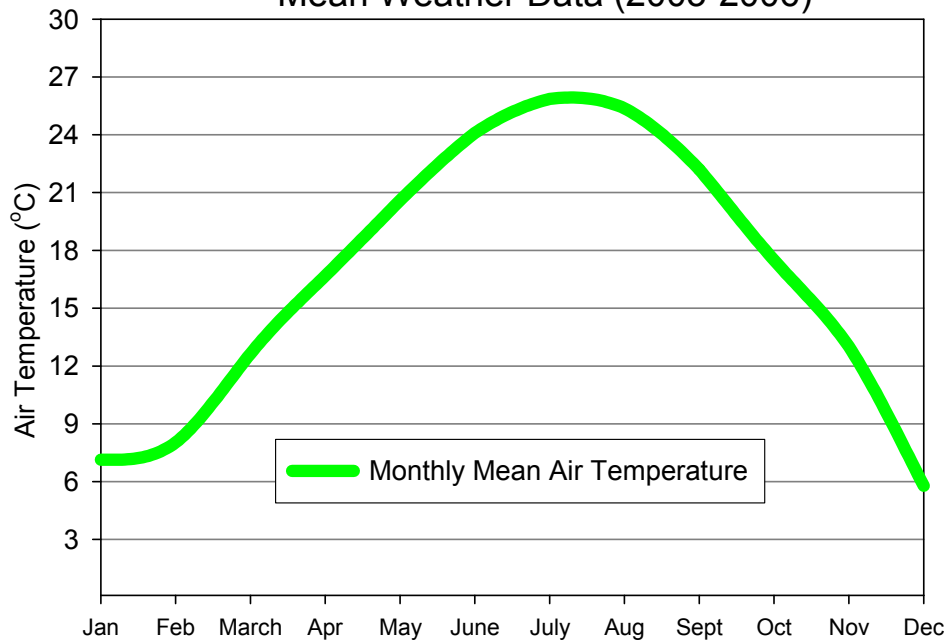
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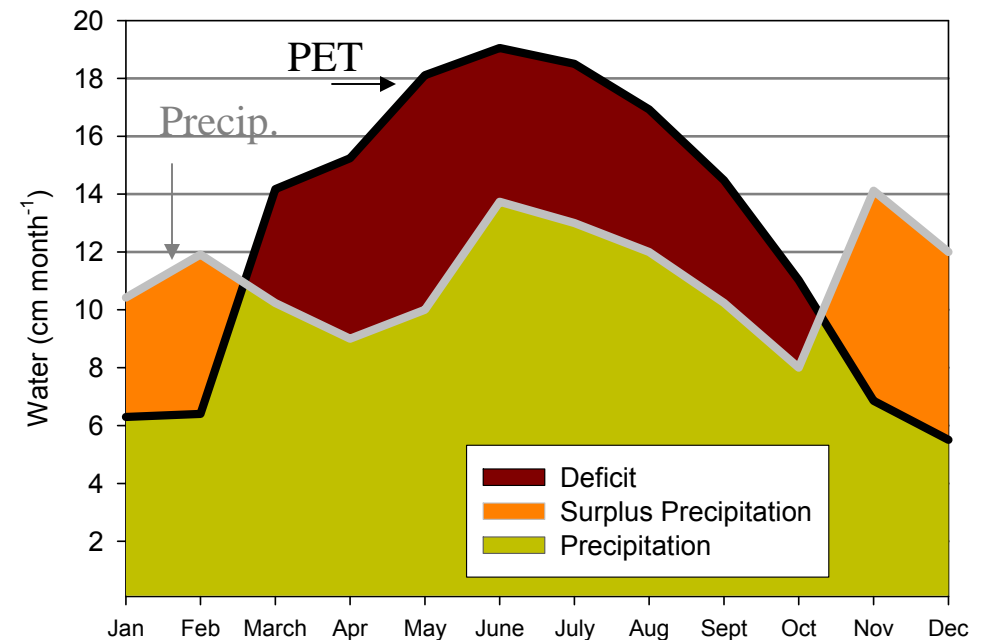
Typic Udic soil moisture regime



Watkinsville, GA  
Mean Weather Data (2003-2006)



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# US Southern Piedmont Physiographic Region

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Thus, most upland soils are old,  
deep, fairly well-structured,  
highly leached, strongly  
acidic—

**Ultisols** (with very little OM)



# Turfgrass and the SE US

Bermudagrass & Tall Fescue are popular turfgrass selections in the landscape of the US Southern Piedmont (GA, AL, and the Carolinas)



# Treatment Options???

- Lime

- Agricultural grade limestone is an effective ameliorant of soil acidity
- Commonly incorporated at establishment for production of cotton, soybean, corn, wheat, etc.
- INCORPORATE is the key word, effective lime treatment of soil acidity requires tillage into the soil profile

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They don't. Turfgrasses are perennial in nature and establishment is not only uncommon, but dreaded!



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So how can managers ameliorate the effects of surface and subsoil acidity without plowing the lawn?

How about making surface  
apps of gypsum?

# How about making surface apps of gypsum?

Many attributes:

- More soluble than agricultural lime
- Doesn't require tillage
- Doesn't raise pH of the surface soil
  - This can cause soil structure and turf disease problems
- Provides sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4$ ), the plant essential nutrient form of sulfur

# Experimental Objective

Determine the suitability of surface-applied gypsum as an ameliorant of acid subsoil-impaired turfgrass systems in the Southern US Piedmont

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Determine the suitability of surface-applied gypsum as an ameliorant of acid subsoil-impaired turfgrass systems in the Southern US Piedmont:

- monitoring Ca and Al soil transport rates
- turfgrass drought resistance ( $H_2O$  use)
- turfgrass vegetative growth ( $1^\circ$  & lateral)
- nutrient sufficiency of turfgrass tissue
- resulting turfgrass root proliferation

