

How to have a BEAUTIFUL & ORGANIC LAWN

Thank you for choosing Good Nature, the healthier choice for your lawn, family and our environment. To have a healthy lawn you need 3 things: healthy soil, good grass varieties and good cultural practices (mowing, watering, and feeding). Below is our evaluation of your current lawn conditions. Let's connect soon to discuss what we noticed and make sure we're providing you with the right services to meet your expectations.



Going Organic does require a slightly different mindset and approach. Rather than treating symptoms (killing everything with chemicals as traditional lawncare companies do), we work to understand the root cause of any issue that might bother you, and then fix the real problem.

Over the next few pages, you'll find information about what we've noticed in your lawn. We'll use this information to formulate a plan that will gradually improve your lawn and landscape, without constant chemical treatments. We'll be in touch to discuss the next steps towards achieving a beautiful yard. Thanks again for going organic with Good Nature!

Alec McClellan

GOOD NATURE FOUNDER



GOOD NATURE ORGANIC LAWN CARE EVALUATION



Ray Warofka
395 Beech St
Berea, OH, 44017

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GRASS CONDITION

Grass Type - Older Mix

The grasses in your lawn are older and will tend to look better in the Spring and struggle through our hot Summer. If you're looking to win the neighborhood lawn contest, you'll might want to consider replacing your lawn. If you're interested, we're happy to discuss, it may be less expensive than you imagine.

Bare Areas - A Few

We noticed a few bare spots in your lawn that could benefit from a little seeding. If you want to prevent weeds from sprouting in those areas you might want to loosen up the ground and put down some grass seed or contact us about other seeding options.

Bentgrass Majority Lawn

Your lawn is predominately bentgrass. Bentgrass is a difficult grass because it does not tolerate heat and turns brown early in the summer. It is also susceptible to insect and disease problems. We can maintain bentgrass organically but do recommend a full array of services including natural insect and disease suppression. It might be less expensive in the long run to renovate and install grasses that can be mowed higher, are more heat tolerant and can better combat weeds.

Coarse Fescue - A Little

We noticed a few clumps of Coarse Fescue in your lawn. These stand out because of their wide, coarse blades and the fact that they tend to stay green all summer when other grasses turn brown. This isn't a problem unless it bothers you. PS - It's not crabgrass :)

Fine Fescue - Some

Today we noticed a moderate amount of fine fescue grass type in your lawn. Fine fescue can thrive in shade areas but it usually does not fare well in the areas that are exposed to the sun. Please call the office with more questions or for more information.

Lawn Color - Fair

Your lawn color is about normal for this time of year.

Lawn Density - Good

Your lawn is thick and should be capable of suppressing annual weed germination as long as you mow it high.

Nimblewill - A Little

Your lawn has a few patches of Nimblewill, a warm season grass that stays green in hot weather and turns brown when the weather gets cold. About the only thing you can do about it is either dig it up and add soil then reseed or spray it with a chemical in the summer, then reseed in the fall. If your lawn has a lot of different grasses and you're looking for uniformity, your best choice is to renovate the lawn.

Problem Grasses Going Dormant

Your lawn has some problem grasses (Creeping Bentgrass or Rough Bluegrass) that are turning brown and going dormant in some or all areas. They are problem grasses because they turn brown when it gets hot, no matter how much you water. The good (or bad) news is that they'll recover when the weather cools. If these grasses bother you, a permanent fix is to kill them off and reseed the lawn with drought tolerant grass types.



SOIL QUALITY

Compaction - Mild

Your lawn seems a little compacted, which is somewhat normal for our soils. Core or liquid aeration will help loosen your soil and give your grass roots space to grow.

Thatch - Mild

You have a small amount of thatch in your lawn. Thatch is un-decomposed roots and stems that accumulate near the soil surface. Thatch can create conditions that promote lawn disease and insect activity and keep water from reaching your grass roots. Liquid Aeration will help reduce the issues created by thatch.



CULTURAL ISSUES

Mowing - String Trimmer Damage

It looks like someone is using a string trimmer on your lawn and is actually scalping the edges. This will lead to weeds and crabgrass taking over those spots. Holding the string trimmer at a 90 degree angle to the ground or just not edging will improve the situation.

Mowing Height - Good

Looks like you're keeping your lawn nice and high which will keep it greener and help prevent weeds. Just be sure not to remove more than 1/3 of the grass blade with your next mowing (you shouldn't have clippings or need to bag...if you do, you're mowing too short). Keep up the good high mowing!



YARD CONDITIONS

Moss - A Little

We noticed a little moss in your lawn. Typically moss grows where grass won't grow, so if you didn't have moss, you'd probably have dirt. So, in many ways, moss is a good thing to have. Contact if you're interested in learning more about other alternatives, or google "stepables alternative groundcovers for shade."



PERRENIAL WEEDS

Perennial Weeds - Minimal

Your lawn does not have a lot of perennial weeds...if there are more than you like though, please let us know and we can create a plan of attack to meet your needs.

Broadleaf Plantain - A Little

We noticed a small amount of broadleaf plantain in your lawn. Plantain is a perennial weed that indicates your soil is compacted. You can use a Speedy Weedy to remove it or you can try our Natural Weed Buster to weaken it. If you're really unhappy with it we can apply a spot chemical weed control treatment in the spring or fall at your request. Just killing the plantain with a chemical won't solve the underlying problem soil compaction. We recommend Core and Liquid Aeration along with a compost topdressing.

Clover - A Little

You have some small patches of white clover in your lawn. Clover can be beneficial if it doesn't bother you. Our Program will reduce the amount of clover you have in the lawn but additional Natural Weed Buster applications can weaken it faster. If you really hate the clover, you might consider a spot chemical weed control application.

