

## **NEW LAWN INSTRUCTIONS**

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR NEW LAWN. JUST LIKE ANY LIVING ORGANIZATION, PROPER CARE MUST BE PROVIDED TO ENSURE HEALTH AND LONGEVITY. BELOW ARE STEPS YOU CAN USE TO HELP IN GROWING AND MAINTAINING A HEALTHY AND LUSH LAWN.\*

### **IRRIGATION**

1. THE HEALTHIEST LAWNS ARE PRODUCED WHEN THEY ARE WATERED HEAVILY AT INFREQUENT INTERVALS. ON AN AVERAGE, THE LAWN NEEDS ABOUT (1) ONE INCH OF WATER PER WEEK, EITHER BY RAINFALL OR IN COMBINATION WITH IRRIGATION. THIS 1 INCH RULE WILL NORMALLY SOAK THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 4 TO 6 INCHES, ALLOWING THE WATER TO REACH DEEP INTO THE ROOT SYSTEM. THIS CAN BE DETERMINED BY PLACING A PLASTIC CONTAINER, WITH INCH MARKINGS, AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS AROUND THE LAWN.
2. THE BEST TIMES TO WATER YOUR LAWN ARE EARLY MORNING OR EARLY EVENING, WHEN THERE IS GENERALLY LESS WIND AND HEAT. WATERING THEN ALLOWS FOR LESS EVAPORATION INTO THE AIR, GREATER PENETRATION INTO THE SOIL, AND LESS RUN-OFF.
3. LET THE LAWN COMPLETELY DRY OUT BETWEEN WATERING INTERVALS. MOST LAWN GRASSES CAN TOLERATE DRYER CONDITIONS OVER A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. WATER ONLY WHEN A PROBE/SCREWDRIVER IS DIFFICULT TO PUSH INTO THE GROUND, OR SHOWS THAT THE SOIL IS DRY 4 TO 6 INCHES DOWN.
4. INTERRUPT WATERING WHEN PUDDLES OR RUN-OFF OCCUR. ALLOW WATER TO PENETRATE INTO THE SOIL BEFORE RESUMING WATERING. SOIL TYPES VARY IN THE SPEED AT WHICH WATER WILL SOAK INTO THEM. GENERALLY SPEAKING, MOST WATERING SYSTEMS APPLY WATER FASTER THAN IT CAN BE ABSORBED BY THE SOIL. SLOPING AREAS ARE PARTICULARLY PRONE TO RUN-OFF.
5. KEEP A NEWLY SEEDED OR SPRIGGED LAWN MOIST, BUT NOT SOAKED, DURING THE GERMINATION PROCESS. TOO MUCH WATER CAN CAUSE POOR GERMINATION AND SEEDLING DISEASE. A LIGHT MULCH/STRAW OVER THE SEED OR SPRIGS WILL HELP KEEP THE SOIL MOIST. AS A NEW LAWN BEGINS TO GROW, LOWER THE FREQUENCY OF WATERING AND INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF WATER. AFTER 4 TO 6 WEEKS, TREAT THE NEW LAWN AS AN ESTABLISHED LAWN.
6. IF YOU HAVE A NEWLY SODDED LAWN, WATER IT THOROUGHLY AFTER PLACEMENT FOR ABOUT 2 WEEKS. THIS ALLOWS THE ROOT SYSTEM TO BECOME FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. SOAKING MAY REQUIRE WATERING EVERY DAY OR TWO. AFTER A COUPLE OF WEEKS, WATER THE SOD AS AN ESTABLISHED LAWN.

### **ONGOING MAINTENANCE**

1. MOWING SHOULD NOT COMMENCE UNTIL THE LAWN HAS REACHED A HEIGHT OF (5) FIVE INCHES. HIGHER IF YOU CAN TOLERATE THE LOOK FOR A OVERGROWN LAWN AS THE ROOTS WILL CONTINUE TO GROW DEEPER.
2. NO MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE LEAF BLADE SHOULD BE REMOVED AT ANY GIVEN TIME.
3. WHEN MOWING, MOW NO MORE THAN 2 TIMES IN THE SAME DIRECTION TO AVOID RUTTING OF THE SOIL AND SOIL COMPACTION.
4. ENSURE BLADES ARE SHARP TO AVOID TEARING OF THE LEAF BLADE, WHICH CAN LEAD TO DAMAGE TO THE GRASS AND/OR DISEASE.