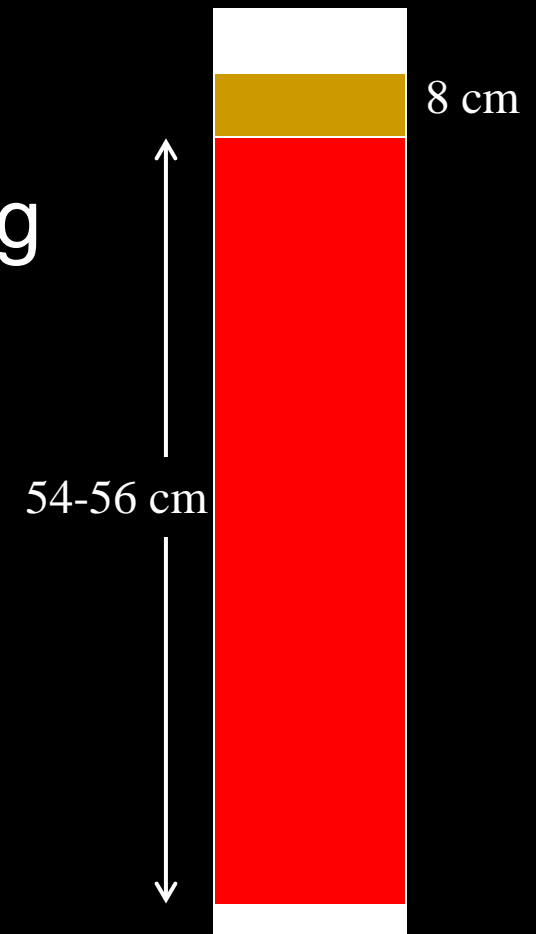
# Experimental Design

## Acidic B Horizon Clay

pH<sub>w</sub>(1:1)            4.9  
Exch. Acid            3.9 meq/100g

### Mehlich III (M3) exchangeable:

Phosphorus (P)      2.0 lbs/A  
Potassium (K)        0.04 meq  
Magnesium (Mg)    0.25 meq  
Calcium (Ca)        0.65 meq  
Total CEC:            4.84 meq



# Experimental Design

## Treatments (5):

- Synthetic Gypsum (Southern Co. FGDG)
- Tech. Grade Gypsum ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )
- Calcium Chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )
- Calcitic Lime (100% CCE)
- Control

**90** columns: Bermudagrass ('Princess' or 'Sultan'; 30 each), or a turf-type Tall Fescue blend (30)

Half of each instrumented to provide real-time soil moisture data (3 of 6 replications)

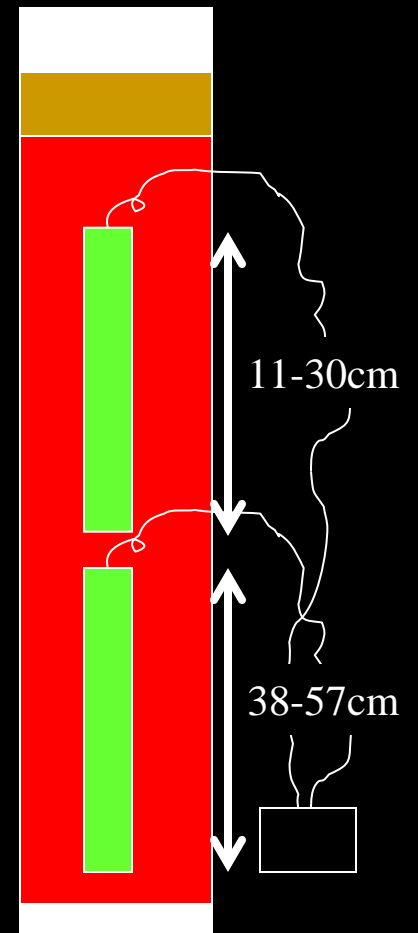
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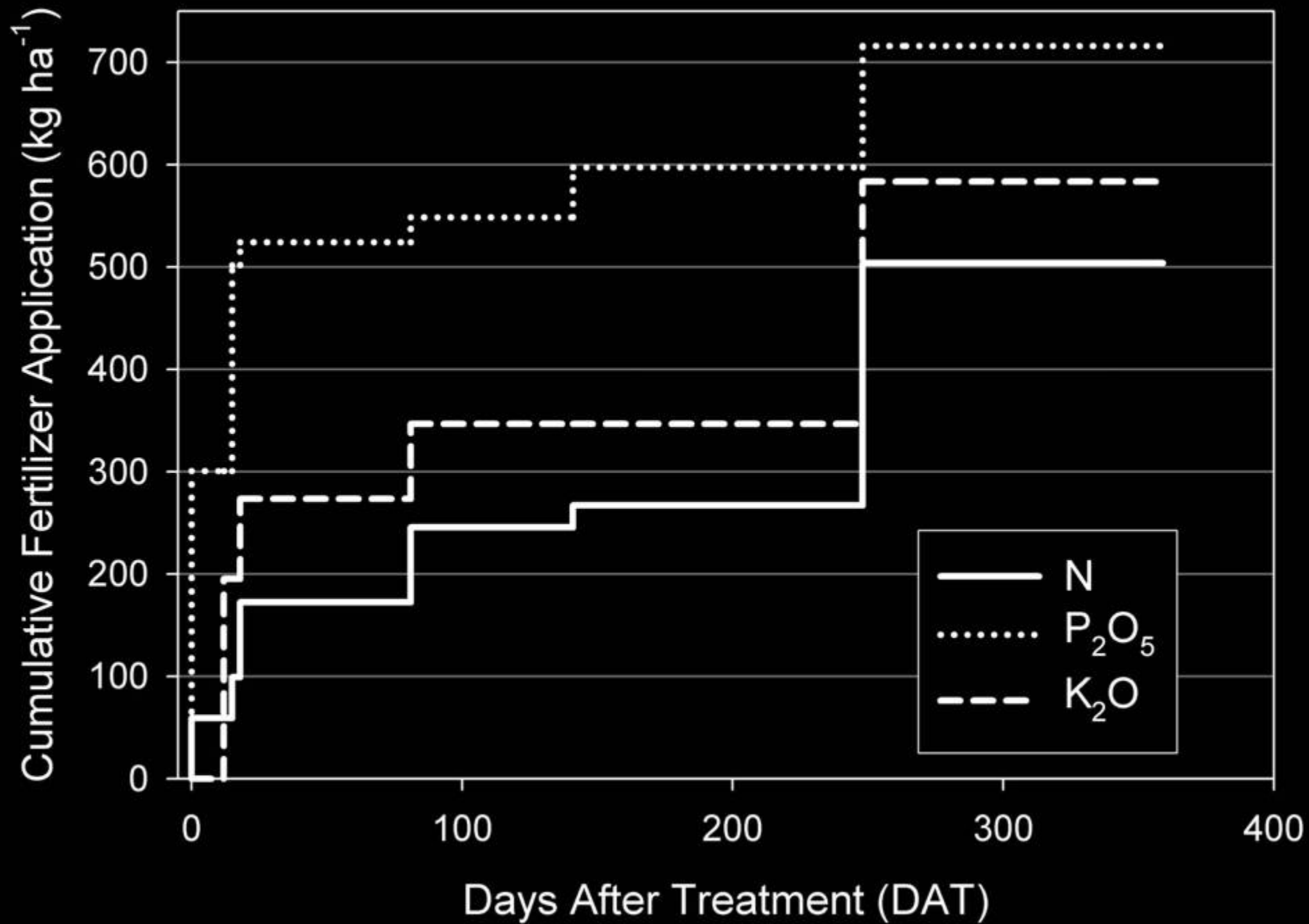




