

Established Lawns

Watering

- Existing turf needs to be watered deeply and infrequently, resulting in a stronger plant with a more extensive root system.
- Lawns need 1" of water per week or a soil moisture to a depth of 3-4" to maintain health and vigor.
- To figure the amount of rain and supplemental water your lawn is receiving, set up a rain gauge or a can that will collect and measure the water.

Fertilizing

- A comprehensive fertilizer program is recommended for the health and vibrancy of a healthy turfgrass.
- Core-aeration is a good annual practice for lawns older than 2 years, as it relieves soil compaction, increases the flow of air and water and allows nutrients to be absorbed.

Making the cut

- For the best results, set the mower height at 2—2 1/2".
- Removing only 1/3 of the grass height at any one time will help avoid browning out.
- Mulching grass clippings instead of bagging can provide a natural nitrogen fertilizer for your lawn.

Our Services

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Landscape Design ▪ Grounds Maintenance ▪
Installation of Walkways ▪ Patios ▪
Retaining Walls ▪ Plantings ▪ Lawns ▪ Water
Features ▪ Outdoor Lighting ▪ and more

We invite your call to answer any questions or discuss the details of a comprehensive grounds maintenance program tailored specifically for your property.



440.729.3127



Caring For Your Lawn

www.outdoorconceptslandscape.com

Your new lawn is off to a vigorous start

Quality seed, starter fertilizer, water and sunshine are the essential ingredients to a vigorous start. Whether by hydro-seeding or by a conventional broadcasting method, it's important that the seed takes root and fills in quickly.

What to expect

Typically, a new lawn will take a year to get established. Rainfall, favorable temperatures, sunlight and a fertilizer program will influence it's progress.

What to do

Take notice of how much it rains. This will help determine how much supplemental water is needed for your lawn. Additionally, a regular lawn care program will help keep your lawn green and full, free of disease and weeds.

Watering

- First germination begins within 1 –2 weeks (when soil temperatures are above 55°) and usually continues for 3–4 weeks. The range of time is unique to seed species and weather conditions.
- For the first 2 weeks of germination, the top layer of soil should be moist at all times. Short frequent watering works best: 3–5 minutes in duration, 2–3 times a day.
- After the first germination period, the root zone needs the water. Begin longer periods of watering: 4–8 minutes in duration , 1–2 times a day.
- The root system initially will be shallow and prone to drying out. Keeping the soil moist will ensure continued growth. This may require watering a couple of times a day depending on rainfall and temperatures.
- Irrigation systems require adjustment according to the stage of your turf's establishment or current weather conditions.

Fertilizing

- Starter fertilizer was applied during the installation process. A fertilizer program should be started approximately 6 weeks after installation.
- A fertilization program is essential in the prevention of weeds and the protection against insects and disease, no matter the age of the lawn.
- A thick turf is the best defense against the weeds. Fertilizer gives the turf essential nutrients to grow in full and quickly.
- Minimally, for the first season, a professional lawn care service will offer the best approach.

The first cut

- When the new turf reaches 3–3 1/2" in height, it is time to cut. The first couple of cuttings should only remove about 1/2" of the grass.
- Tender grass stalks can easily get choked out from clippings. Try collecting the clippings for the first couple of cuts.
- Newly seeded areas are often soft. Make sure the type of mower is appropriate for the soil conditions.
- If a lawn was "strawed," the straw will gradually decompose over time. If any of the straw becomes compacted, lightly rake the area to loosen and encourage the grass to fill in.
- After approximately 2 months, any bare areas will need to be re-seeded.



Keep an eye on your investment

Varying levels of humidity, sun light, temperature and rainfall, in addition to certain types of activity, can have adverse affects on turf. Learn to recognize and treat problems quickly and appropriately.