



ONE EARTH LANDSCAPE: MAINTENANCE MANUAL

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2010

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General Seasonal Maintenance

Spring: Charge up irrigation system, clean leaves from planting beds, cut perennial stalks to 2" above soil, apply compost over roots, start weed control by pulling weeds. Aerate soil every 1-2x per year, weed and feed if compost is not used, prune dead wood from shrubs, add useful insects to the garden: praying mantis, lady bugs, earth worms, Check the irrigation zones for problems. Cut ornamental grasses back to ground level. Divide perennials and grasses.

Summer: Deadhead flowers as soon as they begin to fade, Shrubs, perennials, and annuals will bloom more too! Watch for aphids on columbine, Check the aspens if you have them for scale and scrape them off or plan to winter spray dormant oil. Watch for dry spots in the yard and planting areas by looking for wilted leaves and indicators of other pests. Check the mower blade for sharpness, check irrigation zones for problems. Fertilize with weed and feed if needed.

Fall: Plant spring flowering bulbs in the beginning of October, up to Thanksgiving. Check irrigations for problems, back off on the amount of irrigation to let turf know winter is approaching, remove leaves from turf areas, place leaves 3-4" thick over perennials, mix in periwinkle and other ground covers to help them over winter.

Winter: Apply linseed oil to tool handles, sharpen and oil shovels, have mowers and other lawn tools serviced, look for odd deals on last years power tools, look at gardening magazines, force bulbs in the refrigerator.

General: Once a year, remove tree stakes and straps that have been there for a year or longer. Forgotten tree straps often end up girdling trees and can kill the portion of the tree above the straps. Once a year move the irrigation drip line towards the outer edge of your tree and shrub drip zone to accommodate the growth. When adding mulch, avoid letting the mulch pile up around tree trunks and crowns. Any pesticide should only be applied if other cultural, biological, & manual methods have failed. Use carefully and sparingly. More is not better. Even organic pesticides can harm beneficial insects, including honey bees. Do your research and follow labels. If using an ice melter in the winter on sidewalks, use frugally and sweep into garbage after ice is melted. Using an ice melter increases your soils salinity, and any run off goes to the creek. Trout don't like salty creeks!



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LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

PLANTING BED CARE:

WINTER CARE: of planting beds is fairly simple. Fallen leaves from autumn and stems of perennials can remain. If the somewhat unkempt appearance of the perennials bothers you, snip the stems 5-7" above the soil. The fallen leaf material will help moderate the temperature swings in the soil. The stems from the plants will also help trap and hold snow. The snow will then insulate the roots, held in the stems of the perennials. When this airy cup of snow melts, the additional slow release of water at the plant's roots will benefit them. However, remove diseased leaves. Also remove leaves if insects, such as aphids have been a problem.

As said before winter watering is paramount to a plants survival. The first two years of a plants life requires additional moisture in the winter as well as through the growing season. Winter water is directly related to summer health. The soil should be checked for moisture. If moisture is not present, water when the temperature is above freezing. Check for moisture every two weeks if no precipitation is received. Even after two years, add water to your plants as needed. Suckering shrubs can be thinned by 1/3 every year. Remove those stems to the ground.

SPRING CARE: includes the clipping of last years stems and removal of leaves from the ground. Prune dead stems about 2" above the soil. Remove the leaves with a light leaf rake. These leaves can be added to compost so their bulk will be broken down, if they are not diseased. If they are just left to rot in the garden, their bulk creates areas for insects to hide and lay eggs. Fertilize the plants with compost. Spread 1-2 " of compost over the cut stems and roots of perennials, shrubs and trees in early spring, will benefit them all. Cut grasses back to the ground.

Remove dead wood from shrubs and trees. Avoid pruning shrubs that bloom in the spring. Such as Forsythia and lilac. Chances are stems with blooms on them can be removed. It is better to prune spring flowering shrubs in the summer after the blooms are complete. Prune lilacs after flowering, but before the 4th of July.

Spring is the ideal time to add beneficial insects into the garden such as ladybugs, praying mantis and earthworms, which are well worth their cost. Follow package directions concerning temperature requirements. Pull weeds as soon as they begin to appear.

Spring is also a good time to divide grasses and perennials that are overgrown or dying out in the middle. Look for steel edging that has heaved out of the ground in the winter and pound back in place.

SUMMER CARE: Plants should be inspected and tended to on a weekly to bi-weekly basis. Remove dead flower heads and weed beds manually. Inspect the soil to see if it holds moisture. Look for aphids or plants that look in ill health and inspect any you find to determine their problem. Cut brown spots off from large leafed plants with sharp garden scissors.

