

TURF TYPES RESEARCH WORKSHEET

For each grass, you are to record:

- Provide its name (common & botanical name)
- Describe its characteristics (preferred mowing height, fertilizer requirements, watering and topdressing needs)
- Identify its common use (including ad/disadvantages)
- Identify its common pests, diseases and/or disorders

Record Number	Botanical name	Common Name	Season	Characteristics	Common Use	Common pests/ diseases/ disorders
1.	Family; Poaceae Genus; Lolium Species; Lolium Perenne	Rygrass	Cool	Can grow very tall, best kept at 5-5.5cm. To be fertilized at least once a month. Water regularly, area to be moist, not soaked. Top-dress during Autumn months.	Used during winter on Suncorp Stadium. Is also common as feed for dairy cows... High wear tolerance making it good for foot traffic. Germinates and establishes very quickly.	Frit fly, Leather jacket and chafer beetles. Crown rust is a major fungal disease that Rygrass can be susceptible to. Often dies off in spring.
2	Family; Poaceae Genus; Elymus Species; Elymus Repens	Couch Grass	Warm	Prone to scalping if mowing too short, most common height between 2 – 4cm. Doesn't need to be	Great choice for playgrounds and large fields. Rapid recovery from damage and extremely hard	Common pest is couch miles. Can also commonly get root rot.

				fertilized often, 3-4 times a year. Known for water efficiency, only needing to be watered every 7-1- days in summer. Top-dress earlier in the growing season for best results.	wearing and drought tolerant makes it a great choice for rugby fields.	
3	Family; Poaceae Genus; Cynodon Species; Cynodon dactylon	Winter Green	Warm – however, has reasonable colour retention during winter and is a well-rounded turf.	Should be cut to an approximate height of 10- 15mm in summer and 15-20mm in winter. During summer it is recommended to water 2-3 times a week, in autumn and spring, can be reduced to once or twice a week, in winter only need once a fortnight. Fertilize once in spring and late autumn, and twice in summer.	It can tolerate full sunshine, and requires less water, fertilization, and mowing than some other turf varieties. Characterized by its mid green color, it has a fine but dense, soft leaf texture, is suitable for high traffic areas, sports grounds (e.g. golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens), parks and gardens.	Is very resistant to pests and diseases but can still be affected by dollar spot and brown patch.
4	Family; Poaceae Genus; Zoysia Species; Zoysia Japonica	Zoysia	Warm	Mow at a height of 3-4cm to avoid scalping – unlike most turfs, Zoysia grows much	Very low maintenance and high wear tolerable. Has a	Is less susceptible to lawn grub but damage can occasionally occur.

				slower, commonly needing to be mowed fortnightly instead of weekly. infrequent and deep watering is preferred & can withstand long periods of drought without dying. Fertilize in Autumn, winter and spring.	very desirable dark green colour & fine medium leaf that is soft to touch and underfoot. Ideal for golf clubs due to its low maintenance.	Maintains a resistance to fungus and diseases on the east coast of Australia
5	Family; Poaceae Genus; Fountaingrass Species; Pennisetum Clandestinum	Eureka Kikuyu	Warm – but will also withstand very cold & frosty conditions	Keep length lower than 5cm – has a rapid growth rate. Topdressing and fertilization best in spring and Autumn. Although moderately drought tolerant, it responds well to irrigation, and produces most active growth during periods of high humidity.	Very highly persistent grass, has a long growing season and survives long dry periods. Very tolerant to high wear & has great frost tolerance for a warm grass. Is a common choice for tackling and high contact sports due to its fast growth.	A soil borne fungus can cause root disease called Kikuyu Yellow. African Black beetle weaken the plant by eating roots & severe infestations of army worms and sod web worms can virtually defoliate a kikuyu stand