



FERTILISING GOLF COURSES

New South Wales & Queensland

This Fact Sheet contains brief Use Directions only, which by necessity are of a general nature. Fertiliser programs may need to be varied depending on the grass species being grown, the soil's fertility, and cultural practices. Avoid loss of nutrients to waterways. A more detailed Agritopic is available on this topic.

FAIRWAYS

Couch fairways respond well to fertiliser, particularly over the warmer months of the year. Responses will be slower over winter when the cooler temperatures slow grass growth. The vigour and colour of the grass can be used as a guide to when it is necessary to reapply fertiliser. Nitrogen deficient grass will have a pale green colour, and be slow to grow.

Any one of the following fertilisers, depending on which products are available locally, can be used on fairways. Incitec Pivot Fertilisers Shirleys No 17 Lawn Food (S) and Multigro are formulated at Newcastle, while CK 88[®] is formulated at Brisbane, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns. Nitrophoska Special, an imported compound fertiliser, is available from all these supply points.

Product	Nitrogen % N	Phosphorus % P	Potassium % K	Application Rate	
				kg/ha	kg/100 m ²
Shirleys No 17 Lawn Food (S)	9.1	3.8	4.9	500 - 600	5 - 6
Multigro	13.1	4.5	7.2	300 - 400	3 - 4
CK 88	15.1	4.4	11.5		
Nitrophoska Special	12.0	5.2	14.1		

The chosen fertiliser can be applied at these rates three or four times per year, e.g. in September, December and March, the interval between applications being extended during the winter months when growth is slowed.

It is best to water the fertiliser into the soil. Where possible, this should be done soon after fertilising and on the day of application. Fertiliser granules and dust that lodge on plant leaves may dissolve in overnight dew and burn the foliage.

Applying fertiliser when rain is forecast may avoid the need to water the fertiliser in, provided enough rain falls to wash the fertiliser from the foliage into the soil. 10 mm of rain in the one

fall should be adequate for this to occur. Light rain or showers will have the same effect as dew, enough to dissolve the fertiliser but not enough to wash it off the leaves and into the soil. The risk of leaf burn is increased if fertiliser is applied to wet grass, causing the fertiliser to stick to rather than fall through the foliage, and no further rain is received.

GREENS AND TEES

Regular, monthly application of fertilisers to greens and tees is recommended. This allows fertiliser requirements to be matched to grass growth, keeping greens and tees in good order and minimising loss of nutrients through leaching. Given the nature of soils used in greens and tees and the shallow rooting depth of the grasses, nutrients can easily be lost through leaching.

While dry granular fertilisers can be used, the application of fertilisers in solution (dissolved in water) is ideally suited to greens and tees. Solutions provide evenness of fertiliser application, which is important on greens and tees, and are convenient way to apply fertiliser if it can be applied with the irrigation water.

When preparing fertiliser solutions, soluble fine (solution grade) fertilisers should be used. Granular fertilisers such as Incitec Pivot Fertiliser CK 88 and Nitrophoska Special should not be used for this purpose, as they contain insolubles, which will settle to the bottom of mixing tanks, and block filters.

With the exception of Liquifert N, a urea fertiliser with a smaller granule size than Granular Urea, Incitec Pivot Fertilisers no longer markets a complete range of solution grade fertilisers. The products mentioned in the following programs will need to be sourced elsewhere.

Incitec Pivot Fertilisers presents this information so that greenkeepers have a guide to refer to. Either of the following programs can be used to supply nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulfur, on a monthly basis, over an area of 100 square metres:

Monthly Fertiliser Requirements (grams/100 square metres) for Greens and Tees

Product	Program A	Program B
Urea (Liquifert N)	400 g	300 g
Ammonium sulfate		100 g
MAP	100 g	100 g
Potassium nitrate		275 g
Potassium sulfate	250 g	

The programs are for both greens and tees. The latter often miss out, and their treatment should be tied in with the greens schedule for watering, mowing, topdressing and fertilising.

The ingredients should be dissolved in water, e.g. in a 50 L drum, the contents of which can be injected into the irrigation line, or applied by a Venturi sprayer to provide even application over tees and greens. If applied as a spray, water the green or tee immediately after application, to wash the fertiliser solution off the leaves. This avoids the risk of leaf burn.

Over summer, during the wetter months of the year when the turfgrasses are growing most actively, it may be best to apply nitrogen on a more regular basis at lower rates, so that cumulatively a little more nitrogen is applied. Rather than apply urea once a month, as detailed in the above programs, reduce the amount of urea applied by 150 g per 100 square metres (to 250 g in Program A and 150 g in Program B), and two weeks later, in between

the monthly NPKS applications, apply an additional 250 g urea per 100 square metres on its own.