The Effect of Different Volumes of Composted Green Waste Soil Amendment on Bermudagrass Turf. (C05-ries170914-Poster)

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Abstract:

Turfgrass areas are anticipated to become a larger recipient of green waste compost diverted from landfills. Amending soil is one method to utilize composted material with potential benefits to turfgrass, however, the optimum level is not known for the beneficial effects of the process. A study is underway to evaluate the effects of amending a sandy loam soil with 3.29, 6.58 and 9.86 m3 compost 100 m-2 soil to 10 cm depth (0.25, 0.33, and 0.49 m3 m-3 soil, respectively) to determine the optimum and maximum acceptable levels. Arizona common bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon, L.) is grown on the plots and maintained under minimum input sports field conditions with and without simulated traffic. Preliminary data indicate that green waste amendment decreases surface hardness, increases water infiltration rate and mitigates the effect of traffic. Visual quality is not affected during the growing season and the upper amendment limit at which turf quality and playability decreases has not been noted.

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