# Experimental Design

The Southern Co. SynGyp is 23.3% Ca by mass (+/- 0.65), and has a calcium carbonate equivalency of 2.7% (+/- 0.14). Trace element and heavy metal analysis show few impurities

| <u>Treatment</u>  | <u>Application Rates</u><br><u>Ibs/Acre (Ca)</u> |
|-------------------|--|
| Lime              | 4,332 (1,735)                                    |
| FGD and TG Gypsum | 13,796 (3,224)                                   |
| CaCl <sub>2</sub> | 11,825 (3,224)                                   |



# TF Cultural Methods

Columns mowed every  $9 \pm 3$  d @ 3" height

No signs/symptoms of pest activity  
observed (tall fescue is good like that)

When >half the TF columns showed  
stunted growth & leaf firing, all were  
irrigated with 4" in 1" pulses over 36  
hours (every 20-35 d)

Post-estab: 11 lbs N &  $K_2O$  / acre•month

# Berm. Cultural Methods

Columns mowed every  $7 \pm 2$  d @ 1.4”  
height

Insect pests controlled when necessary

When >half the bermudagrass columns  
showed stunted growth/dormancy, all  
were irrigated with 4” in 1” pulses over 36  
hours (every 30-50 d)

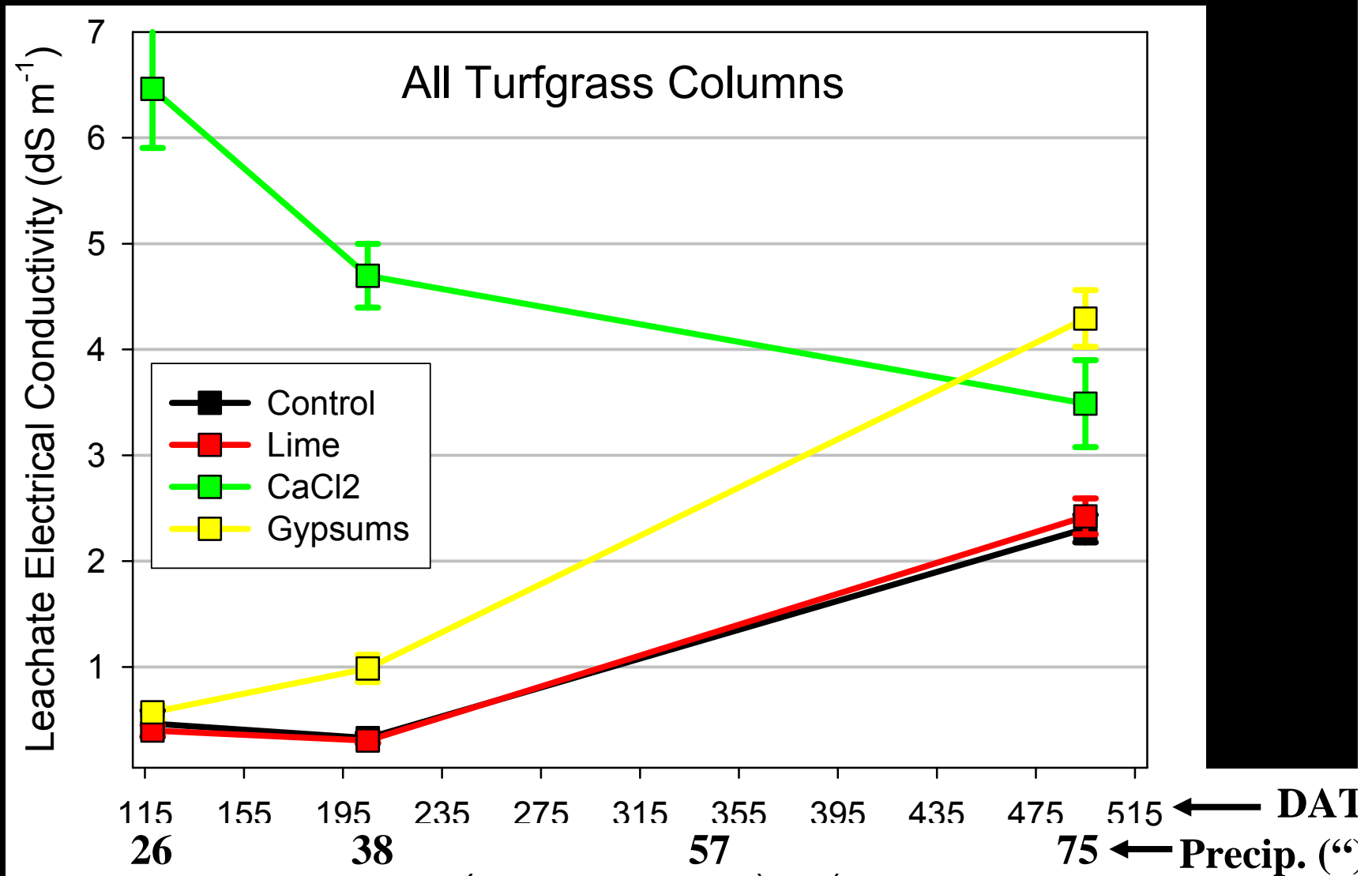
Post-estab: 32 lbs N &  $K_2O$  / acre•month