Ground Ivy - A Little

Your lawn has a small amount of ground ivy which can quickly become a more severe case of ground ivy. If you love the minty smell it produces when mowed and don't mind the appearance then it isn't anything to worry about. However, it is aggressive and can crowd out the grass. Our Natural Weed Buster Treatment may gradually reduce ground ivy. If it really bothers you, we can apply a spot chemical weed control in the fall.



ANNUAL WEEDS

Not Too Many Annual Weeds

Your lawn does not have a lot of annual weeds. Continuing to mow high and overseed can help keep it that way.

Black Medic - A Little

Your lawn has a small amount of black medic, an annual clover like weed that will die when the weather turns cold. You can prevent black medic by mowing high and fertilizing regularly with our weed preventing fertilizers. Super Seeding with heat-tolerant grasses will thicken your lawn, which makes it much more difficult for weeds to establish in the turf.

Crabgrass - A Little

Your lawn has a small amount of Crabgrass, which will die on its own this fall. The best way to prevent it is to maintain a thick, healthy lawn, mowed high (3.5 to 4.5"!) Using our fertilizer regularly and seeding with the best modern grass varieties will build your lawn's resistance to Crabgrass. Your best bet is to live with it this year and work to prevent it for next year. The best way to prevent crabgrass germination is to have a thick turf. A late summer Super Seeding would help thicken your lawn with drought tolerant grass types.

Knotweed - A Little

Today we noticed some knotweed in your lawn. A thick, healthy turf is the best first defense against knotweed, so proper mowing techniques should be practiced. If the knotweed is a problem for you, a spring weed spray can help prevent it from spreading. Please call the office with any questions or for more information.

Prostrate Spurge - A Little

Your lawn has a small amount of Prostrate Spurge, an annual weed that will die this fall when the temperature cools. If it doesn't bother you, the best strategy is to work on preventing it next year by thickening up your lawn with regular doses of our weed suppressing fertilizations and possibly a late summer Super Seeding.

Purslane - A Little

Your lawn has a bit of Purslane, an annual weed that will die on its own this fall. Purslane sprouts up in hot areas especially along the edges of the lawn. Our regular fertilization will help fight it but won't eliminate it. Consider pulling it out and putting it in your salad - seriously. Purslane is high in Omega 3s and is very nutritious!



DISEASES

Disease Summary

Lawn Diseases generally result in brown spots or other imperfections on the grass blades. Usually the disease will not kill the grass, but they can be unsightly. To minimize disease pressure you can: 1. Water deeply and infrequently and never after 12pm. 2. Improve your soil with Liquid Aeration. 3. Improve your grasses with Slice Seeding. 4. Mow with sharp blades. Rainy seasons generally lead to more disease pressure.

Dollar Spot - A Little

Your lawn has a mild case of Dollar Spot (small circular brown patches). It looks bad, but your lawn will recover, just don't water more than twice a week. Water deeply every 3 to 4 days. Water only in the morning or early afternoon, never later! Water deeply (enough water to fill a tuna can) so that the water reaches the roots. Liquid Aeration and Core Aeration both will help to reduce future problems.

Red Thread - Mild

Your lawn has a mild case of the fungus, Red Thread. Nothing to worry about, just don't water more than twice a week. Water deeply every 3 to 4 days. Water only in the morning or early afternoon, never later! Watering daily will make it worse. Today's application will help, but you might consider adding a Liquid Aeration ASAP to help improve the soil and allow moisture to move down to the roots.



PESTS

Pests Summary

All lawns will have pests present...grubs, moles, billbugs, chinch bugs, skunks, racoons, and others all exist naturally in our environment. Our strategy to minimize pest damage is to first make your lawn and soil as healthy and resistant as possible by seeding with good grasses and feeding your soil continuously with each application. When pest issues do arise, we generally have a natural solution to help. If you're having problems with a particular pest please don't hesitate to reach out and we can see what we can do to help.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommend Liquid Aeration

Your lawn will benefit from a Liquid Aeration.

Recommend Renovation

If you're looking to have a really nice uniform green lawn, a renovation is the best way to achieve that. Contact us for more info.

YOUR LAWN SUMMARY

Good morning! It was nice meeting you today! I checked the condition of your lawn. It has decent color considering the ongoing summer heat and reduced rainfall that we ve been experiencing. Continue to mow your grass high as this is the best natural method to reduce weeds in your lawn. Grass that s mowed high develops a strong root system that can crowd out existing weeds and shades the soil surface to prevent weed seed from germinating. There are some weeds, mostly annual weeds such as crabgrass, growing in the lawn edges where the grass is thin. Mowing these areas higher will help to thicken the grass here and reduce weed growth. I noticed areas of your lawn that s showing symptoms of summer dormancy, mostly where there s creeping bentgrass. This problematic grass spreads aggressively in the cool moist spring weather and usually goes dormant with the warmer and drier summer weather. It also tends to have disease and pest issues. If this grass bothers you, replacing it with more drought tolerant grass types is the best option. I noticed a few patches of straw colored grasses caused by lawn disease. This is partially due to the warm humid weather conditions that we re having. It s also due to your grass types and some thatch and soil compaction. Compacted soil and thatch buildup increases the humidity at ground level and creates the ideal conditions for infection by lawn disease. Treating your lawn with our natural Liquid Aeration will reduce lawn disease by increasing soil drainage, reducing compaction, and decomposing thatch. Please call us with any questions. A customer service specialist will follow up with you with recommendations. Thank you for going organic with us and stay healthy!