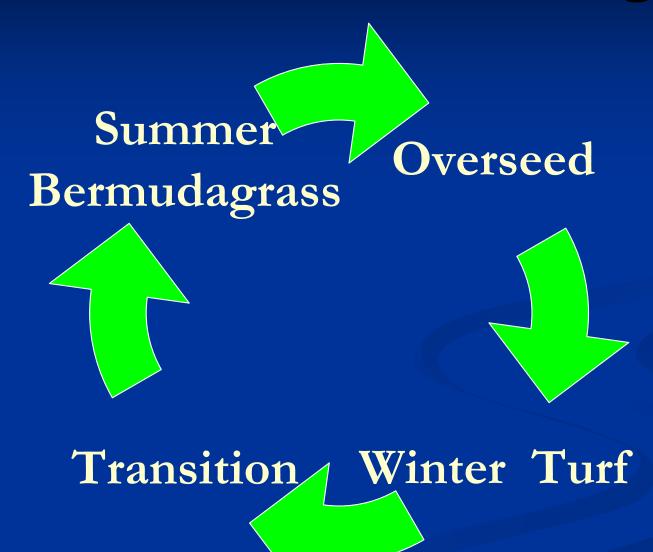


COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES

Overseeding and Transition for Year Round Turfgrass

Kai Umeda David Kopec



- Summer bermudagrass
 - June to September (October)
- Winter ryegrass
 - October to May
 - (September to June)
- Overseed
 - September to November
- Transition
 - May to July

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bermuda						١						
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Summer Bermudagrass

- Foundation turfgrass
- "Green up" at 55°F @ 4 inch depth
- Active growing at 65°F
 - ≥60°F (lows) for 7 consecutive nights
- "100 days" of growth during summer
 - Before overseeding in fall
 - Establish and grow vigorous rhizomes

Summer Bermudagrass

- Fertilize
 - Begin in May
 - Monthly applications
 - N applied at 0.5 lb/1000 ft²
- Mow
 - Frequency is directly related to mowing height
 - Lower heights require mowing more often
 - Do not remove more than one-third (1/3) of the height of the lawn at any mowing event
- Water
 - Once every three days during the summer
 - AZMET (AZ Meteorological Network)
 - http://cals.arizona.edu/azmet/phxturf.html

Summer Bermudagrass

- Aerify and verticut
 - Core aerify
 - Topdress with sand
 - Light and repeated verticut (vertical mowing)
 - Cuts stolons to stimulate rooting
 - Thins out ryegrass during transition
 - Regular verticut
 - Cuts through thatch

- Ideal timing for overseeding
 - Night temperatures 55°F
 - Daytime temperatures 80-85°F Timing
- Ideal early October
 - Window September 1 to November 1
 - Late summer competition with bermudagrass
 - Late fall contend with frost (November 15)

- Goals for successful overseeding
 - Acceptable establishment
 - Good density
 - Uniform surface
 - Good performance
 - Mow evenly in the spring
 - Uniformly transition in spring

- Winter turfgrass
 - Perennial ryegrass
 - Annual ryegrass
 - Intermediate ryegrass (a.k.a. hybrid rye)
 - Roughstalk bluegrass (Poa trivialis)
 - Creeping bentgrass
- Mixtures and blends
 - Ryegrass Poa trivialis mixture
 - Perennial ryegrass blends

- Fertilize
 - Stop N fertilization 20-30 days before overseeding
- Mow
 - DO NOT scalp or "summer" verticut before overseeding
 - Raise mowing height 30 to 40% at 2 weeks before overseeding
 - Mow at "old" height 1 to 3 days before overseeding
 - Lower mowing height 25 to 30% for last mowing before overseeding
 - Last mowing clippings can be mulch for overseeded seed
 - Shallow repeated verticut on Tifway and other dense varieties

- Water
 - Reduce by 30% at 1 to 2 weeks before overseeding
 - Stop watering 2 to 3 days before overseeding

- Chemical application
 - Preemergence weed control
 - Poa control
 - "yellow herbicides" (Barricade*), Dimension*, Rubigan*
 will inhibit ryegrass emergence
 - Regulate bermudagrass growth (PGR's)
 - Turflon* ester
 - Primo*

