Kevlar LS
Tall Fescue

Tall Fescue Features & Maintenance Guidelines

Tall Fescue is a very durable grass and can withstand almost all elements. Primary used for drought resistance and durability, Kevlar LS will function with 50% less fertilizer and nearly 50% less water compared to Perennial Ryegrass. The root system can reach depths of 2-3 feet with the right soil and irrigation practices. All guidelines listed are suggestions, please adjust practices as conditions and quality dictate.

Irrigation

For seed and sod installation, water should be applied multiple times a day to keep the sod or seed moist until seed germination or the sod adheres to the soil. After germination or rooting the watering schedule can be reduced down to daily until the grass is ready for mowing (about 3" in height). Please allow 24-48 hours to dry the lawn out before mowing to reduce wheel tracks.

After the first mowing irrigation water should be applied 2 to 3 times per week. Deep and infrequent irrigation will help develop deeper root systems than watering every day for shorter periods.

Fertilizer & Lime

Because of the reduced Nitrogen requirement Kevlar LS can function on 3 lbs of Nitrogen per 1000 sq ft applied per year. Using balanced slow release maintenance fertilizers will reduce the number of applications and incorporating products with iron will produce a darker green lawn. The fertilizer requirement of 3 lbs of Nitrogen can be split up into 3 (1 lb of N) applications done in early April, late June and late September.

Lime should be applied every year in the fall at a rate of 50 lbs per 1000 sq ft. But can also be applied at other times of the year. The fall is the best time especially right after aerifying the lawn.

Mechanical Practices

Aerification should be done at least once per year with overseeding in the fall and in shaded areas twice per year. Dethatching should only be necessary every 2 to 3 years.

Disease & Pest prevention

The best prevention against Turfgrass diseases is a healthy lawn. Providing the correct amount of water and fertilizer in most cases will eliminate the need for using chemicals. The most common insect problem comes from cranefly damage, the best defense is to turn off all irrigation around labor day to dry out the lawn during the egg laying season of the fall. Damage really won't show until late winter into spring, but turning off the water in the fall will help prevent the high level of cranefly hatching.

Installed By: