WAGNERS CARE CARD

GO GREEN - NATURAL LAWN CARE TIPS



Soil & Water Apply a thin layer of compost to the lawn every spring and fall. A bagged compost or soil conditioner is ideal. Spread ¼ to ½ inch of compost over the lawn. Rake it into the grass, then water. Compost materials that contain worm castings, small amounts of organic fertilizers or beneficial microbes are especially appropriate. If the condition of your soil is poor add one more feeding during the green season. Water deeply once or twice a week.



Mowing Look for an earth friendly push mower. Start with a sharp mower blade and set it at 3 to 4 inches. This helps crowd out weeds, keeps moisture in the soil and supports deeper roots. But the most important mowing strategy of all is to leave grass clippings on the lawn to decompose. They are a great source of free nitrogen. Leave just enough of them on the lawn to decompose without getting in the way.

Thatch A lawn that has been treated with chemicals for years may have biologically inactive soil. This condition prevents organic matter from breaking down. The result: a layer of thatch that blocks healthy growth. A simple aerating tool can make the job easy. Do this twice a year in spring and fall and follow it immediately with feeding the soil.

Weeding For small lawns the correct hand weeding tool may be the solution. For large lawns, the organic pre-emergent corn gluten is a great alternative to chemical weed products. It suppresses new seedlings. Apply 40 lbs per 2,000 square feet.



Fight Bugs with Bugs Organic pest control often involves introducing the pest's natural predator. Nematodes are microscopic worms that burrow into lawn grubs or flea larvae and kill them. Organic pest control companies sell a specific species of Nematodes that are effective against Japanese beetles, chafer grubs and other common lawn pests.

Another option to control Japanese beetles is milky spore, a naturally accruing bacteria that kills the beetles in the grub stage.

