



LORETTA

LAWN SEED



PREMIUM quality for your garden

New lawn - Lawn reseeding



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LAWN SEED



Loretta

- Premium seed for private users
- Uses top-performing varieties
- Mixtures with finely balanced compositions
- Excellent germination capacity and growth
- 5 products for a broad spectrum of applications

PREMIUM QUALITY FOR YOUR GARDEN

The Loretta brand of lawn mixtures brings you premium quality lawn seeds for your garden. These high-quality mixtures offer a composition of specially chosen top-performing varieties, allowing them to adapt fully to different site conditions. Whether it is shaded and dry locations or patchy and worn areas, Loretta products meet the highest demands and create the perfect-looking lawn quickly. LORETTA

- Your reliable premium partner for the perfect lawn you always wanted, all year round in your own garden.



Super-Rasen (Super lawn)

PREMIUM LAWN SEEDS FOR THE PERFECT APPEARANCE

Loretta Super lawn (Super-Rasen) is a high-quality lawn mixture for all areas in your garden. Whether it is for ornamental lawns with a premium lush look or for robust and dense hard-wearing lawns, Super lawn is composed of an optimal mixture that can be used for any purpose.

The top varieties of lawn seed contained in the mixture ensure quick regeneration of the area that has been subjected to excessive wear and tear. Your all-rounder premium lawn seed mix to meet the highest demands and create the perfect-looking lawn.

- Thick sward
- Self-regenerating



Package size	Area	GTIN SU	SU	Item no. SU	SU/pallet
0.6 kg folding carton	30 m ²	4011239577177	8	57718	40
1.1 kg folding carton	55 m ²	4011239577153	6	57714	40
10 kg bag	500 m ²	4011239577115	1	57710	65

Schatten-Rasen (Shade lawn)

PREMIUM LAWN SEEDS FOR SHADED AND SEMI-SHADED AREAS

Loretta Shade lawn mixture mixture is the perfect solution for semi-shaded and shaded areas in your garden. The use of supina bluegrass in the mix ensures dense and lush green cover even in these unfavourable conditions.

Shade lawn mixture is composed of a high-quality mixture that makes it particularly resilient and self-regenerating despite the challenging light conditions in shade. Your adaptable premium lawn seed mix that keeps your lawn shining in lush green splendour all year round.

- Very resilient
- Extremely shade-tolerant



Coated Seed Vital – growth-promoting



Package size	Area	GTIN SU	SU	Item no. SU	SU/pallet
0.6 kg folding carton	35 m ²	4011239577993	8	57798	40

Trocken-Rasen (Dry lawn)

PREMIUM LAWN SEEDS FOR DRY AND SUNNY SITES

The Dry lawn (Trockenrasen) mixture from Loretta is your ideal partner for sunny and dry areas in your garden. Particularly deep-rooted and robust lawn seed varieties of the highest quality have been selected for this lawn mix, which are extraordinarily hard-wearing and waterwise.

These varieties possess the ideal properties to easily cope with prolonged heat and drought conditions. Your drought and heat-resistant premium lawn seed mix that creates a dense and lush green zone in your garden even under difficult conditions.

- Saves water
- Very robust



Coated Seed Vital – growth-promoting



Package size	Area	GTIN SU	SU	Item no. SU	SU/pallet
0.6 kg folding carton	20 m ²	4011239577474	8	57748	40
1.1 kg folding carton	35 m ²	4011239577450	6	57744	40
10 kg bag	330 m ²	4011239577412	1	57740	65

Rasen-Reparatur (Lawn repair)

PREMIUM LAWN SEEDS FOR DAMAGED AND PATCHY AREAS

The Lawn repair (Rasen-Reparatur) seed mixture from Loretta is an efficient product that can quickly and reliably repair damaged and patchy areas in your garden. This high-quality mixture helps cover gaps and damages within a short period of time without the need for turning the soil over, leaving your lawn shining in lush green splendour.

The specially selected, top-performing varieties and the use of Coated Seed ensure quick and reliable germination. Loretta Lawn repair seed mix is suitable for all areas and very easy to handle. Your reliable premium lawn seed mix that covers gaps quickly and replenishes your lawn.

