

# Lawns

Planting and maintenance of lawns

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ENUP236

# Planting and maintenance of lawns

Lawn is a ground cover of perennial grass, which persists in close mowing and requires proper management practices (Turf)

# Why lawns

- important element in the garden.
- Give unity in garden design.
- It is a natural green carpet and is the carpeted floor of outdoor room.
- Important for social activities.
- Prevent soil erosion.
- It is the center piece around which all other garden elements are placed in sub-ordinate order like the royal court, where king occupies the central position and is surrounded by his courtiers.
- It gives refreshing, pleasing, restful appearance to the eyes through its green outlook all the time.
- Lawn is the best foreground to enjoy the charm and beauty of the ornamental plants and features.
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# Characteristics of a lawn grass

- Look fresh and green throughout the year
- It is regular app
- some are hardy and some are drought resistant
- resist diseases and insects
- Quick growing
- Soft to touch
- Not giving bad odor

# Uses

- Can be used in gardens in general
- For formal garden
- In sport fields (football, Tennis, golf )



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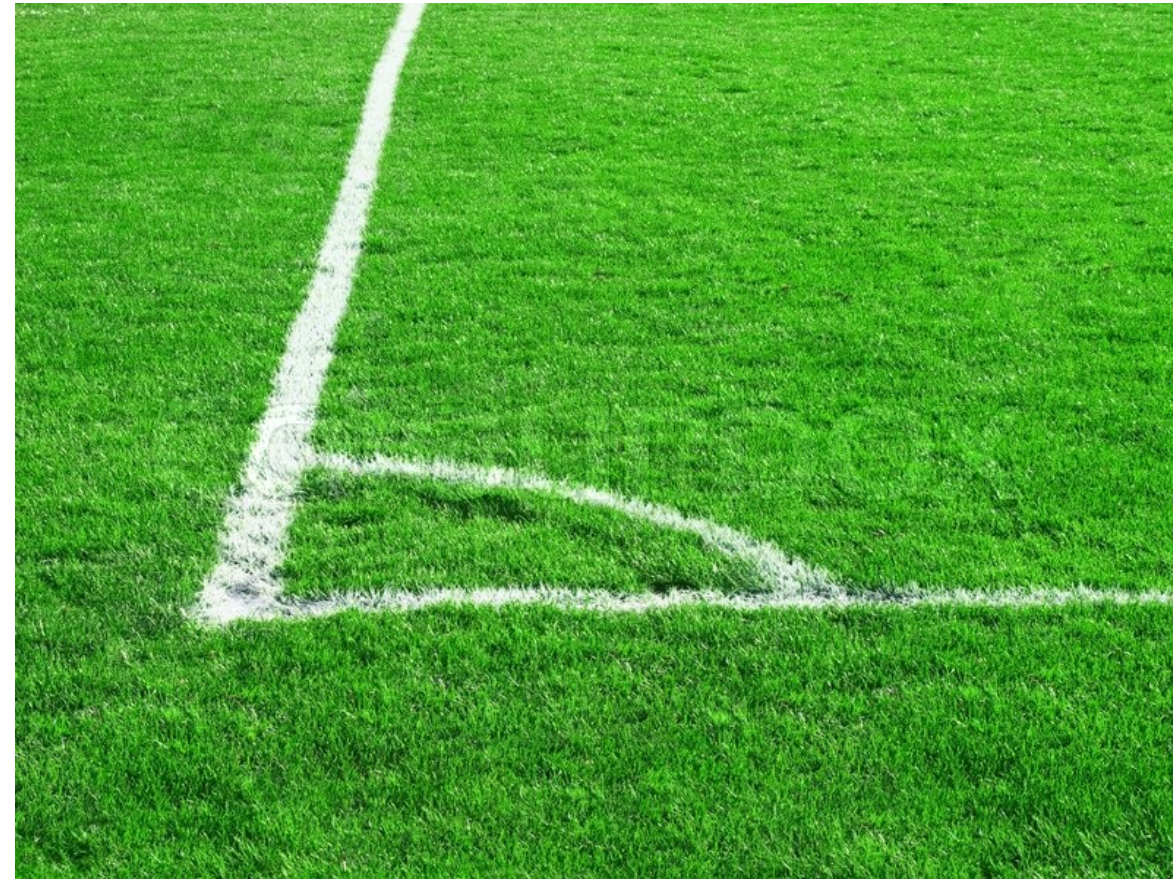




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# (Cynodon dactylon) Bermuda grass



# Festuca rubra



festuca rubra



# Zoysia japonica (Korean grass)





# Agrostis vinealis



# choosing site for planting lawn

- South, south-east or south-west open and **sunny place** for most part of the day with adequate water availability

# preparing soil for growing lawn

- Dig soil up to 45 cm depth and expose to sun in May - June.
- Turn soil 2-3 times, remove stones, rocks and break big clods.
- Spread 10-15 cm thick layer of well rotten weed free farm yard manure and thoroughly mix in soil.
- Irrigate the field thoroughly and allow all weeds to germinate.
- Remove all the weeds along with roots manually or spray non-selective type of herbicide like paraquat or gramaxone at 1.0-1.5 litre per hectare in about 800- 1000 litre water.



# Ideal soil/ growing medium

- Sandy-loam, well fertile, drained with good water holding capacity having pH of 5-6 and sufficient humus or organic matter.

# Leveling and grading of ground

- Level the soil for uniformity of growth throughout the entire area
- Do perfect grading for proper drainage i.e. one foot in every 50 feet
- Leveling is checked visually, flooding the area, stretching the rope and avenae level.

# Methods of lawn raising

- Seeding
- Dibbling
- Plastering
- Sprinkling
- Turfing
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# seeding

- This method is common to grow cool season lawn grasses.
- About 25 Kg seed is mixed in 200-250 Kg sand or saw dust and is broadcasted evenly in the prepared field.
- Do light rolling
- Sprinkle water regularly until seedling emerges.
- Less labour is required, but lawn is not even.



# Dibbling method

- This is the cheapest but time consuming method. Small pieces of grass roots should be dibbled 10 – 15 cm apart in a leveled ground when it is wet after rain.
- The roots spread and grow underground in the course of six months making a fairly compact lawn by frequent mowing, rolling and watering.
- Do regular watering until establishment.

# Plastering method

- Grass roots with little stem of 4-5 cm long pieces are mixed with compost and farm yard manure.
- Spread this over prepared field during rainy season.
- Avoid heavy balling.
- Do liberal watering with sprayer

# Sprinkling method

- Grass roots along with little stem are chopped into small pieces. Spread this over prepared field during rainy season.
- Do small raking to mix grass in soil. Do light rolling.
- Do liberal watering with sprayer.
- Do mowing after 70-80 days.



# Turfing method

- Small pieces or rolls of well prepared lawn or turf are cut into square or rectangular shape preferably planted on polythene sheet.
- Fix these in a thoroughly prepared field. Do heavy rolling. Lawn prepared is clean and weed free. Quickest method of lawn raising.



Day 1 - Grass Install





# What is mowing

- It is the cutting of lawn grass for maintaining its attractiveness for maximum utility.



# Manures and fertilizers

- Phosphorous, potassium,
- Natural fertilizers
- Sun hemp is very good green manure before lawn planting.



# Irrigation

- Frequency and amount of irrigation depends upon soil, grass, weather and climate.
- It should be done before wilting or internal water stress.
- Increased watering interval result in deeper root development, thereby decreasing water requirement.

