

Lawn Care



No Need To Be A Slave To Your Lawn

Summer Time Savers



THES E ARE THE months to really enjoy your lawn, time to get the greatest pleasure from it, days when you can use it as well as admire it.

Now is when a green lawn is most important. You can make its springtime sparkle last all summer by doing a few simple things. If you're a slave to your lawn, you're doing it wrong. Try this easy Scott Summer Program.

Summer Feeding—The schedule of providing regular nourishment should continue uninterrupted, right through the summer. Regularity of meals is just as important to growing grass as to growing boys.

In fact, feeding is even more important in summer because then grass can benefit from every strength advantage, to meet the effects of drouth, insects and heat.

Light but regular use of a mild grass fertilizer has always been LAWN CARE's sage advice. This is particularly appropriate in summer when temperatures are likely to be high. Summer feeding, when properly done, keeps a lawn sharp and fresh.

Just fill your Scotts Spreader with TURF BUILDER and spread its rich granules evenly and easily over your lawn. It takes only a few minutes. TURF BUILDER is made especially for Western lawns. It invigorates—there's not the danger of grass overexertion so common from ordinary fertilizers.

Pest Control—Around the middle of every year Western lawns begin to look inviting and appetizing to Sod Webworms. These are the hungry larvae of Lawn Moths. The worms are hard to spot, but if the moths are numerous around the lawn that's the signal to act at once.

Applying Lawn & Turf Pest Control is the second easy summer step.



You don't have to worry about mixing up any solutions. Just use it right out of the box. It's dry so not messy. Being granular instead of a dust you can apply it evenly and without coating yourself. It can be hand broadcast though the easy way is with a handy Scott Spreader. Treat the whole lawn. Delay watering for a day or two after.

Moths may continue to be in evidence because they come in from outside. But with one or two applications of Scotts Pest Control each summer you have a long lasting protection against damage. It controls many other pests too, such as Earwigs, Ants, Skipper Larvae, Cutworms, Beetle Grubs.

Weed Control—If lawns are neglected in their season of greatest need, weeds may grow and multiply unrestrained, but there is not much excuse for neglect these days. Modern science has made lawn care quick and easy.

Unwelcome intruders like Dandelions, Plantain, Dock, Thistle, Wild Morning Glory, Chickweed, Knotweed, and the Daisy family, to mention a few, can be eliminated with practically no effort at all. Just spread ready-to-use 4-XD or Weed & Feed the day after watering your lawn. Leave it for 1 or 2 days, then water again, the chemical does the work while you take it easy.

Scotts 4-XD is a dry granular formulation of 2, 4-D easily applied with a Scotts Spreader or by hand. It has the advantage of being safe to use in hot summer temperatures and the cost is less than a nickel for treating 100 square feet. 4-XD is easy on grass, tough on weeds.

WEED & FEED serves double duty. It provides a booster feeding for the desirable lawn grasses along with effective weed control. Its summer use is safe in the cooler coastal areas of Washington, Oregon and northern California where temperatures usually stay under 90 degrees.

Crabgrass Control—This common summer lawn weed, formerly fatal, is now controllable. Turn to back page for a detailed account.

Watering—If you have water available don't be afraid to use it. There is more likelihood of underwatering than overwatering lawns.

No set schedule can be recommended as best because it should vary with individual lawns. A lawn's watering requirements are dependent on (1) its *Soil*, (2) its *Exposure*, (3) its *Slope*, (4) amount of *Sun*, (5) amount of *Wind*, (6) its height of *Cut*.

Keep in mind that sandy or gravelly soils need water frequently but lightly—something like every 2 or 3 days in summer. Watering sandy soils too long at a time wastes water because it percolates down through the ground.

Heavy clay or adobe soils take in water very slowly. Therefore, unless water is applied to them slowly, much of it runs off and is wasted. To provide enough moisture at this reduced rate, heavy soils must be sprinkled for longer periods at a time.

If your sprinkler applies water too fast, shut it off for awhile and then repeat; otherwise, the soil saturates on top but is still dry down deep.

Soil soakers are good for watering irregular edges of lawns or other supplemental areas not only because they can be curved to fit, but also because they apply moisture slowly without washing or compacting the soil.

If there is one "best" time of day to water a lawn it is probably in the morning. Actually the time to water is whenever the grass needs moisture and it is convenient. There is no harm in watering the grass in the hot sun.

Perforate—If certain spots in your lawn start to brown, test soil moisture there by cutting a plug. If soil is dry or hard, soak it slowly, just enough so it can be penetrated with a spading fork or soil aerator. Perforate it thoroughly, then water some more.

That Grass Under Trees

LAWNS UNDER TREES sometimes "fade out" in summer. In many cases it can be avoided.

On areas where both trees and grass are feeding from the same soil, extra food has to be provided. This should not be accomplished by a heavier application. That can make the grass "mushy". Do it by putting on an extra application now and then.