- For all lawn areas
- Full use of Coated Seed Vital



Coated Seed Vital – growth-promoting



Package size	Area	GTIN SU	SU	Item no. SU	SU/pallet
0.6 kg folding carton	40 m ²	4011239577696	12	57768	63
1.1 kg folding carton	70 m ²	4011239577634	8	57764	40
2.2 kg folding carton	140 m ²	4011239577672	6	57766	40
10 kg bag	625 m ²	4011239577610	1	57760	65

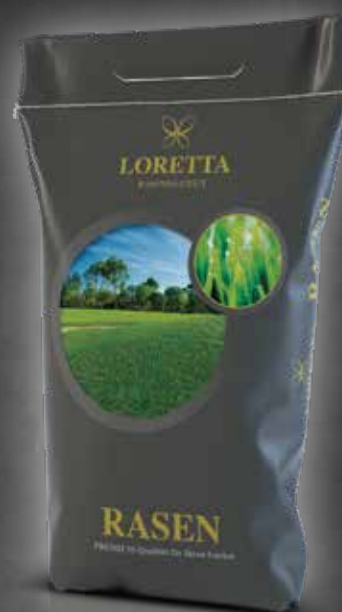
Sport

PREMIUM LAWN SEEDS FOR FIRST-CLASS SPORTS FIELDS

Loretta Sport is the professional mixture for all lawn sports facilities, as well as for producing or reseeding turf. The selection of the varieties used in the mixture (under DIN 18035-4) allow you to obtain the best possible results in terms of durability, regeneration, winter hardiness and sward formation.

There are no limitations related to either climate or site conditions. The varieties selected have even been thoroughly balanced for colour compatibility, ensuring a harmonious, deep green.

- Extreme durability
- High regeneration capacity



Package size	Area	GTIN SU	SU	Item no. SU	SU/pallet
10 kg bag	500 m ²	4011239577801	1	57780	65





Coated Seed Vital – growth-promoting

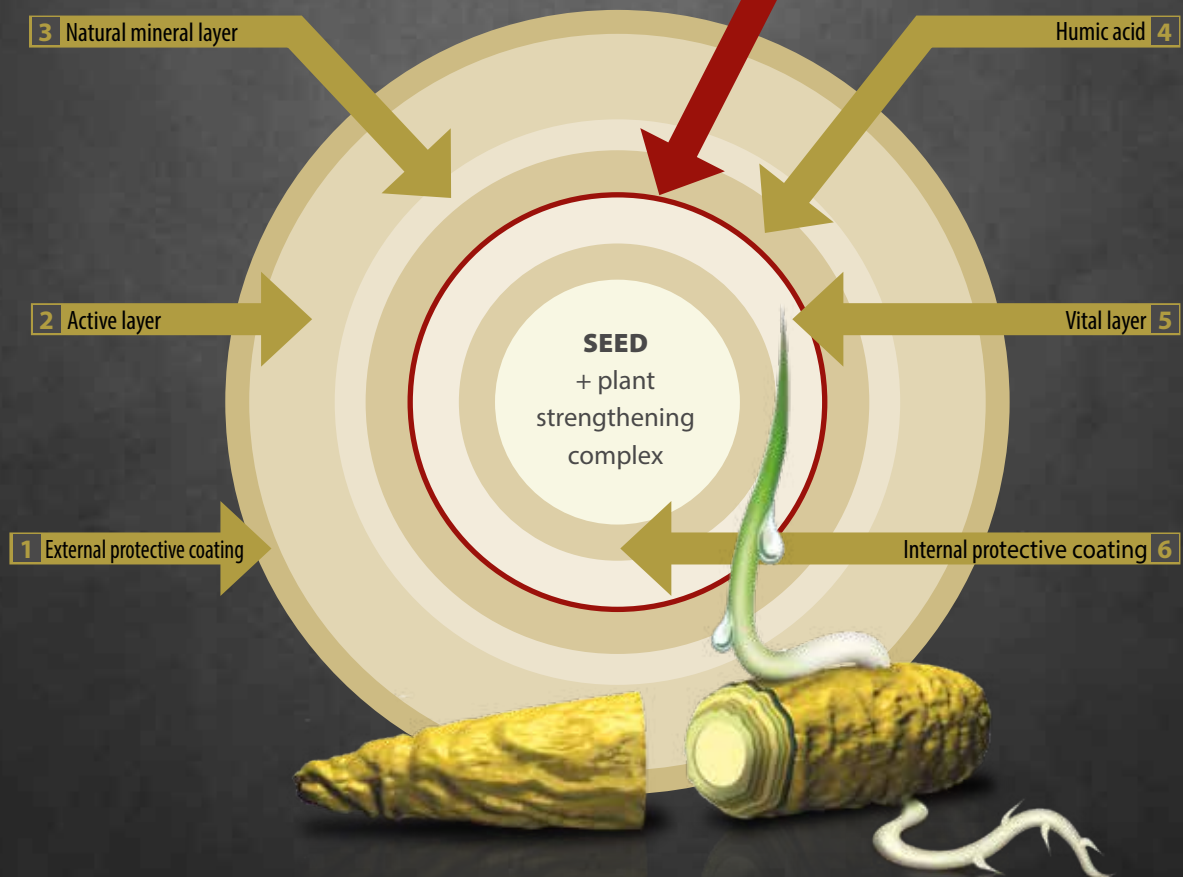
The nutrient coat – a smart shell with substance

