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A beautiful lawn does not come without some effort. Depending on what type of soil you have, the effort will vary. For example, when raising trees and shrubs, is sandy or a gravel base layer soil great. Landscape plants like well drained soiled. A lawn on the other side is different. Lawn grasses grow constantly throughout the growing season, and need an ample supply of both nutrients and water.

The most basic lawn care tips includes regular watering and fertilization is required for the lawn beautiful. If you're lucky, a lawn that was originally rich in good soil are planted, you will not have to work near as hard as someone like me who have a lawn that is planted in sandy gravel. The floor in our house has little nutritional value, nor does it have the ability to keep a lot of moisture. Mid May my lawn starts drying out. It is very difficult for us to keep to our lawn is beautiful.

Lawns are an area where a little clay in the soil is a good thing. Of course standing water is not good, but with soil, which is the ability to retain some moisture, has help. If you happen to install a new lawn, here's a news flash from my lawn care tips that the difference in the world: Install Add lots of organic matter before you start your new lawn if you sand or gravel have type soil . The easiest way to do this is to some good rich topsoil and spread that they find on the existing soil.

Because most lawn grasses grow so vigorously, they need additional amounts of nutrients to stay well is included. Just use one of the four-step programs offered by the fertilizer company. Most of these programs and weed control along with the fertilizer. Here in the north we basically have two concerns with weeds in our lawns.

Crabgrass can be a problem, and I do consider it a weed. To control crabgrass you must use a pre-emergent herbicide that prevents crabgrass seeds germinate. In order to this herbicide to be effective, you must apply at the beginning of spring until the soil temperature is still below 45 ° C.

Lawn care tips continued. . .

Broadleaf weeds such as dandelion is another problem, although it pretty easy to control with a broadleaf weed control. Most broadleaf herbicides are mixed in the fertilizer must be applied and when the wet grass and weeds are. The wet leaves causes the herbicide to keep at the weeds, which the herbicide time to be absorbed through the weeds. After absorption of the herbicide translocates through the plant weeds and kills it completely.

These types of herbicides are considered "selective" because it the difference between a plant grass and weeds seem to know. Therefore, they have only broadleaf weeds and not kill the grass itself. However, many people have different types of grass in your lawn thick sheet as quack grass. Quack grass is on the ugly side, and can really detract from a lawn. The problem is, it's still in the grass family, and "selective" herbicides leave it alone because it is carrying with him a card member of the grass family.

So what a person needs to be done?

To get rid of these thick grass blade a "non-selective" herbicide, and "non-selective" herbicides do not care who they use to kill. Well, at least this is true in the plant kingdom. If you use a "non-selective" herbicide you must understand that everything that you will die spray, but it's really the only effective way to rid your lawn of undesirable grasses thick blade. This type of treatment is more effective if you include remote areas, the wide blade grasses. They have all the grass in the area, then reseed with good quality spray grass seed.

My herbicide of choice for this type of spraying is Roundup ®. It is believed that Roundup ® no depot effect, so it does not linger in the ground means. This means that the new grass seed or the young grass plants are not affected by the herbicide. As a non-selective herbicide you must be careful when spraying, ensure that the spray does not drift to other plants or lawn areas that you do not want to kill.

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To the spray from drifting adjust the nozzle so that the spray pattern is narrow with larger spray droplets to keep. You do not want a fine spray when the risk of drift. It also helps to keep the pressure in the syringe as low as possible. Pump the sprayer a minimum number of times to keep the pressure lower. You just want enough pressure to deliver the spray, but not atomize it to the point that they are easily carried away by the wind.

Buy a sprayer just for herbicides and mark it as being too. You never want to plants with a syringe that was used for herbicide spraying.

Once the desired area, wait to kill snappy, three days before doing anything else. After a period of three days the grasses that you sprayed may not help, but if they are properly sprayed, they will die. It takes three days for the herbicide to translocate throughout the entire plant, then the plants will die. Thus, although the weeds and grass plants look good, you can start digging and chopping and not worry about growing again. If you dig and chop before the start period of three days, you will interrupt the herbicide and the weeds and grass you were trying to kill you, you may come back.

Lawn care tips continued. . .

If you happen to install a new lawn, make sure you spray all the weeds and grasses, thick blade, before you begin. Have you installed the lawn, you are sure do not want to go through all the trouble of killing areas of your lawn and reseeding. If you are sure that all of these undesirables have been killed, before you start to make you, you will be so before the game.

When selecting grass seed, you should always have a mixture that is recommended for your area. Here in the north a popular blend contains fine blade ryegrass, fescue, and bluegrass. Remember that it takes blue grass seeds 28 days to germinate, while most perennial grasses germinate in 5 or 6 days rye, you never want to plant a lawn that is 100% Kentucky bluegrass. Before the blue grass seeds have a chance to germinate, every kind of weed imaginable will already actively growing in your lawn.

With a mixture, the faster germinating grasses come up quick, and act as a nurse crop for the slower germinating seeds. With a blend also gives you some protection in case some new pest comes that attacks certain types of grasses.

Lawn care tips continued. . .

People often ask if they have their lawn hydro-seeded, so it was too good. The answer is no. Hydro-seed is not a magic formula. It is considered nothing more than another kind of grass seed. A hydro-seeder is just a machine, water, grass seed, fertilizer and mulch is mixed into a slurry that is sprayed on the lawn. The ingredients are exactly the same, you would use if you seed by hand, with the exception of the mulch.

And contrary to popular belief, hydroelectric power is not better than good old fashioned mulch of straw. In my opinion straw is a much, much better mulch. The primary advantage to hydro-seed is that the grass seed is thoroughly soaked with water before it is used to ensure germination. This is a huge advantage if your seeding along a freeway, where it is not practical to wet the seed after it has been applied. In your home, it really does not mean much. Hand sowing is working well.

With either method, you still need as much water when sowing takes place. Many people are lead to believe that hydro-seed does not so much as hand seed is watered. This is a huge misunderstanding. If you water hydro-seed when it is applied to fail, it will still germinate and little tiny grass plants will appear. But only a few hours wither without water on a hot day, and those little tiny grass plants and die. This is a big problem because once the seed has germinated, it is spent. All the water in the world will not make that spent seed produce another grass plant.

Hydro seed has its advantages, but for the home turf, it is not so important. Why do I claim that straw is a better mulch than hydro-mulch? Think about how the hydro-mulch is applied. It is mixed with the seed, fertilizer and water as a slurry and sprayed onto the lawn. The mulch has not to be applied over the top of the seed, which, like mulch has been applied, it is all mixed together. Some of the seeds are under the mulch, and some of the seeds are on top of the mulch. Mulch can not do much good if the seeds are resting up on top. You could be just as good sunbathing!

Now think about the process of hand seeding. The seed is spread on the floor, then you should use a push broom and drag it backwards over the top of the area sown. This applies to a very thin layer of soil over most of the seeds. Then the straw distributed over top of the soil. The pieces of straw are scattered in all directions, with many of them crisscrossing each other.

Remember the movie "Honey I Shrunk the Kids"? The part where they are on the lawn and the blades of grass on foot, are huge compared to them? This is what it means to be a grass-seed from under a straw mulch. Those little tiny grass seeds are lost under the straw, and that is exactly what you want to protect them from the intense rays of the sun.

As the sun works its way across the sky the grass seeds actually receive filtered sunlight. Enough sun to warm the seeds so they grow, but also enough shade to protect the tender young grass plants. As the grass grow, they also raise the mulch with them even to a certain degree, providing additional shade for the seeds that have not germinated. The shade that straw mulch provides also helps to retain moisture around the seeds. Grass seeds will never be that kind of protection from hydro mulch.

Another feature of hydro-seed is that the mud dries, it becomes a blanket over the lawn. In case of heavy rainfall, running water tends to get under this blanket and carry it away, so that large areas with no seed at all. They make a glue that you can actually add to the hydro seed mix, but my experience has shown that the glue is the hydro seed in place to keep a little longer, but if it do not wash wash out much larger areas, because they each glued together.

With hand seeding, each seed is independent, and they fall between the nicks and crannies of the soil.

In the event of heavy rain, the water must be so strong as to wash away the soil before the seeds can be moved. I have installed hundreds of lawns using both techniques for the difference in cost I'll hand seeded lawn to take every day.