



## **SOWING A NEW LAWN**

Although new lawns are commonly established from turf, many large areas are established from seed. Early Autumn and Spring are excellent times of the year to sow a new lawn. The seed will germinate readily if the ground is warm.

Your lawn will be expected to suit many purposes, bright green carpet around your home - outdoor entertainment area – a sports field for your children. To provide your garden with a lawn like this it must be remembered that lawn grasses live under abnormal conditions.

In their natural surroundings, these grasses grow best at certain times of the year and each plant normally enjoys unrestricted growth without being cramped into a tight spot and without being cut off almost at the roots with monotonous regularity. In a lawn, these same plants are cramped together, mowed regularly, fed seldom, watered infrequently yet expected to look green and beautiful the whole year round.

If your new lawn is to be given the chance to succeed it will need special care, watering and feeding and most of all careful preparation before sowing.

### SURFACE PREPARATION

There are a number of simple rules that will make your life easier and ensure a good result:

#### Evaluate Your Current Conditions

You must ask yourself these two questions:

- Is my soil suitable?
- Do I need to add more soil, or just soil conditioner and fertilizer?

Obviously, the answer to your questions will be determined by the type and condition of the soil in the lawn area. If you are in any doubt at all about the condition or type of soil in the area where you are contemplating a lawn, take a sample of the top-soil to your local ANL site and get advice from our qualified horticulturalists.

In isolated situations, very high acidity or alkalinity, coupled with poorly drained soils can lead to problems in establishing lawns. If you take the precaution of taking your soil along to Australian Native Landscapes for initial assessment, these problems can be overcome at the start.

#### Determine Site Drainage

Adequate drainage is essential for long term performance. Poor drainage results in excessive free water sitting in the root zone, resulting in root rot and a range of other turf diseases. The ground may require rotary hoeing or ripping to ensure free water is removed.

#### Prepare The Seed Bed



Level the area, raking or screeding the soil to achieve a completely even or flat surface that has no bumps or low spots. Either of which could cause problems with mowing and watering. Once you are satisfied with the level and evenness, lightly roll the whole area to compact the surface.

Where soils are shallow, add a 50mm layer of ANLs Turf Underlay. This provides the perfect seed bed for establishment. Before seeding, spread Shirley's Lawn Starter at the rate of 1kg per 20m<sup>3</sup> then lightly rakes the surface to form the seed bed.

As you will no doubt realize by now, there are many different grass seed blends available to you when selecting your lawn seed. However, you should first work out the following important details to make sure of complete success.

### Site Variability

You will need to know the approximate length and width of the area to be sown. It is important to mention any irregularities in the site such as moderate or steep slopes, or the existence of established trees etc. The consistency of the soil, whether it is sandy, heavy clay, or whatever. Soil salinity can create a different set of problems if it is present in the area as well. Do not hesitate to contact Australian Native Landscapes for advice on the quantity of soil needed for your particular job.

### Sunlight

The amount of sunshine received by the area is also very important in the selection of seed types, so make mention of whether the site is sunny or shady.

### Traffic

Last, but not least, the amount of wear and tear expected is most important. A lawn that will become the sports arena for the neighborhood kids and pets will obviously need to be made of sterner stuff than one that is mostly for appearance with the occasional stroll across it to get the morning paper.

Preparation of the site is extremely important, for the condition and degree of suitability of the soil and its fertility and other particular aspects such as drainage will finally determine the success or otherwise of your lawn. Don't rush this stage. Take your time and make sure that the soil is at its peak preparatory to sowing.

### Sowing The Seed

Mix the seed with an equal amount of coarse sand and broadcast the seed evenly by hand or spreader over the entire lawn area. Rake the site to ensure a degree of seed coverage is ensured, and lightly roll the whole area to settle the seed in and reduce the risk of seed wash-out with the first watering. Use a gentle and fine sprinkler to thoroughly water the area.

From now on it is essential that the soil is not allowed to dry out at any stage until germination is complete and the young lawn seedlings have emerged. If the seeds dry out at any time after germination has started, they will wither and die.



Once the lawn has reached 1 to 2cm high, the watering pattern can change and the sprinklers used daily for a period of 15 to 20 minutes in each position. Obviously, this will have to be more frequent if the weather turns hot.

### Mowing

Once the lawn has reached 4 – 5cm in height for more than 70% of the total area you should commence cutting. Be careful that the mower is not too heavy as this can cause wheel ruts in the soft soil, ruining the levels and surface of the lawn. Sometimes it is advisable to use a hand mower for the first few mowings, for these reasons. Cut the lawn regularly every eight to ten days and remove clippings by either raking after mowing, or with the use of a catcher on the mower.