



Water mainly enters the plant through the roots; root hairs are most active in water absorption

Water supply, soil temperature, transpiration rate and effectiveness of the root system all effect water absorption

Water can be absorbed by leaves, especially by young actively growing leaves. Water condenses on leaves in the form of dew during the night and early morning.

Under Stress: Use syringing or light watering. Showering of the grass lightly will create conditions for absorption of water by foliage. Absorbed water is transported in plants through xylem

Majority of water is lost to the atmosphere; only 2% of absorbed water is utilized for metabolic process

Water loss is through plant stomata

Turf plants use about 0.2 inches of water per day

Evapotranspiration: water lost by transpiration and evaporation

Internal stress occurs when plants transpire more than they absorb or "when water use exceeds supply".

Water shortages affect development and physiological processes.

Just before wilt, grass leaves turn gray- bluish or deep green. At this stage footprints remain in a lawn because it can no longer bounce back.