"If the grass looks greener on the other side of the fence, it is likely a Priestkorn is growing it" — or so some say in the Motor City district. Four Priestkorn brothers are directly associated with three of the major courses in the Detroit area.

"Brother Bob" inspects one of the fine greens at Western Golf and Country Club. Tees and fairways as well have shown marked improvement since he assumed charge.

Robert Priestkorn encourages turf density through the generous use of Milorganite. In fact, all four Priestkorn’s are "Milorganiters" — using in excess of a carload per year on their respective courses.

If you have a turf problem, consult: Turf Service Bureau

THE SEWERAGE COMMISSION, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

It appears that the most desirable rate of ureaform nitrogen application for putting-green turf is between 8 and 12 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. It is doubtful if the five per cent increase in turf score of the 12 over the 8-lb. rate justifies use of the higher rate. However, it appears that for best results ureaform fertilizers should be applied at not less than 8 lbs. of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet on green turf. There was no advantage in applying ureaform fertilizers in split applications.

Improving Your Fairway Irrigation System

By ROY W. NELSON
Supt., Raviloe CC, Homewood, Ill.

When I was at Golden Valley CC in Minneapolis, I wasn’t very happy with the fairway irrigation system because I thought it was inadequate. So, after some negotiation with my green committee, I got the go-ahead to improve it.

I didn’t rush into the thing. I checked with other supt’s, to find out how their systems were set up and I talked to as many local irrigation men as I could to determine what would be the best approach to improving our setup.

Keep Budget in Mind

What I found out, came down to this: The first thing to do was to determine the capabilities and limitations of our existing facilities,
That meant studying water supply, distribution and application. Then, I had to find out to what extent improvements could be made considering the amount of money I had to work with.

The fact that I finally got the system installed the way I wanted it isn't important. What is more interesting are the things a supt. should consider if he is going to put in a complete new system or renovate an old one.

Here are some of the things he should take into account:

A very simple improvement might be a better balanced nozzle size in sprinkler heads.

A more ambitious improvement would be the replacement of the sprinklers. Or, perhaps, larger and more efficient hose would come under this heading.

Another consideration might be an increase in the water supply; or, in line with this, an increase in size and efficiency of the pipe distribution system.

Finally, the supt. might want an entire new hoseless layout with quick coupling valves.

You can't find out too much about how water operates. You have to learn something about pressure at which water can be delivered to a sprinkler head. This involves knowledge of friction loss in pipes and some grasp of information contained in the precipitation charts furnished by various sprinkler manufacturers.

Fundamental is application of water in the easiest and most efficient manner. You have to determine optimum application of water to a given area in say a week's time. This involves knowledge of soil structure and turf with which you are working. You have to decide how many sprinklers a man can tend at night, either by walking or by motorized transportation. Finally, you have to determine how to scatter your sprinklers and what velocity demand there is to keep them operating as you wish.

Theory May Not Apply

At Golden Valley, we used 16 large guns at a time. Our 12-in. well and 60 hp booster system delivered 1,200 gpm at 115 lbs. pressure at the pump. There are 180 valves on the fairway proper, located about 90 ft. apart. With this system, theoretically it should take 11 hours to apply one-half in. of water to the fairways, but as it worked out, it took from 14 to 10 hours. Usually, theory doesn't apply in irrigation as it should. I suppose it is because of soil structure and turf and possibly because of terrain. You have to do some experimenting to get the results you're after.