

Drought, Heat, and My Lawn



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Why does my lawn look so bad?

Species

Poor soils

Poor fertility

Improper maintenance
practices

Too much traffic

Water

Mother nature



Commonly Cultivated Turfgrass Species

Annual ryegrass

Hard Fescue

Seashore paspalum

Bermudagrass

Kentucky bluegrass

St. Augustine

Buffalograss

Kikuyugrass

Red fescue

Perennial ryegrass

Rough bluegrass

Tall fescue

Zoysiagrass

Bentgrass

Centipede

Carpet grass

Bahia grass

Selecting the proper species is vital to long term success



Cool Season Grasses

- Fescue
- Rye
- Bluegrass
- Bentgrass

Warm Season Grasses

- Bermuda
- Zoysia



Soil Sample

How do you determine what your lawn fertility needs are?

Fertility



What does it all mean?

Nitrogen.....Minor Nutrient Package.....

WIN.....SCU.....Urea.....Ammonium Nitrate.....

Be careful of overfeeding.....



Maintenance

- Height of cut
- Frequency
- Sharp blades
- Water requirements
- Nutrient needs
- Aerification
- Traffic tolerance



Watering

It's okay that your lawn turns brown during a drought.



Renovation



PPP'S (Pre plant procedures)

- ◉ Soil Sample
- ◉ Site analysis
- ◉ Species and variety selection
- ◉ Fertility modifications
- ◉ Seed bed preparation



Sprigging/plugging

- Not an option with some species
- Generally more expensive
- Slow establishment



Sodding

- Typically the most expensive
- Instant lawn
- Still requires pre-plant and post plant care.



Establishment methods



Seed

- Most common method
- Generally the least expensive

Overseeding

- Best done in the Fall
- Good Seed to Soil contact is critical
- Select a good variety



Fertility and Weeds During Renovation

- Importance of Phosphorus
- Water is critical
- Do not use any Pre-emerge
- Wait until mid-late September to help with possible weed problems



What about Shade?





