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grass is propagated by cuttings of the rootstocks ow ng to the present scarcity and high price of the seed. These rootstocks may be chopped up in an ensilage cutter and sown broadcast on well-prepared ground, covering with a disk or a common harrow. In some instances the sod itself is used. When an old field is plowed up the sod can be torn into shreds and used in that condition by the growing pieces into the furrow after the low and covering completely. With warmth and moisture it will come up in a short time and cover the ground with runners. If sod can be had for plowing, his method will cost $3 to $6 per acre. Seed costs 45 to 60 cents per pound and should be sown at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre on soil which has been especially prepared and well-firmed, since the seeds are very small. Cover with a roller. The best time to sow in the extreme South is February or early March, farther north, March and April.

Bermuda grass has not been used very extensively in mixtures because there are few grasses that can exist in a Bermuda grass sod. Bur clover and Bermuda grass have been found successful in situations where the conditions favor the clover. Both Kentucky and Texas bluegrass have been tried with success in combination with Bermuda grass in different localities, but the plant most generally found in combination with Bermuda grass in the South is Japan clover, or Lespedeza. It is aggressive enough to succeed in competition with the Bermuda, and seeding a small amount of it with the grass improves the quality of hay and also the pasture.

Pastures must be grazed closely to keep the grass tender and free from weeds, and meadows should be mown three to five times during the season for the same purpose. Cut when 10 to 15 inches high it cures quickly, and if mown in the morning can often be put into cocks the same day.

Its aggressiveness makes it a nuisance in some localities, but it has come to be regarded as a pest chiefly because of the one-crop system of farming. Under a sensible rotation system it should not prove at all dangerous in localities where it does not produce seed. Bermuda grass may injure by breaking the sod shallow in December and following with a crop that produces dense shade, such as cowpeas or velvet beans.

Seed.—All the seed at present on the market comes from Australia, and its price is high. Bermuda grass seeds perfectly in Arizona and southern California, and seed raising in that region would doubtless be profitable.