

Lawn Care

Installation of Seed

Grass seed coverage is based on the per square foot or square yard depending on the mix being used. We recommend using our lawn seed blends only as these are what we have had most success with for germination and coverage. Please refer to the bag or blend for specifics for application rates.

Once the seed has been spread, you will need to install straw mat or penn mulch over the seed. Lawn fertilizer should be applied and straw mat staples installed if necessary. Once the grass seed has germinated and has a 25% coverage growing, the straw mat and staples can be pulled and removed. Please see our lawn care recommendations for additional information.

Installation of Sod

One roll of sod will cover between 9-10 square feet. This is based on our standard sod roll only which we keep in stock. Be sure to install starter fertilizer first under the sod and use staples, when necessary, to secure sod in place.

- Lawn Establishment & Watering (already written)
- Lawn Fertilization Program (already written)
- Aeration and Thatching (already written)

If you find problems with your lawn and are unsure how to address the issue, please ask a nursery staff member or refer to the UW-Extension for detailed information. It may help to bring in pictures or a sample to help with identifying the issue, whether it be bugs, fungus or a disease.

We will do our best to help identify the problem and come up with a solution to treat.

Annual Fertilization

SLOW RELEASE. Typically a slow release fertilizer is granular. This product will maintain its slow release for the duration of the product (check label). Slow release fertilizers are good for leaves, blooms and roots. Mix the product into your soil where roots are growing, as directed on the label. Vitamins are not necessary to apply to your lawn as sod can live without it.

LIQUID. Liquid fertilizers give a strong dose of "instant" fertilization. Many flower varieties demand high inputs of fertilizer and it is the primary food source for flowering annuals. Bloom Booster (ex: Blooming & Rooting) has nutrients which are geared specifically for flower formation, as opposed to a general fertilizer. Some plants need this extra input to continue blooming.

NOTE: Always refer to the manufacturer's recommendation, or our nursery horticultural staff, regarding combining different types of fertilizer.

If you use neither a slow release or liquid fertilizer, by midsummer you may not have any flowers. When the roots have exhausted the nutrients in the soil, the plant will stop growing and blooming. If flowering on annuals has stopped, generally you can encourage new flower formation by use of appropriate fertilizer. Typically this would be a liquid fertilizer. Please note this is for non-edible, flowering varieties only, not for edible vegetables or herbs. Edible plants require special consideration depending on the variety and your growing conditions and food preference.

Hanging Baskets And Containers

Special considerations should be made for hanging baskets and containers since there is limited soil. These baskets and containers require fertilizer often. Regular applications of liquid fertilizer is generally required to sustain blooming and growth. Our hanging baskets available for purchase are already fertilized with slow release/granular.

Hanging baskets and containers dry out quickly and most require water daily. Check basket twice daily and water if dry. Feel the soil with your finger and if the top half inch of the soil is dry, the plants need water. Soak the basket until water comes out the bottom. Ask our horticulture staff for options regarding slow release watering options for your basket or container.

It is generally not recommended or successful to bring hanging baskets or containers indoors during the winter. Some exceptions to this may be: succulents, begonias, geraniums, chenille plant, ivy, asparagus fern. Always be sure to treat plants for insects before bringing them inside.