# Data Collection

- Column leachate 4, 7, and 15 MAT
  - pH & EC immed., filtered & acidified for ICP
- Dry & weighed clippings of alt. mows (45 events)
- Acid digested shoot clippings for nutrient analysis (150, 260, 380, and 590 DAT)
- Soil H<sub>2</sub>O, greenhouse environment 3X per day
- Percent vegetative cover (20 events; 70-794 DAT)
- Extractable Al, Ca, Mg, K (1 M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl) & Sulfur (Mehlich 3), soil pH & EC by soil depth (10 cm)
- RLD, SRL, & architecture by depth (winRhizo)

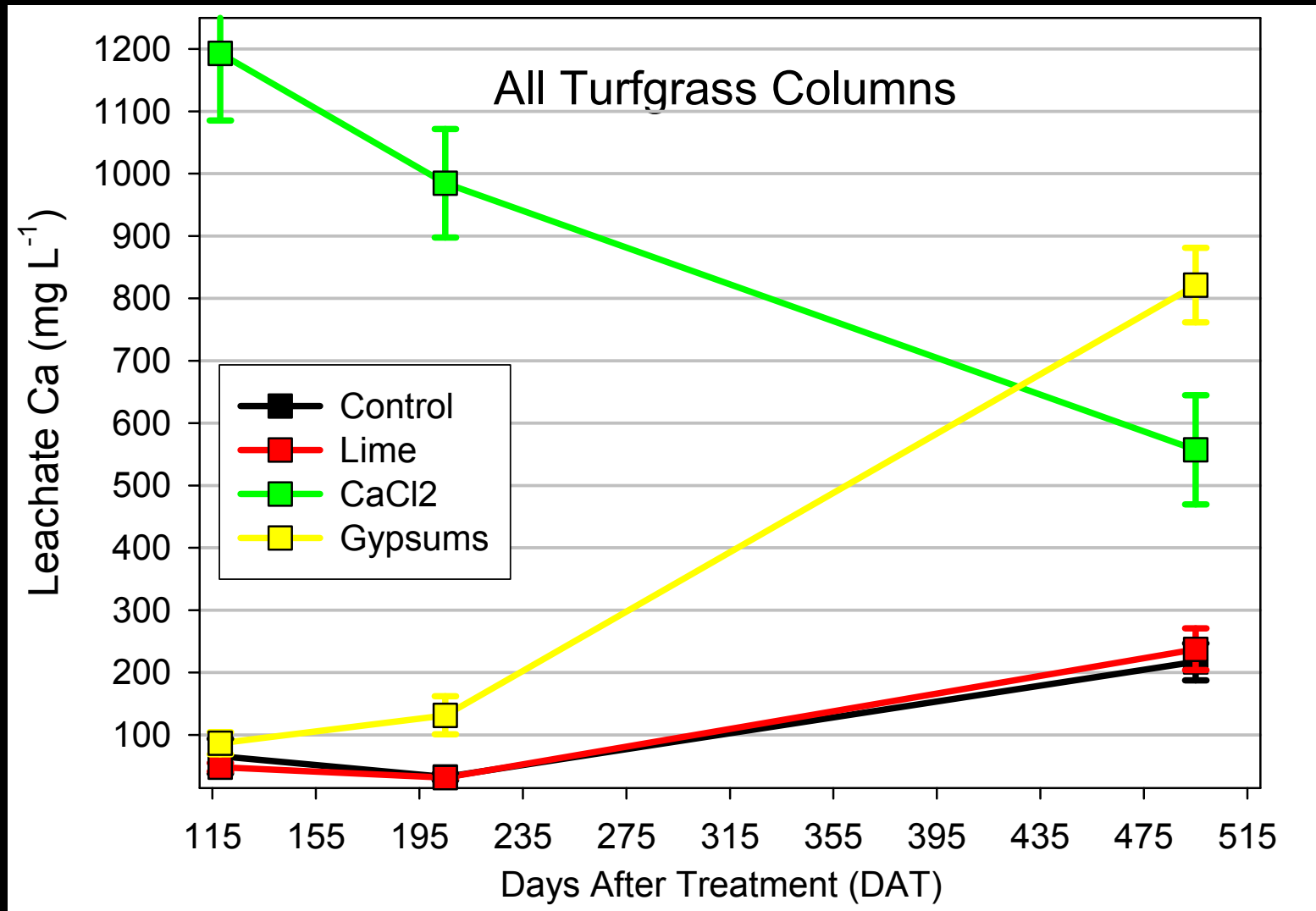
# Leachate chemistry and composition

# Solute transport through ~55 cm of red clay, by time after treatment



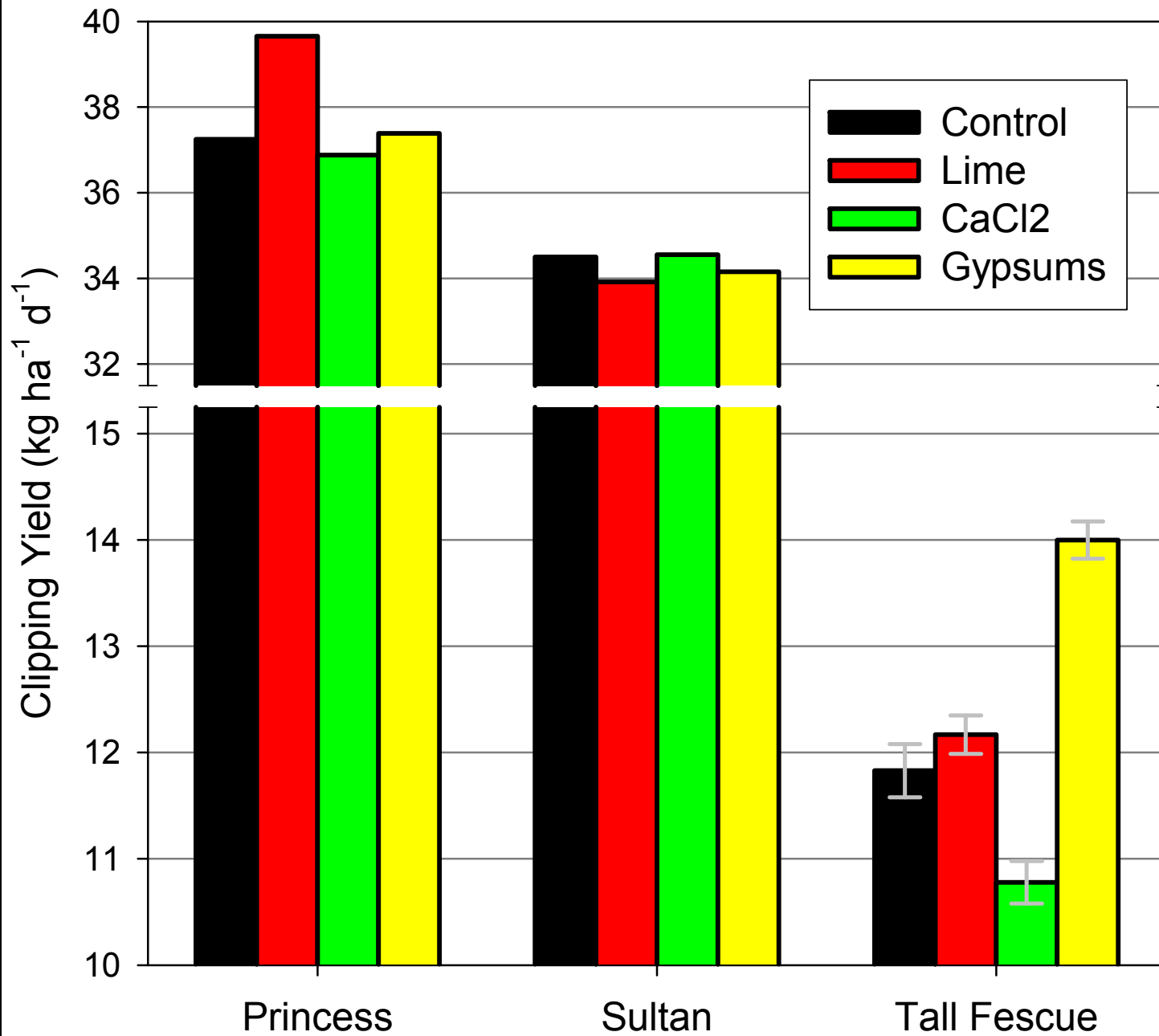


# Calcium (Ca) concentration in leachate, by time after TRT

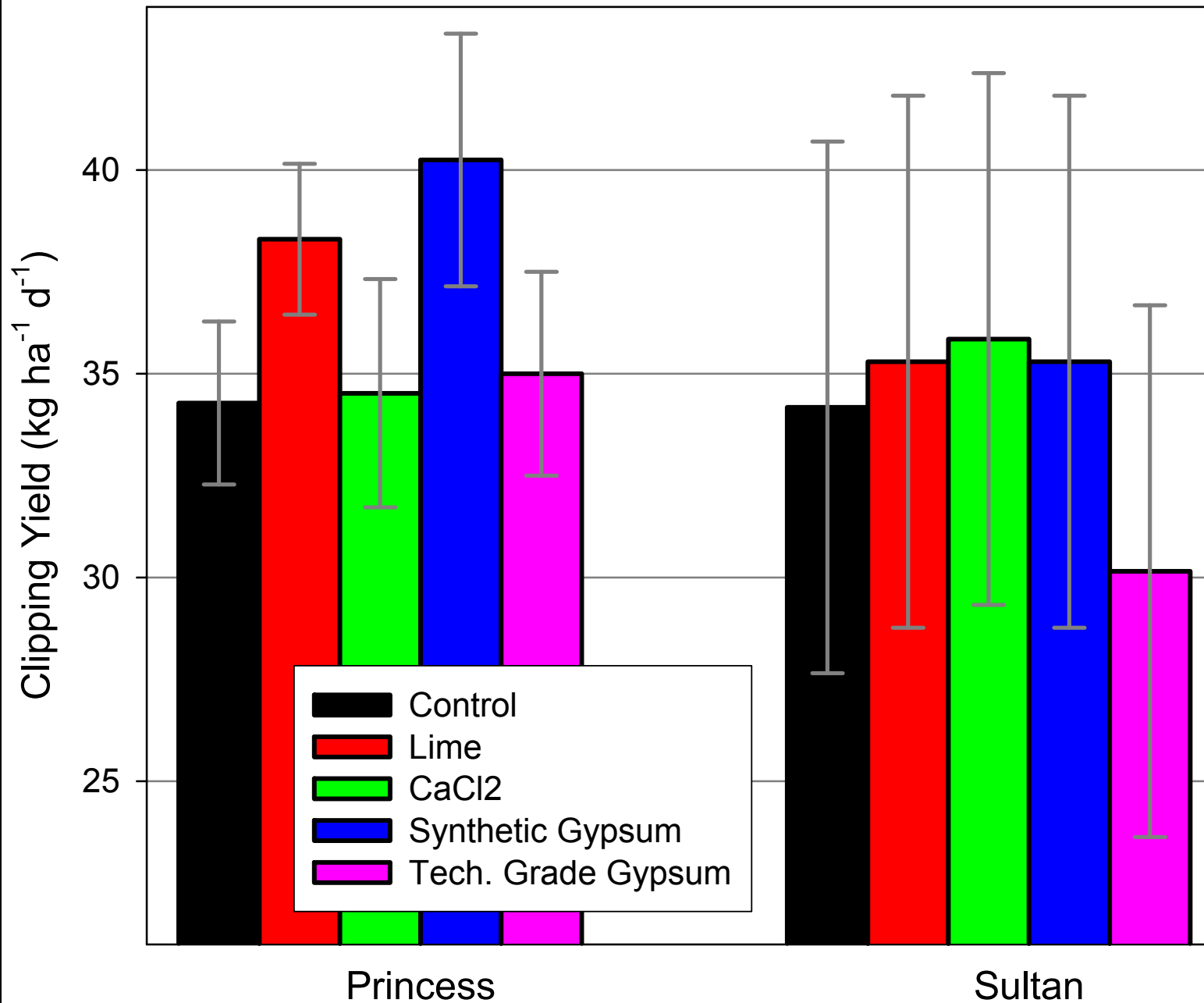


Leaf/shoot biomass  
production  
(generally analogous with  
quality/vigor)

Mean Shoot Biomass Production by Treatment and Turfgrass  
Penn State Univ. 2003-2005

