INTRODUCING OUR NEVEST STAR:
HOLLYWOOD BERMUDAGRASS
(Cynodon dactylon)

BENEFITS OF USING HOLLYWOOD

Improved seeded bermudagrass varieties like Hollywood offer many improvements over common bermudagrass in turf quality, genetic color, leaf texture, and density. These improved varieties are more uniform in growth habit and overall appearance.

Varieties such as Hollywood also have improved cold tolerance for better cool weather survival and color.

While vegetative varieties (live plants) have desirable qualities, seeded cultivars offer several advantages, largely in cost savings, uniformity and speed of establishment.

Seeded cultivars such as Hollywood usually germinate and begin growing in less than 2 weeks and the stand is ready for mowing shortly after. You can expect full ground cover in 3 months with seeded varieties. Vegetative varieties are sprigged or solid sodded. The time frame for their establishment can take several months for sprigs to fill in and reach complete cover.

Another advantage of using seed is that it is easier to handle and much cheaper to transport because it is not as perishable. If your planting window changes, seed is much easier to store than live plants.
NEW SEEDINGS

The best time to plant Hollywood seeded bermudagrass is in the spring and early summer. Early plantings allow sufficient time for establishment before the onset of cooler temperatures.

In regions with frost potential and winter dormancy, the first frost date should be 10-12 weeks away to permit good establishment and improved winter hardiness.

Optimum soil temperatures should be 75-80°F (24-27°C). Minimum soil temperature is 60°F (16°C), but at that temperature the seedlings will have slowed germination.

It is best to use hulled, certified seed. Hulled seed has the bracts that tightly encase the seed removed, enabling the seed to germinate faster.

Hulled seed should emerge in 7-14 days under ideal conditions compared to 21-28 for unhulled seed. Certified seed insures that the varietal purity has been maintained and that you are buying only the uniform, specified variety.

Improved seeded varieties are recommended for use on golf course roughs, fairways, and tees, parks, lawns, athletic fields, cemeteries and roadsides.

RECOMMENDED SEEDING RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Seeding Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tees</td>
<td>2-3 lb/1000 ft² (10-15 g/m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairways</td>
<td>1-3 lb/1000 ft² (5-15 g/m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roughs, parks, &amp; lawns</td>
<td>1-2 lb/1000 ft² (5-10 g/m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseeding</td>
<td>1-3 lb/1000 ft² (5-15 g/m²)</td>
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NEW SEEDING GUIDELINES

- Clear and rough grade area for optimum drainage and sunlight.
- Bermudagrass varieties prefer full sunlight and well-drained conditions.
- Finish grade and thoroughly control native vegetation with fumigation and/or non-selective herbicide prior to establishment of bermudagrass.
- Add nutritional, textural and organic amendment to top 6” (15cm) of soil according to soil test results.
- Finish smooth grade appropriate for seeding method (mechanical, hydrosed, spreader).
- Sow Hollywood seed at recommended seeding rate (see page 2) in spring after all danger of frost and when soil temperatures are 75 - 90°F (24-33°C). First frost date should be more than 10-12 weeks away in regions with frost potential to permit good establishment and improved winter hardiness.
- Surface apply starter fertilizer to supply 1 lb each of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P₂O₅)/1000 ft² (5g N and P₂O₅/m²).
- Many projects will irrigate ground before planting seed to wet 6” (15cm) root zone at rate to avoid puddles, runoff or erosion.
- Keep surface moist with light irrigation several times per day through seedling establishment for first 4 weeks. Irrigation depends on soil texture and daily temperatures.
- New plants require constant irrigation. Once established, irrigate lightly and frequently as necessary.
- Fertilize with 0.5-1.0 lb of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium/1000 ft² (3-5g/m²) every 2 weeks for the first three months, or as necessary. New plants need a good fertilizer program which will assist to establish plants and density quicker.
- Begin mowing when turf reaches desired clipping height. Mowing heights are dependent upon maintenance. Not recommended to cut below 0.25 inch (0.6 cm).
- Fertilize bermudagrass with 1 lb of nitrogen/1000 ft² (5g/m²) every month during growth season or at rate appropriate for desired bermudagrass vigor and recuperative rate. Use soil test results to guide application of other nutrients.
OVERSEEING

