

Know How in No Time: 3 Lawn Rescue Tips

Here are 3 ways to rescue your turf:

Bare Spots

When you're patching a bare spot, you want to create good soil conditions, protect new seed from drying out, or being eaten by birds. And use a starter fertilizer.

- *Patch products really help make this easy because the seed is encased in mulch and fertilizer.*
- *Prep the area by raking away dead or dying grass.*
- *Compacted soil makes it hard for new roots to spread and for air, water and nutrients to get to the seed. So, loosen the soil to about an inch.*
- *Spread the seed, give it a good watering and keep the soil moist – watering about once a day – until the grass is about 2 inches tall.*

Thin Turf

Over-seeding is a good remedy for thin turf.

- *Use weed-free seed that's right for the amount of sun, shade, and activity that occurs in the area you're repairing.*
- *Cut the lawn at your mower's shortest setting, so seed can get to the soil.*
- *Spread seed over the entire lawn, and then spread a starter fertilizer.*

Fertilizer

Fertilizer helps build healthy roots and thicker turf. This helps your grass crowd out weeds and stand up to stress if heat waves or drought occur.

- *Fertilize in mid-late Spring with a weed and feed or crabgrass preventer product. Then use a lawn food every 4-6 weeks throughout the summer.*
- *The final fall feeding is the most important one of the year. It helps build strong roots and protects the lawn for winter, so it can green up and grow healthier the next spring.*

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NOTE:

Always follow manufacturer's recommended safety precautions and instructions for the products you use.