Coated Seed is a seed with extra coating that is applied with the use of a special process. This coating provides the seed with additional protection against external influences and also supplies it with plant-strengthening resources. Coated Seed Vital also contains micro-organisms. These find their way into the earth and provide the ideal soil-plant symbiosis.

Advantages of Coated Seed:

- Better soil contact
- Higher rate of emergence
- Better water absorption and retention
- Provides strength to the seedlings
- Easy sowing through better seed distribution
- Less likely to be blown away by wind
- Less feeding damage by birds and rodents

Microorganisms form an additional component of the coat and are activated after sowing.



Sowing and maintenance New lawn

for the products **SUPER-RASEN (SUPER LAWN)**,
TROCKEN-RASEN (DRY LAWN)
and **SCHATTEN-RASEN (SHADE LAWN)**

Soil preparation:

For a new lawn, first turn the soil over thoroughly and use a rake to remove any plant remains and debris from the surface. Then flatten the soil and let rest for a few days. If required, use a rake to remove any weeds that may have emerged and flatten out the soil again.

Sowing

Sowing is possible from spring until late autumn at a minimum soil temperature of 10°C.



1. Prepare an even, finely crumbled seed bed to ensure a uniform and beautiful lawn.



2. Now sow the lawn seed on the area by hand, uniformly and not too closely.

Sowing rates

SUPER-RASEN (SUPER LAWN) approx. 20 g/m²

TROCKEN-RASEN (DRY LAWN) approx. 30 g/m²

SCHATTEN-RASEN (SHADE LAWN) approx. 18 g/m²



3. Lightly rake in the seeds, no deeper than 5 mm, and then flatten the area lightly.



4. Take special care in the first few weeks after sowing to ensure that the area is supplied with enough moisture. The seeds must not dry out.



5. The lawn can be given its first cut when the grass is at hand height (approx. 8 cm). Make sure that the grass is initially not cut shorter than 5 cm. The cut height can gradually be reduced to up to 3 cm, after which you can proceed with normal lawn maintenance.

Maintenance

Your lawn needs to be mowed and fertilised regularly to keep it looking beautiful. Always remove the clippings after mowing. Special lawn fertilisers supply the soil with appropriate nutrients so that weeds cannot proliferate. Verticutting the lawn in spring followed by overseed with Loretta Rasen-Reparatur (Repair Mix) is particularly important in order to eliminate soil compaction and lawn thatch.

Sowing and maintenance Lawn reseeding






for the product **RASEN-REPARATUR (LAWN REPAIR)**

Soil preparation:

When overseeding patchy areas of your lawn, first mow the affected area as short as possible and remove the clippings. If required, verticut the lawn before overseeding and remove the thatch.

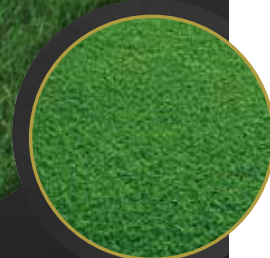
Sowing

Sowing is possible from spring until late autumn at a minimum soil temperature of 10°C.

-  1. First, mow the lawn as short as possible.
-  2. If necessary, the ground can be evened out using a mix of soil and sand.
-  3. Now sow the lawn seed by hand on the dry soil, uniformly and not too densely (approx. 12 to 20 g/m², depending on the condition of your lawn).
-  4. The broadcasted seeds should be adequately watered immediately after sowing and the lawn should be supplied with enough moisture, especially in the first 2 weeks.
-  5. The lawn can be given its first cut after around 2 weeks. The cut should not be too deep, approx. 8 cm is recommended. The cut height can gradually be reduced to up to 3 cm, after which you can proceed with normal lawn maintenance.

