

### WHERE TO PLANT

Adapted across the southern 1/3 of the U.S. from California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri to Virginia. Particularly well suited to sandy loam soils, but will thrive in most well drained loam soils.



# Mohawk

*Bermudagrass with Cold Tolerance*

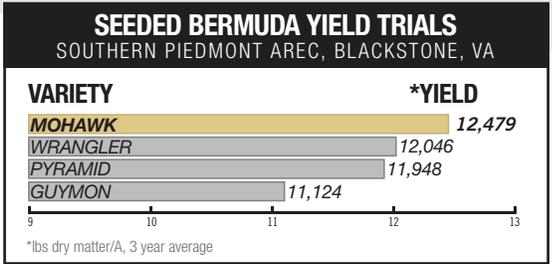
Developed by Dr. Lincoln Taylor at Virginia Tech, Mohawk is one of the most cold tolerant bermuda varieties available. With its fine leaf and stem characteristics, Mohawk offers highly palatable, premium quality forage for both grazing and hay production. When compared to other popular seeded bermudas, Mohawk is a consistent and proven top performer. With superior cold tolerance, it is well adapted from the southern areas of California, Oklahoma and Missouri, throughout the Southeast and northward to Virginia.

### USES

- Hay production or grazing throughout the spring and summer months for all classes of grazing livestock.
- Excellent for high traffic sites such as arenas, pasture lanes and other highly maintained areas including lawns and recreational sites.
- Well suited for vegetative erosion control plantings.

### BENEFITS

- Mohawk establishes quickly providing cover in 45-60 days post-planting with good growing conditions.
- Highly productive forage with fine leaves for excellent palatability.
- Forms a dense, rich green sod with exceptional durability and wear.
- Multiple use: pastures, hayfields, landscapes, recreational areas and highly erodible sites.
- Can also be used to thicken thinning stands of existing bermuda in pastures and hayfields.



#### YIELD OF SEEDED BERMUDAGRASSES - BURLESON COUNTY, TX - 2010. (D. TITTLE)

VARIETY	5/17	6/20	8/9	Total
CHEYENNE II	2087	2330	2362	6780
MOHAWK	1859	2386	2226	6471
RANCHERO FRIO	1779	2042	1918	5739
SUNGRAZER PLUS	1878	2201	2402	6480
TEXAS TOUGH	1687	1973	1912	5487
JACKPOT	1578	1827	1806	5322
GIANT	1685	1865	1757	5307
KF 194	1488	1625	1733	4845
COMANCHE	1514	1583	1615	4713
COMMON	953	1331	1216	3501

## PLANTING

**RATE:** FOR FORAGE PRODUCTION: 15 lbs/A drilled or broadcast for new stands or 8-12 lbs/A to thicken existing stands.

FOR MAINTAINED AREAS: 40-80 lbs/A (1-2 lbs/1000 sq. ft.)

**DEPTH:** 1/8 inch

**DATE:** Late spring when soil temperatures reach 65° F or above at a 4" depth thru early summer. Fall plantings may be successful in certain regions of the U.S. (Consult with the local University Extension Office for recommended planting dates for the specific area.)

**FERTILIZATION:** Apply 25-35 lbs/acre nitrogen as a starter fertilizer at planting. Lime soil to a pH of 6.0 – 6.5 and follow soil test recommendations for P & K.

**METHOD:** Plant when soil moisture is adequate. For summer plantings, do not plant when ambient temperatures are expected to be above the middle 90's. If weeds become problematic, periodically mow to reduce competition with the seedling bermuda. To further reduce weed competition, delay the application of fertilizers containing nitrogen until the bermuda seedlings have fully emerged.

## BROADCAST: CLEAN-TILLED GROUND

- Prepare the ground well in advance. This allows the first flush of crabgrass and other weed competition to germinate and be killed by an application of a non-residual and non-selective herbicide like glyphosate before planting Mohawk.
- Clean-till the area with a disk, then level and smooth the area. Use a culti-packer to prepare a firm seedbed before planting. Several passes may be necessary to achieve proper firmness.
- Broadcast the seed and cultipack once more to get good seed to soil contact. Bermudagrass seed will not germinate in a fluffy, loose seedbed.

## FOR NO-TILL DRILL

- Take added precaution to ensure seed are not dropping too deep; 1/8" or less is ideal. One method to prevent deep planting is to pull the drill's drop tubes out of the openers and let the seed fall behind the opener to be pressed into the loosened soil by the press wheel.
- Ensure that existing residue is not too thick for seedlings to emerge and that the seed is making good soil contact beneath the residue.

## TO THICKEN EXISTING STANDS

If seed are to be broadcast, loosen the soil surface in the bare areas prior to seeding by scratching with a finger drag or by light disking. After seed are broadcasted, use a culti-packer or similar roller device to press the seed into the soil and to firm the ground. If using a no-till drill, see instructions for No-Till Drill.

## MANAGEMENT

**FOR FORAGE:** Once plants begin to spread, apply 50-60 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. Delay grazing or hay cutting until forage is 6" to 8" tall. Do not graze or clip for hay shorter than 2". After the stand is established, apply 50-75 lbs. of nitrogen per acre for each cutting of hay. If grazed, apply up to 150 lbs/acre N annually in split applications beginning at spring green-up and again once or twice during summer. To help prevent winter injury, apply the last nitrogen fertilizer application a minimum of 6-8 weeks before a killing frost. Maintaining medium to high levels of phosphorus and potassium in the soil throughout the growing season is key to disease prevention and bermuda stand survival. If season ending soil levels are low, apply phosphorus and/or potassium fertilizer per soil test recommendation in late summer/early fall to help prevent winter injury. When grazed, rotate animals more often during periods of

drought stress. Leave at least 4" of growth entering winter. In first year bermuda, late cuttings of hay (6-8 weeks before a killing frost) and/or overseeding with winter annuals can weaken and potentially thin the stand. Once the bermuda is well established (2nd year and older stands), overseeding with winter annuals is acceptable.

**FOR MAINTAINED AREAS:** Delay 1st mowing until grass is 3 inches in height. After establishment, maintain grass at a height of 1.5-3 inches. Remove no more than 1/3 of the leaf area per mowing. Apply 3-5 lbs. Nitrogen/1000 sq. ft. (120 – 200 lbs./A) annually in split applications beginning at spring green-up and periodically during the summer months. Apply the last nitrogen fertilizer application a minimum of 8 weeks before a killing frost. Apply lime, phosphorus and potassium fertilizer per soil test recommendations.

