



BREEDER

NJAES/Rutgers University

DESCRIPTION

Scorpion is a new and improved heat and disease resistant tall fescue variety developed for superior turf quality across a wide area of adaptation. Scorpion is a moderately fine textured tall fescue with excellent wear tolerance. Scorpion exhibits improved turf density and is resistance to brown patch incited by *Rhizoctonia solani*. Scorpion is an endophyte enhanced tall fescue with >60% *Neotyphodium coenophialum* endophyte which provides resistance to a number of leaf and crown feeding insects and nematodes. The presence of endophyte also contributes to improved biotic and abiotic stress tolerance, faster seedling establishment, enhanced fall recovery and reduced summer weed invasion.

APPLICATION

Scorpion is recommended for permanent turf in full sun or partial shade, on home lawns, commercial sites, parks and golf course roughs. It was developed for the discriminating superintendent, landscaper and sports turf manager in a range of environments. Scorpion can be utilized from the dry temperate climates of southern California to the hot and humid regions

of the southeastern US with excellent results. Scorpion is best utilized in grass seed mixtures maintained at a high height of cut with Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, hard fescue, sheep fescue or strong creeping red fescue.

PERFORMANCE

Scorpion tied for 3rd in mean turf quality in the 1999-2000 Final Report NTEP No. 01-14 Tall fescue test conducted across 31 US and Canadian locations respectively. Scorpion also exhibits improved resistance to brown patch, leaf spot, pythium blight and winter net blotch.

SEEDING

Dates: Spring and fall when soil temperatures are 60°F or higher. Turf type tall fescue is generally slow to tiller once germinated so higher soil temperatures and increasing photoperiod in spring or warm soils with decreasing photoperiod in the fall provide an optimal environment for seedling establishment.

Rates: 6-8 lb./1,000 ft.sq. on new seeding and 2-3 lb./1,000 ft.sq. on established turf. Seed count of Scorpion is 230,000 seeds per pound and is dependent on the year of harvest, location of production and seed production practices.

Depth: Sow at ¼ to ½ inch. Slice seeding of existing turf may require lowered mowing height or growth regulator to reduce canopy height of existing turf. This management practice enhances establishment of newly emerging tall fescues seedlings.

TURF CHARACTERISTICS

Growth Habit	Estab. Rate days	LHC Tol. ½"	Mowing Freq.	Traffic Tol.	Thatch prod	Comp Mix	N. Req.	Shade Tol.	Cold Tol.	Drought Tol.	Et rate mm/day	Endophyte	Salinity Tol. mmhos
Bunch	Med. 14-21	Poor	2x Week	Very Good	Low-Med	Fair Good	Med 6 lbs*	Very Good	Very Good	Excell.	Very High >10%	Yes >63%	11 good

*LHC=low height of cut, ET=evapotranspiration, N=nitrogen *per 1,000 ft²; rates may increase or decrease based on location, soil type, irrigation practices, desired turf quality, humidity & other abiotic and biotic factors.*



CULTURAL PRACTICES

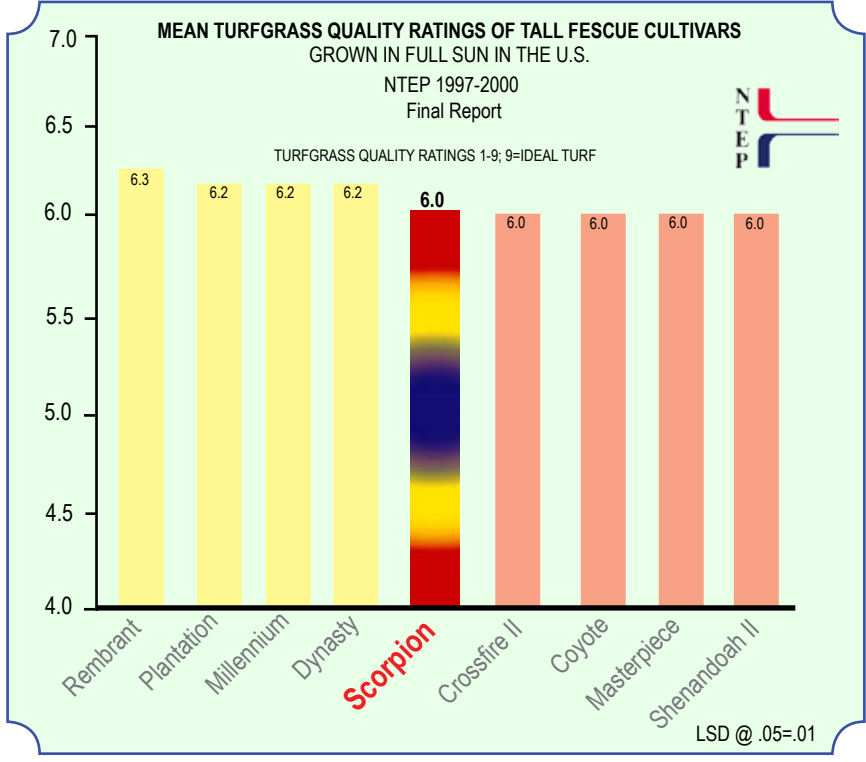
Soil preparation: Prepare firm seed bed free of clods, sticks and vegetative debris. Seed should be in contact with the soil. Tall fescues are best established in well drained soils, but will tolerate heavy soil conditions better than many other cool season grasses.

pH: Soil is best maintained at a neutral pH of 7.0. However, Scorpion is adapted to a range of soil pH conditions and will perform relatively well in moderately acidic or alkaline soils.

NPK requirements: Scorpion is described as a medium to high user of fertilizer. In Northern regions 4-5 lbs. N/year; in transitional climates 5-7 lbs. N/year. In Southern regions 5-7 lbs. N/year with minimal utilization in summer months to discourage foliar turfgrass diseases such as brown patch. NPK ratios are generally recognized as 5-1-3 with clippings retained on the turf.

Water use: Tall fescue is recognized as a dehydration avoidant species (Beard, 1986) with improved drought tolerance. Tall fescue has an abundant deep and fibrous root mass which mines available subsoil moisture during stress periods. ET rate of >10 mm per day is highest among cool season turfgrass. Infrequent but heavy irrigation to stimulate deep subsoil root growth is recommended.

Thatch management: Requires little thatch management. Only high N levels with minimal traffic pressure encourages thatch accumulation. Verticutting, lower mowing heights and dethatching are recommended for dormant sod or grass breaking dormancy in the spring. At any given dethatching, never remove



more than 1/2 inch of thatch layer. If the thatch layer is greater than 1 inch, removal must be done over a period of years.

Mowing height: Scorpion should be mowed at 1.5-3.0 inch.

Weed Control: (From NCSU Pest Control Recommendations for Turfgrass Managers, 2003). In established turf for post-emergent broadleaf control 2, 4-D and dicamba (Banvel). Spring pre-emergent control DCPA or bensulide (dacthal). Pre-emergent crabgrass and goosegrass control on established tall fescue with pendimethalin (Pre-M), prodiamine (Barricade), oxadiazon+benefin, or oryzalin (Surflan), benefin (Balan), siduron (Tupersan), dithiopyr (Dimension).