- Preemergence weed control
 - Poa control
 - "yellow herbicides" (Barricade*), Dimension*, Rubigan*
 - Apply 6 to 8 weeks before overseeding
 - Repeat 4 to 6 weeks after overseeding
 - Barricade*, Dimension* will injure ryegrass

- Regulate bermudagrass growth (PGR's)
 - Turflon* ester
 - 1 week before overseeding
 - Apply at 4 week intervals after overseeding
 - Primo*
 - 1 week before overseeding

- Winter turfgrass
 - Seeding rates
 - 12 to 15 lb/1000ft²
 - (600 to 650 lb/A optimum)
 - Golf greens require higher rate
 - Achieving full cover
 - Overseed in 2 directions
 - Drag seed into turf to ensure seed-soil contact
 - Mow seed into turf
 - Irrigate
 - 3 to 4 times per day until seedling emergence

Winter Turf

- Fertilize
 - Apply N as NO₃ (nitrate form)
 - 0.25 to 0.5 lb/1000 ft²
 - Iron (Fe)
- Mow
- Cultivation
 - None
- Water

- Temperatures in April
 - Green-up
 - Growth
 - ≥60°F (lows) for 7 consecutive nights
- Temperatures in May
 - 70°F
 - Encourage bermudagrass growth

- Encouraging bermudagrass growth
 - Mow
 - Lower mowing heights 35% and increase frequency
 - Decreases the leaf area of the winter grass and reduces canopy
 - Exhausts food reserves
 - Water
 - Do not cut water for extended periods

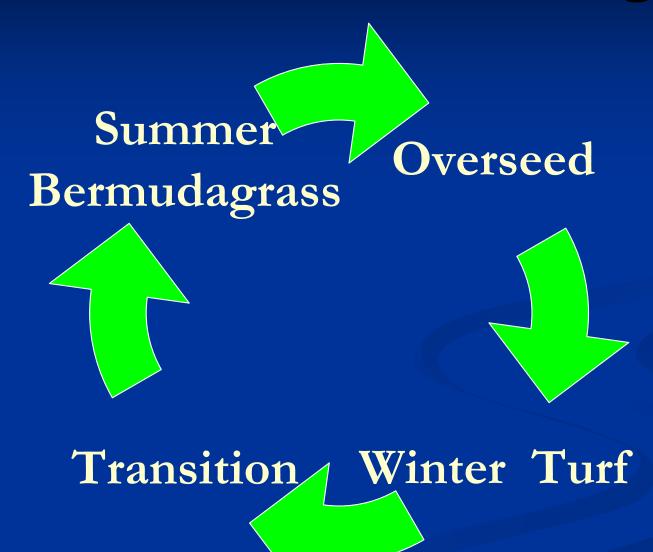
- Encouraging bermudagrass growth
 - Fertilizer
 - Increase fertility with light and frequent N applications
 - 0.25 lb/1000 ft² every 10 days
 - Cultivation
 - Light verticutting to stress ryegrass
 - Aerification

- Chemicals
 - Sulfonylurea herbicides
 - Tools only
- Complementary cultural practices
 - Lower mowing heights to reduce canopy over bermudagrass
 - Lightly verticut to remove ryegrass
 - 80% bermudagrass
 - 0.25 to 0.38 lb N as NO₃
 - Decrease watering 20% for 1 week
 - Repeat fertilizer application and water cycle to stress ryegrass

- Chemicals
 - Sulfonylurea herbicides
 - Manor*
 - Corsair*
 - TranXit*
 - Revolver*
 - Monument*
 - Kerb*

- Chemicals
 - As a tool
 - Force early spring transition to identify areas of weak bermudagrass
 - Remove straggling ryegrass in late spring
 - Especially in shade
 - Remove ryegrass in roughs
 - Use to remove ryegrass by July
 - Dual purpose as herbicide
 - Poa control
 - Nutsedge control

- Chemicals
 - Dual purpose as herbicide
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 - Nutsedge control
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http://cals.arizona.edu/turf

University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Turfgrass Research, Education, and Extension