Feed This Area Oftener

The ground under the hang of the tree branches is the critical area. It has two mouths to feed. So if you are fertilizing your lawn several times a year (which is an excellent and rewarding practice) then slip in an extra feeding occasionally under the trees.

About Watering

A more thorough discussion about watering lawns is given in **LAWN CARE Bulletin 123-PS**. Many garden clubs and nurseries have requested extra copies for distribution in the interest of better lawns. If you'd like a free copy for yourself just send a post card to *Scotts at Palo Alto, California*.

VACATION TIPS



Before you go these tips will help your lawn get along without you. Feed with **TURF BUILDER** at normal rate about a week before you take off.

- ✓ Follow with a slow, thorough watering each day for about 3 days to moisten the soil way down deep.
- ✓ Then put on **Lawn & Turf Pest Control**. Don't water afterwards. Arrange for someone to cut your lawn on specific dates whether they think it needs cutting or not.
- ✓ Adjust your mower so it will cut 1-1/2"-2" high, this conserves soil moisture. Also insist your mower be used.
- ✓ Ask a neighbor to water your lawn once a week if possible. This is seldom enough to be no imposition but often enough to keep your lawn from parching.

When you return remember that if it was neglected your **Scott Lawn** just goes dormant.

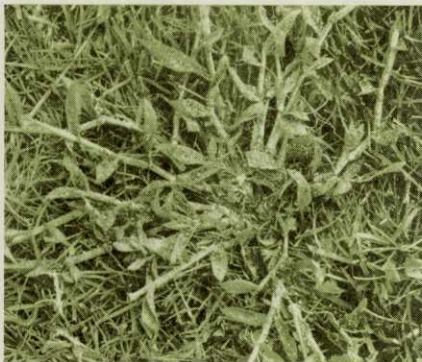
- ✓ Put on **TURF BUILDER** at normal rate. Repeat in two weeks if lawn was parched. It will respond to good treatment.*
- ✓ Water thoroughly for a few days to soak down deep. Then just be patient.

*The lawn on Page 1 looked like shredded wheat when its owner returned last year.

Summer Mowing — During hot weather cutting high will help keep the soil cool and also reduce the water bill. One and a half or two inches is a good summer height except on **Bentgrass** lawns which should always be mowed at one inch or under.

Some of the most enthusiastic users of **SCUTL** are folks with **dichondra** lawns. Applied according to directions **SCUTL** kills out **Crabgrass** without killing **dichondra**.

SCUTL That Crabgrass



SEEDSPIKE

The plant pictured above is Crabgrass. There are many varieties, mainly of the genus *Digitaria* or *Syntherisma*. Other names in common use are *Wiregrass*, *Watergrass*, *Fingergrass*. But Crabgrass by any other name is just as noxious, for one plant may spread in an octopus-like clump over a square foot within 90 days. Left alone, it may drop over a thousand seeds, each a potential trouble-maker.

If in doubt whether your problem is Crabgrass, send a complete specimen for identification to Scotts at Palo Alto, California, or Salem, Oregon. Wrap in foil or wax paper to prevent drying but do not moisten plants.

The havoc of Crabgrass is greatly reduced if treatment is started in early summer as the spreading and branching phase begins.

A SCUTL application should be made with a Scotts Spreader. Repeat treatment at 5 - 7 day intervals. Usually 3 or 4 treatments will suffice if the proper interval is observed.

After the second application of SCUTL a distinct yellowing and then gradual browning of the Crabgrass plants will be noted. If not, then some

other variety of wild grass must be the culprit. Other grasses sometimes confused with Crabgrass are: Bermuda Grass, Velvet Grass, Dallisgrass (*paspalum*), Quackgrass, and Foxtail.

Should Crabgrass grow unchecked until late summer its spreading tentacles form horrid thick mats with reddish or purplish hard-to-cut spikes. Even though much desirable grass will have been overrun by then, control efforts will still be much worthwhile. The plants can be stopped from further spread and seed development arrested to lessen troubles another year. Drastic action is needed if Crabgrass has not been treated by August; by then usually double rate SCUTL treatments are needed.

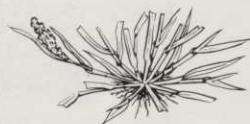
The proper application of SCUTL will produce the desired results. A firm determination is needed for a summer or two but after that it's a breeze to clear out the occasional Crabgrass plants that appear.

Most of the spectacular cures produce some undesirable side affects. SCUTL, on the contrary, offers two highly desirable additional values. Its content of mercury provides antiseptics against many of the disease fungi attacking lawns. (If desired for disease control only, the interval between applications can be stretched to 2 or 3 weeks).

SCUTL also controls many creeping viny type weeds like Chickweed, Speedwell, Spurge, Henbit and Moneywort.



BERMUDA



VELVET



DALLIS



QUACK