FALL CARE: Place leaves over plants in the garden to bed them down for the winter. Cut tall perennials if you wish, to a height of 8" above the soil. Long stems can be left to hold winter snow. Remove leaves and pine needles from turf areas. Wrap any thin barked, young trees with "Clark's Tree Wrap," but be sure to remove them by Easter.

OF SPECIAL NOTE PLANT MAINTENANCE:

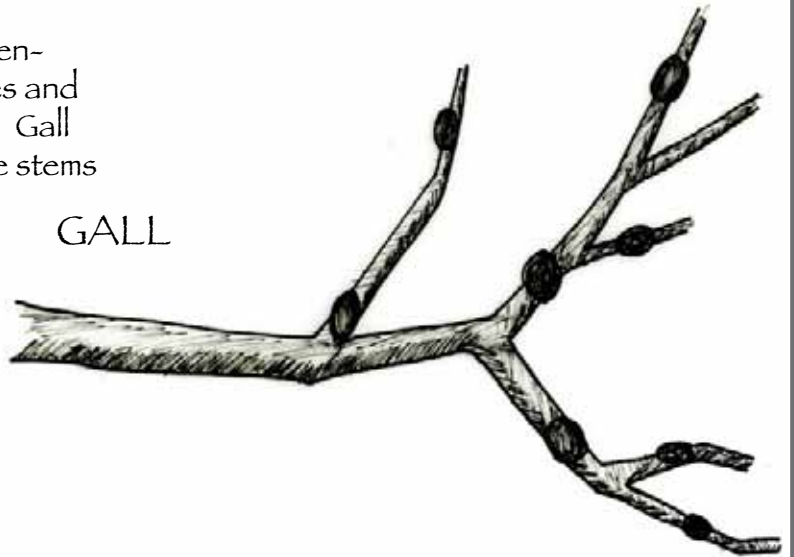
Aspens should be inspected on a monthly basis for both Borers and Scale. For borers, look along the trunk for holes drilled into the bark and trunk. The holes are approximately 1/8' in diameter, sawdust at the base of trees. Sawdust at the base of the tree also indicates borers. An arborist best handles this problem.

In color, scale on the trunk of an Aspen looks like cigarette ashes. In texture, at a minute scale, it feels like oysters in groups or singularly. Scale does not move, in it's mature state. It can be removed by scraping it off the trunk and branches. Also, dormant oil can also be sprayed on the scale in winter when both plant and insects are inactive. Dormant oils are available at any lawn or garden center. Follow package directions

All perennials should be deadheaded after blooming. Deadheading refers to the removal of spent flowers. This is also true for any blooming shrubs. The removal of dead flowers insures more and better blooms in the following year. Deadheading in the current year also creates a longer bloom time.

Gall is not a health threatening situation in aspen trees and should just allowed to be. Gall creates large bulges in the stems and trees.

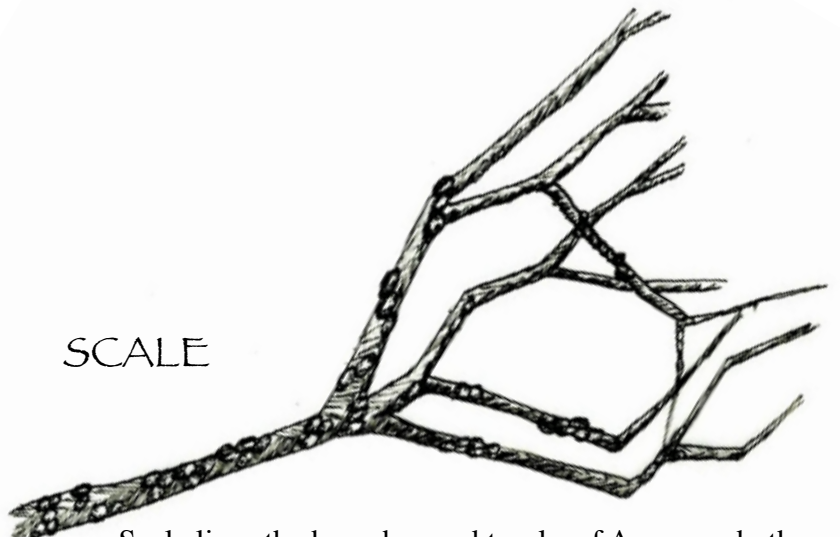
GALL



APHIDS

Aphids love columbines and , honeylocust, lindens, and daisies. They infest stems and undersides of leaves, the top side of leaves may develop yellow spots.

