

Plant Name	Scientific	Common	Family	Date Reviewed 03/24/20
<i>Cynodon</i>		hybrid	Poaceae	
Propagation Method		Native to		
stem cuttings		Lesotho, Southern Africa		
Treatments (Suggested procedures)				
<p>Prepare stem cuttings using 1'-2" tender green stems with a node at the bottom of the cutting. Stick cuttings in "bouquets" of 5-10 stem cuttings in plug tray cells (we use 72's). Use a light media of 1/2 peat based potting mix and 1/2 perlite. Kelly Grummons stated that rooting hormone is not necessary. Place plug trays under mist on heated tables 70-80 degrees F. Rooting occurs quickly. Remove from propagation area when roots reach bottom of plug (about 14 days). Condition plugs in a low stress area until roots fill plug cell (about 8-12 weeks). Shearing of plugs may be done to procure more cuttings and will help condition plugs for the final user. Plugs can be stored cool once well rooted. Temperatures of 35-50 degrees will make the grass stop growing and go dormant. The plugs can be stored dormant for many months. Keep moist! Alternatively, woodier stem cuttings from lower parts will work when more stock is needed.</p>				
Collection Timing and Strategies				
<p>Cuttings can be done any time of year from non-dormant stock. Keep stock above 50 degrees F to maintain vegetative state. Daylength manipulation is not required. Kelly Grummons maintains stock plants in a warm greenhouse in 3.5" pots in trays of 18 and harvests from them year around. Larger pots can be used but are not necessary. Kelly Grummons stated that 3 18 size trays of stock was plenty to produce 300 plug trays over several months time (also utilizing cuttings from rooted plug trays).</p>				
Cultural Information				
Greenhouse conditions				
Garden conditions				
<p>Dog Tuff grass requires full sun for at least 6 hours of the day. It performs poorly in dappled shade or shade. Winter shade also appears to affect survivability (perhaps due to snow/ice persisting on it for too long). Irrigate frequently when first planted. Fertilize with a mild nitrogen application monthly the first year. The more water, the faster it establishes. Fertilize in June and August in subsequent years. Since it is a low-water grass, keep fertilizer to a minimum. Excessive growth from fertilizer and water will make it difficult to mow (scalping). In the Denver area, no watering is usually required except in July and August (3-8 times over the years of testing). Keep dogs off the area for 2 months when plugs are planted in tilled soil. Keep dogs off the area for a week or two if plugs are planted in "killed" established bluegrass or other grass.</p>				
Other Expert Advice				

Use a mild, all-purpose fertilizer weekly on the plug trays once they are out of the propagation area. Stop fertilizing when induced to dormancy. Trim trays to 1" high as needed (about every 2 weeks) until delivered to final user. Overgrown plugs will transplant fine but are unsightly.