



**Douglass
King Seeds**

King's Short Native Grass Mix

Best time to plant:
Mid-February to Early June

Planting Rate:
5-10 lbs per acre

Planting Depth:
1/4 inch. Rake and press

Sunlight: 6 to 8 hrs per day

Soil Type: Prefers clay to
clay loam soils

Regions: Texas, Oklahoma

Irrigation:

- Day 1 to 10—every day
- Day 10 to 2nd month — water 2x a week
- 2 to 4 months— water 2x a month

Height: Varies.

It should not be grazed prior to reaching 18-24"

Uses:

- Erosion control
- Pasture Grazing
- Feeds Wildlife
- Drought Tolerant



This native mix developed by Douglass King Seed combines 3 hearty, native grasses that provides excellent low cover in a drought resistant blend. The diversity of the grasses provide excellent grazing value and beneficial cover and food for wildlife and birds. Caution should be taken not to graze too early, and overgrazing should be avoided to maintain a healthy stand.

This native grass mix provides a low-growing, native and natural look. Controls soil erosion and is heat/drought tolerant once established.

The diversity provides nutrient-rich grazing matter, seed formation beneficial to wildlife and birds, and drought tolerance necessary for production in South Texas. It is well suited for Texas soils.

Newly planted perennial grasses should not be grazed before the young plants reach a height of 18" to 24". At this stage grazing should be kept to a minimum and only in short duration with a low number of animals.

While the stand may take longer to establish than a crop like oats, with patience it can provide a lasting and economic improvement to rangeland.

Components: Blue Grama, Buffalograss, and Sideoats Grama.

Planting methods and soil bed preparation are critical to having successful results when establishing grasses.

Planting: We recommend planting 5 to 10 pounds per acre for rangeland or pasture, and 2 to 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet for landscaping. Apply seed with a broadcast seeder, a "whirlwind" type spreader, or prefera-

ably a native grass seed drill. Existing weeds should be controlled mechanically or with herbicides. The seedbed soil should be freshly disturbed prior to planting. Roll or drag lightly to cover seed to a depth of no more than 1/4 inch. Rolling is preferred to dragging because compacted soil retains more water.



Above: Sideoats grama.

Below left: Blue grama. Below right: Buffalograss.



To place an order, please call us at
1-210-661-4191 or 1-888-DKSEEDS and
our seed specialists can help you.
Visit us online at www.dkseeds.com

Getting the Best Success from Your Seed

The key traits of a person who has a “green thumb” are patience and attention.

Patience is needed because all of your seed will not germinate at once. Attention is needed to ensure that you plant your seed at the right depth and at the optimal time.

Seeds have limited energy, if planted too deep they use up their energy before reaching the surface and die. However, if you plant too shallow the seed could dry out, blow away, or be eaten by birds.

Focus on the things you can control:

1. **Planting Depth**—Pay attention to the recommended planting depth for each species. For many of the species we sell, a quarter-inch deep is all that is needed.

2. **Timing is Everything!**—It’s very important to know when to plant. If you get it in the ground during the optimal windows of time, the plants know when to grow. They need adequate moisture and ideal soil temperature. Moisture is something we can control; temperature we cannot. Plant during the recommended planting time and, if possible, irrigate the area for ideal moisture.

3. **Know Your Region**—Plant the right seed for your region. If you don’t know what your region is, ask us!

4. **Prepare the Seedbed**—Preparing the seedbed before you plant is very important. Try to remove all the other vegetation prior to planting by tilling or spraying an herbicide. The soil should be soft but not too loose. A good indicator is if your shoes leave a print in the soil, but don’t sink in.

5. **Know Your Seed Type**—Getting your seed spread out in an even matter will help you ensure a successful planting. Seed spreaders can help, but only if you get the tool that works best with your type of seed. For small areas, like a garden, hand spreading will work. **It is important to match your seed to your planter or your planter to your seed!**

Ask For Advice From the Pros!

If you have any questions, we are just a phone call away! But we are not the only ones with a wealth of knowledge. State and federal wildlife agents are invaluable sources of information and advice. County Extension Agents with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service (<https://agriflifeextension.tamu.edu/>),

The best advice we can give is this: Do not cut corners— You can cut enough corners to ensure a failure!