SCALE



Scale lines the branches and trunks of Aspen and other smooth bark trees and shrubs. It should be sprayed with a dormant oil in the winter.

ADJUSTMENT OF IRRIGATION

SETTING YOUR IRRIGATION:

The quantity of water a zone uses per minute should be determined, in order to set the irrigation. To determine the amount of water the system uses, do the following: When the irrigation system is set to start, place cups with straight sides in three different locations in each zone. Start the zone and run it for 15 minutes. Measure the amount of water in the vessels and determine an average depth. This measurement indicates the rate water is dispersed to the ground by that particular system, in that particular zone, for 15 minutes. This information will allow you to judge (relatively) each zones watering time, based on temperature, sun, wind exposure and season.

Knowing the rate water is placed on the lawn or in the planting beds will allow the irrigation system to be set in a logical, relative method. It is important to determine rates of dispersal when they typically run. (Water pressure varies depending on when the water is used). The rate of application of water for each zone should be labeled in the irrigation control box for easy reference. Use the irrigation clock for water and \$ savings.

You can reduce cost as well as your water consumption if you check the soil in your yard or garden once every one or two weeks. By checking the soil for moisture in a variety of places you can judge when water time can be adjusted. The clocks that we use can be adjusted for automatic watering on a percentage basis. These clocks can also be turned off without losing the automatic programming. In times of good natural rainfall when there is plenty of moisture in the soil, turn the system off until the lack of moisture requires additional irrigating. The irrigation system, (to be clever) should be adjusted on a bi-weekly basis.

POTENTIAL PROBLEM AREAS FOR IRRIGATION:

All new plants in the landscape need more water in their first couple of years. Less water is required after the plant has established its root system which should equal its branching size, something it lacks in the first couple of years. Water and adjust the irrigation system so the soil is damp but not overly saturated. It can be damp or moist in the first couple of years but never constantly wet. To check for too much saturation, squeeze a ball of soil in your fist. If the compressed soil keeps its shape after releasing your grip, it is too wet. Damp would be if the compressed soil breaks down into three to five clumps.

Watch south facing slopes or to the northwest and adjust watering depending on the needs of those locations. The wind blowing from the northwest dries as much as the sun on a south-facing slope. Both locations receive more abuse from the sun and wind.

IRRIGATION BI-WEEKLY INSPECTIONS:

Bi-weekly inspections keep you in tune with your irrigation system. Catching problems early is the best way to keep weeds out and plants happy. To inspect, locate the irrigation heads and set the clock to run through all zones for three minutes. Observe patterns of spray and adjust by turning the head or by adjusting the spray screw at the top of the head. Prune branches, which block the spray pattern or move either the shrub or the head. Change the location or height of the heads which

conflict with walks, buildings or create dry spots in the landscape, due to interference by plant or built form. Repair irrigation heads or nozzles as necessary to correct partial clogs.

IRRIGATION BREAKS:

Irrigation breaks should be repaired as soon as they are noticed. If unable to repair immediately, the broken zone should be turned off. The area affected should be watered with sprinkler and hose until repair is complete. The zone can be turned off at the clock, check your manual for instructions.

Continually wet locations in the landscape indicate areas where water is draining to or a potential irrigation leak. If the soil is damp everywhere it just may be drainage from rain or over irrigation. If this is the case, cut back on the time watered and watch the wet location. If it remains wet, it may be a leak.

It is necessary to locate a slow or fast leak and repair it. This effort may result in preventing a major problem in the future. Trace the route the water is taking by bailing out the location of the water. Fresh water seeping into muddy water will be obvious. Follow the route the fresh water takes until you find the pipe or head that is leaking. Dig gingerly to avoid cutting irrigation control wires or another pipe. Once the break has been found, the pipe size can be measured and the proper insert fitting can be used to patch the break. McGuckins Hardware, Sutherlands, and Western Pipe carry repair materials. Western Pipe will probably be the most helpful with questions and specific responses. One Earth Landscape is also available.

Zones, in which the head or line was repaired, should be cleared prior to starting that zone up. Clogged heads will occur after a repair if particles of soil or debris have contaminated the irrigation line. By removing the down stream nozzles from the pop up spray head or rotor heads and turning the zone on the lines will be flushed of debris. The nozzles can be re-inserted after flushing the line. If a nozzle is plugged anyway, inserting a very narrow screwdriver, wire or sewing needle in to the spray head nozzle when the water is running can clean them.

