GREENHORIZONS SOD FARMS

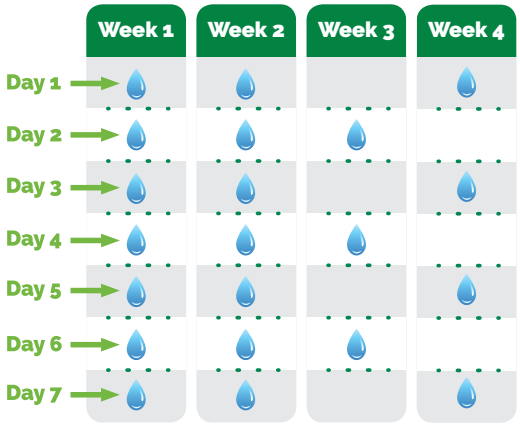
GREENHORIZONS' SOD ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

Initial watering, establishment requirements,
plus ongoing annual maintenance to ensure long term healthy natural turf.

- Water within hours of installation! Newly-installed sod should not sit for more than 3 hours without initial watering. Do not water rolls while they sit.
- Immediately after installation, the sod will need 1 inch of water.
- During warm months, multiple waterings per day may be required for the first three days. *(Irrigation systems are designed for maintenance watering not establishment needs.)*
- After the first day, watering can be cut back to ½ an inch for the next 3 to 6 days, depending on rain events.
- Day 7 through 10, the watering should be stopped, and the sod allowed to firm up so it can be mowed. Mow on a 45-degree angle to the seams, making sure no more than a 1/3 of the leaf is removed. (Approximately 2.5 to 2.75 inches).
- Immediately after mowing is completed, the area needs to be watered with an inch of water.
- After the first mowing, and 2 to 3 days of heavy watering, this can be cut back to approximately 1 inch per week over an every-other-day program. *(Although, these next couple weeks are susceptible to change based on how well the initial 7 to 10 days have been managed, weather and rain events.)*
- During this time, watering should be actively managed, watering heavy ½ inch at **"wilting point"** allowing time to dry between waterings, then repeating at **"wilting point"**. This process encourages fast, deep rooting!
- After 2 weeks, the field needs to be allowed to firm up again and mowed. Immediately after mowing, it needs to be watered heavily once more.
- At this point, the field should be rooted enough that it cannot be pulled up. Now, the field only needs to be watered heavily at wilting point or set on a regular maintenance water program.

Note: Once the sod is established, water conservation can be obtained by the practice of watering only at "wilting point" deeply ½ inch, but infrequently, only as required.

RECOMMENDED WATERING SCHEDULE FOR ESTABLISHING SOD



ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

Natural grass is a very durable, resilient ground cover. During the early spring and fall seasons, grass has the ability to recover again and again after being intensively damaged by traffic or drought.

By simply ensuring the natural grass area has enough nutrition and is mowed routinely (ensuring to never remove more than 1/3 of the leaf height), you will guarantee the sod will perform for many years!

For regularly used natural grass spaces, 16-16-16 fertilizer with a minimum of 50% slow release nitrogen, must be applied per growing season, along with regular routine mowing practices. Learn more about fertilizer **here**.

- Water deeply at wilting point, 1/2 inch. Infrequent deep waterings at wilting point will promote deep healthy roots.
- Commence mowing in spring as soon as sod has drained from spring rains and firmed up. Remember to never remove more than 1/3 of the leaf blade when mowing.
- In Spring (May\June), apply 8 lbs per 1000sq. feet of 16-16-16 fertilizer.
- In late Spring (June), just before summer heat stress, apply 8 lbs per 1000 sq. feet of 16-16-16 fertilizer.
- Mowing must continue through the full season as required, ensuring to never remove more } than 1/3 of the leaf blade.
- In early Fall (September), apply 8 lbs per 1000 sq. feet of 16-16-16 fertilizer.
- In mid Fall (early October), apply 8 lbs per 1000 sq. feet of 16-16-16 fertilizer.

More intensively used natural grass spaces such as sports fields or school yards with less than 40 sq. feet of natural grass per student may benefit from additional cultural practices. These practices are top-dressing and over-seed.

- Top-dressing should be done with a washed sand compost mix and top-dressed with a mechanical top-dresser at approximately 3 to 5 mm. This should then be matted into the field area and worked into the thatch and fill in and level small divots and undulations.
- If a natural field area gets intensively thinned out from drought or traffic, it can be over-seeded with a mechanical slit seeder with a blend of 50 to 70% perennial ryegrass and the balance of the seed blend bluegrass and fescue.