



LAWN CARE

Appropriate lawn care practices are crucial to maintaining a healthy lawn. Whether you need help getting a new lawn established or maintaining an existing one, we're here to help.



SEEDING

- The best time to seed is before June 1st and after Labor Day
- A newly seeded lawn should receive about 1" of water per week
- Water daily to keep the soil damp, but avoid creating puddles within the lawn
- Refrain from watering 1-2 days prior to mowing
- Begin mowing at the tallest height as soon as grass/weeds are tall enough to mow (4-6")
 - This helps control the weeds that could suffocate the new grass
- Continue mowing as needed and slowly lower the deck each time
- Mow a newly seeded lawn 2-3 times before spraying starter fertilizer
- Overseeding can be done as long as there hasn't been any pre-emergent weed control applied

SOD

- Water daily to keep the sod wet, but not soaking
- Refrain from watering 1-2 days prior to mowing
- Push mow about 2 weeks after installation - as soon as the grass is tall enough to mow at your mower's highest setting. Bag clippings for the first month or so to allow more water and sunlight to reach the base of the plant.

MOWING

- Lowest suggested mower height: 3.5"
- Ideal mower height: 3.75"-4"
- One-Third Rule: never mow off more than the top third of the blades
 - If your lawn is 6" tall, cut to no shorter than 4"
 - If your lawn has gotten out of control, continue to follow the one-third rule. Cut off the top third and then wait a few days to cut again. This will help reduce the stress put on the plant.
- Sharpen your mower blades at least 2-3 times per season
 - Dull blades can ruin your lawn by putting added, unnecessary stress on the plant.

FERTILIZATION

- Greenworld's Fertilization & Spraying Program
 - 1st Application (Spring) Fertilizer/crabgrass preventer
 - 2nd Application (June) Fertilizer/Insect & Grub Control
 - 3rd Application (Sept/Oct) Fall Fertilizer
 - 4th Application (Oct/Nov) Fall Weed Spray

MAINTENANCE

- **Core aeration** is a technique that removes plugs of soil from the lawn to reduce compaction and allow air, water, and nutrients to access the soil
- **Dethatching** is the removal of the dead layer of turfgrass tissue known as "thatch". This is done in the spring and allows fertilizer, water, air, and nutrients to better reach the soil.