



YOUNG'S®
Landscape Management, Inc.

LAWN RENOVATION PROGRAM

The fall season is the best time for lawn renovation for a number of reasons.

- Seeding at this time will help enhance the lawn in terms of look and texture for the following spring.
- The combination of warm days, cool nights and ample precipitation offer ideal conditions for proper germination and early turf development.
- Due to reduced broadleaf weeds, seeding done in the fall can establish itself more quickly.

CORE AERATION

To improve fertilization and build a stronger root system, core aeration is used to allow the beneficial materials to reach and penetrate the roots more effectively. The technique involves removing many small plugs from the lawn, which are left scattered across the lawn to slowly break down. As the plugs break down, they add a light nutritional layer of soil and microorganisms to help reduce the thatch layer.

Key Benefits of Core Aeration:

- Reduce thatch
- Increase air-to-soil transfer
- Improves water absorption
- Encourage stronger roots for thicker turf
- Enhances drought stress tolerance

SLICE SEEDING

To enhance seed germination, slice seeding is a process that uses a special machine with rotating knives that cut through the thatch and soil creating small slits. Seed is inserted into these slits at the proper depth for ideal seed-to-soil contact. The existing lawn plays an important role in protecting the new seed and helps retain vital moisture. Slice seeding is great for lawns with bare spots or thin areas.

Key Benefits of Slice Seeding:

- Enhance seed germination
- Create proper depth and seed-to-soil contact
- Improve lawn bare spots and thin areas

DETHATCHING

To prevent thatch from getting too thick, dethatching process is done with a power rake that pulls up the thatch layer, which is then gathered by a hand rake. This is followed by over seeding to thicken the entire lawn area.

In short, thatch is a layer of slowly decomposing grass and dead roots that lie just above the soil. Over time, the accumulation of thatch can prevent water and other nutrients from getting through to the roots. A layer of thatch, say ¼ to ½ inch in depth, is actually beneficial in protecting soil from changes in temperatures and builds resilience. However, a thick layer of thatch will act like a thatch roof, repelling water and any other kind of nutrient given to the lawn.

The process of dethatching should be considered every three years on average. This can vary and should be evaluated as needed.

Key Benefits of Dethatching:

- Prevent thick thatch layer and roof effect
- Ensure water and nutrients penetrate the root
- Maintain proper thatch layer for lawn protection

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