



SOIL and WATER CONSULTING

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Consultant

Birds on #8



October 15, 2019

Re: Fall visit and Sample Collection

Summary of lab data:

- *On the tees and fairways you were right on with using only the 8-30-15 at seeding. It supplied plenty of N, P and K for the seed to be successful. Consider more potassium between now and December.*
- *On the greens apply a one-time application of 11-55-00 at a 3 pounds of product per 1,000 square feet rate. Also, apply 4 pounds of product per 1,000 square feet rate of 0-0-22.(K-Mag)*

Dear Greg,

Something that struck me the most during my course visits in the Las Vegas area this September, was the lower soil temperatures. Your soil temperatures were the average I saw. Most soils were in the lower 60-degree range. It shows me that the Summer was more mild than usual-even though August was hot. It should be a great year for ryegrass but the bermudagrass may be a little slower to come out in Spring. You might consider one more application of 0-0-50 wall to wall before December to protect the bermudagrass in case Winter is especially cold.

The greens looked incredible! So, I went back into the Club's data and found 7 and 16 were tested in September of 2011. the biggest difference between that year and this was using the potable water. You will notice about half as much sodium on the tissues from recent sampling and 60 ppm less, on average, on the started pastes. Although both those tests are time sensitive, you can see the very positive effects from not having to use the effluent water on the course. Even the fairway's and tee's "negative salts" are much better now than compared to when the course was irrigated with the effluent water.

One noticeable number on the Saturated Pastes tests that show the sodium issue getting better is the SAR.(Sodium Adsorption Ratio) SAR is an indicator used to identify salinity of the soil. It measures the ratio of Sodium to Calcium and Magnesium to determine the soil flocculation. Soil flocculation improves water's ability to absorb in the soil. I am sure you understand how hard and deflocculated the native soils can be there when you dig in it. The water now having such a lower amount of Sodium helps this. When water moves better through this soil type, it won't hold the "negative salts" as much.

When you have time, let's go over the details of the report and catch up on how things are since I was there.

Sincerely,
Corey Angelo
Soil and Water Consulting