Maintenance

Your lawn needs to be mowed and fertilised regularly to keep it looking beautiful. Always remove the clippings after mowing. Special lawn fertilisers supply the soil with appropriate nutrients so that weeds cannot proliferate. Verticutting the lawn in spring followed by overseed with Loretta Rasen-Reparatur (Repair Mix) is particularly important in order to eliminate soil compaction and lawn thatch.



GOOD TO
KNOW!

“



LAWN DISEASES

Symptoms, causes,
and what can be done.

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SNOW MOULD (FUSARIUM PATCH)

Microdochium nivale (syn.: *Fusarium nivale*)

Importance: The most widespread lawn disease, causes significant damage.

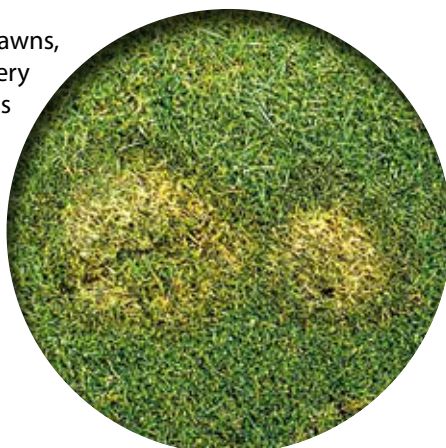
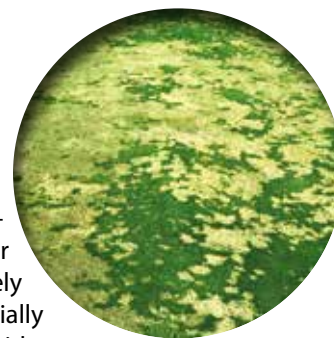
Season: Any season under unfavourable conditions, generally in spring and autumn.

Symptoms: Initial appearance of small, dark-brown or orange circular points, which quickly increase in both size and number. Patches of dead grass appear. Affected grass can become wet and slimy. The patches tend to have a dark-brown ring and a lighter centre. The fungal mycelia (white to pink) is sometimes visible around the patches; the dead leaves often stick together.

Where? On very fine and thick lawns, sometimes ones that receive very intensive maintenance. All grass species are affected, though partially variety-dependent.

Causes: The disease is exacerbated by wet weather and wet surfaces; extremely high nitrogen levels, especially in autumn; topdressing with excessively high doses; and alkaline conditions.

Preventative measures: Measures to reduce long-lasting surface moisture, e.g. drainage; increasing air circulation by not placing trees, hedges, fences and walls too close on the lawn; aerification and sanding; eliminating water-retaining lawn thatch; limiting irrigation; not applying nitrogen or lime in periods that favour disease emergence; always removing clippings.



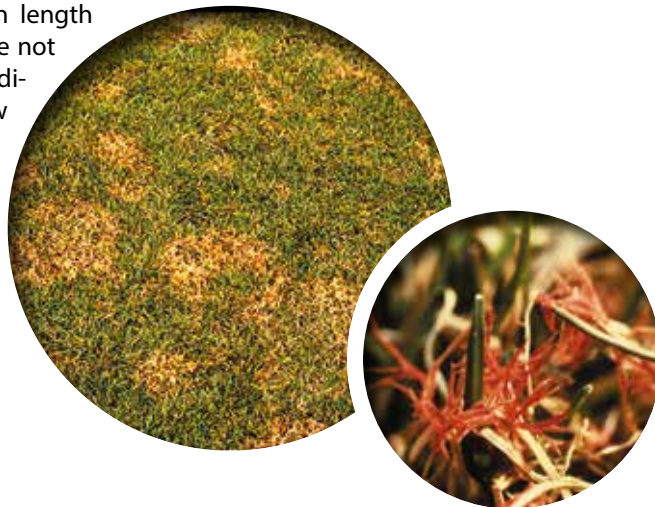
RED THREAD DISEASE

Laetisaria fuciformis
(syn.: *Corticium fuciformis*)

Importance: Extremely widespread; in severe cases the grass can die off entirely. Affected lawns generally recover.

Season: In summer and autumn, up to winter under mild conditions.

Symptoms: Spot-like damage on grass, often with a pink or reddish appearance (caused by needle-like fungal hyphae protruding from diseased leaves, which can grow up to 25 mm in length and are often branched). Spots are not clearly delimited and can vary in diameter from 20-50 mm on the low end up to 350 mm. In mild cases, necrosis only occurs in leaf tips.



Where? All turf grasses can be affected. Most common in *Lolium perenne* and *Festuca rubra*, especially in slow-growing varieties that require significant care.

