



INSTALLATION

Step-by-Step Preparation

- 1 CLEAR THE SITE** of any and all debris, including rocks and sticks.
- 2 ROUGH GRADE** the entire area to prevent drainage problems and sloping from buildings.
- 3 INITIAL TILLING** of at least four to six inches is recommended. This should be done before adding any topsoil and will allow for adequate water movement.
- 4 ADD TOPSOIL** if your soil is not very nutritional, up to 4 inches in depth.
- 5 TEST THE SOIL PH** with a chemical soil test to determine if any pH changes are necessary. Acidic Soils (pH of 6 and below) can be improved with the addition of lime. The type of lime and amount can be determined by the level of acidity.
- 6 APPLY "STARTER FERTILIZER"** such as a 10-10-10 or 13-13-13, and lime, if necessary, to the soil and till that into the soil before laying the sod.
- 7 FINISH GRADE** the entire site, maintaining the rough grading contours and slopes.
- 8 ROLL THE AREA** with a lawn roller to firm and settle the soil on the surface. Low spots that are revealed should be filled in.
- 9 THE SITE IS NOW READY FOR TURFGRASS SOD.** Remember to water the sod as you lay it!

A Turf for ALL Seasons...

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"The beauty is in the blades, but the 'action' is in the roots," is a good adage to remember when growing grass.



For optimum growth, turfgrasses need water, sunlight, air and nutrients. Reduce any of these and the plant may suffer and die. In the right proportions, the grass will flourish and provide a beautiful landscape that will last and benefit the environment.



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1487 Black Dirt Road, Whitesburg, GA 30185





WATERING

Tips and Guidelines



USE A SCREWDRIVER or other sharp tool to see if ground is penetrable. Pull back a corner and push the screwdriver or sharp object into the soil. It should push in easily and have moisture along the first 6 inches, or more water should be applied.



CORNERS AND EDGES are particularly vulnerable to drying out and are easily missed by many sprinklers. Areas near buildings also dry out faster. Make sure the entire lawn is receiving the same amount of water.



TO CONSERVE WATER when runoff occurs, turn off the water and wait thirty minutes to an hour. For the next two weeks, keep the soil below the turf moist with daily (or more frequent) waterings.



AS THE ROOTS of the turf begin to penetrate the soil, it will be difficult to pull back the corner to check underneath the sod. You can still use a sharp object to penetrate the soil by going all the way through the turf into the soil.



WATER IN THE MORNING anytime before 10 AM and in the evening after 4 PM. These times are ideal because of lower temperatures, lower wind speeds and less water is lost through evaporation.



INFREQUENT AND DEEP WATERING is preferred over frequent and shallow watering. Roots will only grow as deep as their most frequent available water supply.



DORMANT TURF STILL NEEDS WATER! Just because it is dormant does not mean it is dead! About 1/2 inch of water per week should be applied to dormant turf after establishment in winter periods when there is little to no rain. Winds and humidity levels can cause turf to be dry. Watering through the winter to keep soil moist will increase your chances of a healthy (and green) lawn in the spring!

It is essential to water the sod as you lay it. Do not wait until you are finished to start watering. Apply at least 1 inch of water so that the soil underneath is very wet. The amount of water your lawn requires and receives will determine its overall health, beauty and its ability to withstand use and drought. Keep in mind that too much water can ruin a lawn just as fast as too little. One inch per week is a watering "rule of thumb". It is suggested for most lawns, but will vary between different species.



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