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25, 29 New Nitrogen Rate per Urban Turfgrass Fertilizer Rule:

- Fertilizers for urban turf must be formulated and have application instructions in accordance with requirements and directions provided by Rule 5E-1.003, Florida Administrative Code, Labeling Requirements for Urban Turf Fertilizers. You should not apply more fertilizer than the rate listed on the label. If using a quick-release product, FDEP recommends that you apply only up to 0.5 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet, as required by many municipal and county fertilizer management ordinances. However, the fertilizer label may recommend you apply up to a maximum of 0.7 lbs. of water soluble nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. at any one time based on the soluble fraction of nitrogen formulated in the fertilizer product.
- Do not exceed the annual nitrogen recommendations in the Fertilizer Guidelines for Established Turfgrass Lawns in Three Regions of Florida as provided on the label. A maximum of 1 lb. total (N) per 1000 sq. ft. is to be applied at any one time, except as provided on the fertilizer label for certain products applied during spring and summer. Throughout north Florida, do not apply before April 15th (Tax Day), and make your last application in mid- to late September (follow any local ordinances that may regulate timing). With the fall application, apply a N:K ratio of 1:1 or up to a 1:2 on sandy soils. This will help to promote stress tolerances, including cold tolerance through the winter.
- If you live in an area where fertilization is prohibited from June through September, new "Enhanced Efficiency" controlled release fertilizers have been developed that provide longer term release of nitrogen during this period of maximum growth. For those south of Ocala, apply up to 1 pound per 1,000 square feet nitrogen application in late March or early April. In addition, in mid- to late May (look for a dry spell in the forecast) you may apply up to 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet of nitrogen if the label permits it, using a controlled or slow-release fertilizer, unless this is prohibited by local ordinance.

29 Fertilizer Table Revision:

Nitrogen recommendations (lbs. N / 1000 ft ² / year)*			
Turfgrass	North	Central	South
Bahiagrass	2-3	2-4	2-4
Bermudagrass	3-5	4-6	5-7
Centipedegrass	1-2	2-3	2-3
St. Augustinegrass	2-4	2-5	4-6
Zoysiagrass	2-3	2-4	2.5 - 4.5
*Suggested rates based on years of nitrate leaching and turf quality research.			

- Nitrogen rates have been reduced for zoysiagrass japonicas (Empire).
Source: Trenholm, Laurie E., J. Bryan Unruh, and Jerry B. Sartain. "Nitrate leaching and turf quality in established 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass and 'Empire' Zoysiagrass." Journal of environmental quality 41.3 (2012): 793-799.

* This information replaces the corresponding information in the GI-BMP Manual: *Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries* - 3rd printing 2015.

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37 Mehlich-3 Replaces Mehlich-1 Soil Test Extractant – See Table 7. Revision

- The Mehlich-3 procedure will replace the current Mehlich-1 procedure. As a result, the following interpretation table will be used for Mehlich-3 extraction for all crops grown on acid-mineral soils in Florida. The categories have been adjusted appropriately to suit the Mehlich-3 extraction capabilities. Please note that nutrient recommendations for any of the crops have NOT changed because of this new laboratory procedure (Mylavarapu et al. 2014).

**Soil Test Interpretation for Mehlich-3 Extraction
for Agronomic and Horticultural Crops
(Nutrient Concentrations, mg kg⁻¹)**

Nutrient	Low	Medium	High
P	≤25	26-40	41+
K	≤25	26-40	41+
Mg	≤10	11-23	24+

40 Department of Agriculture Division Reorganization:

- Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement**
If a person or company also applies any herbicide (even a granular product of a pesticide coated onto fertilizer), fungicide, or insecticide to residential lawns or plant beds, a license for pesticide application is required from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) **Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement**. FDACS is the state regulatory agency responsible for administering the state laws that govern pesticide and fertilizer applicator licensing in Florida.

44 Globally Harmonized System (GHS):

- On March 26, 2012, the Department of Labor adopted the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals—otherwise known as GHS. This change ensures that OSHA's current Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is aligned with internationally developed guidelines for the categorization and labeling of hazardous substances.
- Under the new GHS ruling, material safety data sheets (MSDS) will be referred to and called SDS (or Safety Data Sheets). The new standards affect any workplace that manufactures, uses, transports, or stores hazardous chemicals. One specific change in this ruling is to the ANSI Standardized MSDS format. The original 16-section MSDS format created by ANSI Z400.1 (2010 Rev.) will be replaced by the new SDS under the GHS system for classification for hazardous chemicals. SDS's are the backbone of the Hazardous Communication System (HCS). They provide comprehensive and specific chemical information used not only by workplaces that manufacture, use, transport, or store hazardous chemicals, but also by emergency responders, poison control centers, and transporters of dangerous good

* This information replaces the corresponding information in the GI-BMP Manual: *Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries* - 3rd printing 2015.