

## Golf Tees (Code #064)

Soil Test Rating	Potassium			
	Low K	Medium K	High K	Very High K
	Coast: 0-60 lbs/A Pied: 0-100 lbs/A	Coast: 61-150 lbs/A Pied: 101-200 lbs/A	Coast: 151-250 lbs/A Pied: 201-350 lbs/A	Coast: 250+ lbs/A Pied: 350+ lbs/A
Phosphorus	<i>Recommended Pounds N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O per 1000 square feet (See Comments)</i>			
<b>Low P</b>  Coast: 0-30 lbs/A Pied: 0-20 lbs/A	4-2-4 (112)	4-2-2 (113)	4-2-1 (114)	4-2-0 (115)
<b>Medium P</b>  Coast: 31-60 lbs/A Pied: 21-40 lbs/A	4-1-4 (116)	4-1-2 (117)	4-1-1 (118)	4-1-0 (119)
<b>High P</b>  Coast: 61-100 lbs/A Pied: 41-75 lbs/A	4-0-4 (120)	4-0-2 (121)	4-0-1 (122)	4-0-0 (123)
<b>Very High P</b>  Coast: 100+ lbs/A Pied: 75+ lbs/A	4-0-4 (120)	4-0-2 (121)	4-0-1 (122)	4-0-0 (123)

Coast = Coastal Plain    Pied = Piedmont, Mountain, and Limestone Valley

### Recommendations:

Recommended pH:	6.0 to 6.5. If the pH is less than 6.0, see Lime Table B and the soil depth adjustment table that immediately follows the lime tables.								
Nitrogen:	4-7 pounds nitrogen (N) per 1000 square feet. (High rate will be needed on irrigated fairways and tees, and if clippings are removed).								
Magnesium:	If soil test Mg level is low and lime is recommended, use dolomitic limestone. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Coastal Plain</td> <td>Low: 0 - 30 lbs/acre</td> <td>Medium: 31 - 60 lbs/acre</td> <td>High: &gt;60 lbs/acre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piedmont</td> <td>Low: 0 - 60 lbs/acre</td> <td>Medium: 61 - 120 lbs/acre</td> <td>High: &gt;120 lbs/acre</td> </tr> </table>	Coastal Plain	Low: 0 - 30 lbs/acre	Medium: 31 - 60 lbs/acre	High: >60 lbs/acre	Piedmont	Low: 0 - 60 lbs/acre	Medium: 61 - 120 lbs/acre	High: >120 lbs/acre
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Piedmont	Low: 0 - 60 lbs/acre	Medium: 61 - 120 lbs/acre	High: >120 lbs/acre						

### Comments:

112. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) when spring growth begins and again in June. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in July and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash in February and September. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in May and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15.

**Golf Tees (Code #064) continued**

113. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N), phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ), and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins and again in September. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in June and July. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash in May and November. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

114. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N), phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ), and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0. Apply 1 pound of phosphate in June. Example: Use a 0 to 1 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 5 pounds of 0-20-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash in September. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in November, February, and May. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0. Apply 1 pound of phosphate in November. Example: Use a 0 to 1 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 5 pounds of 0-20-0.

115. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N) when spring growth begins and again in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0. Apply 2 pounds of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) when spring growth begins. Example: Use a 0 to 1 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 0-20-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February, May, September, and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0. Apply 2 pounds of phosphate in September. Example: Use a 0 to 1 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 0-20-0.

116. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N), phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ), and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash in September. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in November, February, and May. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15.

117. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N), 1/4 pound of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ), and 1/2 pound of potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins and in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 4 to 1 to 2 ratio fertilizer such as 6 pounds of 16-4-8.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen, 1/4 pound of phosphate, and 1/2 pound of potash in February, May, September, and November. Example: Use a 4 to 1 to 2 ratio fertilizer such as 6 pounds of 16-4-8.

**Golf Tees** (Code #064) continued

118. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N), phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ), and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash in September. Example: Use a 1 to 1 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 10 pounds of 10-10-10. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February, May, and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

119. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N) when spring growth begins and again in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0. Apply 1 pound of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) when spring growth begins. Example: Use a 0 to 1 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 5 pounds of 0-20-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February, May, September, and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0. Apply 1 pound of phosphate in September. Example: Use a 0 to 1 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 5 pounds of 0-20-0.

120. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N) and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins and again in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in February, May, September, and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15.

121. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N) and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins and again in September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in June and July. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in May and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

122. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N) and potash ( $K_2O$ ) when spring growth begins. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen and potash in September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 1 ratio fertilizer such as 7 pounds of 15-0-15. Apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February, May, and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

**Golf Tees (Code #064) continued**

123. For **warm season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen (N) when spring growth begins and again in June, July, and September. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

For **cool season grasses**: Per 1000 square feet, apply 1 pound of nitrogen in February, May, September, and November. Example: Use a 1 to 0 to 0 ratio fertilizer such as 3 pounds of 34-0-0 or 2 pounds of 46-0-0.

**Fact Sheet:**

If clippings are removed from tees, increase fertilizer rate by 50 percent. If tees or fairways are overseeded, apply 1 pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet during each winter month.