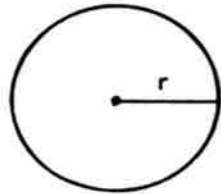


HOW TO MEASURE YOUR YARD -- EASY AS 1-2-3!

AREA IS A CIRCLE

$$A = 3.14 \times r^2$$



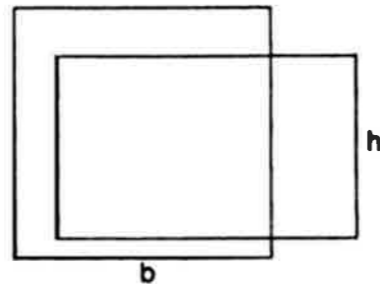
Example: Circle's radius (r) is 10 feet.

Multiply the known 3.14 by the radius squared.

Thus:
 $A = 3.14 \times 10^2$
 $A = 3.14 \times 100$

AREA IS A SQUARE OR RECTANGLE

$$A = \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$$



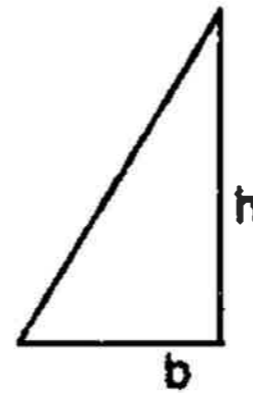
Example: Square's base is 10 feet and the square's height is 10 feet.

Thus:
 $A = 10 \times 10$
 $A = 100$ square feet

Example: Rectangle's base is 12 feet and the rectangle's height is 8 feet.

Thus:
 $A = 12 \times 8$
 $A = 96$ square feet

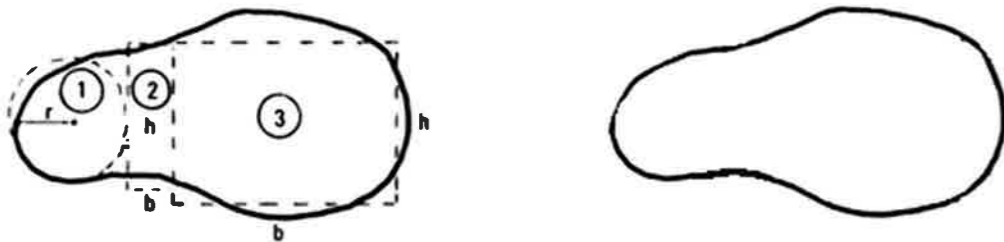
AREA IS A RIGHT TRIANGLE



$A = (\text{Base} \times \text{Height}) / 2$
 Example: Triangle's base is 10 feet and the height (base to point) is 20 feet.

Thus:
 $A = (10 \times 20) / 2$
 $A = 200 / 2$
 $A = 100$ square feet

AREA IS A COMBINATION FREEFORM



Break the free-form area down to obvious forms and calculate each form's area.

Once each form is calculated, add the areas together to derive the total area.

Thus:
 Circle (1) $A = 3.14 \times r^2$
 Rectangle (2) $A = b \times h$
 Square (3) $A = b \times h$

WHY LAWNS MAKE GOOD CENTS IN NEVADA

Lawns offer many advantages in a desert environment. They add beauty and value, help cool your home in summer, add a natural fire break, helps keep dust out of your home, and if properly installed and maintained use water in a highly efficient manner.

So if you are considering installing a new lawn, read on. The following guide lists each step of the process in a simple, straightforward manner based on techniques we've perfected during our many years in this challenging region.

Designing and planning your lawn is easy and fun. Follow the simple step-by-step instructions to lay out your lawn and estimate the turf you'll need. Get ready to enjoy many years with your beautiful lawn.