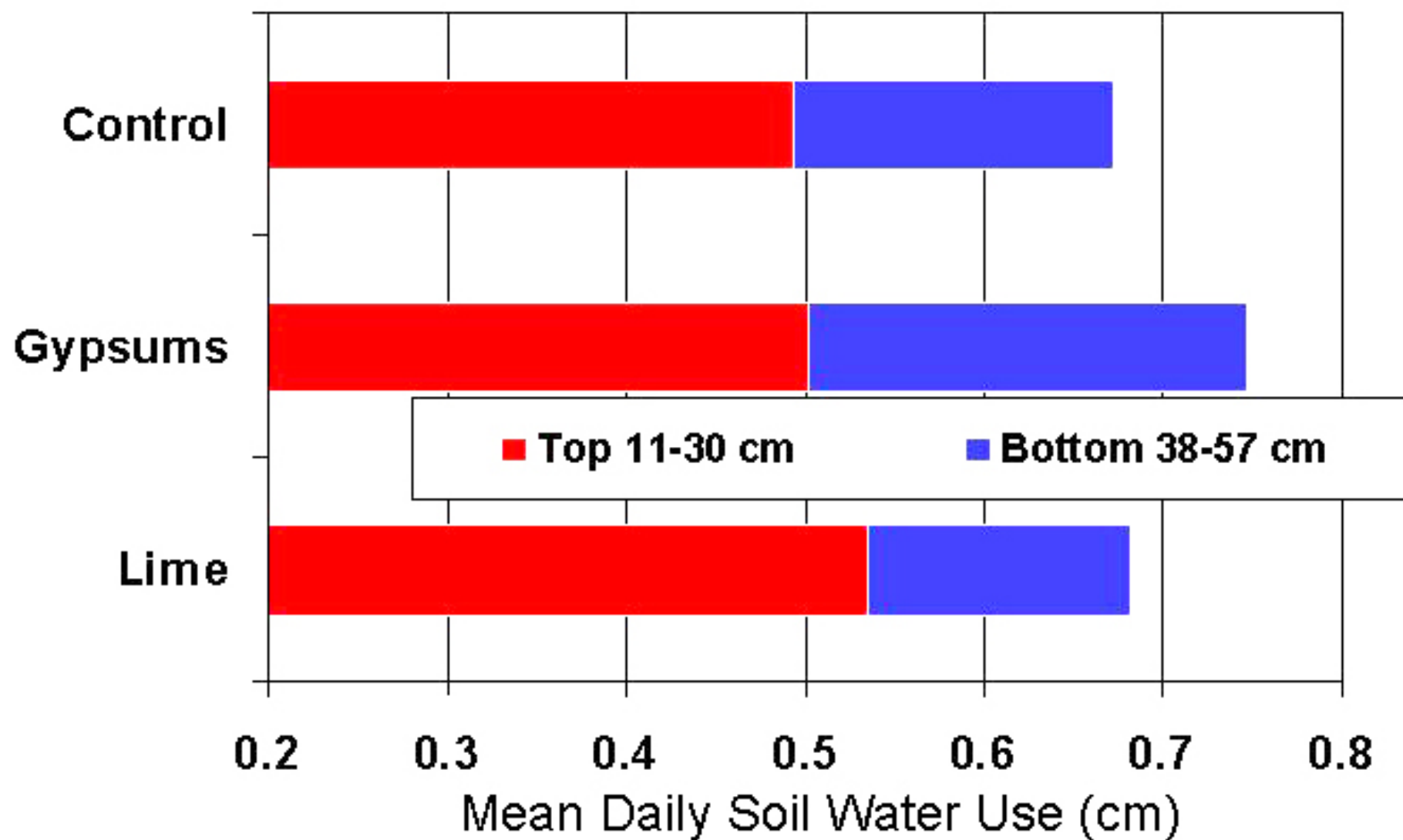


# Drought-Stressed Mean Shoot Biomass Production by Treatment and Bermudagrass Cultivar (18 out of 45 CY events)

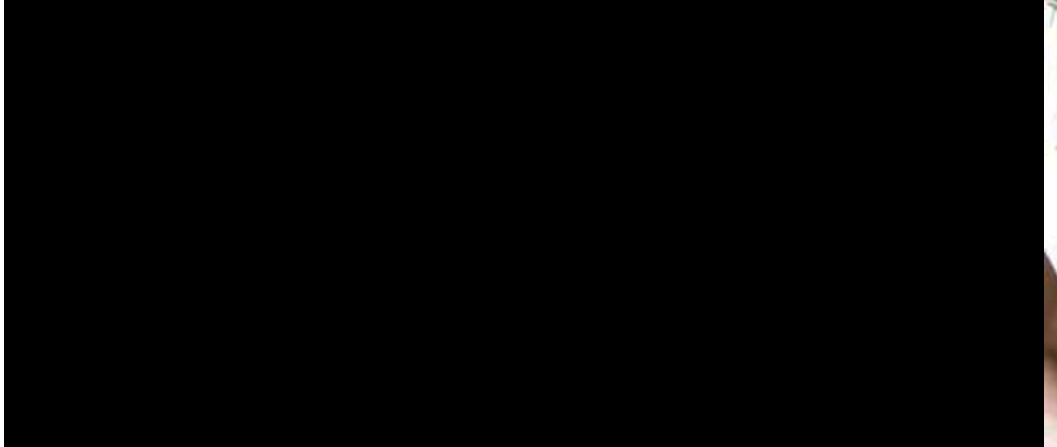
