

Bermudagrass for Athletic Fields in Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois

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Turf quality on municipal athletic fields is typically poor due to excessive traffic from soccer and football. These heavily trafficked fields often have compacted soils that reduce turf density. Aside from poor playability and poor turf quality, heavily trafficked sports fields provide less cushion and increase the risk of athlete injury.



Figure 1. Heavily trafficked athletic field

To counter traffic damage, athletic field managers are forced to overseed worn areas after the football and/or soccer season. This usually occurs in late spring or late fall, neither of which are ideal seeding periods for commonly used cool-season grasses such as perennial ryegrass or Kentucky bluegrass. Additionally, perennial ryegrass and Kentucky bluegrass are not well-adapted to warm, humid summers of southern Indiana and southern Illinois. Even if well-established, they are often weak and easily damaged during the summer months.

Bermudagrass is a warm-season turfgrass that may offer a potential solution. Perennial ryegrass and Kentucky bluegrass often go dormant during

the summer and need time to recuperate in early fall. Conversely, bermudagrass performs well in the summer months and enters the fall playing season healthy and vigorous. Bermudagrass is well-adapted to athletic fields because it has excellent wear tolerance and recuperative ability. In fact, bermudagrass is considered to be the premier turfgrass for athletic fields in the southern United States. Bermudagrass can produce a higher quality athletic turf that has a lower irrigation requirement, more vigorous summer growth, and fewer insect and disease problems than cool-season turfgrasses. Seeding or sprigging bermudagrass in late May or early June instead of seeding a cool-season grass is an alternative for athletic turf. Improvements in the cold-tolerance of seeded and vegetative bermudagrass varieties now allow this turfgrass to be used in southern Indiana and southern Illinois (Table 1).

Table 1. Bermudagrass varieties best adapted for southern Indiana and southern Illinois athletic fields

Vegetative	Seeded
Midlawn	Riviera (OKS 95-1)
Quickstand	
Patriot (OKC 18-4)	

However, the major disadvantages of bermudagrass are poor winter tolerance and a straw-colored appearance after the first hard frost. Vegetative varieties of bermudagrass established by sprigs are not well-adapted to Indiana or Illinois

and may die in severe winters. In the worst case, all or parts of bermudagrass fields may require reestablishment in the spring after winterkill. Some seeded varieties of bermudagrass are tolerant of Indiana and Illinois winters. "Riviera" is a new seeded cultivar that has survived winters in West Lafayette, IN. Although there are other cold-hardy seeded cultivars of bermudagrass available, preliminary research shows that "Riviera" also has good traffic tolerance. Overseeding perennial ryegrass in late August before the first frost will combat the problem of straw-colored turf, but doing so may also add to the risk of winterkill and slow spring green-up.

Establishing Bermudagrass Athletic Fields

Step 1

Grade the field to correct any surface drainage problems such as insufficient crown or low spots. Control existing vegetation with a non-selective herbicide such as glyphosate. Seed or sprig athletic fields with bermudagrass in late May or early June.

Step 2

Overseed bermudagrass turf with perennial ryegrass in late-August to mid-September if a green field is desired and/or play will occur well into October and November. Remember that overseeding increases the risk of winterkill, so control the overseeded ryegrass with glyphosate immediately after the season in November or December.

Step 3

Repeat these steps the following year if there is winterkill or serious damage from the previous season. Only repeat step two if there is no winterkill or serious damage. The following section describes the establishment process in more detail.

Preparing Soil for Seeding/Sprigging

Research shows that seeding or sprigging bermudagrass into existing turf is not effective. Therefore, it is best to kill the entire field with glyphosate and lightly rotary till the field prior to the initial seeding, sprigging or sodding. If the field is very thin or bare from the previous season, use a vertical slicer, power rake or other cultivation equipment to prepare the soil to a depth of 0.25 to 1.0 inch. Make sure to evaluate the surface drainage prior to seeding or sprigging. Proper surface drainage is essential to the success of all athletic fields. If sprigging bermudagrass, lightly disk or rotary till the area to a slightly deeper depth. This disruption of the soil will allow for proper sprig-to-soil contact which is necessary for proper establishment. Next, apply a

starter fertilizer high in phosphorus at 1.0 to 1.5 lbs. P_2O_5 /1000 ft² to enhance growth and development. For more information on starter fertilizers, refer to AY-3, Establishing Turfgrass Areas From Seed.