Preparing the ground

- Remove debris
- Water the ground to an inch or two deep
- Add compost. For most northern Nevada soil conditions the rule of thumb is 3 to 5 cubic yards per 1,000 square feet—roughly 8 to 12 inches deep
- Rototill to loosen the soil
- Rake and shape rough grade
- Alternately rake and roll the area in different directions until firm and smooth
- Moisten the soil to allow soft or uneven spots to settle. Rake and roll until smooth or as needed.
- Final raking—grade 1 1/2" below sidewalks and sprinkler heads

Laying the sod

- Moisten soil. Dry soil will draw water from the sod like a sponge.
- Unroll each section in the same direction and stagger each row similar to the method used laying bricks
- Whenever possible start at the lowest point, work uphill and try not to walk or kneel on graded soil.
- Butt each piece snugly and avoid overlapping the joints.
- For steeper slopes, run sod sections lengthwise up and down the grade
- Trim sod with a serrated knife, cutting from back (soil) side
- For summer installations, hand water the freshly laid sod after every pallet is placed
- Check for evenness. Lift roll to add or remove any extra soil.
- Apply starter fertilizer and roll the turf by pulling the roller that is half full of water

Watering your new lawn

- Irrigate your new lawn thoroughly after installation. Then, follow these guidelines, being careful to stay off your lawn as much as possible during the first three weeks.

First two weeks:

- **Summer:** water four times a day for 3-10 minutes (less if runoff occurs) each time. Time depends on sprinkler types and climate. Suggested water schedule 6am, 9am, noon, 3pm
- **Spring/Fall:** water twice a day for 3-10 minutes (less if runoff occurs).
Suggested watering times: 7am and 11am

Weeks 3 & 4: water twice a day 6-20 minutes every other day.

Weeks following: water on assigned scheduled days at 2am & 5am for 10-30 minutes

Mowing your new lawn

- Mow your lawn at between 2 to 3 inches high
- Mow your new lawn after the first week, and every week thereafter or as needed
- Do not water your lawn the night before mowing
- Do not cut more than 1/3 of the leaf blade each mowing. Keep your blades sharp and clean

Fertilizing

Each lawn is unique, so fertilizing cycles vary from 4 to 8 weeks during March through November growing season.

To determine your cycle, mark a calendar when you fertilize your lawn; then wait until the color starts to fade and note that date.

Subtract a week and you have your fertilizing cycle. Repeat throughout the growing season.

Use a granular, well-balanced fertilizer. Avoid ammonium sulfate alone—it will green your lawn but it won't nourish it.

Maintaining your lawn

- Spring wake up. Begin fertilizing in March, then follow your fertilizing schedule throughout the growing season
- Thatch. When the buildup of dead plant material in base of lawn exceeds 1/2 inch, it should be removed. Best times are either late winter or early spring, after the lawn has gone dormant
- Aeration. If your soil has become compacted, 'core' aeration can loosen it, enable new root growth and allow movement of water, air and nutrients. Aeration should be done when the lawn is dormant—and it is a good time to add gypsum and fertilizer.

Check the soil

Soil is the key to a healthy, water-efficient lawn. Unfortunately, the soil in our region is typically poor quality, either compacted clay or coarse sand, high pH and low in organic matter. If you take a few simple steps now as you begin your planning, you'll ensure your result will be lush, luxurious and durable.

We believe that all soils should be amended with organic compost.

If you have weeds, particularly grass types, consult us or Western Turf for advice prior to tilling the ground or cutting the weeds down.

Runoff and non-point source pollution of our water is becoming an international problem. Irrigating your landscape multiple times with short durations helps prevent runoff and pollutions of our water supply.

Plan the sprinkler system

We highly recommend installing an automated sprinkler system. For a healthy lawn, you need to water 3 to 5 times in short durations on allotted days while establishing.

Self-Adjusting ET (evapotranspiration) controllers apply the scientific principals used for measuring ET rate to estimate the ideal irrigation settings for your landscape needs. The controller automatically adjusts the irrigation on your days saving you time and money while keeping your yard beautiful without wasting one of our most precious resources, WATER! New controllers have apps to go on your phone to adjust and monitor your watering

Lawns are of increasing importance to our urban environment since we are removing vast amounts of natural vegetation and agricultural land from the ecosystem and replacing them with asphalt, concrete and buildings.

Choose your type of Lawn

Bluegrass lawns have been the area's choice turf for years since it is able to look good, repair itself easily from damage and withstand drought well.

Fescue lawns are able to withstand more traffic, don't spread from where they were placed, uses 20% less water on average and are not as susceptible to diseases.



Gardeners Helping Gardeners Succeed

How to Plan And Install A Successful Lawn

In cooperation with
Western Turf

Since 1978 Western Turf has
provided the industry's finest
quality sod

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