If unable to repair the nozzle in this manner, the nozzle should be cleaned by removing it and the filter below it. Cleaning is simple by rinsing both with water. Those nozzles requiring this effort should remain off and the zone should be turned on again so additional debris may be purged from the line. Replace nozzles and turn the system on again to make sure nothing else is preventing a head from working properly. Sometimes there is just no way to unplug the nozzle without deforming it in which case it will need to be replaced.

SPRAY HEAD ADJUSTMENT:

The screws in the top of irrigation heads can usually adjust the amount of water or the distance the water travels. It is important not to adjust a head to a fine spray as in this form, the water is likely to blow away. Larger droplets, rather than a mist, have a better chance of reaching their intended destination, the soil. Turning the screw clockwise reduces the amount of water and the radius. The opposite direction increases the quantity of water and the radius. Turn the screw carefully to judge if it is opened all the way up or closed all the way down.

VACUUM BREAKER INSULATION:

In mid October the pressure vacuum breaker should be wrapped in fiberglass insulation and covered with a plastic bag to prevent the insulation from getting wet. This will allow the system to be on until mid to late November which will allow for easy watering of plants during this month especially if the fall

is hot and dry. The system can also be turned on in mid March to allow for selective watering to augment natural rainfall.

FALL IRRIGATION MAINTENANCE:

Towards the end of October, all irrigation should be winterized by turning the water off below the ground or in the house. Irrigation zones should be blown out with compressed air and the vacuum breaker drained down along to its connection to the water supply. Please contact us if you need help with this.

WINTER IRRIGATION:

Irrigation has to continue through the winter. If the irrigation is off, a hose works great. Plants that are not winter watered in the first two years have a high likely-hood of failure. Vines, shrubs and trees need to be irrigated. Turf also requires watering, again watch out for sunny or wind exposed spots. On a three-week schedule, it is important to water. If the soil is wet when it is time to water, do not water. If the soil is damp, water. The amount of water used should be sufficient enough to saturate the top two to three inches of soil. Depending on how the water is absorbed, it may be necessary to water an area and move onto the next area. Keep watering each area until the soil is saturated as described above. Both turf and planting beds require winter watering.

Spray Head Adjustment

If the riser sticks up it can be moved up and down to clear it's passage

The top of the nozzle has information regarding the spray pattern and the radius of spray.

Screw in the tip of the nozzle, regulates the radius and the amount of water the nozzle puts out.

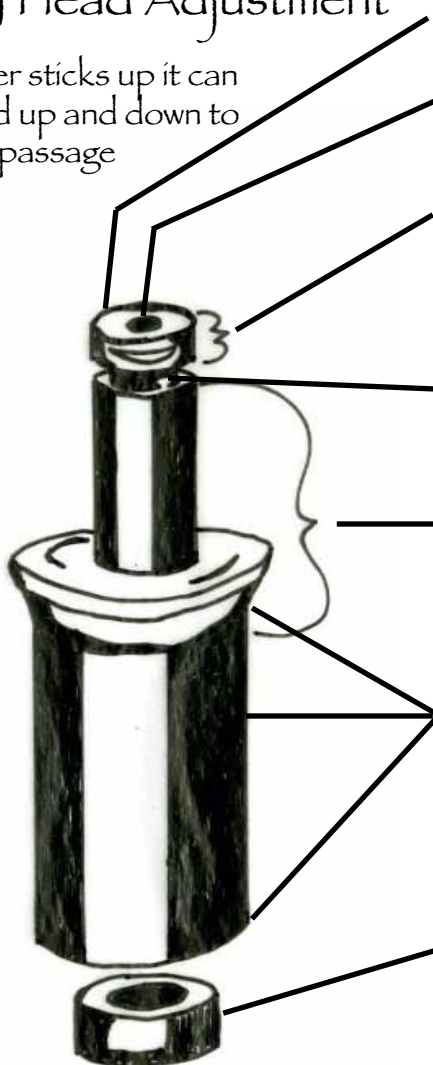
The nozzle is replaceable. If it becomes clogged, it can also be cleaned by a thin screwdriver or wire. The nozzle screws off and on to the riser.

Filter unit fits in the end of the riser and is a necessary part for use of the adjustment screw at the top of the irrigation nozzle

This is the riser assembly that screws down onto the body.

Irrigation body screws down onto a threaded riser which connect it to the lateral line.

Threaded riser.



LAWN MAINTENANCE

TURF REPAIR AND RESEEDING:

The spring and fall are the two prime times to refurbish lawn areas with seeding and normal irrigation. The rainfall will help in the establishment of grasses as well as other plantings during this time. The temperature is cooler causing less stress, from heat, to individual plants.

