

## Seeding a Thinned-out Lawn

1. Rake out and remove dead grass and weeds.
2. Apply a root-building fertilizer such as Jonathan Green New Seeding Fertilizer and lime (if needed - see box for pH testing information).
3. In the thinned-out area only, sow a seed mixture that best suits the area's conditions; we can help you select the right mixture.
4. Gently water. Check for water daily to keep soil surface constantly moist for the next few weeks. Never let a newly-seeded area dry out.
5. Fertilize the entire lawn with an organic fertilizer such as Milorganite 6 to 8 weeks after seed germinates.

### pH Testing

pH levels are used to determine the need for lime in your soil.

pH test meters and kits are available for sale for at-home, on-the-spot testing.

Or, bring 1/2 cup of DRIED soil to our Lawn and Garden Information Booth any time for a FREE pH test. The results are available while you wait.



\* To kill grass and weeds before renovation, apply Roundup 2-3 weeks before soil preparation and seeding or sodding. Roundup will not contaminate soil and will safely allow seed and sod to grow.



\*\*We recommend Jonathan Green's "New Seeding Fertilizer" (14-28-15), a formula designed to help build vigorous root systems. Contains iron for deep greening.



### Why we prefer Milorganite

- ✓ It's proven. We've been using and recommending it for over 75 years.
- ✓ **Non-Burning.** It contains virtually no chemical salt, so it never burns plants - even in the hottest temperatures and driest conditions.
- ✓ **Doesn't need to be watered in to work.**
- ✓ **Rich in iron; non-staining.** Iron makes grass "greener."
- ✓ Meets the EPA's stringent "Exceptional Quality" standards.
- ✓ **Slow-release formula** means uniform growth. And, because of the slow release, it resists leaching. It won't contaminate groundwater.
- ✓ **Contains 13 essential plant nutrients** to promote vigorous growth and deep green color.



### Shopping List:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Milorganite                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Peat moss |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jonathan Green New Seeding Fertilizer | <input type="checkbox"/> Hose      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seeding mulch                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sprinkler |

# Lawn Repair

## How to Renovate Your Lawn



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100 Jericho Tpke., Westbury, NY 11590  
516-334-0066 • www.hicksnurseries.com

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# Seeding or Sodding?

## Lawn Repair

Is your lawn in bad shape? If more than half your lawn is infested with weeds or brown and dead, then you might consider renovating it or putting in a new lawn from seed or sod. Late summer through early fall is the best time to renovate lawns. Plentiful rainfall, cooler temperatures and the lack of competition from weeds combine to make this the best time to do seeding and sodding. Spring is a good time, too.



### Seeding Your Lawn

1. Remove all dead and living grass, weeds\* (*see other side*), large stones and other debris from the area.
2. Spread a generous amount of compost or peat moss, a starter fertilizer\*\* and lime (*if needed - see box for pH testing information*) over the area.
3. Work these materials into the soil to a depth of at least 6 to 8 inches. Rototilling works best; you can rent one from a local tool rental store.
4. Level the soil and break up any large clumps. Use a roller to flatten high spots and help with the leveling.
5. Use a seed mixture that best suits the area's conditions (sun, shade, etc.); we can help you select the right mixture.
6. Lightly rake the seed into the surface of the soil.
7. Cover the seed with a mulch designed for seeding a lawn.

8. Gently water the area and check it daily. Keep the soil surface constantly moist for the next few weeks. Never let a newly-seeded area dry out.
9. Fertilize with an organic fertilizer such as Milorganite 6 to 8 weeks after the seed germinates.

### Sodding Your Lawn

1. Remove all dead and living grass, weeds\* (*see other side*), large stones and other debris from the area.
2. Spread a generous amount of compost or peat moss, a starter fertilizer\*\* and lime (*if needed - see box for pH testing information*) over the area.
3. Work these materials into the soil to a depth of at least 6 to 8 inches. Rototilling works best; you can rent one from a local tool rental store.
4. Level the soil and break up any large clumps. Use a roller to flatten high spots and help with the leveling.

5. When area is level, lightly wet the soil with a fine mist of water.
6. Lay down strips of sod in an alternating, brick-like pattern, making sure that the edges touch one another.
7. Water the area well after laying the sod.
8. Water daily or as needed until the sod roots grow into the soil. This should take 2 to 3 weeks.
9. After the sod has rooted-in well, resume normal maintenance.
10. Fertilize with an organic fertilizer such as Milorganite 6 to 8 weeks after laying the sod to keep it green and vigorous.

### Seeding Bare Spots

1. Remove dead grass, weeds and other debris from the bare spot.
2. Loosen the soil with a spade or garden fork and mix a generous amount of compost or peat moss, a starter fertilizer\*\* and lime (*if needed - see box for pH testing information*) to a depth of 6 to 8 inches.
3. Rake and level the spot.
4. Use a seed mixture that best suits the area's conditions (sun, shade, etc.); we can help you select the right mixture.
5. Lightly rake the seed into the surface of the soil.
6. Cover the seed with a seeding mulch.
7. Gently water. Check for water daily to keep soil surface constantly moist for the next few weeks. Never let a newly seeded area dry out.
8. Fertilize the entire lawn with an organic fertilizer like Milorganite 6 to 8 weeks after seed germinates.