



# Weaver Plant Nursery

## Basic Care for Established Bermuda Grass Lawns

- Mowing height:** Mow at  $\frac{3}{4}$ " to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " tall for common Bermuda and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " for Tif 419. Mow often enough so that no more than 30% of plant height is removed at any one cutting.
- Fertilization:** 25-0-0 with at least 50% slow release nitrogen in soils with excess phosphorus (clay). 24-6-12 with at least 50% slow release nitrogen in other soils (sand & loam). Apply April 1<sup>st</sup>, June 1<sup>st</sup>, August 1<sup>st</sup>, and October 1<sup>st</sup>.
- Irrigation:** With irrigation system in manual mode, water as soil becomes dry. Water deeply and no more often than about every three or four days. Usually requires about 4" to 6" of water per month, but this will vary based upon numerous factors. Water in early morning.
- Weed control:** **DO NOT USE WEED AND FEED!!!!!!**  
Pre-emergent weed control:
- Dimension applied March 1-10 for summer grassy weeds.
  - Dimension re-applied June 1-10 for summer grassy weeds.
  - Dimension applied Sept. 1-10 for winter grassy weeds.
  - (Optional) Gallery applied Sept. 1-10 for winter broadleaf weeds.
- Post-emergent weed control:
- Herbicide containing 2,4-D to control broadleaf weeds.
  - Halosulfuron or Sulfentrazone product to control nutsedge when actively growing during warmer months (2+ applications required).
- Fungal diseases:** Pythium root rot—occurs in hottest part of summer. Correct drainage and don't overwater or over fertilize. This disease is indicative of incorrect watering. Use labeled fungicide as a preventative if it is regularly a problem.  
Take all root rot (TARR)—occur spring into early summer. Irregular yellow patches in turf that die out and spread. Roots are severely weakened. Treat by applying  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or more of Canadian peat moss over lawn surface.
- Insect pests:** White grubs—destroy grass roots by chewing. Treat with imidocloprid only when four or more grubs per square foot are present. *Do not treat without first verifying that the threshold population is present.*  
Bermuda mites—microscopic mites that cause dry spots in the lawn. An affected stolon will be short and stubby and resemble a shaving brush. Treat with bifenthrin or deltamethrin.
- Variety information:** Use common bermuda or Tif419. Some other hybrid bermudas require further evaluation. Avoid golf green grasses such as Tif328 and forage grasses such as Coastal bermuda.

Information contained in this guide is prepared by Dan Weaver, Texas Master Certified Nursery Professional #5338, for areas near Cleburne, Texas. This guide is prepared for informational purposes only and all responsibility of use lies with the user. Always read and obey product labels prior to use of any chemical or fertilizer. *Revised June 2023.*