A lush green lawn enhances the appearance and the value of any home. It helps to keep us cool on hot summer days and is a major producer of oxygen, constantly replenishing our supply of fresh air. Plenty of healthy grass also reduces neighborhood noise levels, retains moisture and reduces airborne dust.

A properly maintained lawn will give you years of healthy green grass. Once you lawn has been hydroseeded, follow these simple guidelines to ensure you get the most from your investment.

The first 3 weeks are important

Once the newly hydroseeded lawn has set for 24 hours, its time for watering. Water with a lawn sprinkler. Do not try to water your lawn by hand. Both rotary type and oscillating type sprinklers work well. Keep the top two inches of soil moist, not muddy. Do not over water. It is best to water each area of your lawn twice a day, morning and late afternoon, for 20 to 30 minutes at a time. (Note: In extreme hot weather you will have to water more often.) Continue this schedule until the first cutting, then gradually reduce the frequency and increase the duration of the watering. An established lawn requires approximately one inch of water per week, supplied by either rainfall or irrigation.

Water well or not at all! During dry periods, water deeply once per week rather than watering lightly each day. A light watering will encourage the roots to grow shallow and will weaken the lawn. To monitor how much water has been applied, place a container on the lawn and water until there is a 1” of water in it. If you are unable to water, do not mow during dry periods. The grass will retreat into dormancy and grow again when the weather has improved and moisture is available.

Areas too large to water

If the area being hydroseeded is too large for watering no need to worry. Mother Nature will do the work, even in times of drought, all that’s needed is patience. Grass seed needs 7 wet days to get started along with ground temperature above 55°F/12°C. Until this happens grass seed will lay dormant for a long time and the fibra-mulch contained in the Hydroseeding mix will hold all the seed and fertilizer in place until Mother Nature supplies it with warmth and moisture.
Fertilize your lawn

A high quality starter fertilizer was applied to your lawn at the time it was Hydroseeded. This fertilizer is designed to feed your lawn during the important establishment period. A four to six step fertilization program should be started. No weed killer of any kind should be used during the first 60 days.

Fertilize 3-4 times per year for a healthy lawn. Every fertilizer bag has a 3 number combination that refers to the ratio of nitrogen (N) - encourages leaf growth, phosphorus (P) – encourages root growth and potassium (K) – encourages general vigor, known as N-P-K.

Always use a spreader for an accurate, even application. There are two main types of spreaders, drop spreaders and rotary spreaders. Drop spreaders release granules down onto the grass, while rotary spreaders broadcast (or throw) granules our several feet. After purchasing a spreader, be sure to keep your instructions, as each model has a certain setting for particular products. When operating a spreader, walk briskly and close the fertilizer opening when turning to begin another row.

Several applications of a complete slow release lawn fertilizer will keep your grass green and healthy. Begin by fertilizing in mid-April and again in early June or July with a lawn food high in nitrogen to encourage leaf growth. In late September/October, apply a fertilizer high in potassium, which encourages general vigor. This fall application is very important to help the grass survive the winter.

Organic and synthetic slow release fertilizers with both nitrogen and potassium provide the nutrition your lawn needs. Natural/Organic fertilizers use the micro organisms in the soil to make the nutrients available to the grass. The soil temperature needs to be of 12°C (55°F). Synthetic slow release fertilizers are designed to meter out the nutrients over a long period of time and work at all temperatures. The best time to fertilize your lawn is when it is actively growing and in need of nutrients. Follow the rates on the package to ensure you are providing the proper amount of nutrition to your lawn.

Mowing your lawn

A new lawn should be mowed as soon as the grass blades reach a height of three inches. Delaying the first mowing will inhibit the germination of slower germinating grasses, such as bluegrass, and will be detrimental to your lawn in the long run. Mow your lawn often. You should never remove more than one third of the leaf at any one time. Lawn mower blades must be kept sharp to cut evenly and prevent damage to your lawn. Your lawn is at it's best if it is the grass is kept at 3 to 3.5 inches in height. When kept at this height, your lawn will establish a deeper root system, which will make for a healthier turf that is better able to withstand drought, disease and insect pressures. Mow in different patterns to avoid rutting or tire marks. Going over the same set of tire marks compacts the soil and inhibits good turf growth.

In times of stress, such as during hot, dry weather your grass should be mowed a little longer than usual to conserve moisture. It is healthier to mow more frequently than to allow the lawn to grow very tall and then remove a large portion of the grass all at once.

The Maritime Hydroseed Warranty

Maritime Hydroseed warrants that high quality certified ingredients are used in our hydroseeding process.

If your Hydroseeded lawn does not establish properly, for up to one year, because of product or workmanship, those portions of the lawn that are not growing will be re-Hydroseeded, at NO COST!

Be sure to water, fertilize and maintain your new lawn as directed in this brochure. If your lawn is not watered, fertilized and maintained as directed, the Warranty is void.

The Warranty does not cover a lawn that is washed out because of heavy rain fall, lacking proper growth because of lack of fertilizing, or burned because of over fertilizing, using the wrong fertilizer or the improper use of chemicals to kill weeds.