T-1™

Creeping Bentgrass

Deep Blue/Green

Superb Fall Color

Early Spring Green-up

T-1 creeping bentgrass will turn heads with its vibrant dark blue-green color painting greens, tees, and fairways.

Originating from selections found on 40 to 100-year-old golf course bentgrass stands in the Southern United States, crossed with dwarf-type cultivars found in Oregon, T-1 possesses unique and versatile genetics. These diverse genetics allow T-1 to thrive under varying management practicse and provide aggressive stoloniferous growth.

Key features

- Aggressive against Annual bluegrass
- Microdochium patch resistance
- Rapid establishment and recovery

DEEP BLUE/GREEN COLOR

Maintenance

Seeding Rate:	1-2lbs./M*
Interseeding	2lbs./M*

*M=1,000 square feet

Technical Information

Applications

T-1 creeping bentgrass will provide tournament-quality turf on any golf course as it competes against your biggest enemy; annual bluegrass. Producing about twice as many stolons as a typical bentgrass, T-1 quickly establishes and fills any void, whether that is from a divot, aerification, or grow-in. T-1 is not only versatile on the golf course but is widely used across the United States in low- and high-input situations.

Establishment

General establishment tips are offered here, but for more in-depth establishment and maintenance tips please see our *"Bentgrass Management Guide."*
Bentgrass seed germinates most readily when soil temperatures are warm (above 60°F/15°C). If seeded in very warm conditions (above 80°F / 27°C air temp), bentgrass will germinate quickly but may need protection from damping-off fungi.

- Seed can be coated with fungicide to provide protection before emergence.
- In most cases an over-the-top application of fungicide after emergence will be sufficient.
- Warm soil temperatures offer the best time to plant if Poa annua seed is present in the soil. Poa annua rarely germinates above 80°F / 27°C, hence giving the competitive edge toward bent establishment.
- Bentgrass can be sown in the cooler months of the year but seed may require 30 days or more to emerge in cold weather. During this interval the surface is vulnerable to erosion.
    - Example: Seed planted in early August might produce a putting green that's ready for play by June of the next year. However, a green not planted until late September (in Northern areas) may require a full year until it's ready to open for play.
    - In semi-tropical areas, spring plantings may be problematic in trying to nurse immature seedlings through the summer. This feat can be accomplished but requires skill in irrigation and fungicides. Spring planting may also prolong the time until the grass is ready to play.

T-1™
Creeping Bentgrass

Establishment (cont.)

Establishment fertility - Corrective (basic) fertilizer:

- Do a lab soil test before seeding so that results are in hand prior to establishment day.
- Correct deficiencies in P, K, Mg, and pH via fertilizer amendments as noted on the lab report.
- Do not try to correct N, or Ca in most cases, or pH's above 8.5.

Starter Fertilizer

- Apply a balanced starter with a 1-1-1 ratio of N, P2O5, and K2O (example: 10-10-10 or 16-16-160. Apply just before, at, or within 1 week after seeding.
- Apply at 0.75 to 1.5 lbs. of actual nitrogen (N) per 1000 ft2 (3.8 to 7.5 g N/m2). With a 16-16-16 product, this would equate to a rate of 200 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer product per acre. If a farm-grade fertilizer is used, apply only the lower rates to avoid burn.

Mowing

- The first mow should occur as soon as the surface is physically capable of supporting the weight of a mower without damage. Never let the stand grow to 1 inch (25 mm) tall before mowing.
- First mowing should be done when there is uniform turf coverage and the plants reach:
    - 0.25 to 0.38 inch (6 to 10 mm) for greens
    - 0.38 to 0.5 inch (10 to 12 mm) for tees
    - 0.6 to 0.75 inch (16 to 19 mm) for fairways