Causes: Insufficient supply of nutrients, especially nitrogen.

Preventative measures: Nitrogen fertiliser should also be applied in the summer months in order to promote growth. Caution is necessary in the event of excessive nitrogen additions, which can lead to outbreaks of snow mould.

TAKE-ALL

Ophiobolus graminis

Importance: Not a widespread disease, though under unfavourable conditions it can cause significant damage.

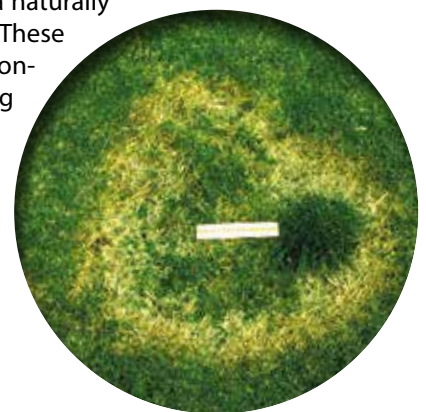
Season: Summer or autumn; affected areas can, however, persist through the entire year.

Symptoms: Rings of yellow or orange-coloured grass emerge with a diameter of 0.1-1.0 m, followed by a ring of about 0.1 m of dead grass. The change in colour is a result of the fungus attacking the roots. Inside the ring, the only species that remain are those not susceptible to the disease and weeds.

Where? Take-all can emerge in any type of turf grass, but is especially prevalent in *Agrostis*-dominated stands.

Causes: Standing water and alkaline soil pH strengthen the infection. The disease emerges when wet, acidic soils are treated with lime, for example on fairways. It can also emerge in new plantings, when the soil was previously disinfected or when foreign material such as sand or lava rocks are applied to the plant layer (in these cases, the lack of antagonistic fungi is probably the cause).

Preventative measures: Once the disease has become established, it is difficult to bring it under control. Preventing it though proper care is much more advantageous. Standing water can be avoided through a well-functioning drainage system. Under an ideal lawn care scenario, no lime needs to be applied. However, if lime is applied in the autumn, it should be followed by a spring application of acidifying fertiliser, such as ammonium sulphate nitrate. The soil reaction can also be improved through the use of alkaline sand for topdressing and irrigation water which often contains a naturally high amount of lime. These factors should be considered when planning lawn care measures.



HELMINTHOSPORIUM LEAF SPOT

Helminthosporium vagans

Importance: Very widespread, but rarely causes notable damage.

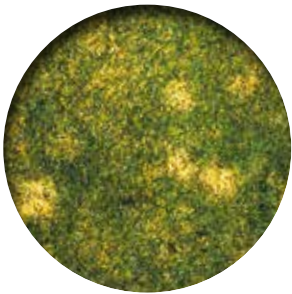
Season: Can occur at any time of the year.

Symptoms: Spots on the leaf with varying colours, though they can be brown, black, olive-green or purple.

Where? Affects almost all grass species and lawn types.

Causes: The spread of leaf spots spread increases under warm and humid conditions. Stressed plants or old tissue is most vulnerable.

Preventative measures: Remove cuttings and old, dead plant matter; avoid creating unnecessary moisture (through overwatering); increase air circulation by removing obstacles (hedges, walls, fences, trees).



DOLLAR SPOT

Sclerotinia homoeocarpa

Importance: Widespread in certain regions, especially on intensively maintained lawn types. Otherwise seldom observed.

Season: Summer and autumn.

Symptoms: Forms small, well-defined circular patches around 50 mm in diameter. Inside the patches, the grass is mostly dead, with a straw colour and dry. In severe infections, individual patches can combine into larger damaged areas. The disease can also co-occur with red thread disease.

Where? All turf grasses can be affected. Most common in *Lolium perenne* and *Festuca rubra*, especially in slow-growing varieties that require significant care.

Causes: The disease is favoured by the presence of susceptible grass species and varieties, and by a lack of nutrients, particularly nitrogen.

Preventative measures: Using resistant varieties of *Festuca rubra trichophylla* and balanced nutrient additions with nitrogen.

BROWN PATCH

Rhizoctonia solani

Importance: Infections are rare, but severe when they occur.

Season: During the entire growing season.

Symptoms: The fungus most commonly affects young grass seedlings following a new planting, thus causing seedlings to die and resulting in uneven emergence.

Where? All turf grasses are affected, especially *Agrostis* and *Festuca* species.

Causes: Seeds are most commonly infected prior to planting. Imbalanced nutrient additions, however, can favour fungal growth, especially when there is an excess of nitrogen and phosphorous with a lack of calcium and magnesium.

Preventative measures: Balanced nutrient provision, seed coating (e.g. use of Coated Seed).



TYPHULA BLIGHT

Typhula incarnata

Importance: Depending on weather patterns, severe damage can occur in some years.

Season: Infection often occurs in autumn or winter in damp and cool weather, though damage generally becomes apparent in early spring.

Symptoms: Circular spots of dead grass with a diameter of up to 40 cm, pale pink to white mycelia visible on leaves. The fungus causes root decay, leading to the death of the grass plant.

Where? In all turf grasses, especially in *Lolium perenne* (certain varieties), less commonly in *Festuca rubra*. More common on sandy soils.

Causes: Surface compaction with excessive moisture, grass allowed to grow too high.

Preventative measures: Limit nitrogen fertilisation in autumn; maintain a mowing height of 3-3.5 cm prior to winter; aerate, sand and dethatch the upper surface.

RUST

Puccinia ssp.

Importance: Minor infections are common, severe ones are very rare.

Season: Summer and autumn.

Symptoms: Orange or brown pustules are formed on the leaf surface, which can be irregularly distributed or arranged in lines.

Where? Almost all grass species can be affected. Among turf grasses, infections are most likely to occur in *Lolium perenne* and *Poa pratensis*.

Causes: Warm weather; most frequently occurs on long, unmown lawns. Regular cutting can prevent infections.

Preventative measures: The risk can be minimised by selecting resistant varieties.

FAIRY RING (TYPE 1)

Marasmius oreades

Importance: Relatively common on fairways and similar areas, where they can cause significant damage. Less frequently observed on golf greens or tees.

Season: Rings can last for several years, but the symptoms are most clearly visible during dry summer weather conditions.

Symptoms: Type 1 fairy rings kill or severely damage the grass. Two rings are visible, in the shape of an arc or circle, and consisting of grass with vigorous growth and dark green colouration. Between these rings is a ring of bare ground with dead grass. The fungi create extremely hydrophobic soil conditions, which lead to the turf drying up. Underneath the ring, there is a thick, white net of mycelia that gives off a typical mouldy smell. Between summer and autumn, small yellow-brown mushrooms can be seen in the outer ring.

Where? All turf grasses.

Causes: The conditions are not yet completely understood, but surface waterlogging may play a role. Fairy rings are found in all soil types, but are most common on light, sandy soils.

Preventative measures: It is hard to fully eliminate fairy rings; often the most that can be done is to prevent further spreading. Rings rarely grow through obstacles that surround the soil, such as lawn edges or borders. Cutting across the infected zones is also frequently effective, as it allows antagonistic fungi to enter the ring area and prevent further expansion. Removal of the affected soil is also highly effective, though very costly. Prior to the use of fungicides, the hydrophobic zone must first be softened through aeration and the administration of a wetting agent.



FAIRY RING (TYPE 2)

Scleroderma ssp.

Importance: Commonly occurs on very fine lawns (ornamental lawns, greens); however, serious damage only rarely occurs.

Season: Symptoms are most commonly visible in summer and autumn, but the fungi are present all year round.

Symptoms: Rings, bands or arcs are visible, around which grass grows more quickly and has a darker green colour. Significant damage does not occur. As a side effect, the fruiting bodies of the fungi are occasionally visible (standing or gill fungi).

Where? Nearly all turf grasses can be affected. Type 2 fairy rings are most commonly observed on golf greens.

Causes: Unknown; the symptoms are clearest under conditions of low nitrogen.

Preventative measures: When grass is not damaged, the symptoms are often tolerated. However, it can become unsightly. Fairy rings can be hidden by administering extra nitrogen during the growing season or by using ferrous sulphate on the surrounding area to give it a darker green appearance.



FAIRY RING (TYPE 3)

Scleroderma ssp.

Importance: Very widespread, generally no damage to the grass.

Season: The fungus is present year-round, but the ring is only visible for a short period, generally in autumn.

Symptoms: Fungal activity is apparent due to the formation of a ring with grass showing vigorous growth and dark green colouration, as well as the irregular emergence of fruiting bodies.

Where? Observed on most types of lawns, though less frequently on hard-wearing lawns.

Causes: Unknown.

Preventative measures: Not necessary, since no real damage is caused. In order to prevent additional spread, the fruiting bodies can be removed before they release their spores.





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