

Prince Georges Post-test Comments

- ◆ Water taken directly from a spring is not necessarily safe to drink because of the potential contaminants in the soil the water travels up through via the spring.
- ◆ I apologize for not specifically covering native and invasive plants during the training. Despite my not covering it, some of you did manage to answer those two questions correctly. Those two questions were worth 8 out of 25 points. *Juniperus virginiana*, not *J. conferta*, is native to MD. River birch is a tree, not a groundcover and bamboo, although as tall as a tree is actually a tall grass.
- ◆ The three major pollutants are nutrients, sediments and toxics.
- ◆ If you water test shows contaminants, you do not have to drill a new well. You just have to treat the problem.
- ◆ The type of fertilizer most potentially harmful to the bay is a water soluble type because it has a great potential to move off target and pollute ground or surface water.
- ◆ 10-6-4 fertilizer contains too much phosphorus in relation to nitrogen. 5-10-5 fertilizer also carries way too much phosphorus. Established lawns that have been regularly fertilized do not need phosphorus, if the soil test shows adequate amounts. So, 30-0-12 is the best fertilizer for an established, well maintained lawn.
- ◆ Remember the calculation to determine WIN:

20 - 10 - 10

Guaranteed Analysis

Total Nitrogen	20% (by weight)
8% Water Insoluble Nitrogen (by weight)	
Available Phosphate	10% (by weight)
Water soluble Potash	10% (by weight)

To determine what % of the total N is WIN, divide the percent of water insoluble nitrogen (WIN) by the percent of total nitrogen and multiply by 100.

$$8 \div 20 \times 100 = 40\%$$