



Diagnosing Lawn Problems

Diagnosing lawn problems is not a hard task. You only need to observe the turf, and understand some basics about turfgrass physiology and the impact of the environment.

Could your problem be...

Grass in the shade?

No turf looks as good in shade as it does in sun. There are two problems with grass in shade: reduced sunlight and reduced air movement. While everyone understands the problems of reduced sunlight, reduced air movement is an equally serious problem.

Grass in the sun?

Poor looking grass in sunny areas is the result of the plants being stressed. The action that you take will either cause stress or relieve it. The trick is to find what is causing the plants to be stressed. Possible stressors are:

Fertility: Home lawns sodded with Kentucky Bluegrass need three or more fertilizations per year to look good. Tall Fescue requires about half as much fertilizer per season to get the same beautiful home lawn. If it has been four to six weeks since the last fertilizer was applied, another application is due. However, it is also important to avoid over applications as well.

Mowing: Short, mowed turf has short roots. You should set your mower high-- 2 ½ inches or more. Let the clippings lie, unless they are long and could smother the grass. Leaving the clippings does not cause thatch and does recycle nutrients to the lawn.

Watering: Are you watering properly? The only proper way to water is thoroughly but infrequently. Over watered lawns are shallow rooted, because air is cut off from getting to the roots. You cannot properly water a lawn by setting a timer for weeks or months at a time. The rule of thumb is spring & fall the turf will require between ½" and 1" inch of rain/irrigation per week, from late June until labor day your turf will require roughly 1 1/2" of rain/irrigation per week.

Insects: Grubs can eat the roots of turf, and are an easy problem to check for. Grab the turf and pull up then look at the surface and a little below the surface for white worms. Grubs are usually only a problem in May, August and September. You may want to treat your lawn for grubs if you find more than 5 per square foot.

Temperature and humidity: Cold temperatures in the fall and spring reduce leaf growth. Cold temperatures in winter, especially when there is no snow cover, often turn leaf tips brown. When the grass grows in the spring, the brown tips soon disappear. High temperature in the summer stresses the turf and slows the growth. Proper irrigation will lessen this stress. A week of high humidity at night is perfect for disease development.

Disease: By mowing, watering, and fertilizing properly is the best prevention for lawn disease. If you follow proper prevention techniques, you will seldom have a disease severe enough to require renovation of the lawn, unless, you have a grass with inferior genes. Lawn diseases do occur, and the first instinct most homeowners have is to apply a fungicide. This approach is wrong because in most cases, the fungicide needs to be applied before the outbreak occurs. By the time the symptoms are seen, it is too late to apply a fungicide. Homeowners applying fungicides seldom see results worth their time, effort or expense. The more practical approach is to view a disease as a symptom of stressed turf, and work to correct the causes of the stressed turf. Newer grass varieties have improved genetics that lessen the severity of devastating diseases.

Genetics: If you do a good job of caring for your lawn and it still does not look as good as you want it to, maybe the grass lacks the genetic potential to look good. There are hundreds of grass varieties, and they do not all look or cost the same. H & E Sod Nursery / Town & Country Landscape Supply select varieties of grasses that have the greatest potential to look good. Replacing a poor quality lawn with a better lawn is slightly expensive, but it is better to start out with the best possible genetics.