



Native Bentgrass™ – Half Moon Bay

NON-MOWED IRRIGATED AREAS

Native grasses control soil erosion, reduce dust, control ground temperatures, reduce noise and recharge ground water. Properly maintained sod is one of the most cost effective and environmentally beneficial products in urban development.

Urban Landscapes / Parks / Streetscapes

NON-MOWED AREAS

Best described by Ed Zuckerman, President and CEO of Delta Bluegrass Company, *“You need to put on a new pair of glasses when you look at California Native Sod. This is not the traditional lawn of our childhood. We are entering a new era where the complex beauty of native grasses needs to be appreciated”*

In applications with irrigation native sod blends will establish and actively grow year round.

Steps for successful establishment in Non-Mowed / Irrigated Areas

- **SOIL PREPARATION**: Rototill the soil and add necessary amendments. Till into soil to a minimum depth of 4 to 6 inches or deeper if possible. This will allow air and water to penetrate the root zone.
- **GRADING AND ROLLING**: Clear the sod surface of all debris, including dirt clods, rocks and root segments. Rake and level the area, making sure that the soil is about 1” below the level of sidewalks, patios and hard surfaces
- **APPLICATION OF SOD**: Before laying sod, apply Delta Bluegrass Company’s Bolero™ Sod & Seed Starter Fertilizer at a rate of 6 pounds per 1,000 square feet. This gives the new grass food to nourish it in the first few weeks of establishment. Sod can now be laid directly on the fertilized ground. Start from the back of your property line to the front along the longest straight line boundary. Work away from the line so you are not stepping on the fresh sod. Stagger sod slabs to offset seams. Make sure each piece of sod has good contact with the soil, because air pockets prevent proper rooting. If laying sod on a steep slope, use wooden pegs or sod staples to temporarily keep the sod in place. Be sure to roll sod horizontally to prevent ruts created by water rolling down the slope or slight incline of your surface.
- **IRRIGATION**: Irrigation is critical for the sod to develop a deep root system and provide substantial water savings through out the year. Areas with subterranean irrigation WILL require ABOVE GROUND temporary irrigation during the establishment period of the sod. After 2 to 3 weeks temporary irrigation can be removed.

- **FERTILIZATION:** Requirements for native sod are far less than conventional turf. Apply fertilizer two to three times per year in the season appropriate to your sod type. Early spring (late February or early March), late spring (May or June) or Fall applications will ensure a healthy lawn.
- **SEASONAL MOWING:** In non-maintained areas mowing is optional. Most often, areas will be trimmed once or twice per year. This is usually in the mid and late spring to remove the florets or seed heads. A string trimmer or weed eater is the most common landscape tool used to cut the grass to the preferred height. NEVER remove more than 1/3 of the leaf blade with any single mow cycle.
- **PHOTO ILLUSTRATIONS:** The photos below are of non mowed Native Preservation and Native Bentgrass plantings. In the first photo you can see a good example of what the grass might look like when the seed heads are fully mature and begin to dry out.



Native Preservation™ - Streetscape – Redding
(Visible Seed Heads)



Native Preservation™ – Skyline College – San Bruno



Native Bentgrass™ – Streetscape – Redding (Approximately 90 days after sod installation)