PurelyOrganic™ PRODUCTS LLC

LUSH LAWN GUIDE

At Purely Organic Products we strive to create garden products that are good for plants; and safe for people and pets when used as directed. This guide will help you make the most of your lawn with a grasses guide, feeding and watering tips, and spreader settings to ensure a natural, lush, green lawn for you and your family.

LAWN FOOD

PROMOTES A LUSH, GREEN LAWN

- Will Not Burn Your Lawn (When Used as Directed)
- Natural Plant Based Formulas
- Feeds Up to 8 Weeks
- Crabgrass, Weed & Grub Control Varieties Available
- No Manure, No Offensive Odors

2022-0711

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NORTHERN VS SOUTHERN GRASSES

Before you care for your lawn you'll need to identify the grass growing on it!
If you're planning a new lawn, identifying the grass type should be easy; but if you're tending to a pre-existing lawn, determining your grass type may be harder. The guide below will help you identify the most common turf grasses found in the United States so you'll be better able to care for them in your lawn.

Lawn Food Is Made for Your Grass!
Natural 10-0-2 Lawn Food, from Purely Organic Products is ideally suited for use on all types of turf grasses found in the continental United States.

Northern Grasses

Northern (Cool Season) Grasses thrive in the northern United States where there are extreme weather fluctuations between the seasons. They'll fare best when temperatures are between 60-75° F and can tolerate areas with sun or shade. Cool Season Grasses will generally remain green during the cold winter months.

Varieties	Ryegrass, Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, Wheatgrass, Bentgrass
Regions	Northern US & Transition Zones
Planting	Early Spring, Early Fall
Frequency	4 Times Per Year
First Feed	Earth Day (Around End of April)

Southern Grasses

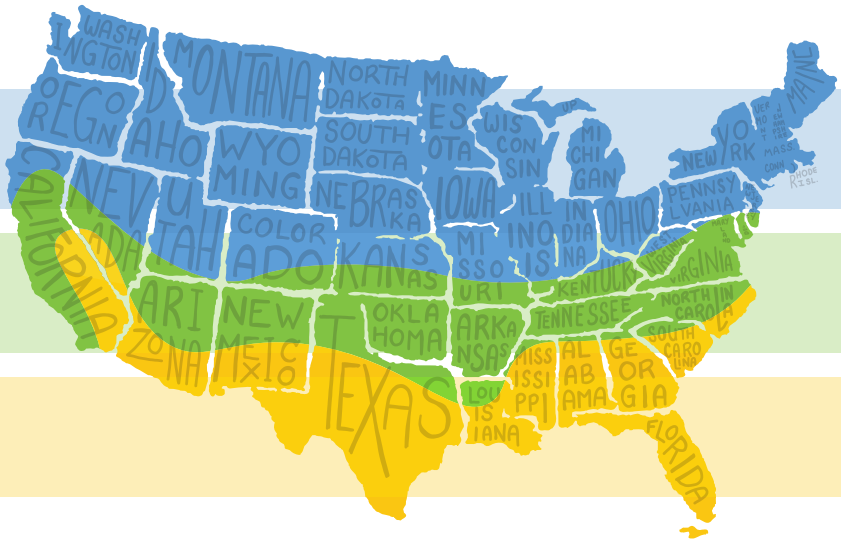
Southern (Warm Season) Grasses thrive in the tropical and sub-tropical climates of the southern half of the United States. They'll fare best when temperatures are between 80-90° F and prefer lots of sun. Warm Season Grasses will generally go dormant (yellow and brown) in the winter months except in the deep south.

Varieties	Bermuda, Zoysia, St. Augustine, Centipede, Bahiagrass, Carpetgrass,
Regions	Southern US & Transition Zones
Planting	Early Spring, Early Fall
Frequency	Feed 4-5 Times Per Year
First Feed	Easter (After Turf Breaks Dormancy)

Northern Zone
Cool Season Grasses

Transition Zone
May be Warm or Cool Season Grasses

Southern Zone
Warm Season Grasses



FEEDING SCHEDULES & LAWN FOOD TYPES

A "Holiday Schedule" can be a great way to remember when to feed your lawn. If you're using Lawn Food, from Purely Organic Products, you should typically feed 4 times per year. A Holiday Schedule, like the ones below, can help you remember the best times to feed your lawn, and coincidentally it can also remind you of great times to get out in the garden for a family picnic or barbecue!

Healthy, well fed lawns are better at absorbing water and nutrients. For best results, water your lawn every few days to provide 1 Inch of moisture, including rainfall, per week.

Northern Grass Feeding Schedule

Earth Day: The first Lawn Food application each year should be in the spring when daytime temperatures have risen above 45° F on a consistent basis.

July 4th: An early summer second application prepares your turf for the hotter days ahead, ensuring strong root beds that can handle harsh, drier summer weather.

Labor Day: A third application, towards the end of the summer, revitalizes your lawn for autumn days that often bring more rain and cooler temperatures.

Thanksgiving: A fourth "dormant" application very late in the season, but before the first deep freeze or snow fall, encourages an early green up the following spring.

Southern Grass Feeding Schedule

Easter: For Warm Season grasses, the first Lawn Food application of the year should around Easter after the turf breaks it's winter dormancy.

Memorial Day: This second application provides extra nutrients to ensure strong root beds, and healthy leaves, for the hottest days of summer.

Labor Day: A third application, towards the end of the summer, revitalizes your lawn for shorter autumn days.

Early October: For best results, fertilize as needed when over-seeding. In areas with killing frosts, do not apply Nitrogen fertilizers (like Lawn Food) to Warm Season grasses in the month prior to fall dormancy (or the first frost date).

