



Lawn Seed

Select the Lawn Seed that's just right for your site!

Heritage

Blue Carpet

Care-Free

Wear-n-Tear

Shady Place

Quick-2-Gro

Features/Use

- Top performing mixture of improved Kentucky bluegrasses and turf-type perennial ryegrass
- Excellent for starting new lawns or revitalizing existing ones

- Our best blend of elite Kentucky bluegrasses
- Excellent for establishing new lawns or reseeding those originally established with sod

- Known for surviving under extreme conditions such as dry, infertile soils and deep shade
- Ideal for areas where conserving water and fertilizer is important
- Perfect for difficult to manage areas
- Excellent for establishing and stabilizing naturalized areas for wildlife cover, wildflower beds, erosion buffers

- Tough and vigorous, easily withstands continual use
- Requires minimal upkeep
- Excellent for high traffic areas that receive constant use such as backyards, play areas and athletic fields

- The ultimate choice for light to dense shade
- Grows well in a wide variety of soil types and moisture conditions
- Use to seed a new lawn or revitalize an established one
- Use in low to moderate traffic areas

- Economy lawn seed that germinates rapidly
- Grows well in sun or light shade
- Starts fast and grows rapidly
- Excellent choice when you want quick results
- May require overseeding in a few years

Color/Texture

- Dark green color
- Medium texture

- Very dark green color
- Medium fine texture

- Medium to dark green color
- Fine textured, low growing, dense

- Medium green
- Medium to coarse textured grass varieties form a durable lawn

- Medium green color
- Mix of fine textured grass varieties forms a thick lawn

- Medium green
- Medium textured grass varieties quickly form a thick lawn

Light/Soil Requirements

- Thrives in full sun
- Performs well on many soil types

- Performs best in full sun or light shade
- Performs well on many soil types

- Full sun to deep shade
- Grows well in nearly all soil types

- Thrives in full sun to light shade
- Performs well on any site or soil

- Thrives in light to dense shade
- Performs very well even on damp sites and light, sandy soils

- Starts fast and grows well in full sun to light shade
- Performs well on moderate to damp sites and most soil types

Stress Tolerance

- Ideal for moderate traffic areas
- Very winter hardy

- Winter hardy
- Disease resistant

- Heat, drought and cold tolerant

- Stands up exceptionally well to summer heat and drought
- Withstands heavy traffic
- Very winter hardy
- Disease resistant

- Withstands heat and drought
- Very winter hardy
- Disease resistant

- Withstands heat and drought
- Winter hardy

Establishment Rate

- Germinates in 14 to 21 days with proper moisture
- Establishes quickly and permanently into a thick, beautiful lawn in one growing season

- Germinates in 21 to 28 days with proper moisture
- Fully establishes in one growing season

- Germinates in 10 to 14 days with proper moisture

- Germinates in 14 to 21 days with proper moisture
- Forms a thick, healthy lawn in one season

- Germinates in 14 to 21 days with proper moisture
- Forms a thick, healthy lawn in one season

- Germinates in 7 to 21 days with proper moisture
- Forms a thick, healthy lawn in one season

Seeding Rate

- 3-4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

- 3-4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

- 4-6 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

- 5-6 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

- 4-5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

- 4-5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

The answers to all your lawn care questions

When is the best time to start a new lawn?

Late summer, early fall or spring are the best times to plant, when weather tends to be cool and moist (when daytime highs are 60-70 degrees). Lawn grass seed germinates rapidly and the plants grow quickly under these conditions. Also, annual weeds that compete with young grass plants are less aggressive during cooler weather.

How much lawn seed will I need?

Determining how much seed you'll need is important. If you plant seed too thickly, you're just wasting money. If you spread seed too thinly, your lawn will be sparse and weeds will have room to get started.

First, measure the area you want to plant, then multiply the length by the width to determine its size in square feet. If the area is an irregular shape, you will have to approximate these dimensions. Second, check the package of the lawn seed mix you've chosen for seeding rates to determine how much seed you will need to cover your planting area's number of square feet.

What's the right way to water a new lawn?

The most important factor in growing a thick, healthy lawn from seed is proper watering. Lawn seed must remain moist while it's germinating and until the grass plants are at least 3" tall. Immediately after planting, water the area so the soil is moist to a depth of 1/4". Continue watering at least once a day to keep soil moist, but do not drench. If weather is warm or windy, it may be necessary to water lightly 2 or 3 times a day. The soil must be kept moist until the grass is at least 3 inches tall. Continue watering until the lawn has been mowed 3 times.

When is it practical to renovate a lawn?

If over half of the lawn is dead, bare, or grown in with weeds, it's wise to start over. If more than half of it still looks good, renovation makes sense.

