

# HOW TO KILL YOUR GRASS

**If you have cool-season grass (tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, bentgrass, etc.):**

Let the lawn dry out a bit so it won't be so heavy to remove. Dig it out by hand, sod cutter, or small tractor. If there is no warm-season grass mixed in, it should remove easily.

**If you have warm-season grass (bermudagrass, St. Augustine grass, buffalo grass, zoysiagrass, etc.):**

This type of grass is more difficult to remove. Warm-season grasses spread laterally and can have very deep roots. If you attempt to remove it with the same method as cool-season grass removal, it will grow back. Therefore, you need to kill it with an herbicide before removing it. **One of the most common herbicides used to kill warm-season grasses is Glyphosate (Roundup and others).** It kills plants by translocating throughout both roots and shoots of the plant. For glyphosate to be most effective it must be applied to grass that is vigorously growing and not drought-stressed. The more leaf surface area, the better absorption of the herbicide. Therefore, do not mow the grass for two to three weeks before treating. The most effective time of the year to apply glyphosate is during late summer when the plant is storing food in the roots. The least effective time of year is winter when temperatures are low and the grass is dormant. Follow label instructions. Wait 7 days after applying glyphosate to remove the grass.

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\*Adapted from Western Municipal Water District