



Effects of Fertilizers and Rates to Champion Bermudagrass Putting Green Clipping Yield Clemson University, Clemson, SC

Experiment Info:

Planted:
Harvest:
Yield Goal:
Target Fert.:
Variety:
Population:
Row Width:
Prev. Crop:
Plot Size:
Replications:

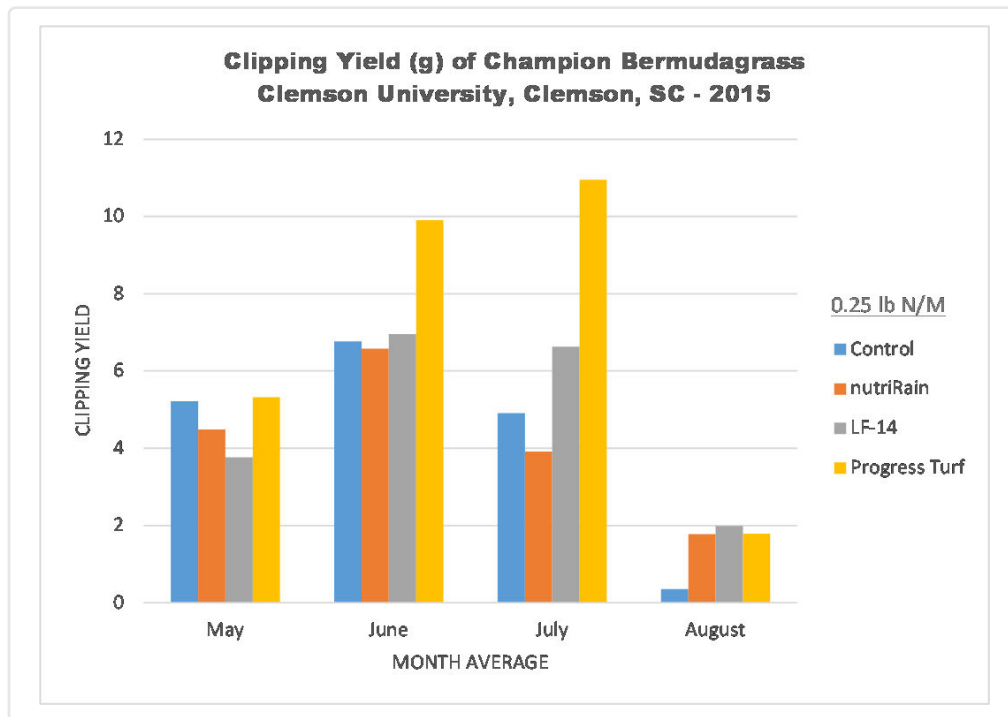
Soil Test Values (ppm):

pH:
CEC:
%OM:
Bray P1:
Bicarb P:
K:
S:
%K:
%Mg:
%Ca:
%H:
Zn:
Mn:
B:

Objective:

The objectives of this study were to determine the effect of liquid LF-14 and Green Lawn fertilizers in comparison to a local best-selling fertilizer, Progress Turf, on a 'Champion' bermudagrass turfgrass plot maintained as a putting green in the southern transition zone.

Clippings were harvested for each plot, dried for at least 72 hours (h) and weighed to determine the clipping yield per plot in grams (g). Clipping yield measurements were taken on a weekly basis for a 21 w period after the initial fertilizer application with additional fertilizer applications taking place every three weeks.



Conclusions:

In this case, a lower clipping yield suggests that less turf mowing would be needed. As expected, the clipping yield for the treatments at the 0.5 lb N rate was consistently higher than at the 0.25 lb N rate, but the control did not always rank as the treatment with the lowest yield. At the 0.5 lb N rate, LF-14 yielded the lowest clipping weight overall. More surprising was that the clipping weight of the LF-14 treatments was consistently lower than or similar to the control in the Spring to early Summer (May to June). At the 0.25 lb N rate, Green Lawn yielded the lowest clipping weight overall. Another interesting observation was that the clipping weight of the Green Lawn treatments was lower than or similar to the control from Spring to mid-Summer (May to July).