

Starke Ayres Lawn Seed Varieties

500g

BERMUDA



KIKUYU



FOUR SEASONS



WINTER GREEN



SHADY MIX



**STARKE
AYRES®**

WHAT LAWN TO CHOOSE

BERMUDA

Cynodon Dactylon

Bermuda (variety GOBI) is a warm season grass adapted to a wide range of soils. Highly tolerant to heat, salt, drought and traffic conditions. Lateral growth by stolons and rhizomes. Bermuda goes dormant in winter (below 12°C). Can be over seeded with Winter Green lawn seed.

KIKUYU

Pennisetum Clandestinum

Kikuyu is a medium to coarse textured, light green warm season grass which spreads by vigorous rhizomes and stolons. Very high drought tolerance. Kikuyu goes dormant in winter (below 4°C). Can be over seeded with Winter Green lawn seed.

FOUR SEASONS

Bermuda, Perennial Rye, Kentucky Blue Grass & Tall Fescue

Four Seasons is a specific blend for coastal or warm inland areas. 50% less irrigation needed compared to traditional cool season grasses. Excellent in sunny areas, partial shade, heat, drought and salinity conditions. Four Seasons does not go dormant in winter.

WINTER GREEN

Perennial Rye

Winter Green is a great mix that offers the benefits of quick germination with the latest generation rye grass that withstands tough wear throughout the winter season. Winter Green can be used to over seed Bermuda and Kikuyu lawn to ensure green grass throughout winter.

SHADY MIX

Tall Fescue and Kentucky Blue Grass mix

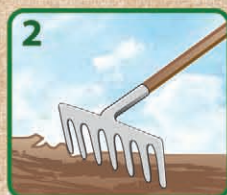
A popular blend with very high shade tolerance which does not go dormant in winter. Dark green grass in both sun and shaded areas.

SEEDS OF SUCCESS

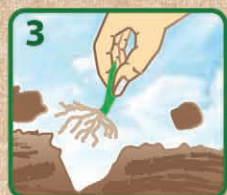
SEEDS OF SUCCESS

HOW TO GET A PERFECT LAWN

New Lawn Steps



2
Loosen the soil by raking prior to sowing.



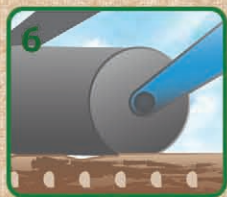
3
Remove large stones and weeds and ensure the surface is fairly even.



4
Sprinkle the seeds evenly. Do not leave any gaps where you want grass to grow.



5
After sowing just rake the soil lightly to cover the seeds.



6
Compact or roll gently.



7
Water gently and keep soil moist.



8
Allow the lawn to grow 8cm before cutting.

1. Preparing the Ground

Before sowing, it's important to spend time preparing the ground. It needs to be free from stones, large elements, weeds and roots. It's advisable to carry out a deep tillage (30cm) to get rid of all unwanted elements, and later use a rake to level it.

Before sowing, it's advisable to water the ground to get unwanted seeds to germinate. Once these seeds have germinated, you can apply a non-residual total herbicide on the growing vegetation, to kill it. After about 10 days, the soil needs to be raked to leave it uniform and free of weeds, large elements, and vegetal remainders.

2. Sowing

The sowing of the lawn is done by scattering with a seed holder, making criss-cross passes to avoid leaving any areas without seeds. It's very important to use the recommended dosage and to do it at a time that's good for growth. It's advisable to sow the perimeter first to avoid gaps on the edges.

The seeds need to be buried superficially (0.5cm-1cm deep) using a rake with spaced out spikes making sure there's good contact between the seed and the soil. Straight after sowing, a roller needs to be used to settle the seed on the ground.

3. Watering

After sowing, watering needs to be carried out lightly and frequently, (4-6 times a day), so that the superficial layer doesn't dry up until all the lawn has emerged. Once the grass germinates, you can space out the irrigation and increase the amount each time.

You should only water first thing in the morning or at night to avoid evaporation.

Note: If the grass acquires a darker tone, and footsteps become visible on the surface, those are visual signs of lack of water.

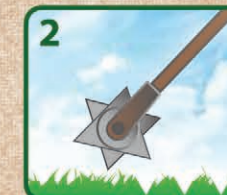
4. Fertiliser

The lawn needs to be fertilised every year to give the soil back all the nutrients that have been taken away by the weeds and that are lost after mowing. The needs vary depending on the texture and composition of the soil, so it's good to get advice from your usual supplier regarding your best option.

The main element is nitrogen, which should preferably be provided in the form of a slow release variety during the lawns active growth period.

Note: If you go for a solid, superficial fertiliser, watering needs to happen right after using it. It's also possible to add the fertiliser through fertigation.

Overseeding Steps



2
Mow existing lawn very low and then dethatch.



3
Aerate lawn with a spike roller.



4
Seed and cover the area with a thin layer of soil.



5
Top-dress lawn.



6
Compact or roll gently.



7
Water gently and keep soil moist.



8
Allow the lawn to grow 8cm before cutting.

5. Mowing

It is advisable to carry out the first mowing when the lawn reaches 8cm. After that, it's better not to cut more than a third of the plants height, although that will depend on your chosen variety.

The more you mow the higher density you will get on the vegetational cover.

Note: Don't mow when lawn is wet.

6. Aeration, Scarification

Finally, some of the maintenance routines that need to be carried out annually:

Scarification consists of digging the ground vertically to break and eliminate the thatch. Thatch is a thin layer (1-2cm thick) made up of soil, roots and leaves that have built up preventing water, fertiliser and air to reach the roots and favoring the development of fungus. It's advisable to do it in the spring or autumn in cold climates, and in the summer in warm climates.

Aeration consists of "poking" the soil making lots of little holes to provide the ground with oxygen at a deep level (10cm). It's advisable to do it twice a year, preferably during spring and autumn.

Note: Once aeration and scarification are done, it's advisable to scatter a layer of sand or turf on the surface. To make the most of this task, you can reseed with a special blend so that the lawn grows healthier and stronger.

Overseeding

The best times for overseeding are usually spring or the end of summer. Before doing it, it's advisable to leave the lawn without fertilising or watering for a few days, to cut the grass short and scarify, eliminating as much vegetal remainders as possible.

You can use the same seed variety that was there before or an overseeding or repopulating variety, based on rye grass. Overseeding will be done following the same steps as with sowing.

