



**Douglass
King Seeds**

Texoka Buffalograss

Best Time To Plant:
Early Spring & Early Fall

Planting Rate:
2-4 lbs. Per 1,000 sq. ft.

Planting Depth:
1/4-inch deep

Sunlight:
6-8 hours full sun

Soil Type:
Clay to clay loam

Height:
Unmowed it can get up to
12-inches tall

Germination Time:
In a prepared seed bed with
irrigation, seedlings should
begin sprouting within two
weeks

Regions:
Texas, Oklahoma, New
Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana

Uses:
~Native Lawn
~Less or No Mowing
~Drought Tolerant
~Seed attracts songbirds
and quail
~Help the butterflies!
According to the National
Wildlife Federation, about
15 species of Butterflies
use Buffalograss as larval
host plants



Buffalograss is one of the few truly native Texas turf grasses, and perhaps the only native sod grass. It is a native, warm-season, perennial sod-forming grass with creeping stolons which root at the leafy nodes. Stems are 4"-12" tall; leaves fine, about 1/8-inch wide, and abundant.

Historically, this grass was used to feed massive, roaming herds of bison and providing sod for settler dwelling. It is also a great forage for livestock and an important component of short grass prairies.

It's soft blue color, dense establishment, and hearty drought tolerance make it an ideal turf grass choice for most of the state, including South Texas. Care should be taken to provide enough water until the plant is established.

If you love wildlife, this is a great grass to grow for their benefit. Buffalo grass is a host plant to several species of butterfly, including the Green Skipper, several species of grasshopper and songbirds and quail eat the seed.

The male and the female plants grow in separate colonies; female plants bear seed in bur-like clusters among the leaves and male plants have a 2-3 spiked flag-like seed head. Produces seed throughout the year and spreads by seeds and surface runners.

Adaptation/Use: Widely adapted to soils in south and central Texas; best on loam type soils even in drought conditions. Best adapted in areas of 15-35" annual rainfall. Lawn Use: Buffalograss has become popular for lawn use. Especially where low maintenance is essential. Requires little mowing and water. Tends to suppress weeds and other grasses. 1-3 lbs. Per 1000 sq. ft. Used for erosion control, waterways, concentrated water outlets, lawns and parks.

Sow the seed: Rake and press it (by garden roller or feet) into soil for good contact. Early spring is the best planting time once soil temperatures pick-up. Later in the grow-



ing season will work but takes more water. Avoid planting in mid-summer and winter.

Irrigation: Every day for the first 10 days to prevent soil drying out. Thereafter, water the area two times per week for the next month, then two times per month for the next two months in the growing season (March-November). Once the lawn is established, at about four months, you can opt to minimize irrigation to save water and allow the lawn to go 'drought dormant'. The native grasses will go brown and temporarily stop growing, but should green-up once rain returns.

Fertilizer: Fertilizer should not be necessary, as long as you do not pick up the grass clippings. The grass clippings will break down in the soil and provide adequate nutrition.

Weed control: If you do not prepare the soil adequately, over-water, over-fertilize, or mow too short and too often, your lawn may get weeds. If weeds appear, remove the weeds before they go to seed.

Mowing: We recommended 3-4" high cut for a great looking, dense turf, resistant to foot traffic (within reason) and weeds. Mow once every 3-5 weeks when growing and stop when in drought or cold dormant. Mowing shorter (below 2") will decrease your lawn's health. **Don't mow until at least 2-inches tall!**

Getting The Best Success From Your Seed

The key traits of a person who has a “green thumb” are patience and preparation. Patience is needed because all of your seed will not germinate at once. Preparation is needed to ensure that you plant your seed at the right depth and at the best time.

Seeds have limited energy. If planted too deep, the seeds will 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.

Planting Guidelines

- 1. Timing is Everything!**—It’s very important to know when to plant. Seeds need adequate moisture and soil temperature to be within a certain in order to grow, and each species has different needs. Look for the recommended planting season on our brochures and on our products’ pages online: www.dkseeds.com/products/ and plan your planting around the recommended season for best results.
- 2. Know Your Region**—Plant the right seed for your region. The regions are listed on our brochures and online. If you don’t know what your region is, ask us!
- 3. Pick the right location**—Most seed needs about 8 hours of full sunlight. Pick a sunny location for your project.
- 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 shoe leaves a print in the soil, but doesn’t sink in.
- 5. Planting Depth**—Pay attention to the recommended planting depth for each species. For most of DK Seeds’ species, a quarter-inch deep is all that is needed. You can find planting depth recommendations on the left column on all of our brochures and on our products’ pages online.
- 6. Know Your Seed Type**—Getting your seed spread in an even matter will help you ensure a successful planting. Seed spreaders can help, but only if you use the tool that works best with your type of seed. It is important to match your seed to your planter or your planter to your seed. If you need recommendations on the best tools to use, ask us!
For small areas, like a garden, hand spreading will work.
- 7. Cover the seed in soil after spreading it. Don’t cover it too deep!**
- 8. After planting, compress the soil** to compact it around the seed, ensuring good seed-to-soil contact. We recommend using a sod roller, which is available to rent at some nurseries and home improvement stores.
- 9. If you can, water** during the establishment period. Continue to monitor the moisture levels of the soil closely for the next few weeks. In lieu of rainfall, water enough to keep the soil moist for the first few weeks. If you do not have access to water, try to plan your planting with the rain.

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. There are County Extension Agents with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service in each county that can also advise you on your project. Go to <https://counties.agrilife.org/> to see a list of agents by county.

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

Use this ruler to help you gauge your planting depth. Fold the page in half to make more sturdy.

1”

3/4”

1/2”

1/4”