

# BUCHANAN'S

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## NATIVE PLANTS

### Late Winter Early Spring Lawn Care

Spring is right around the corner, and you're wondering what you can do to prepare your lawn.

1. **Keep it Watered:** Even in cooler weather, turf grasses appreciate supplemental watering. If we had little to no rain, **watering deeply once a week** is recommended. This keeps the grass healthy and encourages a deep root system.
2. **Control Weeds:** Even though your grass is not actively growing, there may be annual cool season weeds that have sprouted up. It is important to **mow these weeds** before they flower and go to seed. Keeping weeds mowed down will drastically reduce the number of your turf grass weeds in the future. In February, apply **corn gluten meal** as a pre-emergent herbicide to reduce the number of warm season weeds in your turf.
3. **Add Organic Matter:** Adding compost may be the best thing you could do for your lawn. **Spread a rich humus based compost** to benefit soil structure and increase water holding capacity. The addition of this broken down matter also increases your lawn's soil biology while providing vital nutrients to the turf. We have 3 products that we recommend:
  - a. The Ground Up 'Vegan Compost'- distributed at a rate of about ¼ inch over the entire lawn.
  - b. Nature's Way 'Leaf Mold Compost'- distributed at a rate of about ¼ inch over the entire lawn.
  - c. Micro Life 'Humates Plus'- (Granule) distributed at a rate of 5-10 pounds per 1,000 square feet.
4. **Fertilize at the Correct Time:** The rule of thumb is, your lawn is ready to be fertilized after your second mowing. After your second mowing is how you know your grass is actively growing. This usually occurs in **March or April**, depending on the weather. Use a fertilizer with high nitrogen to promote healthy new green growth. **Microlife 6-2-4** is an all organic fertilizer inoculated with billions of bacteria and fungi to feed healthy soil ecology and encourage a hardier, more self-sufficient lawn. This is the best fertilizer for your lawn and soil, distributed at a rate of 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet.