

How to Establish Your New Lawn



Seed Bed Prep

- Till the soil 3" deep and level to create a good seed bed that will help control competition.
- Plant the seed both directions. Use 8-10 lbs per 1000 sq. ft. to eliminate skips.
- Cover seed with dirt to promote good root development and hold moisture.

Timing is Critical



For best results plant in the fall (Sept. 1st - Nov. 5th) so that you don't have to fight summer annual weeds. Spring is the 2nd best time to plant. Plant early (Feb. 10th - April 30th). When planting in the spring, a pre-emergent herbicide for grassy annual weeds may be necessary.

Roll to Cover

- Rolling covers the seed with dirt.
- Compacted soil holds moisture better.
- Rolling helps control erosion.
- Creates a smoother finished lawn.



Fertilize or Bust

"Fertilize Your New Lawn or Don't Bother To Plant the Seed."

- Use 1 bag of Magnum® Plus Fertilizer per 6,500 sq. ft.
- Fertilize at the same time as seeding.
- Fertilize in spring and fall. Use 1/2 spreader rate in summer.

Fertilizer Efficiency Increases with Proper Soil pH Levels!

Soil Acidity	pH	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
Extreme	4.5	30%	23%	33%
Very Strong	5.0	53%	34%	52%
Strong	5.5	77%	48%	77%
Medium	6.0	89%	52%	100%
Neutral	7.0	100%	100%	100%

Lime to Ideal PH

- Use pelleted lime to correct the soil's PH.
- Use 50 lbs of pelleted Lime per 1,000 sq. ft.
- Use a soil test to obtain a PH of 7 (Neutral).



Mulch for Moisture

- If seeded at the proper time mulching may not be necessary.
- Mulch with 1" only of straw to hold moisture.
- Use one bale of straw per 1,000 sq. ft.



When to Water

- Water new seed daily (keep soil moist at all times).
- Water mature turf deeply with 1-1/2" to 2", only once a week.
- To promote deeper roots, avoid frequent light watering of established lawns.

Mow to Maintain

- Always use sharp blades for less stress on grass.
- Mow after 4" of growth, but before grass begins to fall over.
- Never cut off more than 1/3 of plant at any one time.



Controlling Weeds

- When planting in spring, a pre-emergent herbicide (Tupersan) for grassy annual weeds (crabgrass, foxtail) is highly recommended.
- Once established, annual grassy weeds are harder, but possible, to control with post-emergent herbicides (MSMA).
- Perennial broad leaf weeds (dandelions, henbit) are easy to control with post-emergent selective herbicides (2-4D, Trimec).
- Perennial grassy weeds (Bermudagrass, Johnsongrass) can be controlled with a non-selective herbicide (Glyphosate, Ammonium Sulfate, Sticker). Then re-seed in the fall.

Brown Patch Disease

- Control thatch.
- Mow with a sharp blade.
- Avoid excess Nitrogen Fertilizer during disease outbreaks.
- Water thoroughly, but less frequently and in the early morning.
- Use Fungicide labeled for controlling brown patch.

Questions? Call Us! (417) 725-3512 / (800) 648-7379

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