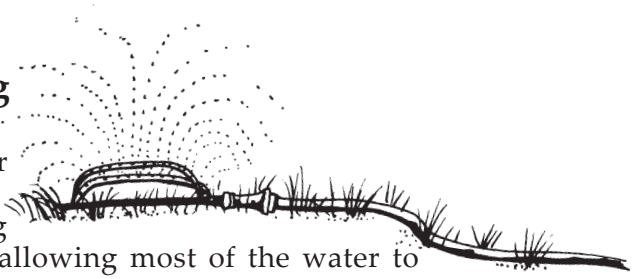


Proper Watering Practice

When needed, water your lawn in the morning. Morning prevents evaporation, allowing most of the water to penetrate into the soil.



Water 1" per week during dry seasons (hint - place an empty can under the sprinkler to determine when an inch has been applied). Watering 1" will wet the soil to a depth of 4" to 6" encouraging deep root growth. Avoid frequent, light watering. This practice encourages shallow roots, increasing the risk of disease and stress injury.

Fertilizer Application

Before fertilizing your lawn, have your soil tested. The test result will determine what type of nutrients your soil needs and when it should be applied.

Excess fertilizer, or fertilizer applied at the wrong time, can harm your lawn. An excess of nutrients can result in rapid growth, which is more prone to disease and pests, and can lead to surface and ground water pollution.

Alternative Landscaping

Consider Grass Alternatives - Plant shrubs, put in rock and/or wildflower gardens. Where suitable, plant ground covers such as periwinkle, pachysandra, ivy, sedum, or phlox. These alternatives reduce the need for mowing and help to reduce lawn maintenance.

Benefits of Grasscycling

- * Reduces the amount of waste needing disposal.
- * Grass clippings decompose quickly returning nutrients back into the soil.
- * Saves mowing and bagging time.
- * Saves money.
- * Cuts the need to fertilize by 25%.
- * Provides moisture and nutrients to the soil and reduces the need for frequent watering.
- * Grasscycling is a win-win situation for you, our communities, disposal facilities and the environment.

