# Greenleaf Gazette

**SUMMER VOLUME 9, ISSUE 3** 

**JULY 2015** 



### GREENLEAF LANDSCAPING NEWSLETTER

SERVING SPOKANE SINCE 1980

### Calendar of Services

### July:

- Summer Pruning
- Summer Cleanup
- Shrub Bed Care
- Annual Flower Maintenance
- Lawn Fertilizer
- Tree and Shrub Insect Spray
- Irrigation Monitor
- Special Sprays

#### August:

- · Lawn Fertilizer
- Shrub Bed Care
- Annual Flower Maintenance
- Shrub Fertilizer
- Lawn Weed Spray
- Irrigation Monitor

#### September:

- Arborvitae Pruning
- · Lawn Weed Spray
- · Lawn Fertilizer
- Shrub Bed Care
- Planting & Transplanting
- Summer Insect Spray
- Annual Blue Grass Control
- Fall Foundation Spray

\*All of the above services are weather dependent

# Why Do Some Lawns Look Dry Even With Enough Water?

You may have noticed that a lot of lawns this year are struggling with what appear to be "dead spots," even in the middle or on

the edge of otherwise very green, lush lawns. Maybe vou have noticed this in your own yard? No

getting worse.



It's not your imagination! There are a lot of pesky insects and diseases lurking in turf right now with the warmer than usual soil temperatures and we can help you identify them. What we have been seeing lately is Leaf Spot Disease; the secondary stage of which is

commonly known as "Melting Out." This fungus survives the winter in the crowns and roots of turf, on turf debris, or in the soil.

> The fungus becomes active during the cool, wet weather of spring but not all leaf spot diseases are spring problems. During summer, leaf spotting fungi can attack nearly

every grass species, but Bluegrass is the most susceptible. A good way to tell the difference between a dry spot and this disease is to pull up the dry, straw looking grass—if it comes all the way out easily, it's disease! If it is still deeply rooted, it's just dry. Like all fungi, watering it more will actually make it worse. Luckily, you don't have to reduce your lawn to drought status to get rid of this

fungus; Greenleaf can treat this disease with a product that can be watered in! This is especially nice in the toasty weather we've been having.

The other turf issue we are

seeing right now is Chinch bugs. Grass attacked by Chinch bugs looks like grass suffering from drought. Along your driveway



and sidewalks your grass blades wilt, turn brownish-yellow, then dry out and die. You might note that the edge or curb of the lawn will appear dead while the rest of the lawn is green—this means you have bugs. The good news is we can spray to kill them so they will stop killing your grass!

> Information contributed by: Anna Twohig & Dan Gaffney

### **Summer Specials**

- □ 10% Off Irrigation Efficiency **Modifications!**
- 10% Off Irrigation Monitoring **Programs!**
- 10% Organic Fertilizer! (if not already scheduled)

\*Specials are for new work only and cannot be applied to already scheduled or contract work.

### **Irrigation Modifications: Water Properly and \$ave!**

A great way to save money and conserve water is to modify your irrigation system to be more efficient. This can be achieved two different ways, or a combination of both!

First, you can convert your shrub bed sprays to drip instead; this places water directly on the root of the plant versus spraying everywhere in the bed where weeds will benefit as well. Because this approach is more targeted, you end up using less water overall and save money from doing so! Your plants greatly benefit from having an efficient, direct and consistent watering source.

The second way you can modify your sprinkler system for efficiency is to change your spray and rotor nozzles to low gallon nozzles;

this can be done in either your shrub beds or lawn, or both! This approach helps balance each zone to water more uniformly, improving pressure issues, and evening out the driest and wettest areas so that all areas are watered adequately and efficiently. You will also save water and, of course, money with this approach.



Our irrigation technicians are highly trained in these methods and help many of our customers improve the efficiency of their irrigation

systems every year. See our special on irrigation efficiency modifications and ask about our special price on installing Rain Sensors; yet another way to increase the overall efficiency of your sprinkler system -saving you money and helping to preserve our natural resources!

Information contributed by: Anna Twohig













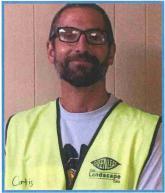
## Did you know...?

**Fuel reduction** removes vegetation that has potential to increase the intensity of a fire. Here are some ways you can help reduce your risk of fire damage this summer:

- 1. Remove ladder fuels such as small/young trees and dead or dying vegetation
- Remove branches that hang over buildings, keeping them at a minimum distance of 10'
- 3. Clean flammable materials off the roof and out of gutters
- 4. Trim the branches off of large trees to a minimum of 8' up the base of the tree
- 5. Store firewood at least 30' away from buildings
- **6.** Maintain at least a 3' buffer of non-flammable material around the foundation of the home

Need more help? Fee free to call or email us for advice! admin@greenleafwa.com

# Employee Spotlight



making sure Greenleaf has the best sites around!

Hometown: Spokane, WA

Job Description: Curtis is our Arbor

Supervisor. He is responsible for training new employees, leading crews, and

Education: Curtis is studying to become a Certified Arborist and he takes his test to become certified next month!

Hobbies/Interests: Curtis is a Clint Eastwood fan, enjoys reading authors from the 1940's, plays disc golf, enjoys swimming and snorkeling in the river, climbing trees, spending time with family, and writing prose poetry.

Curtis Karst

Arbor Supervisor

Time with Greenleaf: 3 Years

SMART 9 9 Sustainable BUSINESS 9 9 Participant 9 9







### What is That?

Why is my lawn brown? Am I watering it enough?

We often get these questions, especially during this time of year with the hot summer we've had! While it is important not to over-water your lawn (over-watering is the #1 cause of lawn disease), it is equally important that you do not *under-water* your lawn.

There are many misconceptions about how often and how long you should water your lawn but this general watering schedule should help clear that all up for you!

#### GENERAL WATERING SCHEDULE

START TIME: Plants only use water during daylight hours. The best time to start watering is at daybreak (4:00 am to 5:00 am). This allows for maximum use of water.

### WATERING SCHEDULE GUIDLINES

If the temperature is:	Then water this often:
60-69 degrees F	1 Day per week
70-79 degrees F	2 Days per week
80-89 degrees F	3 Days per week
90-99 degrees F	3-4 Days per week
100+ degrees F	5-6 Days per week
- " " .	

#### Small Spray-Type Heads Large Stream-Type Heads

Water 10-20 minutes each time, depending on exposure and coverage.

Water 30-60 minutes each time, depending on exposure and coverage.

Information contributed by: Anna Twohig & Dan Gaffney

← We Care about our <u>Community!</u>

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