



## Browning Seed, Inc.

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### Positioning/Management

Giant Bermuda is a grass that is an excellent source of feed. Standing tall and erect the mature plant grows up to forty inches in height and stays very productive for a long time producing a fine-stemmed, leafy, nutritious forage, of hay or green chop suitable for livestock feed. With proper management a cutting or grazing can be made as early as 45 to 50 days after seeding the field.

Vigorous seedling growth and a strong system of stolons and rhizomes allows for rapid growth and regrowth after cutting or grazing. Extremely early growth in the spring as versus common bermuda allows for faster use in the spring. Giant bermudagrass also grows longer into the fall than other bermuda grass, increasing yearly weight gains on pastured livestock

With a proper management program of water and fertilizer, your bermudagrass pasture can remain highly productive for years, rewarding you with high yields of top quality hay, forage or greenchop. This perennial grass is alkali and heat tolerant, spreads rapidly and is extremely well adapted to the warm climates of the southern United States, especially the southwest deserts of Arizona, California and northern Mexico.

# Giant

## Forage Bermudagrass Seed

### Land Preparation

Work 50 pounds of nitrogen and 50 pounds of potash into the soil before planting. Prepare a moist, firm seedbed with a least 2 to 3 inches of well worked soil. Running a cultipacker over the field after it is prepared can help the planting by producing shallow furrows or corrugations to plant the seed in. A pre-irrigation may help reduce weed problems by sprouting weed seeds which can be disced under.

### Planting

On salty or alkaline land, plant dry and irrigate immediately to reduce the soil salinity around the emerging seedlings. Lightly irrigate every 1 to 2 days, depending on soil drainage and the temperature and wind conditions when planted. During the first 5 weeks, the soil surface should never fully dry out. After the stand is established, infrequent but deep waterings will be better to the grass. This will draw the roots down 5 to 6 feet, which helps the field remain productive even during long, hot dry spells.

### Fertilization

A well-watered and managed field of bermudagrass can use up to 400 pounds of nitrogen per acre per season for top tonnage. Check with your local ag-chem dealer for details on fertilizer need in your area.

**"GET GIANT RESULTS WITH GIANT BERMUDAGRASS"**

***Browning Seed - "Programmed for Profit"***