Hollywood improved seeded bermudagrass can be overseeded into existing turf to improve turf quality. (Due to turf differences, you would not want to overseed into a vegetative hybrid bermudagrass stand, unless that stand is quite thin.) Use the following steps:

- To overseed, first dethatch or core aerify the existing turf to open it up and allow the Hollywood seedlings to establish. Two to three passes with the dethatching machine are best. For damaged areas, vertical mowing may be enough.
- Next, seed Hollywood improved seeded bermudagrass directly into the prepared area with a slit or broadcast seeder. Recommended seeding rate: 1-3 lb./1000 ft\(^2\) (5-15 g/m\(^2\))
- Apply a balanced, quick-release N-P-K starter fertilizer at 1 to 2 lbs. N/1000 ft\(^2\) (5-10 g N and P\(_2\)O\(_5\)/m\(^2\)).
- Roll area with weighted roller or packer to ensure good seed-to-soil contact.
- Irrigate as you would for new planting, frequently and lightly.

FERTILIZING AFTER ESTABLISHMENT

After planting, continue to use a balanced N-P-K fertilizer at 0.5 lb/1000 ft\(^2\) (2.5 g/ m\(^2\)) every 2 weeks for the first three months.

After the stand is established, fertilize Hollywood with 1 lb. of N/1000 ft\(^2\) (5 g/m\(^2\)) every month during the growing season or at a rate appropriate for your desired vigor and recuperative rate. Use soil test results to guide application of other nutrients, using Best Brand fertilizer products.

SEASONAL MANAGEMENT: SPRING

- Mowing: Mow when the lawn first turns green using a reel mower set at 0.75-1 inch (1.9-2.5 cm) or a rotary mower set as low as possible without scalping. Do not let the bermudagrass get taller than 2 inches (5 cm).
- Fertilization: Apply 0.5-1 lb. nitrogen/1,000 ft\(^2\) (2.5-5 grams/m\(^2\)) several weeks after the grass fully turns green.
- Watering: When Hollywood is growing it requires 1 inch (2.5 cm) of water/week.
SEASONAL MANAGEMENT: SPRING  
Continued  
- Weed Control: Apply pre-emergent herbicides early spring. Apply post emergent and broadleaf herbicides mid to late spring as needed. Make sure both types are labeled for bermudagrass. 
- Insect Control: Check for and control any white grubs. 
- Disease Control: Spring deadspot may appear as bermudagrass breaks dormancy. Patches may appear on 3-5 year old turf. Fall applications of fungicide and removal of excess thatch can prevent this disease in the spring. 
- Thatch Removal: If thatch layer is thicker than 0.5 inch (1.27 cm), verticut in late Spring. Verticut only when the grass is completely greened up or recovery will be slow.

SEASONAL MANAGEMENT: SUMMER  
- Mowing: Follow spring guidelines. 
- Fertilization: Apply 1 lb. of nitrogen/1,000 ft$^2$ (5 g/m$^2$) every 4-6 weeks. 
- Watering: Follow spring guidelines. 
- Weed Control: Apply post emergent weed control as needed for summer annual and perennial weeds. Do not apply herbicides during periods of drought or when weeds are not actively growing. 
- Thatch Removal: If thatch is greater than 0.5 inch (1.27 cm) verticut. Verticutting can be done monthly if there is sufficient time for grass to recover. 
- Insect Control: Check for and control any white grubs or nematodes.

SEASONAL MANAGEMENT: FALL  
- Mowing: Continue mowing the lawn until several weeks before the expected first frost. If the grass is not going to be overseeded, raise the mowing height by 0.5 inch (1.27 cm). 
- Fertilization: To minimize spring deadspot apply no more than ½ lb. nitrogen/1,000 ft$^2$ (2.5 g/m$^2$) four weeks before the first frost. Use a low nitrogen high phosphorous fertilizer at this time. 
- Insect Control: Check for and control. 
- Disease Control: If spring deadspot was a problem, apply a fungicide to the problem areas.
SEASONAL MANAGEMENT: FALL Continued

- Weed Control: Apply herbicides as necessary to control winter weeds.
- Watering: Do not let the soil get powdery dry.

SEASONAL MANAGEMENT: WINTER

- Fertilization: Do not fertilize at this time. Submit soil samples for next year’s fertility requirements.
- Watering: Follow fall watering guidelines.
- Weed Control: Apply herbicides as necessary to control winter weeds.