

LIND ENTERPRISES, INC.

Family Owned and Operated
Since 1962

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"No Strangers in Your Yard"

Lawn Care
Tree/Shrub Care
Ant Control
Nursery

Lawn Care Info Sheet

Mowing

1) Yearly short mow

Once each year in early spring (March-April), cut the lawn very short, between 1 and 1.5 inches, to remove standing dead grass. The best way to do this is to cut the lawn twice, once at last year's height, take a break, then lower the mower setting and cut again.

Remember: When finished, set the mower to cut between 2 to 3 inches for the rest of the year.

2) A sharp mower is a must!

Dull blades beat and bruise the grass off, rather than a sharp cut which heals quickly with much less moisture evaporation. Try not to cut more than 50% of the grass height at one mowing!

Watering

1) Start watering before the lawn dries out.

Some years this can be by late March. A lawn once dry will take many times the water it would have taken to keep it moist. Take a large screwdriver and push it into the ground. If it will not penetrate 6 to 8 inches, the lawn is already too dry. Start checking in March with a screwdriver once a week to see when watering should start.

The best time to water the lawn is early morning.

2) Water deeply every 6 to 10 days

(Turf grass in our area needs about 1" of precipitation per week, either from rainwater or irrigation methods). Deeply means 1 to 1.5 inches of water over the entire surface of the lawn. The only way this can be correctly done is to set several containers on the lawn. Write down the starting time and water until 1 to 1.5 inches measures in all containers! In checking, if some containers received 1.5 inches while others only .5 inches under the same sprinkler in the same time period, you then know why the lawn in that spot turns brown.

3) Rate of water application

If water is applied too fast, the result is run off; therefore a sprinkler that covers a large area slowly is most effective! Normally, 1,000 square feet of lawn will take over 4 hours to water properly, not 15-20 minutes!! If it takes less time, you may be using the wrong type sprinkler.

4) For Best Results

Water the lawn after granular fertilization, however, deep watering at this time is not necessary.

Still Having Problems?

- A) If you have brown areas in your lawn which cannot be penetrated with a screwdriver (see watering number 1), you may need our water spike.
- B) If faded spots appear, check the lawn with a screwdriver for soil moisture, check cutting height (between 2 to 3 inches).
- C) Other causes of brown or faded spots in lawns:
 - Over 1 inch of Thatch Buildup - Soil Compaction (Aerate) - Dog Burn (Water Spike)
 - Excessive Traffic - Fungus Disease (Lawn Spray) - Improper P.H. (Lime)
 - Excessive Shade (Over seed) - Excessive Moisture (Over seed)

OTHER SERVICES

- 1) **Tree and Shrub Spray:** Up to five sprays per year. This includes both insect and disease control.
NOTE: The single most important, environmentally sound application of the year is the dormant spray, done from November through March.
- 2) **Special Sprays:** For Root Weevil, Lace Bug, Mites, Fungus & Disease.
- 3) **Regular Outside Foundation Spray:** For control of carpenter & sugar ants, earwigs, pill bugs, etc.
- 4) **Outside Area Spray:** For the control of heavy carpenter ant infestations.
- 5) **Systemic Tree/Shrub Soil Injections:** For seasonal control of Bronze Birch Borer and Aphids. Aphid “honey dew” drippings attract wasps & yellow jackets, and is the sticky juice on cars, patio furniture, etc.
This is also used for control of Red Turpentine Beetle which can kill Scots Pine (yearly bark preventative is also available).
- 6) **Deep Root Feed and Disease Control:** Bark dust is very hard on plants, both shrubs and trees. Feeding your plants will truly be a good investment. Nutrients with Mycorrhiza or disease control as needed also can greatly enhance the plants health.
- 7) **Shrub Bed Weed and Grass Control:** A very effective, low cost weed control.
- 8) **Slug and Snail Control:** For wherever slug & snail damage appear.