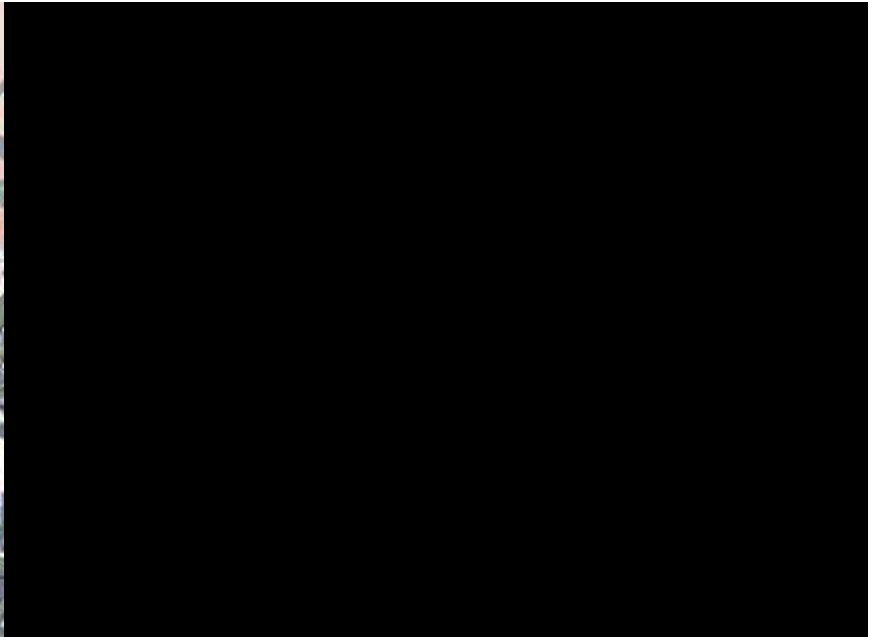


# Turfgrass water use by soil depth

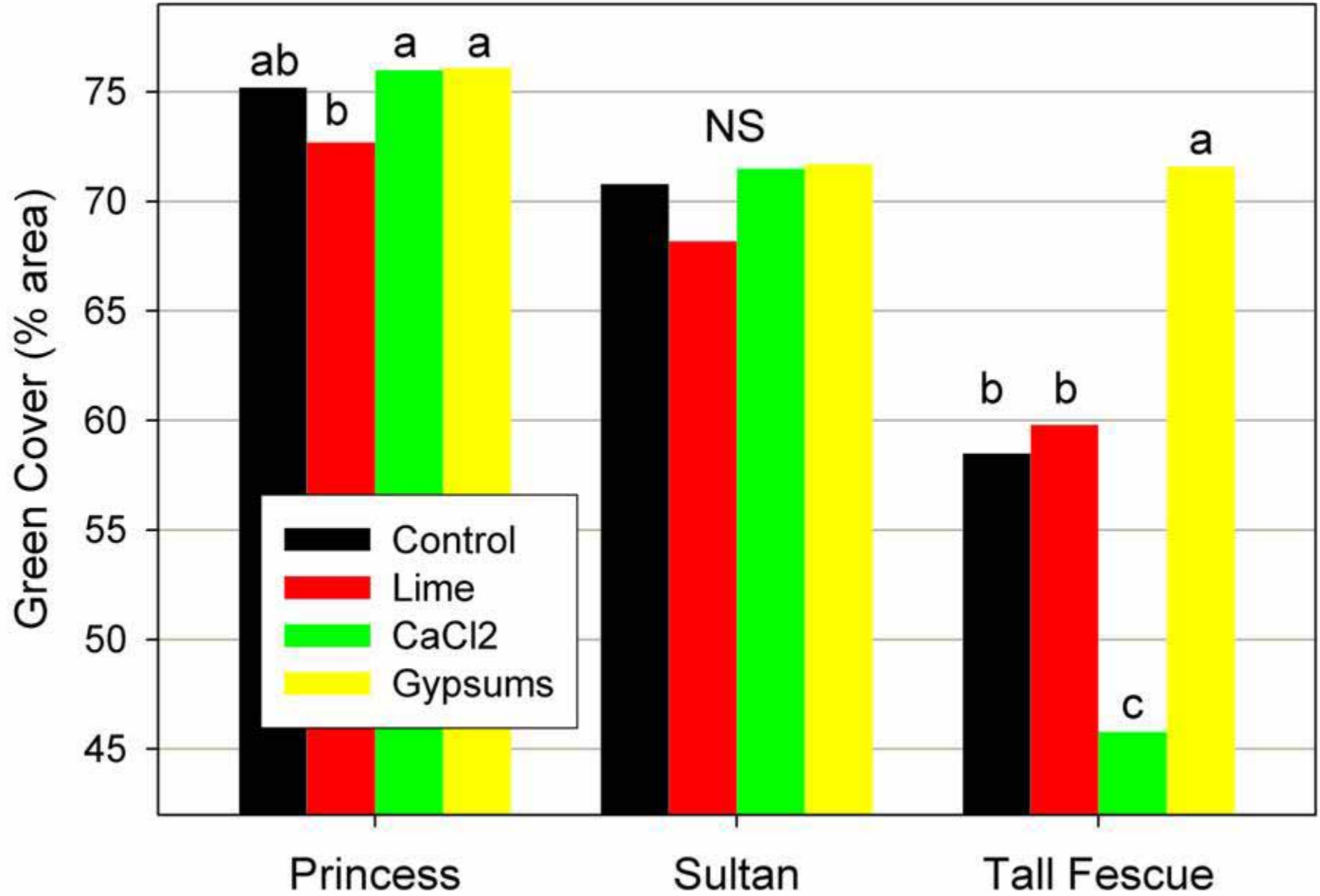
# Tall Fescue H<sub>2</sub>O-use by depth over (14) 20-35-d dry down periods



