



Summer 2020

TODAY YOUR LAWN WAS TREATED WITH...

Today we applied granular fertilizer with 50% slow release nitrogen and sulfate of potash. **This product will not work until it is watered into the ground.** It can lay on the ground from one day to one month and will not harm anything or burn the grass. If your lawn is dormant at the time of this application, it will green-up quicker and healthier this fall because of this treatment. We spot treated any broadleaf weeds that are present. This time of the year it is not uncommon for weeds to take up to a month to die from this application, because of the heat. If there is any break through of crabgrass, goose grass, or foxtail in your lawn we also treated them.

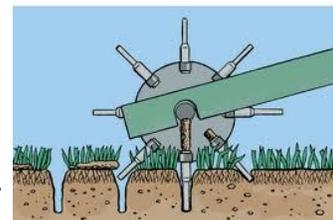
WEED CONTROL THAT HITS THE SPOT

Nothing is more effective than a direct hit. And that's exactly what we do when we spot treat the weeds in your lawn. Spot treating lets us apply herbicides only to the areas where they are needed, which is better for the environment and more cost-effective for you. Of course, lawns filled with weeds still need broadleaf weed control, or treatment spread across the entire yard, but we generally try to use spot treatments if turf is under stress from heat or is newly established. Effective spot treatment begins with professionals who know how to identify weeds and when to apply the right materials. Like most types of weed control, results are best if you avoid watering or mowing right after the application. This gives the treatment time to do its job. Of course, even with the best treatments, weeds can return as new seeds blow in and sprout.

CORE AERATION: BREATHE LIFE INTO YOUR ROOTS!

Aeration involves perforating the soil with small finger size holes to allow air, water and nutrients to penetrate the grass roots. This helps the roots grow deeply and produce a stronger, more vigorous lawn.

The main reason for aerating is to alleviate soil compaction which prevents proper circulation of air, water and nutrients within the soil. Excess lawn thatch or heavy organic debris buried under the grass surface can also starve the roots from these essential elements.



CALL TODAY!!



QUESTION OF THE MONTH

Earwigs are damaging plants in my garden and even getting in my home.. How can I control them?

Earwigs are a common insect in Iowa. The common earwig is about 5/8 inch long and is dark brown with a reddish head and pale yellow-brown legs. Its most distinctive feature is their pincers or forceps on the end of the abdomen.

Earwigs are typically found in damp areas, such as under mulches, dead leaves, logs, and piles of firewood. They mainly feed on moist, decaying plant materials, but they also occasionally feed on vegetables and ornamental plants in the garden.

Up until last year, we saw very few earwigs. Last summer it seemed they really multiplied with all the rain. We even found them in mailboxes. Earwigs can be easily controlled with our PERIMETER PEST APPLICATIONS

LAWN CARE TIPS...

- Keep mower blade set at 3" high thru **Mid September**
- Control any weeds in perennial/shrub areas by spot spraying them with round up
- Perennials like a drink of water at least once a week
- If you want you lawn to stay green throughout the summer, water lawn 1-1 1/2" weekly
- Pinching off faded blooms on annuals and perennials brings new growth and new flowers, because you keep the energy from going into creating seeds.
- If turf areas are thin or bare, mid August thru September is the prime time for seeding.

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