



Irrigation with Impaired Water: Impacts on Turfgrass Selection and Soil Quality

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Strategies aimed at reducing the use of potable water for turf irrigation include the use of recycled or otherwise impaired waters that are typically higher in salt content than water intended for human consumption. Such saline water can have detrimental as well as beneficial effects on the grasses and the underlying rootzone, depending on the constituents of the water and the soil type. In order to determine the long-term viability of using non-potable waters for irrigation, it is important to assess the ability of plants and soils to withstand continued salt accumulation.