

# Welcome to the Prince Dealer Training Program

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- Max Lawn 4-Bag Program Fertilizer Training Seminar
- Nature's Select Lawn Seeds
- Soil pH adjustments
- Basic plant care knowledge

Professional Results  
Require  
Professional Products

EC GROW

Prince®

MAXLAWN  
Premium Fertilizer



# Basic Lawn Care Knowledge



Section 3

# Basic need of grass seed is light

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- Understand the light requirements of what you're planting.
- Lawn grasses perform well in full sun to moderate shade.
- Minimum requirement of 4 hours of sunlight per day.
- Very shady areas will thin out and fade away.
- Some varieties will survive better in moderate/heavy shade.

# Watering

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- Lawn watering is typically optional for low maintenance lawns.
- Insufficient rainfall may turn your lawn brown.
- Grass will typically not die, but go dormant.
- New growth and color begins again with adequate rainfall.
- Water deeply and infrequently.
- ½" of water every two or three days.

# Watering (continued)



- Apply water slowly enough that it does not run off.
- Light and frequent watering is only required on new seeding or sod.
- New seeding should be watered daily to start germination and create root growth.
- Early morning is the most efficient time to water.
- Avoid watering at night.
- Cool damp conditions are favorable for disease development.

# Mowing Tips

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- Mow frequently enough so that no more than 1/3 of the height is removed with each mowing.
- Mowing too short exposes the lower stem, and grass may brown and burn.
- Taller grass, deeper roots.
- Dense, uniform turf reduces competitiveness of many weeds.

# Ideal Mowing Heights



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Bentgrass	3/8 to 3/4 inches
Bluegrass/Fescue Mix	1 1/2 - 2 1/2 inches
Bluegrass/Ryegrass Mix	1 to 2 inches
Fine Fescue Grass	1 to 2 1/2 inches
Kentucky Bluegrass	1 to 2 1/2 inches
Perennial Ryegrass	1 to 2 inches
Tall Fescue	3-4 inches

# Mowing Tips (continued)



- It is not necessary to remove clippings.
- Clippings gradually decompose, feeding the lawn.
- Normal clipping should not contribute to thatch.
- Sharpen mower blades frequently.
- Dull mower blades tear and damage the grass.

# Lawn Thatch

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- Thatch is an accumulation of organic matter in the growing zone of the plant.
- More than ½” build up of thatch may increase disease and insect activity.
- Dry spots and reduced stress tolerance may occur with thatch build up.

# Factors that contribute to thatch

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- Acidic soil with pH below 6 reduces microorganism activity.
- Compacted soil restricts decomposing organisms.
- Infrequent mowing create excessive clippings.
- Excessive nitrogen and watering.

# Controlling Thatch

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- Aerification creates a better environment for decomposing organisms by relieving soil compaction.
- Correct soil pH between 6 & 7.
- Add thatch decomposing micro-organisms to the soil.
- Excessive amount of thatch should be removed with a power rake.
- Over seed with grass seed, fertilize, and water after power raking.