



ESTABLISHED LAWNS

Keep your lawn actively growing and you will fend off many problems that may arise such as disease or insects.

Care and Maintenance

Mow at proper height, usually 2-3 inches in our area. Do not remove any more than 1/3 the height of the plant at any one time. Make sure your mower blades are sharp for the best results. A mulching mower is excellent for your lawn as it returns nutrients back to the soil that are lost if the clippings are bagged and hauled away.

Water with a sprinkler applying 1-2" of water during periods of drought. Lawns remain in good shape with at least 1" of water a week whether it is from irrigation or natural rainfall. Be sure to water early so that the foliage is dry by nightfall to reduce disease problems. Excessive watering increases disease problems and is not a wise conservation practice. Overseed areas of your lawn where the grass has thinned. This is done by spreading grass seed over the thin area at about 1/2 the recommended rate for new lawns. The ideal time to overseed is late March and April or early September. Fertilize at the recommended rate and at the proper time. Make sure your spreader is in good working order.

Typical 5-Step Lawn Program

Early Spring (Late March or when the forsythia blooms)

Pre-emergent crabgrass killer plus a fertilizer high in nitrogen. If you are overseeding at this time you must use a crabgrass preventer containing Tupersan.

Late Spring (May 1-15 or when the weeds are actively growing)

Fertilizer plus broadleaf weed control. The broadleaf weed control must be put on a wet lawn (morning dew is ideal). This broadleaf weed control must have a chance to be absorbed through the leaves. Do not mow or apply when the product will be washed off by irrigation or rainfall.

Summer (Late July-early August)

Sod webworm and white grub control if needed. Oftanol, Diazinon or Dylox work well for this. Do not apply fertilizer at this time unless it is a slow release type.

Fall (September-early October)

If overseeding, use a starter fertilizer high in phosphorous for root growth. If broadleaf weeds are a problem, use a fertilizer formulation with broadleaf weed control.

Late Fall (November 1-15)

Winterizer fertilizer formulation, which is, lower in nitrogen and higher in phosphorous for root strengthening.