



YOUNG'S®
Landscape Management, Inc.

TRADITIONAL LAWN CARE PROGRAM



Application #1: SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER

To support winter recovery, slow release fertilizers provide important nutrients that feed lawn root systems and promote quicker, long-lasting green-up for the lawn.



Application #2: FERTILIZER WITH PRE-EMERGENT CRABGRASS CONTROL

To enhance the lawn and protect against crabgrass growth, a 60% quick release fertilizer with pre-emergent crabgrass control is dual-active. It provides proper nutrients during the active growing spring season plus applies an invisible barrier that covers the thatch layer so grassy weeds are unable to germinate.



Application #3: FERTILIZER WITH POST-EMERGENT WEED CONTROL

To prevent growth of broadleaf weeds, a weed control application is used to control both winter and summer varieties, such as dandelions, clovers, chickweeds and spurge. These broadleaf weeds will take needed resources from the lawn and affect its texture.



Application #4: FERTILIZER WITH PRE-EMERGENT CRABGRASS CONTROL

To enhance the lawn and protect against crabgrass growth, a 60% quick release fertilizer with pre-emergent crabgrass control is dual-active. It provides proper nutrients during the active growing spring season plus applies an invisible barrier that covers the thatch layer so grassy weeds are unable to germinate.



Application #5: SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER WITH INSECTICIDE

To prepare for summer heat stress, a slow release fertilizer with insecticide will provide the lawn with proper nutrients plus control surface feeding insects, such as chinch bugs and sod webworms. These insects feed on the lawn, absorb nutrients and disrupt water conductivity – all of which can destroy the plant.



Application #6: LIME

To grow a great lawn, soil must have just the right balance of alkaline and acid (pH). If soil is out of balance, the pH can be adjusted with the addition lime or potassium. The use of lime will also slow thatch development, increase the effectiveness of fertilizers and reduce potential lawn disease.



Application #7: FERTILIZER WITH POST-EMERGENT WEED CONTROL

To prevent growth of broadleaf weeds, a weed control application is used to control both winter and summer varieties, such as dandelions, clovers, chickweeds and spurge. These broadleaf weeds will take needed resources from the lawn and affect its texture.



Application #8: WINTERIZER FERTILIZER

To maintain late season color and density, a slow release fertilizer will promote root growth and necessary food storage for survival during the cold winter months.

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SOIL TESTING

To achieve a beautiful, healthy lawn, soil needs to be in proper condition. It is a key factor in plant growth.

Soil pH, measured on a scale of 1 to 14, is an indication of the balance between alkalinity or acidity in the soil. The ideal range for optimal plant and lawn growth is 6.0 to 6.5, which will ensure a maximum amount

of nutrients is available to promote proper greening and healthy root development.

YOUNG'S SOIL TEST:

At Young's, we recommend soil testing as part of our lawn care program to customize the most effective plan for each client's property. This testing allows us to:

- Determine the amount of nutrients currently in the soil
- Identify nutrients that are lacking in the soil
- Define any corrective actions needed to adjust soil pH to an optimum level
- Reduce the chance of excess nutrients getting into water sources
- Ensure the best results for one's landscape investment

The best time to evaluate the nutrient value of soil is before beginning a lawn service. We also recommend testing if it has been more than a year since the last soil test. The test itself involves taking samples from several different areas of the lawn and combining them to arrive at a general measure of soil pH and available nutrients. Using this information, Young's provides detailed lawn care recommendations as needed.

ADDITIONAL CURATIVE APPLICATIONS

(Available if needed)



GRUB CONTROL

To protect against the destruction caused by grubs, a sub-surface feeding insect, grub control prevents beetles from laying hundreds of eggs in the lawn that ultimately hatch into white grub worms. These worms live in the soil and feed on grass plant roots. Once there is evidence of grubs, the damage has been done.



DISEASE CONTROL

To avoid the negative impact of high humidity, moisture and heat stress conditions, disease control will impede the growth of lawn fungus, such as dollar spot, red thread and summer patch – those most common in this area.