



Wintergreen

Cynodon dactylon hybrid



This warm season Green Couch hybrid has been used on playing fields and home lawns Australia wide for many years. A hard wearing fine textured variety which retains good colour down to frost temperatures. Left alone with minimal maintenance this grass will survive and provide a cover. Look after it and it can be the best lawn in the street. The name Winter Green was first given to this hybrid Green Couch due to its improved winter colour performance over other Green Couch hybrids at the time.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Fine textured leaf of about 3mm wide.
- Green all year round except in frost regions. Regular mowing, especially with a cylinder mower can provide great results.

PERFORMANCE

- Under minimal watering and fertilizing, Wintergreen will maintain a cover stopping weeds from germinating and providing soil stabilization.
- Extremely Durable in full sun and low shaded areas and is perfect for both new lawns and replacing old lawns
- Excellent Drought Performance, once established, Wintergreen can be left to dry out eventually turning brown. In most cases it will survive with no watering. Due to its high thatch load this grass will smother out weeds. Even when it is dry this thatch will act like mulch stopping weeds from germinating.

MAINTENANCE

- Low maintenance which equals less attention, more enjoyment.
- Regular Mowing is the key to avoid the scalping effect that is commonly seen with this grass. If left too long the mower cuts off all of the leaf exposing the thatch.
- Cylinder Mowing produces the best results as they tend to ride on top of the thatch and grass unlike rotary mowers.

DURABILITY

- Self repairing features of Wintergreen makes it a great all year round grass to enjoy. You've got enough things to do around the house without worrying about repairing your lawn too!

USES

- Residential and commercial lawns, parks.



Turf Reference

Maintenance Required
Low

Disease Resistance
Medium

Self Repairing
High

Drought Tolerance
High

Shade Tolerance
High

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WINTERGREEN TURF MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SOIL PREPARATION

- For best result, cultivate, till or spade the area to a depth of 100 to 150 mm.
- Eliminate drainage problems by having soil slope away from foundations, etc
- Cultivate or rake in the fertilizer, lime, organics, compost, etc. as needed to a depth of 50 mm to 150 mm.
- Rake and smooth soil removing rocks, roots, and large clods.
- Roll the area with a lawn roller. This will firm the soil surface and reveal low areas that need more soil.
- Keep the grade 25mm below sidewalks and driveways for the new turf to sit into.
- Water the prepared area to settle the soil and provide a moist base for turf.



TURF INSTALLATION

- Apply a pre plant fertiliser like Sir Launcher which contains a pre plant fertiliser and water crystals. Rake this into the surface.
- Prior to laying turf check that the soil surface is not too hot. Wet the soil down if soil is hot.
- Install your lawn immediately upon delivery. Turf is degrading in the pallet so all turf must be laid within 12 hours of delivery.
- Begin installing turf along the longest straight line, such as a driveway or sidewalk. Butt and push ends against each other tightly, without stretching. Stagger the joints in each row in a brick-like fashion, using a large sharp knife to trim corners, etc.
- On slopes, place the turf pieces across the slope.
- After installing the turf, roll the entire area to improve turf-soil contact.
- Begin watering lawn within 30 minutes of installation. Turf is a living plant that requires ground contact and moisture.
- During first two weeks, avoid heavy or concentrated use of your new lawn. This gives the roots an opportunity to firmly knit with the soil, and insures that the turf will remain smooth.

TURF ESTABLISHMENT

- **Installation:** We recommend 10Litres of per m2 on installation. To calculate how long it will take to water in your new lawn, time how long it takes to fill a 10 litre bucket then divide the time by 10 and multiply by the square meters of lawn you have.
- **Week One:** Water up three times a day, during the day for the first week, This will help replace lost moisture in the turf.
- **Week Two:** Roots should have formed so watering can be reduced to once per day but watering should be longer to encourage the roots to search deeper.
- **Week three:** Water a couple of times per week. Again increase the watering time to encourage deep rooting. Full establishment could take between one and three months depending upon the season etc. You should be mowing your new lawn by now. Never mow off more than 1/3 of the leaf at any one time.

WATERING

- Generally watering will be seldom required once fully established.
- Infrequent deep watering is always recommended on all grasses to help promote a deep root system. This may be once or twice per week.
- Signs of drought stress are a blue tinge and shrivelling of the leaf. Leaf death is swift if left unchecked.

FERTILISING

- Fertilise in early spring, early summer and early autumn to promote growth.
- Sandy soils will require more frequent fertilising.
- Use good quality slow release fertiliser like "Sir Walter Premium Lawn Food".
- In the spring apply mineral and organic fertilisers like lime, blood and bone and Ausmin.



MOWING

- In full sun areas mown between 10-20mm.
- Shaded areas require a higher height of cut of up to 50mm.
- Regular mowing with sharp blades is recommended for all lawns. Frequency will depend on growth rates at the time.

PESTS

- **Lawn grubs:** Damage can occur but a healthy lawn should recover quickly. Most pesticides are suitable for use on Aussiblu.
- **Weeds:** Usually only occurs in areas where the lawn is not healthy. This may be caused from excessive shade, high wear or poor nutrition. Do not use products containing Dicamba, DSMA, or MSMA. Always check the label for suitability on couch grass.
- **Fungal:** Brown Patch and Leaf spot can occur especially during periods of rainfall and humidity. Avoid fertilising with nitrogen fertilisers prior and during these events. Fungicides can be applied.

With all pesticides ALWAYS CHECK THE LABEL.

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