

WHERE TO PLANT

Adapted across the southern 1/3 of the U.S. from California to Virginia. This seed is particularly well suited for sandy loam soils, but will thrive in most well-drained loam soils.



PENNINGTON®

TIERRA VERDE

All-Purpose Bermudagrass Seed Blend

bermudagrass blend is designed to allow for a longer establishment window with increased seedling vigor and excellent coverage characteristics. Tierra Verde will add beauty to any landscape or pasture, providing excellent grazing, and superior forage yields for season long hay

Tierra Verde bermudagrass blend from Pennington features improved bermudagrass varieties designed to provide easy establishment on a wide range of soils across the southern United States. This unique

production year after year. This durable heat and drought tolerant bermudagrass blend will develop into a thick sod resulting in excellent wear tolerance for years to come. Tierra Verde is well suited for high traffic areas such as in arenas, pasture lanes, playgrounds, landscape, or other highly utilized areas. This blend is well suited for all classes of grazing livestock in pastures, as well as, making excellent high-quality hay. Tierra Verde is well suited for soil stabilization planting on sites such as roadsides, hills, drainage areas, rights-of-way, or other areas where erosion can be a problem and vegetation is required.

USES

- Hay production or grazing throughout the spring and summer months for all classes of livestock
- Excellent for high traffic sites such as arenas, pasture lanes and other highly maintained areas including lawns and recreational sites
- Well suited for vegetative erosion control plantings

BENEFITS

- Establishes quickly, providing cover in 45-60 days after planting with good growing conditions
- Highly productive forage with fine leaves for excellent palatability
- Forms a dense, rich green sod with exceptional durability and wear
- Multiple uses: pastures, hayfields, landscapes, recreational areas and highly erodible sites
- Can also be used to thicken thinning stands of existing bermuda in pastures and hayfields



PLANTING

RATE: FOR FORAGE PRODUCTION: 15 lbs/acre drilled or broadcast for new stands or 8-12 lbs/acre to thicken existing stands.

FOR MAINTAINED AREAS: 40-80 lbs/acre (1-2 lb/1,000 sq. ft.)

DEPTH: 1/8 inch

DATE: Late spring-early summer when soil temperatures are 65° F or higher at a 4" depth thru early summer. Fall plantings may be successful in certain regions of the U.S. (Consult with the local University Extension Office for recommended planting dates for the specific area.)

FERTILIZATION: Apply 25-35 lbs/acre of nitrogen as a starter fertilizer at planting. Lime soil to a pH of 6.0-6.5 and follow soil test recommendations for P & K.

METHOD: Plant when soil moisture is adequate. For summer plantings, do not plant when ambient temperatures are expected to be above the middle 90's. If weeds become problematic, periodically mow to reduce competition with the seedling bermuda. To further reduce weed competition, delay the application of fertilizers containing nitrogen until the bermuda seedlings have fully emerged.

BROADCAST: CLEAN-TILLED GROUND

- Prepare the ground well in advance. This allows the first flush of crabgrass and other weed competition to germinate and be killed by an application of a non-residual and non-selective herbicide like glyphosate before planting Tierra Verde.
- Clean-till the area with a disc, then level and smooth the area. Use a cultipacker to prepare a firm seedbed before planting. Several passes may be necessary to achieve proper firmness.
- Broadcast the seed and cultipack once more to get good seed to soil contact. Bermudagrass seed will not germinate in a fluffy, loose seedbed.

FOR NO-TILL DRILL

- Take added precaution to ensure seeds are not dropping too deep; 1/8" or less is ideal. One method to prevent deep planting is to pull the drill's drop tubes out of the openers and let the seed fall behind the opener to be pressed into the loosened soil by the press wheel.
- Ensure that existing residue is not too thick for seedlings to emerge and that the seed is making good soil contact beneath the residue.

TO THICKEN EXISTING STANDS

If seeds are to be broadcast, loosen the soil surface in the bare areas prior to seeding by scratching with a finger drag or by light disking. After seeds are broadcasted, use a cultipacker or similar roller device to press the seed into the soil and to firm the ground. If using a no-till drill, see instructions for no-till drill.

MANAGEMENT

FOR FORAGE: Once plants begin to spread, apply 50-60 lbs/acre of nitrogen. Delay grazing or hay cutting until forage is 6" to 8" tall. Do not graze or clip for hay shorter than 2". After the stand is established, apply 50-75 lbs/acre of nitrogen for each cutting of hay. If grazed, apply up to 150 lbs/acre of nitrogen annually in split applications beginning at spring green-up and once or twice again during summer. To help prevent winter injury, apply the last nitrogen fertilizer application a minimum of 6-8 weeks before a killing frost. Maintaining medium to high levels of phosphorus and potassium in the soil throughout the growing season is key to disease prevention and bermuda stand survival.

If season ending soil levels are low, apply phosphorus and/or potassium fertilizer per soil test recommendation in late summer/early fall to help prevent winter

injury. When grazed, rotate animals more often during periods of drought stress. Leave at least 4" of growth entering winter. In first year bermuda, late cuttings of hay (6-8 weeks before a killing frost) and/or overseeding with winter annuals can weaken and potentially thin the stand. Once the bermuda is well established (2nd year and older stands), overseeding with winter annuals is acceptable.

FOR MAINTAINED AREAS: Delay 1st mowing until grass is 3" tall. After establishment, maintain grass at a height of 1.5" to 3" tall. Remove no more than 1/3 of the leaf area per mowing. Apply 3-5 pounds of nitrogen/1,000 sq. ft. (120-200 lbs./acre) annually in split applications beginning at spring green-up and periodically during the summer months. Apply the last nitrogen fertilizer application a minimum of 8 weeks before a killing frost. Apply lime, phosphorus and potassium fertilizer per soil test recommendations.



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