Repairing bare spots

Localized bare spots can be repaired by hand in early spring or early fall by following these simple steps:

- Remove dead grass and weeds.
- Till or spade the soil to a depth of 4" to 5" to loosen it.
- Apply soil amendments such as fertilizer, organic matter (peat moss, compost) or lime as needed and work them into soil. Use a garden rake to smooth and level the soil.
- Spread lawn seed evenly and rake lightly to ensure good soil/seed contact. Firm the soil with an empty lawn roller or other tool or by simply walking over the area. Cover the area with a mulch such as weed-free straw.
- Keep the ground moist by watering lightly at least once a day until the grass plants are 3" tall.

How can I keep my lawn looking its best?

A program of regular fertilizing, watering when necessary and proper mowing will keep your lawn healthy and green. Overseeding every 3 to 5 years with a high quality grass seed mix may also be a good idea.

- **Fertilize the lawn 2 to 3 times a year** with a slow-release fertilizer in mid-May, early September and again after the last mowing in fall.
- **Control weeds.** The best way to avoid weed problems is to keep the grass plants healthy. A thick, vigorous lawn will choke out any weed seedlings that happen to get a start. Pulling weeds by hand makes sense when the infested area is small. Be sure to pull weeds before they go to seed and remove as much of the weed's root system as possible.

For wide-spread weed problems, an herbicide (weed killer) may be the answer. Herbicides come in liquid and dry forms and either is effective when applied correctly. Follow package directions exactly to avoid injuring grass or ornamental plants and causing harm to children, pets or wildlife. Do not apply an herbicide to an area before you plant lawn seed!

- **Watch out for disease and insect pests.** Disease and insect pests of turf grass usually attack one species of grass at a time. Lawn seed mixes that contain several grass species will produce a lawn with broad pest resistance. It's also smart to plant lawn seed that's blended specifically for your geographic area, such as EarthCarpet Lawn Seed.

- **Mow properly.** When new grass seedlings are 3" to 3 1/2" tall, they're ready to be mowed for the first time. Once fully established, a lawn should be mowed to a height of about 3". Under normal weather conditions, you should mow every 7 to 10 days.

Be sure your mower's blade is sharp. Mowing with a dull blade shreds the grass rather than cutting it cleanly and can cause a brown, ragged-looking lawn. Cut so you remove only 1/3 of the length of the grass plants at one time. If you cut the lawn shorter, you place too much stress on the plants, making them susceptible to pests, drought and disease.

On the other hand, you don't want to leave extremely long grass clippings on the lawn. They tend to lodge on the surface of the soil, creating a layer of thatch that interferes with water absorption and can harbor insect and disease pests. If the grass is very long, it's a good idea to mow it two or more times, at progressively shorter heights, rather than mowing it all at once. A mulching lawn mower is an excellent lawn care investment. It will chop the clippings into tiny pieces that decompose quickly.

Should I be concerned about dethatching and aerating my lawn?

If you're taking good care of your lawn, but it still doesn't look healthy, you may have a problem with thatch build-up or soil compaction. Thatch is a layer of dead grass and other plant debris that builds up on the soil surface at the base of the grass plants. It does not decompose and when it builds up over 1/2" thick, it forms a mat that prevents water and fertilizer from entering the soil and reaching the roots of the grass plants.

If the grass in a lawn is yellow or pale green and the soil it's growing in feels hard and solid, the soil is probably compacted. This condition deprives the plants' roots of oxygen, weakening them so they are unable to absorb the water and nutrients necessary for growth.

Dethatching

Early fall is the best time to dethatch and it's something you may need to do every 3 to 5 years. First, remove a 3" wide x 3" long x 3" deep piece of turf and examine the cross section. If the layer of thatch is thicker than 1/2", it's time to dethatch.

The best way to dethatch is with a dethatcher or power rake; either of these is easy to find at a rental store.

Set the blades so they penetrate the layer of thatch and extend 1/4" into the underlying soil. Go over the entire lawn twice; the second pass should be at a 45° angle to the first.

Thoroughly rake up all of the loosened material and remove it from the lawn. Now you're ready to reseed; check the package of the seed you plan to use for the correct overseeding rate.

Aerating

The simplest way to aerate is with an aerating machine that lifts out small cores or plugs of turf and soil. You can find this equipment at a rental store. Make two passes over the lawn at 45° angles, penetrating the soil to a depth of 2" to 3". You may leave the soil plugs on the ground to dry and crumble or rake them up before overseeding.

Growing a beautiful lawn isn't hard to do!

In fact, it's an enjoyable and rewarding experience! If you prepare the site well, plant good quality lawn seed and follow through with regular maintenance, you'll soon have a lawn you'll be proud of and that will enhance the value of your home.