



**Douglass  
King Seeds**

# NK-37

# Bermuda Grass

### Best time to plant:

Mid-February to Early June

### Planting Rate:

Rows: 3 lbs. HULLED per acre  
in 36-42" rows.

Broadcast: 5 lbs. HULLED per  
acre.

### Planting Depth:

1/4 inch. Rake and press

**Sunlight:** 6 to 8 hrs per day

**Regions:** South, West, and  
East Texas and Mexico

### 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:** 1 —2 feet tall

### Use:

Grazing  
Pasture and Hay

Introduced from Africa, NK-37 is a selected strain of common Bermuda grass increased by Northrup, King & Co., in Arizona. Relished by livestock.

A warm-season perennial, giant Bermuda grass grows 1 1/2-2 ft. tall. It is fine-stemmed with long slender leaves, it spreads from seed, rhizomes and stolons, and has slight tendency to form a sod.

Known for its fast, vigorous, tall growth and rapid recovery after cutting or pasturing during warm summer months. Because of its quick recovery after frequent cutting, it has repeatedly cut more pounds of green weight per acre than other grasses.

**Establishment/Management:** Seed in firm, moist seedbed. Moisture is necessary in top inch of soil for 15-20 days for new seedlings to establish root system to survive. Liberal seeding helps obtain complete cover.

Never plant more than 1/4 inch deep. Use press wheel row plantings or roll broadcast seeding.

**To control weeds:** Fertilize according to soil test; NK-37 requires liberal fertilization. Fertilizer may be applied before seeding. However, delaying fertilization until seedlings begin growth will reduce weed competition, but should be applied when growing plants are dry to avoid burning them.

On established, fertilizer should be applied at recommended rates as soon as plants begin to green up in spring. Avoid overgrazing even though grass can withstand heavy



grazing. Overgrazing encourages weed competition and prevents efficient use of moisture and plant nutrients due to reduced root system, as well as reducing forage yields. Rotation grazing is important.

NK-37 has been harvested from 40-50 days after planting. When growth is kept at best management height of 4-7 inches, two or more hay crops can be taken in the seedling year and in fall can be pastured with multiple animal units per acre.

**Region:** Adapted throughout south, west, and east Texas and Mexico; grows best in areas receiving 25 inches annual rainfall.

Winterkill loss appears associated more with disease damage, low fertility, and overgrazing rather than direct result of low temperatures. Used for pasture, greenchopping, and hay.



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# 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!*