



## CARE SHEET FOR: NEW HYDROSEED, LANDSCAPE PLANTS AND TREES

Thank you for trusting Pro-Mow Landscape and Lawn Care, LLC to install your new lawn. We have applied a premium seed and mulch mixture, but the care you provide from now on is essential to the success of your new lawn.

Follow these basic instructions, along with your good judgment, and you will enjoy the reward of a beautiful lawn!

### Sprinkler Settings and Watering:

The key is to keep your new lawn “moist.” Nothing is more important right now than watering on a regular basis. First, allow the hydroseed to dry for 24 hours after application. Once the mulch has dried, you may begin a regular watering schedule.

- This is not a “set it and forget it” process. You need to pay close attention and look for any dry spots or puddling.
- We recommend watering each section with sprinklers for 15 minutes three times a day for three to four weeks. New seed must stay “moist” all day without puddling.
- Ideally your system should run so that each zone stops before puddling begins, and turns on again before any area dries out. You may have to adjust your watering to accommodate the time of year and your soil type.
- Please don’t hesitate to call our office with any questions!

### Know Your System:

- You have a **Rain Bird** system, with a **Rain Bird ESP ME Controller**. You can find your controller user manual online or on our website at: [www.ProMowLandscape.com](http://www.ProMowLandscape.com)
- Rain Bird Controller / Sprinkling Adjustment videos are available on YouTube.com and on our website
- Your system has been adjusted so all its heads are operating properly. However, from time to time, loose dirt may cause your sprinkler heads to clog. Push the heads up and down a few times while they’re running to free any trapped dirt.

### Sprinkler Head Distance and Range Adjustments:

- To adjust the spray distance of your sprinkler heads, turn the front screw: clockwise to decrease the distance, and counter clockwise to increase the distance.
- The heads spray from right-to-left. To adjust the range of the spray, turn the “body” of your sprinkler head as far to the left as you want it to spray. The screw towards the back of the head will adjust how far the head will rotate to the right: clockwise to increase the range, and counter clockwise to decrease the range. Google “How to adjust a Rain Bird sprinkling head” for more information and how-to videos.

### Hydroseed Bare Spots:

Bare spots are not uncommon in a newly hydroseeded lawn. If you have bare spots larger than one square foot, they will need additional seed which can be picked up at our office. If you have spots smaller than one square foot, good watering and fertilizing will fill in the area quicker than spreading new seed.

### Hydroseed Fertilization:

We have mixed a quality starter fertilizer with your hydro-mulch to provide your new seedlings the necessary nutrients for growth. Additional applications of starter fertilizer, applied every three to four weeks after installation, are essential for the growth of your new lawn. After one growing season, it’s important to continue with a regular fertilizer, crabgrass and weed control program in order to achieve optimum results. *If you need help, we have a New Lawn Fertilizer Program specially formulated to help you establish your new lawn. Call for a free quote.*

### **Mowing:**

Mow your grass once it has reached 1.5 inches. Temporarily lower your mower deck to maintain a 1 to 1.25 inch cutting height. This will encourage the slow-growing bluegrass to take over and thicken your lawn. Maintain that 1 to 1.25 inch cutting height for 2 to 3 months, but as your lawn becomes established, mow regularly at a height of 2.5 to 3 inches. Cutting your grass any shorter will damage the lawn. Maintaining thicker grass will also help limit the weeds within your lawn.

### **Weed Control for a New Lawn:**

Weed seeds exist in the soil and are also spread by wind currents. Weeds in your new lawn are inevitable, but most weeds are easily controlled. The best way to keep weeds from competing with your lawn is to mow; not allowing them to grow taller than 1 to 2 inches. Once your lawn has matured; after 5 or 6 cuttings, your grass can withstand a weed control application. If you are signed up for our fertilizer program, you will receive a weed control application according to when your lawn was seeded.

### **Our Guarantee:**

We use the best materials available and professional, proven methods for hydroseeding your lawn. Once your lawn is seeded, it's your responsibility to provide the proper care & maintenance. Pro-Mow Landscape & Lawn Care, LLC cannot guarantee the results of your lawn because weather conditions & the care you provide are beyond our control. We cannot be responsible for acts of nature which may cause damage to your lawn, but will re-hydroseed any areas where necessary for half the contracted price

## **LANDSCAPE PLANTS AND TREES CARE**

### **LANDSCAPE PLANTS and TREES WATERING INFORMATION & GENERAL CARE:**

#### **Plant and Tree Watering Instructions:**

Watering is very important for the livelihood of your perennials, shrubs and trees, especially for the first 2 years while their root systems are maturing. Different soil types require different amounts of water.

- The #1 plant/tree killer is not watering at all, or waiting until it's too late to water.
- The #2 plant/tree killer is overwatering in clay soils. You *need* to do a "water-check" to determine the moisture level of soil.
- Every plant/tree owner should do a "water-check" weekly until an established watering schedule is achieved.

#### **The "Water-Check":**

- Start by watering your plants 1 to 4 times a week, depending on your soil type and the time of year.
- Then, before you water the following week, check the level of moisture in your soil by placing your hand 4 to 6 inches below the surface, just outside of the plant's / tree's root system.
- If it's too dry 4 to 6 inches below the surface, your plants / tree will be too dry; increase your watering.
- If it's too wet 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and bottom of your plant's / tree's root system is even still wet, reduce your watering or death will occur.

#### **Sandy Soil vs. Clay Soil:**

- Sandy Soil drains well and will usually need more water, depending on the time of year and amount of sun exposure.
- Clay Soil often looks dry on the surface, but holds moisture just below the surface.
- Start by watering 2 times a week; more or less as you think necessary.
- Once a hole is dug, clay soil often becomes like a bowl holding water that does not drain.
- Many people with clay soil see withering leaves and think they need to water more, which is usually **not** the case.
- Do a "water check" to see if the soil 4-6" below the surface is dry, moist or wet; and then adjust your watering accordingly.

#### **Evergreens and Trees:**

- Evergreens and most trees in general *do not* like to be overwatered, or to sit in wet clay soil.
- Do a "water check" to see if the soil 4-6" below the surface is dry, moist or wet; and then adjust your watering accordingly.

**If you have any questions or concerns, please know that we are only a phone call away, and we care!**