

## HELPFUL PRODUCTS

To ensure your maintenance is a success, we recommend the following products.

- 3-way soil mix
- *Pre - emergent* - **Hi Yield Weed & Grass Stopper**
- Sun or sun/shade mix grass seed



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## LAWN MAINTENANCE



**Overseeding,  
Dethatching &  
Aerating**



## OVER SEEDING

1. Mow lawn down to 1-2 inches and collect clippings.
2. Give the existing turf a hard rake to remove any thatch and to loosen the top layer of soil.
3. If overseeding a very thin lawn, you may want to add a ¼ inch layer of our **3-way soil mix**.
4. Choose the appropriate grass seed. For mostly sunny areas, use our **sun mix**. For partly to mostly shady areas use our **sun/shade mix**.
5. Spread the seed at a rate ranging from 2 - 5 lbs. per 1,000 square feet. Application rate varies depending on the state of your lawn.
6. Water lightly two to three times per day.
7. Upon germination, transition to less frequent but heavier watering.
8. Avoid foot traffic as much as possible. At 3 inches, begin mowing. Do not mow to less than 2 inches and do not cut off more than 1/3 of the blade at a time.

## DETHATCHING

*Dethatch when the thatch layer is more than ½ an inch thick. A thatch layer ½ inch or less can be beneficial, insulating the soil from sunlight and reducing evaporation. Dethatching should be done in spring or early fall when temperatures are cooler. Avoid dethatching in hot temperatures, drought or very cold temperatures.*

1. Mow lawn down to 1 - 2 inches.
2. Run a dethatching rake or a rake with hard tines over the lawn in 2 directions at 90-degree angles. Thatch will separate from soil and lift to the surface. Rake again to remove thatch.
3. Lawn may look ragged after dethatching. Reseed bare spots.
4. Fertilize with appropriate **seasonal fertilizer**.
5. Keep lawn well-watered.
6. If dethatching in spring, apply **pre-emergent herbicide** such as **Hi Yield Weed & Grass Stopper** to prevent weeds and crabgrass after dethatching.
7. Proper, watering, fertilizing, mowing and aeration can prevent thatch build-up.

## AERATING

*Aeration allows oxygen, fertilizer, nutrients and water to reach the lawn roots. It also loosens compacted soil, breaks up thatch and prevents thatch build-up. Aeration is ideal in areas with clay soil, where water pools after rain, high traffic areas, patchy or bare areas, areas where thatch is more than ½ inch thick. Clay soil should be aerated annually.*

Aerate prior to fertilizing. Do not aerate in drought or high heat. Do not aerate new lawns for at least one year.

1. Water lawn to soften the soil.
2. Using proper tools, make holes in the lawn by pushing short spikes, approximately 3 inches, into the soil. This method is best for dethatching purposes.
3. For more compact soils, using the proper tools, extract small plugs of soil, approximately 3 inches. This is also known as coring.
4. Leave the plugs in the lawn to decompose or remove with a rake.
5. After aerating, water the lawn a few extra times than normal.