Time of Seeding/Sprigging

The best time to seed or sprig bermudagrass is late spring to early summer. Purdue research shows that the optimum time for seeding or sprigging in the southern half of Indiana is between May 15 and June 15 (Figure 2). Although coverage can be obtained with later seeding dates, it is preferable to seed early to enhance the winter survival and traffic tolerance. Germination should occur within 7 to 14 days depending on soil temperature and moisture (Figure 3). Ninety percent coverage usually occurs within

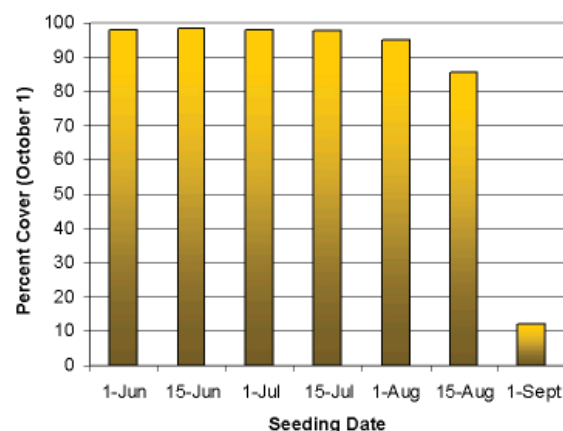


Figure 2. Effect of seeding date on October cover of 'Mirage' bermudagrass

five to eight weeks after seeding or sprigging.



Figure 3. Bermudagrass seedlings

Seeding

Seed bermudagrass at a rate of 0.5 to 1.0 lb. PLS/1000 ft² using a drop spreader (PLS = Pure Live Seed = weight/(purity x germination)). Although these rates are lower than those used with other species, Purdue research shows that after only one month there is no benefit to seeding bermudagrass at rates higher than 1.0 lbs. PLS/1000 ft² (Figure 4). Sow one half of the seed in one direction, and then sow the other half at right angles to the first direction. For information on calibrating a drop spreader, refer to AY-22, Fertilizing Established Lawns. After the starter fertilizer and seed are applied, a light raking followed by a light rolling is recommended to insure good seed-soil contact. A roller designed to be filled with water, but left empty, is perfect for this task. It is critical to maximize the seed-soil contact for quick germination and establishment.

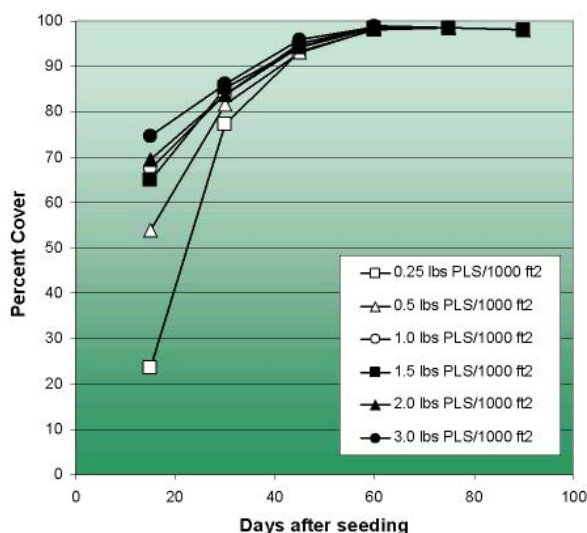


Figure 4. Effect of seeding rate on cover of 'Mirage' bermudagrass over two years in Indiana.

Sprigging

Sprigging is the process of removing a stem, stolon or rhizome, from a mature plant and replanting it in a different location. Sprigs are usually a few inches long and contain three or four nodes, from which new roots and shoots will develop. Sprigs start as sod that has been shredded, verticut, dethatched or by using a mechanical sprig harvester. Most sod companies that grow bermudagrass also sell bermudagrass sprigs. It is possible to harvest your own sprigs after an aggressive dethatching of a healthy bermudagrass area (e.g., an end-zone). To establish an area with sprigs; 1) prepare the soil

by lightly tilling, 2) harvest sprigs from a healthy area, 3) broadcast sprigs over bare soil, 4) knife in or lightly topdress with soil, 5) apply Ronstar (oxadiazon) at the recommended rate to control annual grassy weeds, 6) apply a starter fertilizer at 1.5 lbs. P₂O₅ / 1000 ft², and 7) irrigate frequently to promote regrowth. After about a week, new growth will begin to emerge, and the stand will fill in rapidly.

Post Seeding/Sprigging Care

Irrigation

A newly-seeded field may need to be irrigated one to three times daily depending on the weather. Apply enough water to moisten the top 1/2 to 1 inch of the soil profile, but avoid over-watering and saturating the area. Once the seedlings are one to two inches tall, gradually reduce the frequency of irrigation and water more deeply. After two or three mowings, bermudagrass will require little or no supplemental irrigation except in severe droughts. However, moderate irrigation will improve coverage.

Irrigation on a newly-sprigged area should take place as soon as sprigging is complete. Irrigate until the soil is nearly saturated, and then irrigate several times daily to keep the area moist. Despite all of this irrigation, sprigs may remain brown for one or two weeks before green up and growth begins. Reduce irrigation gradually once the plant begins to establish a root system.

Mowing

Mowing bermudagrass early will encourage the turf to fill in quickly. Mowing should begin when the first few seedlings are 1.0 inch tall. Mowing may only affect 10% of the plants in the first mowing, 20-30% of the plants in the second mowing, and so on. Be careful of wet surfaces during the first few mowings as scalping or tire rutting may occur. Bermudagrass should be ideally mown at 1.0 to 1.5 inches using a reel-type mower. Bermudagrass grows more quickly in the summer than cool-season grasses. Due to the higher growth rate, mowing may be required almost daily to avoid removing more than one-third of the leaf blade.

