


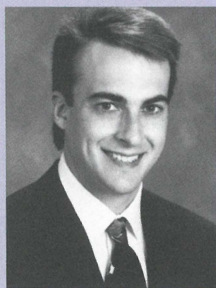
as mentioned earlier, is quite small in agronomic terms. Additional fertilizer should be added as necessary to ensure a good stand of grass within the filter. Perhaps the best time to fertilize the GFS is some time after the first runoff has occurred from the fertilized field; this way, the GFS will be effective in filtering the most heavily concentrated runoff from the contributing field.

Summary

Our studies have shown that regardless of the source (organic or inorganic), runoff losses of N and P from fertilized pasture are relatively small proportions of the amount applied. These losses are also associated primarily with soluble N and P forms, rather than particulate forms, indicating that reducing erosion from pasture

fields will have little impact on reducing nutrient losses. Grassed filter strips can be quite effective in reducing nutrient losses. The keys to using GFS to the best advantage are using the appropriate length and installing and maintaining them properly. We have developed methods to size GFS in general cases; but those wishing to use GFS should consult with USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service or Cooperative Extension Service personnel for the latest information specific to their locale. 

Dr. Edwards is Associate Professor, Biosystems and Agricultural Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington; Dr. Moore is Soil Scientist, USDA-ARS, Fayetteville, AR. Dr. Daniel is Professor of Agronomy, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.



PPI Announces T. Scott Murrell as Director for Northcentral Region

T. Scott Murrell has joined the staff of PPI as Northcentral Regional Director. He will be responsible for the agronomic research and education programs of the Institute.

“Scott Murrell has a great future with PPI and will contribute immensely to our organization,” said Dr. David W. Dibb, President of PPI.

In 1986, Dr. Murrell earned a B.A. degree, with distinction, in general history at Purdue University. He did graduate work at Yale University before returning to Purdue, where he was awarded the M.S. degree in agronomy in 1991. He recently completed his

Ph.D. degree in Soil Chemistry at Texas A&M University.

Over the past five years Dr. Murrell’s study has centered around establishing interdisciplinary research between chemistry and soil science to investigate the mechanisms of phosphate reactions with iron oxides using techniques that analyze soil surfaces directly.

In his new responsibilities, he will direct PPI programs in North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. His office is located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. 