Lawn Food 10-0-2 is the original plant based protein, powerhouse fertilizer from Purely Organic Products.

Crabgrass Defender Lawn Food feeds your lawn while helping to prevent the emergence of crabgrass & common weeds.

Weed & Feed Lawn Food helps reduce existing infestations of 20+ weed species while feeding your lawn.

Grub & Feed Lawn Food feeds your lawn while helping to prevent & repel grubs and sub-surface pests.

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TYPICAL SPREADER SETTINGS

A Note About Spreader Settings
The amount of fertilizer a spreader delivers will vary based on a variety of factors, like the speed of walking and the condition of the spreader. The settings below are based on application of 5 Pounds of Lawn Food per 1,000 Square Feet of turf. They should be adjusted as needed based on your own requirements and experience.

With using a Broadcast (Rotary) Spreader, ensure even coverage by confirming the furthest broadcast spray on the current row overlaps the wheel marks left by the spreader on the previous row.

Broadcast (Rotary) Spreaders

Ace & Similar	3.75
Agri-Fab Push & Similar	5
EarthWay EV-N-Spread, Estate & Similar	15
Fertilome & Similar	15
Green Thumb & Similar	15
Lawn Crafter (Quaker) & Similar	4.75
Lowes & Similar	4.5
Ortho & Similar	4.5
Precision Pro & Similar	7
Red Devil (Setting Range 0-10) & Similar	5
Red Devil (Setting Range 0-12) & Similar	8
Scotts Basic, Standard, LawnPro & Similar	6
Scotts Deluxe EdgeGuard & Similar	6
Scotts Turf Builder EdgeGuard & Similar	6
Scotts EasyGreen & Similar	26
Scotts Speedy Green 1000, 2000, 3000, etc.	6
Sta-Green & Similar	4.5
Stanley & Similar	4.5
Vigoro & Similar	4.5
Other Broadcast Spreaders (Setting Range 1-10)	4
Other Broadcast Spreaders (Setting Range 1-18)	9
Other Broadcast Spreaders (Setting Range 1-24)	15
Other Broadcast Spreaders (Setting Range 1-40)	26

When using a Drop Spreader, divide the fertilizer in half, and then go over all areas twice (once east-to-west and once north-to-south) to achieve a more even application.

Drop Spreaders

Ames & Similar Drop Spreaders	3
EarthWay & Similar Drop Spreaders	10
Lowes & Similar Drop Spreaders	4.5
Scotts & Similar Drop Spreaders	7
Sta-Green & Similar Drop Spreaders	1.75
Vigoro & Similar Drop Spreaders	1.75

CALIBRATING FERTILIZER SPREADERS

Calibration is Key

The amount of fertilizer your spreader delivers will vary depending on how fast you walk, how clean the spreader is, the granularity of the fertilizer, and a variety of other factors. For the best performance (and the best results on your lawn) it is important to calibrate your spreader regularly. Don't worry, it's easy!

1. Determine how much fertilizer per 1,000 Square Feet you're planning to apply. A typical application amount for Lawn Food from Purely Organic Products is 5 Pounds per 1,000 Square Feet. For new lawns, double the application to 8-10 Pounds per 1,000 Square Feet.
2. Ensure the outlets (where the fertilizer comes out) on your spreader are clean and free of debris that could block the flow. Set your spreader so the outlet door is 1/2 open when engaged for delivery.
3. Put half of your base coverage amount into your spreader. For instance, if you're planning to spread fertilizer at a rate of 5 Pounds per 1,000 Square Feet you would use 2.5 Pounds for this step.
4. Begin fertilizing your lawn. Start along an edge and, walking steadily, continue back and forth in even lines until the spreader is empty. Leave the spreader where it was when it run out of fertilizer.
5. Measure the area (in Square Feet) of lawn you fertilized before the test fertilizer ran out. To do this measure the width of the area and multiply it by the length (i.e. 10 Ft x 50 Ft = 500 Sq Ft, 20 Ft x 30 Ft = 600 Sq Ft, etc.) If you covered...
   - ⬇ Less than 500 Square Feet = Decrease your spreader's outlet size and repeat steps 3-4 on an unfertilized section of lawn.
   - ☑ About 500 Square Feet = Your spreader is properly calibrated so you can proceed to fertilize as necessary.
   - ⬆ More than 500 Square Feet = Increase your spreader's outlet size and repeat steps 3-4 on an unfertilized section of lawn.
6. Once you've calibrated your spreader successfully you can proceed to fertilize until you've covered the entire treatment area. Remember Lawn Food won't burn your lawn; so if you over fertilize a bit due to testing, that's okay.

How Much is a Pound of Lawn Food?

Four Cups of Purely Organic Products Lawn Food, Weed & Feed Lawn Food, Grub & Feed Lawn Food, or Crabgrass Control Lawn Food weighs about 1 Lb.

Spreader Tips & Tricks

If you have a large driveway, run your calibration tests there and sweep up the fertilizer for reuse once you're done. It's a great way to get more exact calibration measurements; and to see how even your spreader coverage is.

Clean your spreader, especially around the fertilizer outlet, after each use and before the first use each spring.

Review the documentation that came with your spreader to ensure proper maintenance and fertilizer delivery.

With using a broadcast (rotary) spreader, ensure even coverage by confirming the furthest broadcast spray on the current row reaches the previous row's wheel marks.

When using a drop spreader, overlap the wheel tracks a few inches with each pass to ensure you don't leave thin strips of lawn unfertilized.

Always walk at an even pace to ensure even coverage. Walking more slowly will generally increase application rates; while walking faster will generally decrease application rates.