Tips

• Turning off the water to your lawn is not a good way to kill the grass. Bermuda lawns can have very deep root systems, which can continue to live for years on rain alone.

• Covering the grass with black plastic and granite is not recommended as a method to kill or control the grass. The plastic eventually breaks down and tears, leaving the landscape unsightly and difficult to clean up.

• Do not use a soil sterilizer or complete vegetation killer. These chemicals can travel through the soil and kill desirable plants.

• You may need to use a selective herbicide (one that kills grass only) if grass is growing close to desirable plants.

• Use a water-soluble colorant so you can detect where you have already sprayed. Walk backward while applying herbicide to avoid tracking to unintended areas.

• Before installing your new landscape, dig out two to four inches of dead grass and/or soil next to hardscaped areas (sidewalks, patios, decking, driveways, etc.) to prevent crushed rock or decomposed granite from spilling onto patios or walkways.

• Using the appropriate adaptors, grass sprinkler systems can be easily converted to drip systems.

Good Reasons to Take Out Your Grass

Would you prefer lower water bills and less yard work to worry about? Do you have an old, tired lawn that seems to require more and more effort to maintain? Is the only time you walk on your lawn when you mow it? If you answered yes to any of these questions, you may want to consider making the switch to water-saving Xeriscape.
How Much Water Will You Save?

The average conversion to a Xeriscape can save 50% or more on your outdoor water use.

A bermuda or bermuda hybrid lawn requires more than 55 inches of water per year (with winter overseed) and over 40 inches per year (without winter overseed). The average Xeriscape requires less than 18 inches per year. Compare with our average rainfall of 8 inches.

Before You Start, Have a Good Plan

Getting Rid of the Grass

Bermudagrass is an aggressive grass that can be extremely difficult to get rid of, which is one reason it does so well in our desert climate. After months of appearing dead, bermudagrass can spring back to life when water is applied. The most effective way to eradicate it is by the careful use of the proper herbicide.

• WHAT TO USE: The most effective herbicides for killing bermudagrass contain the chemical glyphosate. This chemical is sold under many different brand names such as DOOMSDAY™, KLEENUP™, or ROUNDUP™. Glyphosate is not a long-lived or persistent chemical. It is a systemic herbicide that is absorbed through the leaves and travels to the roots and is not effective when applied to the soil.

• WHEN TO TREAT: June through September is the best time to get rid of bermudagrass. At this time, the daytime temperatures are above 80 degrees and the grass is growing vigorously, which is necessary for the herbicide to work effectively.

• HOW TO APPLY: Before applying herbicide, fertilize and water the grass to make it grow. The herbicide is only effective when the grass is green and actively growing. Do not scalp or mow the grass at this time.

Alternative Methods

Remember bermudagrass is invasive and very persistent. Other methods such as solarizing, vinegar sprays, smothering, digging out, tilling or use of sod cutters may be more difficult and have a lower success rate. Some of these methods may be more effective when used together.