# Lateral growth and density of turfgrass



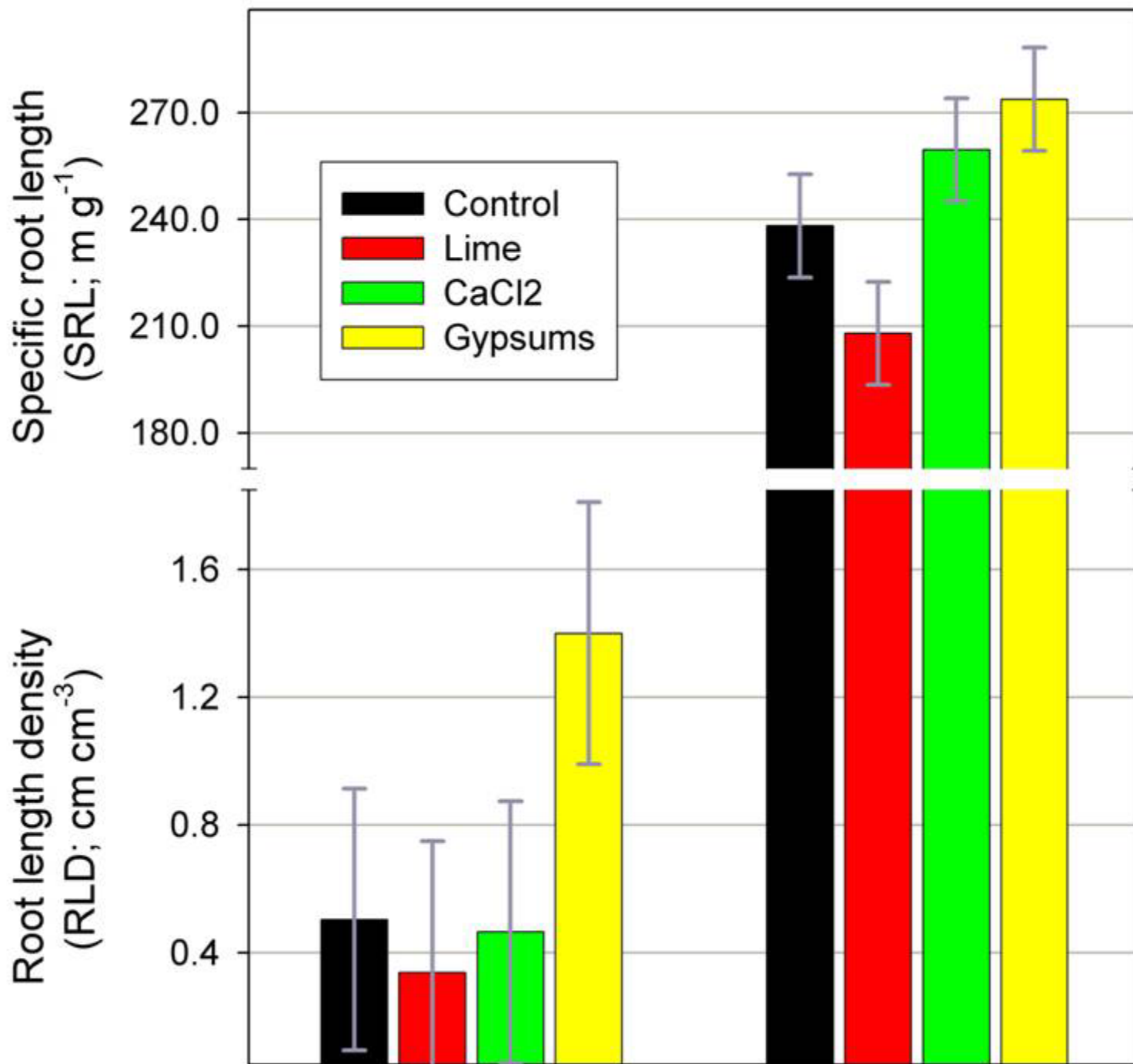




# Turfgrass root growth

# Bermudagrass root growth





Tall  
Fescue  
39–62  
cm soil  
depth

# Greenhouse Study Summary

- Gypsum trts effectively penetrated 60 cm of clay soil 1 year after a ~7 ton/A application
- Differences between mined & synthetic gyp were minor, do not appear significant
- Benefits to TF were stark: enhanced growth, total & deep water uptake, deep roots, and leaf nutrients; compared to both Lime and Con trts (with no resulting BC deficiencies)
- Benefits to Bermudagrass include: enhanced growth & color response under drought conditions (deeper roots?)

# Acknowledgements

- The Southern Company, Birmingham, AL
- Dr. Bill Miller, Soil Chemistry Ninja-at-large  
University of Georgia
- Dr. John Kruse, University of Georgia  
(currently Georgia-Pacific)
- Dr. Malcolm Sumner, Emeritus Regents Prof.  
Univ. of Georgia (ret.)  
Grand Pooh-Bah of all  
things soil chemical