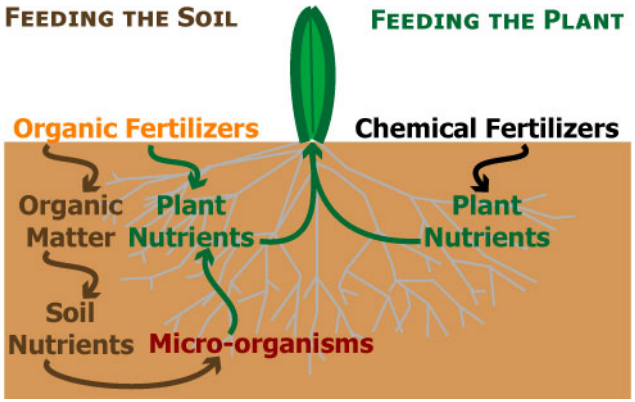
Why Consider An Natural Lawn Program?

A natural lawn program provides a safe, chemical-free lawn that can be enjoyed by humans, pets and nature without the concern of adverse health affects. The goal of a natural lawn program is to eliminate the use of synthetic compounds as the primary source of food for lawn turf and chemicals as the basic means of control for unwanted weeds and grasses. By eliminating the use of synthetic compounds and by nurturing life back into the soil, a natural program enables the soil to become the primary contributor to the needs of the plant. An naturallawn will also reduce the needs and demands for extraneous maintenance through natural aeration, natural dethatching, natural disease and naturalpest resistance, and consistent growth patterns.

"Feed the plant and it will eat for a day. Feed the soil and the plant will eat for a lifetime." An Organic Proverb



Common Lawn Problems

1. Crabgrass is a sign of an under-fertilized lawn that is mowed to short. Apply ChemFree+ early in the season before the soil temperature reaches 50 degrees; repeat in 4-6 weeks.
2. Dandelions are a sign of thin lawns with insufficient fertilizer. The tap root must be completely removed or killed off to prevent reoccurrence. A liberal application of coarse salt directly on the plant will typically dry out the tap root.
3. Undesirable grasses, such as quack grass and tall fescue, are signs of an area in the lawn that is different from the rest; such as drier, wetter or shadier. An natural lawn program will improve soil consistency throughout the lawn.
4. Moles are usually a sign of an excessive grub population in the lawn. Treating the grubs will give the moles no reason to visit your lawn.
5. Animal urine spots are due to over-fertilization from the high concentration of nitrogen in the urine. Diluting the spot with water as soon as possible can reduce the damage. Treating the area with a revitalization product will help the plants reestablish.

Natural Lawn Tips

1. Mow High & Regular—mow your grass when it reaches 3 to 3.5 inches to a cut height of 2.5 inches. By taking no more than 1 inch off the blade of grass, the plant remains strong and healthy.
2. Use a sharp blade to cut the grass; as a dull blade rips the grass, damaging the health of the grass blade. This requires the grass blade to heal before it can grow.
3. Return clippings to the lawn, they provide valuable nutrients that can be converted back to food to feed the plant.. Clippings provide about 1/3 of a lawns nutrient needs. Removing them means you need to add back this food value with fertilizer.
4. Water lawns every 5-7 days, early in the morning. Water until one inch of water is applied. If the water begins to runoff before an inch is achieved, stop and wait 30-60 minutes; then restart the process until an inch of water is achieved. Adjustments to this schedule will be needed based on weather and your lawn condition.

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safe for kids
safe for you

Say No To Crabgrass

Say No To Dandelions

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Making the Switch to a Natural Lawn Program

Transitioning to a natural lawn is a nurturing process that can take two to three years to attain optimum conditions. There is no magic, one-application silver bullet remedy. It is simply about taking the time to provide nutrients to both the plants and the soil to build the strength and health of the lawn. Given the right conditions, healthy grass living in healthy soil will, for the most part, take care of itself. Healthy natural lawns can put up a stronger defense against disease, pests, weeds and drought.

Say No To Dandelions

Say No To Crabgrass

The three year nurturing process described on the right is designed to transition a lawn dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to one that is naturally self-sufficient. Think of this approach as a health fitness program for your lawn. Note, however, actual needs may vary depending on the current condition of your grass and soil.

Year One: Replace Synthetic with Organic

Early April—soil test, dethatch and core aeration

April 15—Apply 10# Chemfree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

June 1—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

July 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq f of lawn

September 1—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

Early September—core aeration

October 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

Year Two: Supplement the Natural Process

Early April—soil test, dethatch and core aeration

April 15—Apply 10# Chemfree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

June 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

August 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

Early September—core aeration

October 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

Year Three: Complete the Natural Transition

Early April—soil test, dethatch (if needed) and core aeration

April 15—Apply 10# Chemfree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

July 1—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq f of lawn

Early September—core aeration

September 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

Follow On Years: Routine Maintenance

April 15—Apply 10# Chemfree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

September 15—Apply 10# ChemFree+ per 1,000 sq ft of lawn

Extras

In years one and two, after the fall aeration, apply 1/8" to 1/4" of organic material (such as peat moss) over the entire lawn surface. Lightly rake or broom this top dressing into the soil.

Mulch your grass clippings and allow them to return to the soil. Clippings are a valuable source of nutrients to feed the soil.

Continue core aeration as needed to relieve compaction based on use.

Apply an application of earthworm eggs to the soil. As earthworms process organic materials, they aerate the soil, leaving behind nutrient-rich castings.

Other Notes

ChemFree+ contains a natural compound that inhibits seed germination. Do not use ChemFree+ on newly seeded lawns until after germination has sufficiently completed.

Best results if applied to moist lawn or water in lightly after application. Allow to stay dry for 2-3 days for maximum effectiveness. The pre-emergent effect typically lasts 5-6 weeks after first watering. May need to be reapplied if excessive rains occur.

ChemFree+ can be sprinkled liberally over flower and vegetable gardens, after plants have germinated, to inhibit weed germination and fertilize the soil without any adverse affects to the garden plants. As a natural compound, the plant does not absorb any harmful chemicals from ChemFree+.

For thin lawns replace the late August-early September application of ChemFree+ with an overseeding.