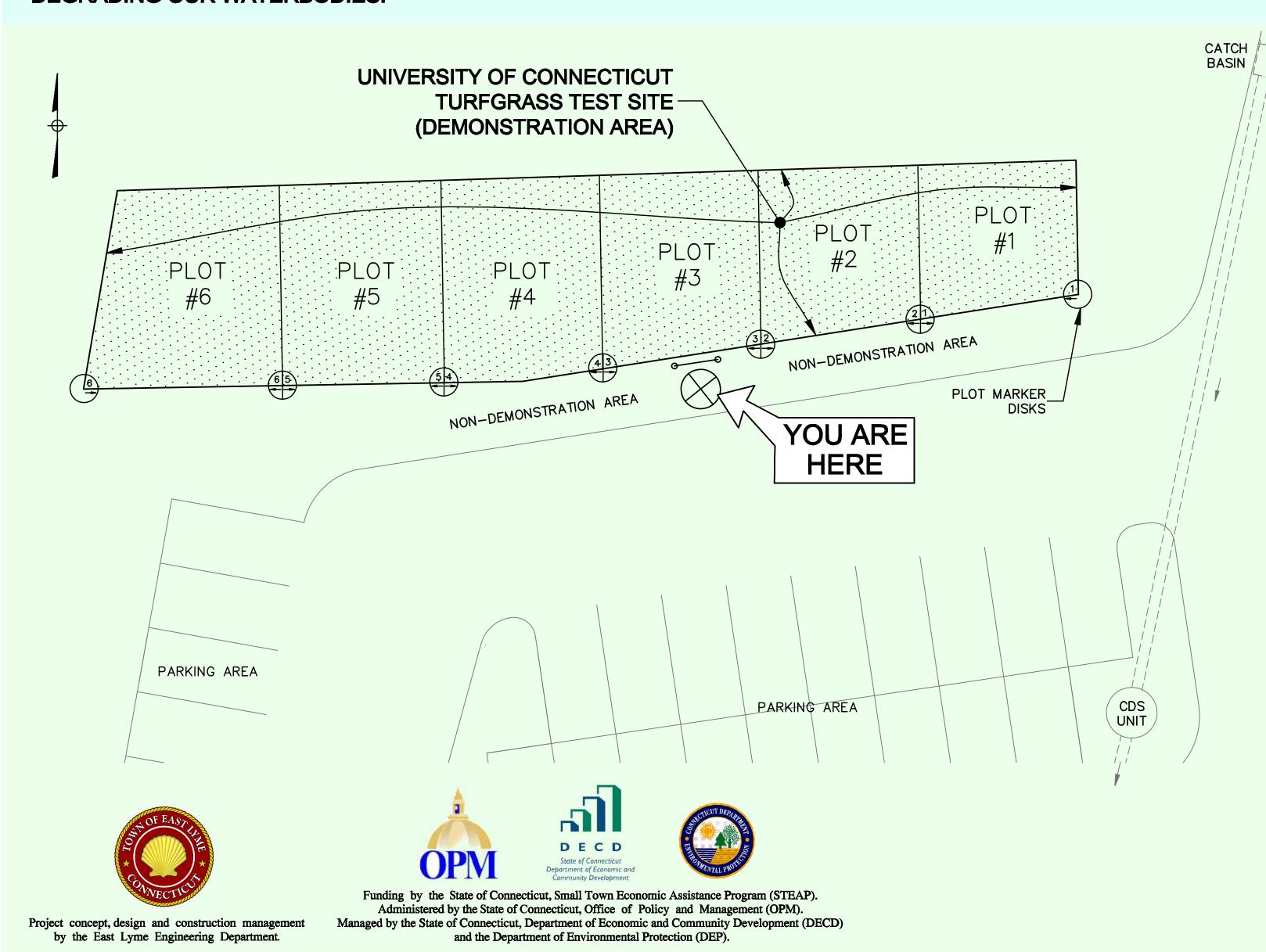
PROBLEM:

SUBURBIA HAS BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO HAVING GREEN LAWNS THROUGHOUT THE GROWING SEASON. GREEN GRASS REQUIRES LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER AND THE ADDITION OF FERTILIZER, HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES.
THE APPLICATION OF THESE PRODUCTS ADDS CONTAMINANTS TO STORMWATER RUNOFF, EVENTUALLY ENTERING AND DEGRADING OUR WATERBODIES.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL PARKING LOT

LONG ISLAND SOUND STORMWATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
TURFGRASS TEST SITE



SOLUTION:

CULTIVARS* OF TURFGRASS ARE BEING DEVELOPED THAT USE LESS WATER, FERTILIZER, HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES. THESE NEW CULTIVARS MEET THE AESTHETIC NEEDS OF SOCIETY AND ALSO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CONTAMINANTS FROM GETTING INTO STORMWATER RUNOFF WHILE CONSERVING OUR FRESH WATER SUPPLY.

* CULTIVARS — [Definition: A variety of a plant that has been created or selected intentionally and maintained through cultivation]

Fescue to the Rescue

This area is planted with different types of demonstration fescues: turf—type tall fescue and fine—leaf fescues. Fescues are alternative grass species used for lower maintenance lawns. They are developed to possess the following attributes:

- Require less water
- More drought tolerant
- Require less fertilizer
- Tolerant to shade
- Maintain greenness during the summer
- Tolerant to low soil pH
- Maintain aesthetic quality at higher mowing levels
- Turf-type tall fescues have high salt tolerance

These plots will be changed occasionally to test and demonstrate different turfgrass species.

Acknowledgements

Turfgrass seed donated by Oregon Fescue Commissions and planted by:

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College of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Connecticut Cooperative Extension System
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Educational Corner

www.extension.uconn.edu

- Terms to study:
 Turfgrass
- Fescue
- Nutrients
- Fertilizers
- Herbicides
- PesticidesIntegrated Pest Management (IPM)