5. TO ENSURE CONTINUED HEALTH, A LAWN MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SHOULD BE PERFORMED USING A COMBINATION OF FERTILIZERS (I.E. PREEMERGENT CRAB GRASS CONTROL), WEED CONTROL PRODUCTS AND AERATION. BELOW IS A SAMPLE FERTILIZATION SCHEDULE.
  - A. EARLY SPRING: FERTILIZER (19-0-6) WITH CRAB GRASS CONTROL. CRAB GRASS REQUIRES A PREEMERGENT HERBICIDE, PRIOR TO GERMINATION, TO BE CONTROLLED EFFECTIVELY. CRAB GRASS IS MUCH HARDER TO CONTROL AND MORE EXPENSIVE ONCE GERMINATION HAS TAKEN PLACE.
  - B. LATE SPRING: FERTILIZER (20-0-5) WITH WEED CONTROL. IF BROADLEAF (I.E. CLOVER, DANDIELION) & GRASSY WEEDS (I.E. GOOSGRASS) ARE ACTIVELY GROWING, APPLY A WEED CONTROL SPRAY SUCH AS TRIMEC 992 OR A PRODUCT CONTAINING 2,4 D.
  - C. EARLY SUMMER: FERTILIZER (28-4-14) WITH GRUB CONTROL. THIS IS APPLICATION WILL CONTROL GRUBS THAT MATURE INTO INSECTS SUCH AS JAPANESE BETTLE.
  - D. LATE SUMMER (OPTIONAL): FERTILIZER (33-3-6) APPLY ANOTHER ROUND OF BROADLEAF/GRASSY WEED CONTROL PRODUCT (I.E. TRIMEC 992) AS NECESSARY.
  - E. FALL: FERTILIZER (20-10-10) WITH ROOT BOOST. THIS WILL HELP THE GRASS TO ESTABLISH A STRONG ROOT SYSTEM PRIOR GOING DORMANT FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
  - F. FALL (OPTIONAL): PELETIZED LIME. THIS PRODUCT HELPS TO REDUCE THE PH IN THE SOIL. GRASS GROWS BEST WHEN THE PH IS BETWEEN 6.5 & 7.5.
6. AERATION, A PROCESS IN WHICH SMALL HOLES, UP TO 3 INCHES DEEP, ARE PLACED INTO THE SOIL, THUS ALLOWING MORE NUTRIENTS, OXYGEN AND WATER TO REACH THE ROOT SYSTEM. A DEEPER ROOT SYSTEM LEADS TO A DENSER AND HEALTHIER LAWN, WHICH WILL AID IN PREVENTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEEDS.

**\* DISCLAIMER, CONTRACTOR & HOMEOWNER RESPONSIBILITY**

THE LAWN INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR IN NO WAY GUARANTEES THAT EVEN WITH PROPER CARE, THAT AREAS OF THE LAWN WILL NOT GROW PROPERLY, CONTAINS WEEDS OR DIE. CONTRACTOR WILL GUARANTEE THE INSTALLATION LABOR, OF THE LAWN, FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS. SEE CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITY SECTION, BELOW, FOR CASES IN WHICH THE CONTRACTOR, WILL NOT GUARANTTE THE LABOR. PRODUCTS USED, WHILE OF THE BEST QUALITY, WILL NOT BE COVERED UNDER UNDER THIS WARRANTY AND IN NO WAY WILL BE 100% WEED FREE. SEE CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITY SECTION, BELOW FOR MORE DETAILS.

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ANY LICENSES AND/OR PERMITS REQUIRED BY LAW FOR ACTIVITIES ON CLIENT'S PROPERTY.

SITUATIONS WHICH THE CONTRACTOR MAY DEEM ARE HIS/HER RESPONSIBILITY:

1. ANY DAMAGE DUE TO OPERATION OF HIS EQUIPMENT IN PERFORMING THE CONTRACT.
2. DAMAGE TO PLANT MATERIAL DUE TO IMPROPER HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES.

SITUATIONS WHICH THE CONTRACTOR MAY DEEM ARE NOT HIS/HER RESPONSIBILITY:

1. DEATH OR DECLINE OF PLANT MATERIALS DUE TO IMPROPER SELECTION, PLACEMENT, PLANTING, OR MAINTENANCE DONE BEFORE THE TIME OF THIS CONTRACT.
2. EXPOSED CABLES/WIRES OR SPRINKLER COMPONENTS/LINES NORMALLY FOUND BELOW THE LAWN'S SURFACE.

3. FLOODING, STORM, WIND OR COLD DAMAGES.
4. DISEASE OR DAMAGE TO LAWNS OR LANDSCAPE PLANTS CAUSED BY EXCESSIVE IRRIGATION, LACK OF WATER AND/OR IMPROPER HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES.
5. DAMAGE CAUSED BY OR TO ANY ITEM HIDDEN IN THE LANDSCAPE AND NOT CLEARLY GUARDED OR MARKED.
6. DAMAGE DUE TO VANDALISM OR ACTS OF GOD.

IF YOU, THE CUSTOMER, HAS ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ABOVE INFORMATION OR ARE IN NEED OF ADDITIONAL LAWN CARE/LANDSCAPING SERVICES, PLEASE CONTACT US AT 330-601-2205 OR [INFO@JCPSERVICES.NET](mailto:INFO@JCPSERVICES.NET).