can take the heavy traffic normally imposed.

Mid-September to mid-October is our best seeding period, i.e. after the bermuda slows growth with cooler nights and shorter days, but before the soil temperature reduces to the point that rapid germination of the perennial ryegrass cannot be achieved.

I have never found growth regulators to be effective. Since we cannot slit seed for fear of increasing winter kill, the growth regulator used on the bermuda will likely increase the bermuda density, possibly making it more difficult to get good soil/seed contact and subsequent seedling growth. Using a PGR just before seeding has normally been inconsequential.

Annual ryegrass is fine for low budget situations and there are transitional mixes or blends that are promoted for easing spring transition.

What is the best timing to overseed in your region? Some common indicators for timing overseeding include: soil temperatures at a 4-inch depth approaching 75 degrees, night temperatures consistently in the 50’s, average midday temperature below 70 degrees, or 2 to 4 weeks before the average annual first killing frost date.

Do you recommend using a plant growth regulator before overseeding Bermudagrass? What other practices/strategies do you recommend for best overseeding results?

We would not recommend a growth regulator unless overseeding had to be done earlier than recommended and the bermudagrass was still aggressively growing. Success is dependent on a 365-day program but the bermudagrass canopy should be opened by scalping or sweeping to provide reasonable opening for the ryegrass. If they want strong ryegrass in the spring good seed to soil contact is important. If not then a less open canopy is fine. Water during emergence and establishment are important. Finally, chemical removal of ryegrass in spring significantly enhances earlier green-up of bermudagrass in the spring.

**Dr. John Sorochan, University of Tennessee**

What criteria should be used to make a choice to overseed bermudagrass athletic fields? First is cost/budget; this includes seed cost and additional labor costs for continued maintenance of growing turf. If you’re in the transition zone and you can overseed, do it.

Overseeding is the approach where the upcoming game is the most important game, and as bermudagrass goes dormant in the fall it is important to maintain a consistent playing surface, and overseeding does this. Also, you want to be able to remove overseeding in spring as soon as possible, because it will set back the bermudagrass otherwise.

Most improved perennial ryegrass varieties do well in Tennessee; you do get what you pay for regarding quality seed with high purity and high germination. Pretty much all of the major seed companies have excellent overseeding blends of perennial ryegrass. My experience comparing perennial ryegrass, intermediate ryegrass, annual ryegrass, and rough bluegrass for overseeding athletic fields is the perennial ryegrass, regardless of variety, is the superior choice. Intermediate ryegrass and annual ryegrass establish much quicker, but do not have the wear tolerance of perennial ryegrass, and they grow too fast increasing mowing frequencies. Thus, you again get what you pay for.

Perennial ryegrass is more expensive, but it wears better, looks better, grows slower, and doesn’t require reseeding as often, so in the long run will end up costing you less even when you pay more per pound of seed. Rough bluegrass takes too long to establish compared to perennial ryegrass.

What is the best timing to overseed in your region? Late summer early fall just as the bermudagrass begins to slowdown in growth. In Tennessee this is typically mid September to early or mid October.

**Dr. Gil Landry, University of Georgia**

Agronomically, your choice should be the frequency and type of use during the dormant season; certainly for sports like soccer and baseball where field surface may significantly impact the play of the ball. Overseeding provides the ability to recover from injury during bermudagrass dormancy. Finally, if appearance is important then it should be done. To evaluate the entire picture costs of seed, fertilizer, any herbicide changes from normal, water, mowing, equipment maintenance and personnel time is certainly increased to accomplish this task.

What other practices/strategies do you recommend for best overseeding results? Force ryegrass germination; remove all traffic, thin the bermuda canopy by slightly lowering the mowing height and removing the clippings, overseed with at least 10 pounds of perennial ryegrass seed per 1000 sq ft, mat/chain drag the seed to the soil surface, frequently irrigate to keep surface moist until germination occurs, apply about 1 pound/1000 of soluble N immediately after seeding. Then, just watch the perennial ryegrass prosper and the bermuda begin to suffer!

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