



**Dougllass
King Seeds**

Common Bermuda

Best Time To Plant:
Mid-February to June

Planting Rate:
2 lbs. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.

Planting Depth:
1/4-inch deep

Sunlight:
6 to 8 hours full sun

Soil Type:
Well drained soils

Height:
Unmowed Grows to
18-inches

Germination Time:
With irrigation, about 2
weeks
It is usually full estab-
lished in 60-90 days

Regions:
Southern States from
California to East Coast

Uses:
Turf / Lawns
Forage for Livestock
Drought Tolerant
Erosion Control

Bermudagrass is one of the most popular turf grasses in the United States. It is relatively drought and weed tolerant and can withstand higher levels of foot traffic than some other grasses.

Common Bermudagrass is most often used for grazing, hay, lawns, waterways, roadways, and more. It is hardy, wear resistance, spreads vigorously, and requires little maintenance. Common Bermudagrass will remain green from late spring until first frost.

WATER REQUIREMENTS: Seedbeds should be kept moist until germination. For 2 weeks after planting water the seedbeds 2 to 3 times a day.

Bermuda germinates quickly, usually in 10 to 14 days.

After the first 2 weeks cut watering back to once a day. Keeping the seedbed moist is very important to starting your lawn.

MOWING HEIGHT: Bermuda grass should be kept short. Maintain Bermuda grass at 1/2-inch to 1 1/2-inches tall. The more you mow your lawn, the thicker and fuller your Bermuda grass will become. Do not mow until it is established. Under the proper conditions, it can become fully established in 60 to 90 days.

WEED CONTROL: We recommend using a broadleaf weed control product called three-way. The common names of herbicide for lawns are "2,4D," "mecoprop," and "Dicamba." Most of these herbicides can be applied to all of the commonly grown turf grasses in the south, including Bermuda grass.

FERTILIZER: After your lawn is established you should apply fertilizer to Bermuda two to three times during the growing season.

We recommend that you do not apply fertilizer onto your seed until after the second mowing. If you get fertilizer down too ear-



ly, it could hurt the growing process of the seed.

In April, it will start to come out of its dormant state. When it is about 50% green, apply a slow-release, high nitrogen fertilizer to you lawn. Make a second application about six to eight weeks later or as directed on the bag. A third application in another six weeks may be desired. Apply a "winterizer" to Bermuda in late October to prevent winter injury.

BLUEBONNETS: Did you know that you can grow bluebonnets in your yard? If you have a Bermuda grass lawn you can! Bermuda grass begins its dormancy in October (around the time you should be planting bluebonnets) and will not be significantly damaged by shading of wildflower foliage until June, when the full bloom cycle of the bluebonnets has completed.

Warning: improper soil preparation can create an uncontrollable weed problem. To avoid weeds, we recommend shallow cultivation of your lawn with a lawn dethatcher (known as a thatcher or lawn comber and available at equipment rental stores).

To learn how to over seed your lawn with bluebonnets, ask us!



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.

