General Nutrient Management

- 1. Define nutrient management
- 2. Objectives of nutrient management
- 3. Nutrient cycling and nutrient balance in regions, localities

Basic Soil Science

- 1. Soil Texture
- 2. Soil Structure
- 3. Determinants of organic matter content
- 4. Water holding capacity
- 5. Tillage effects on soil structure
- 6. Identification of major soil horizons categories
- 7. Soil properties that affect infiltration rate and runoff
- 8. Soil compaction
- 9. Crop adaptation to physical and chemical properties of soils
- 10. Use of soil survey maps and information in nutrient management

Environmental Management

- 1. Hydrologic cycle and relationship of ground and surface waters
- 2. Effects of nutrients in ground and surface waters
- 3. Factors causing the decline of the Chesapeake Bay
- 4. Nutrient loss mechanisms to ground and surface waters
- 5. Identification of environmentally sensitive site features
- 6. Nutrient management practices for environmentally sensitive sites
- 7. Critical times when nutrient losses are most likely to occur
- 8. Use of cropping systems and plant species to reduce nutrient losses
- 9. Management of applied nutrient sources near impervious surfaces and other environmental site features, including buffers and setbacks

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Sampling, Testing, and Analysis for Nutrient Management

- 1. Soil sampling procedures
- 2. Frequency of sampling
- Causes of variability of sample results over time
- 4. Relationship of nutrient availabilities to likelihood of crop response
- 5. Correlating numerical soil sample results to soil test levels (L, M, H, VH) and to a nutrient recommendation using Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria (revised October 2005).
- 6. Conversion of soil test results from various testing labs
- 7. Nutrient trouble shooting techniques using plant tissue and soil tests
- 8. Appropriate growth stages and plant parts for tissue samples

Basic Soil Fertility

- 1. Leibig's Law limiting factors of plant growth
- 2. Recognize essential elements for plant growth and categorize as non-mineral, primary, secondary, and micronutrients
- 3. Relative mobility of nutrients in soils
- 4. How pH influences availability and toxicity of nutrients
- 5. The nitrogen cycle in the soil including mineralization, nitrification, denitrification, leaching, and C/N ratio concepts
- 6. Appropriate timing and placement of N fertilizers for plant and environmental benefits
- 7. Phosphorus cycle and soil phosphorus availability
- 8. Phosphorus loss mechanisms from soils, and management practices to minimize potential loss
- 9. pH relationship to soil P forms and retention by soils
- 10. Appropriate timing and placement of P fertilizers for plant and environmental benefits
- 11. Potassium cycle, movement, and deposition within the soil profile
- 12. Timing and placement of K fertilizers
- 13. Behavior of secondary nutrients
- 14. Common sources of secondary nutrients
- 15. Common sources of micronutrients
- 16. Placement techniques for micronutrient fertilizers
- 17. Cation exchange capacity related to soil properties and productivity
- 18. Determination and relevance of percent base saturation
- 19. How cations are held in soils

Basic Soil Fertility (cont.)

- 20. Differences in major liming materials
- 21. Lime quality
- 22. CEC and lime requirements
- 23. Use of buffer pH on soil tests to determine lime requirement
- 24. Timing and placement of lime
- 25. Lime properties affecting reaction rate of lime

Fertilizer Management

- 1. Mathematical conversion of P and K to P₂O₅ and K₂O
- 2. Types of fertilizers (bulk blends, clear liquid, etc.)
- 3. Nutrient analysis of various fertilizer materials
- 4. How climatic factors affect liquid fertilizer analysis
- 5. Relative losses of N from inorganic sources containing Ammonia with delayed incorporation or if surface applied
- 6. Basic fertilizer calculations relating grades and quantities of material applied to meet nutrient requirements
- 7. Calculate ingredient blends using basic fertilizer materials to meet nutrient recommendations
- 8. Calibration of fertilizer applicators
- 9. Fertilizer application methods and advantages, disadvantages of each
- 10. Proper storage of fertilizer materials
- 11. Application limits of various types of spreaders
- 12. Sources of slowly available and quickly available nitrogen
- 13. Management of fertilizer applications near impervious surfaces