Fertilizing

New seedlings have poorly developed root systems and cannot effectively absorb nutrients from the soil. Therefore, fertilizer is important to encourage establishment. In addition to the starter fertilizer at seeding, apply 1.0 lb. N/1000 ft² to bermudagrass two and four weeks after planting. This encourages growth and increases plant density. Since

bermudagrass is a warm-season grass, you can use quick-release fertilizers such as urea, ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate for these summer fertilizer applications. Apply 1.0 lb. N/1000 ft² every four weeks until mid-August. Fertilizing bermudagrass after mid-August may increase the likelihood of winterkill. Be sure to test soil for phosphorus and potassium levels, and make supplemental applications if necessary.

Weed Control

Bermudagrass is quick to germinate and fill in, but competition from annual grasses and broadleaf weeds may hinder establishment. Therefore, it may be necessary to use a herbicide for their control. Avoid using herbicides other than glyphosate prior to seeding to limit germination complications. For preemergence and postemergence control of annual grasses such as crabgrass, Dimension (dithiopyr) is safe to use on bermudagrass from seed after two mowings. Ronstar (oxadiazon) is safe for annual grassy weed control before sprigging bermudagrass. Since Ronstar is absorbed through the foliage instead of the roots, it will not harm the root development of sprigs. For postemergence grassy weed control, MSMA is effective when applied after three mowings. Avoid Acclaim (fenoxaprop-ethyl) for grassy weed control because bermudagrass is sensitive to this

herbicide. For control of broadleaf and annual grassy weeds, Drive (quinclorac) is safe to use either before, during or after seeding of bermudagrass. Refer to all label directions for specific instructions.

Ongoing Maintenance

Fall Overseeding

It may be desirable to overseed bermudagrass athletic fields with perennial ryegrass if fall sports are played (Figure 5). Overseeding with perennial ryegrass should be done in late-August to mid-September, before the first frost or about four weeks before the first fall athletic event. Common seeding rates for perennial ryegrass overseeding are 10 to 15 lbs./1000 ft², so it can be costly. Table 2 provides a comprehensive management calendar for low, medium and high maintenance fields.

Bermudagrass has several advantages over perennial ryegrass and Kentucky bluegrass for use in athletic fields, including aggressive summer growth and better disease tolerance. Although bermudagrass might not be appropriate for every field, it will provide cover on overused summer and fall-use fields. Using bermudagrass in southern Indiana and southern Illinois can improve safety, playability and aesthetics of athletic fields.



Figure 5. Overseeded bermudagrass football field at the end of October in Evansville, Indiana. (Photo courtesy Steve Beckman)

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Rev. 5/2006

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Table 2. Management calendar for Indiana athletic fields containing bermudagrass (From AY-31, Building and Maintaining Soccer Fields in Indiana)

Month	Maintenance Level			Notes
	Low	Medium	High	
April	Keep all traffic off field until bermudagrass greens-up and begins growing actively	Keep all traffic off field until bermudagrass greens-up and begins growing actively	Keep all traffic off field until bermudagrass greens-up and begins growing actively	
May	Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs. N/1000 ft ² after bermudagrass has greened-up	Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs. N/1000 ft ² after bermudagrass has greened-up	Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs. N/1000 ft ² after bermudagrass has greened-up	Use urea (46-0-0)
June	Monitor annual grassy weeds and control if necessary Resprig damaged areas Aerify if schedule permits	Monitor annual grassy weeds and control if necessary Resprig damaged areas Aerify if schedule permits Irrigate as needed	Monitor annual grassy weeds and control if necessary Resprig damaged areas Aerify if schedule permits Irrigate as needed	Check label for seeding limitations
July		Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs. N/1000 ft ² Irrigate as needed Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs. N/1000 ft ²	Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs. N/1000 ft ² Irrigate as needed Aerify if schedule permits Apply 1.0-1.5 lbs N/1000 ft ²	Use urea (46-0-0) Use urea (46-0-0)
August		Irrigate as needed Overseed with 10 to 15 lbs/1000 ft ² of perennial ryegrass if desired.	Irrigate as needed Overseed with 10 to 15 lbs/.1000 ft ² of perennial ryegrass if desired.	
September			Apply 2.0 lbs. K ₂ O/1000 ft ²	Use muriate of potash (0-0-60)
October			Apply 2 oz. Fe/1000 ft ² weekly. This will help the bermudagrass retain its green color up to two additional weeks	
November - April	When possible, keep all traffic off field after bermudagrass goes into dormancy	When possible, keep all traffic off field after bermudagrass goes into dormancy	When possible, keep all traffic off field after bermudagrass goes into dormancy	
December - February	Consider an application of glyphosate to control weeds prior to spring green-up	Consider an application of glyphosate to control weeds or to remove overseeded perennial ryegrass prior to spring green-up	Consider an application of glyphosate to control weeds or to remove overseeded perennial ryegrass prior to spring green-up	Bermudagrass must be absolutely dormant