

# SEED RESEARCH OF OREGON

The germination of ideas

## FEATURES

- Extremely fast establishment, even under cooler soil conditions
- A mixture of TransEZE or TransCend Transitional Ryegrass with Trophy tall fescue blend
- Quality certified seed
- Rich green color
- Excellent disease and stress resistance
- Uses: Ideal for hydroseeders and landscape professionals for use on home lawns, commercial

## BENEFITS

- Extended planting window in early spring and late fall
- Quick germination for increased customer satisfaction
- TransEZE or TransCend will transition out, leaving a superior Trophy tall fescue stand
- Lower cost than 100% tall fescue
- Consistent performance
- Excellent wear tolerance
- Reduced maintenance with fewer inputs

## SEEDING RATES

- Seeds/lb: 220,000  
Seed/kg: 484,000
- New Turf:  
8–10 lbs/1,000 sq ft  
40–50 gr/m<sup>2</sup>
- Overseed Rate:  
6–8 lbs/1,000 sq ft  
29–40 gr/m<sup>2</sup>

## ESTABLISHMENT

- Germination: 3–7 days under ideal conditions
- First mowing: 14–21 days after emergence
- First limited use: 30 days

## TROPHY EZEE

TURF-TYPE TALL FESCUE MIXTURE

**Trophy EZEE** is a mixture of our world-renowned Trophy tall fescue blend together with the quick-start benefits of TransEZE or TransCend transitional ryegrass. The TransEZE or TransCend ryegrass acts as a nurse grass, germinating faster than perennial ryegrass or tall fescue in cooler soil temperatures; perfect for hydroseeding, sports fields and professional landscapers.



Trophy EZEE provides the quick germinating “green carpet” for increased customer satisfaction. Within one year, the TransEZE or TransCend will transition out, leaving a well-established, long lasting, superior turf-type tall fescue stand. Trophy is a quality, medium textured, dark green blend of turf-type tall fescues. Trophy also has higher levels of endophytes, which give it a natural resistance to many surface feeding insects. Since Trophy is a blend, the combined genetics of several individual varieties result in excellent disease resistance and excellent winter and summer stress tolerance.

## Adaptation

Trophy EZEE can be used wherever tall fescue is grown. Trophy EZEE is used across a wide region of the United States, Canada and across the world where tall fescues are adapted. It is adapted from the cool season turfgrass areas in the North, through the transition zone, into the upper Southern States and across the Western States.

Trophy EZEE is recommended for home lawns, commercial landscapes, parks, playgrounds, sports fields and hydroseeding. It responds well to both high and low maintenance areas where top-quality tall fescue is desired. A fall fertilization is best with a split application totaling 2 pounds of Nitrogen per 1,000 square feet (10-15 grams/sq. meter). Spring fertilization should be one pound of Nitrogen supplied partially by slow release fertilizers. Once established, Trophy EZEE’s tall fescue component, Trophy, has irrigation requirements much lower than those of Kentucky bluegrass or perennial ryegrass.



## Turf-Type Tall Fescue Management

If you read all the advertisements that have recently appeared, you would think the turf-type tall fescues are miracle grasses. Indeed, for many situations they may perform miracles, being cool season turfgrasses that are very heat, drought and wear tolerant. Tall fescues are the most drought resistant cool season turfgrass species, primarily due to a very well developed root system that can reach depths greater than six feet. This root system allows the plant access to larger ground water reserves. In fact, studies have shown that turf-type tall fescues have better-developed root systems than the older forage types. Often tall fescues are the only cool season turfgrass species that will remain green the entire growing season on a limited water budget. In addition, tall fescues often perform well in shaded areas, where they actually develop a finer texture. Tall fescues can provide an excellent turf for home lawns, athletic fields, golf course roughs and other high traffic areas. However, as with all grasses, they have specific maintenance requirements to obtain the best possible turf.

### Adaptation

Tall fescues are best adapted to areas of the transitional zones, between the cool humid and warm humid regions of the United States. Tall fescue will also perform well in the arid regions of the Western United States provided water is available. Increasingly, the turf-types are being utilized in additional area where their drought resistance is an advantage, alone or in combination with Kentucky bluegrass. Tall fescues are adapted to a wide variety of soil conditions, from droughty soils to wet. They even can tolerate periods of submersion. Although they will grow on infertile soils, tall fescue does respond to fertilization. Tall fescues can also tolerate pH ranges from 4.7 to 8.5, but does best in soils with a pH ranging from 5.5 to 6.5.

### Seeding Rates

The seeding rate for turf-type tall fescues should range between 4 to 8 pounds per 1000 sq. ft. depending on environmental and site conditions at the time of planting. The lower end of the seeding range will result in slower establishment but will provide a dense, fine textured turf that is more vigorous due to an increase in tillering of individual plants. Higher seeding rates (12 lbs.) should be avoided with turf-type tall fescues because there will be less tillering due to excessive competition. The resulting plants will be weaker and thin out under adverse conditions. Since tall fescues are a bunch type grass, over-seeding may be required at rates of 2-3 pounds per 1000 sq. ft. annually. The idea is to keep the density of the stand high so the texture will remain fine; as sensitivity decreases, the leaf texture often becomes coarser. However, recent emphasis in breeding has been towards finer texture and increased tillering so over-seeding may be less necessary with the newest varieties.

### Dwarf Types

Dwarf varieties of turf-type tall fescue have a slower rate of leaf growth. However, they will produce more tillers per unit area than do non-dwarf varieties, leading to a denser turf. The dwarf types may possess a finer leaf texture and a more prostrate growth habit than do non-dwarf varieties. The degree of dwarfness is related to the genetic inheritance of a variety. This factor will also influence the rate of establishment. The more dwarf the variety, the slower the establishment will be. The wear tolerance and recuperative potential may also be reduced in the more dwarfed varieties. Due to the higher density achieved with the dwarf varieties; there may be more incidence of disease such as brown patch, fusarium blight and pythium.