Organic Materials Management

- 1. Relative levels of N, P₂O₅, and K₂O in organic materials compared to plant removal
- 2. Forms of N in organic materials such as composts, pelletized manures and biosolids
- 3. Proper timing and placement of organic materials
- 4. Timing and placement of supplemental fertilizers used with organic materials
- 5. Organic materials analysis

Irrigation Water and Wastewater Management

- 1. Methods of determining or estimating soil moisture content and pros and cons of each
- 2. Forms of nitrogen in wastewater
- 3. Determining available nutrients in wastewater and other irrigation water
- 4. Determining nitrogen residuals from past applications
- 5. Timing and method of application for supplemental fertilizers used on sites receiving wastewater or other irrigation water
- 6. Buffers and setbacks for wastewater application
- 7. Concept of water balance relative to irrigation management, including field capacity, water inputs and evapotranspiration
- 8. Types of irrigation systems for applying wastewater and advantages/disadvantages of each
- 9. Phosphorus management for sites receiving wastewater
- 10. Sensitivity of vegetation to other constituents that may be in some irrigation waters
- 11. Irrigation using natural and recycled sources of water
- 12. Determine maximum appropriate irrigation rates per hour for various soil and site characteristics

Turfgrass and Landscape Plant Management

- 1. Description and primary uses of adapted cool and warm season grasses
- 2. Anticipated seasonal growth responses of cool and warm season grasses
- 3. Climatic and edaphic variables that affect turfgrass selection, performance and fertility
- 4. Turfgrass establishment and fertilization strategies including seeding, sodding, sprigging, plugging, over-seeding and renovation

Turfgrass and Landscape Plant Management (cont.)

- 5. Maintenance fertility needs for cool and warm season turfgrass on lawns, golf courses, athletic fields and sod farms.
- 6. Mowing strategies and clipping management
- 7. Roadside nutrient management strategies
- 8. Classify different grasses as either warm season or cool season
- 9. Life cycles of annuals and perennials for landscape plants
- 10. Soil testing and pH requirements for landscape plants
- 11. Timing and placement of nutrients related to life cycle, stage of maturity and vegetation type of ornamentals
- 12. Nutrient uptake differences for different families of ornamentals in the landscape

Incentives and Regulations

- 1. Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations
- 2. Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act
- 3. Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria (Revised October 2005)
- 4. Plan writing guidance documents issued by the Virginia Nutrient Management Program
- 5. Criteria for proper use of inorganic fertilizer and organic nutrient sources
- 6. Nutrient management related provisions of wastewater reuse and reclamation regulations
- 7. Nutrient management related provisions of Erosion and Sediment Control regulations
- 8. Nutrient management related provisions of MS4 regulations
- 9. Requirements for Nutrient Management Plans on certain state owned lands

Development of Nutrient Management Plan Components

- 1. Use Virginia Standards and Criteria (revised October 2005) tables and soil test information to develop plant nutrient recommendations
- 2. Know how to calculate phosphorus application rates based on soil tests or plant removal.
- 3. Know when phosphorus applications are not allowed based on soil phosphorus saturation level
- 4. Understand specific nitrogen management criteria when dealing with environmentally sensitive sites as related to various nitrogen sources and plants
- 5. Develop a schedule for the timing and placement of fertilizers

Development of Nutrient Management Plan Components (cont.)

- 6. Develop an integrated nutrient balance sheet for all nutrient sources, application rates and timings
- 7. Understand issues to address in a plan narrative
- 8. Determine hydrologic unit code from Virginia National Watershed Boundary Dataset maps
- 9. Generate appropriate maps to:
 - a. show site and boundaries where nutrients will be applied,
 - b. delineate management areas and indicate size in acres or square feet, environmentally sensitive areas,
 - c. setback areas for application of organic materials
- 10. Identify character of disturbed, imported or manufactured soils and determine appropriate nutrient management related management considerations
- 11. Determine how to define management areas as a function of use or vegetation type and how that impacts nutrient application
- 12. Determine available nutrient application rates from a wastewater nutrient analysis and the amount of water applied
- 13. Determine acceptable periods of nitrogen application for various turfgrass types based on location in Virginia and characteristics of the fertilizer to be applied
- 14. Selection and management of de-icing materials to reduce water quality impact
- 15. Stormwater management principles to reduce runoff pollution

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