



**Douglass
King Seeds**

Selection 75 Kleingrass

Best time to plant:

Mid-February to Early June

Planting Rate:

Rows: 1-2 lbs. PLS per acre in 36-42" rows.

Broadcast: 2-4 lbs. PLS per acre.

Planting Depth:

1/4 inch. Rake and press

Use press wheel row plantings or roll broadcast seeding.

Sunlight: 6 to 8 hrs per day

Regions: South, West, and East Texas and Mexico

Irrigation:

Moisture is necessary in top inch of soil for 15-20 days

Height: 3-4 feet tall

Use:

Grazing

Pasture and Hay

Introduced from Africa, selection 75 was released in 1957 by USDA Plant Materials Center at San Antonio, Texas. A perennial, warm season bunch grass, fine stemmed and leafy, 3-4 ft. tall at maturity.

Spreads by seed and short rhizomes, rooting at nodes where stems contact moist soil. Extremely attractive to livestock as green forage or cured hay; does not become woody at maturity. Drought tolerant, plants remain green late in fall and resume active growth in early spring.

Establishment/Management: Easily established from seed, but initial growth is slow. Seed in spring on clean, well prepared seedbed after danger of frost, or in early fall in south Texas and Mexico. Plant with mechanism capable of handling small seed, (e.g. vegetable planter or grass drill with depth bands, and cover 1/4 inch).

Weed Control: Because of slow initial development, weed control is important. Fertilize according to soil test; fertilizer important in high rainfall areas.



Grazing: Graze before grass matures; tolerates close grazing but damage and reduced production results if close-grazed for extended periods. Cut or combine seed from 5-10 days after first seed-shattering is noticed. Three seed crops per year are possible with yield up to 150 LBS. per acre. Harvest for hay before maturity.

Adaptation/Use: Adapted to wide range of soils, grows well on clays, clay loams and sands.



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!