OVER SEEDING TO REPAIR THIN TURF AREAS:

If the turf in an area has lost thickness, it may be addressed by "over-seeding", follow this procedure. Select the type of turf grass mix to be used either as sunny mix or a shady mix. Either tall fescue or bluegrass seed can be used. The question to ask is, 'Is the area in the shade more than half the day?' If it is, use a shade tolerant mix. At the site, break the surface of the soil up and add a half-inch of topsoil. The soil must be fine in texture with no clumps or clods. Remove stone and debris that is 1/2" in size or larger. Sprinkle fertilizer with a gloved hand at the rate recommended on the bag or, so the soil has a fertilizing particle every 1/4 inch. Rake the fertilizer into the soil to the depth of an inch or two. Liberally sprinkle the soil with the selected seed mix. With a rake, gently blend the soil to a depth of 1/4" to 1/2". Place straw or sawdust over the seeded area to help in germination. To develop strong roots use a root hormone like "Green Light Root Stimulator and Starter Solution."

Cover with a quarter to a half-inch of sawdust or pellets and lightly compact into soil. A small piece of jute netting pinned over the repair area will go a long way in insuring the repair mends. Pins are sold with jute netting and are available at landscape supply companies. The jute net can be left and the grass will grow through it, with the jute net decaying into the soil. Although, it is not recommended in areas where a lawn mower will be used, as it's wheels will get caught in the net. Re-seeding of areas should occur during our rainy seasons, spring and fall. Seed can be sowed in the above-mentioned manner in the last week of September to the second week in October or in the spring in the first week of April up to the second week of May.

SOD REPAIRS:

Sod repairs should be made by preparing the soil to receive the sod in the same manner as described above for seeding minus the sawdust. Cut the edge of the existing turf and grade the soil to receive the sod. Leave no gaps between existing sod and new sod. Not higher or lower than a straight line between those points. Sod needs to be placed tightly together to prevent air around the roots. This is true along the edge of the existing turf as well. If small cracks exist, fill with soil. Roll the area, or if it is small enough, use a shovel or your feet to compact the soil under the sod and to push the roots into the soil. Wet the area substantially. Wetting the sod is paramount to its survival. It needs to be watered in this manner every three days or sooner depending on the heat of the day. Substantially wet means that if you were to press a tennis shoe into the surface of the sod, your socks would be wet after 15 seconds. The sod needs to be watered in this manner for two and a half weeks to the end of the third week. As noted above, the best seasons for these repairs are in the spring and fall.

AERATION OF TURF AREAS:

Soil loses oxygen in three ways. One, the soil can get saturated with water displacing oxygen. Two, the soil can get compacted from too much foot traffic. And three, a build up of thatch and its decomposition can rob the soil of oxygen.

Aeration removes small plugs of soil, thatch and turf from the ground. These plugs should be left where they fall, to be absorbed back into the soil. Aeration should be performed when the soil moisture content is such that it won't be damaged by the weight of the machine. Aeration machines can be rented at most rental establishments. It is best to aerate prior to adding compost or fertilizer so either can go into the soil via the aeration.

Aeration allows the soil to shift. Through this shifting, oxygen, which was compacted out of the soil, returns. Water also moves through the soil better. Loosening the soil allows the roots to push deeper and further into areas that previously were too compacted to allow this freedom.

A deep rooting turf is our goal. A deep-rooted turf grass will be healthier in all seasons. Deep rooting is subject to a loose soil base in which to grow in. Aerate a turf area annually in a residential type of situation unless there is a lot of play or pattern compaction from pedestrian or bicycle use.

All turf areas are best aerated in the spring and/or fall. Areas that receive a lot of traffic should be aerated twice a year. De-thatching machines are not recommended – change cultural practices instead.

MOWING:

The growing point of turf grasses is known as the crown. This part of the plant is almost buried in the soil. Cutting into the crown should be avoided. Only the blades should be cut. The mowing height should be adjusted depending on the situation. Prior to and during mowing, look for debris that may cause the blade to be damaged or dulled. Mow bluegrass lawns 2.5”-3” high.

Grass blades should be cut with sharp mowers. If grass-cutting blades are sharp, they cut rather than tear the grass. A dull blade tearing the grass prevents the fast healing of the grass blade.

Early in the season, mow the grasses to a height of 2 inches. When the season turns to hot and dry, raise the mowing height to 3 inches. A rule of thumb is to mow the grass when it is 1/2 to 3/4” taller than the previous cutting. It is best to mow frequently, not removing more than 1/3 of the height of the grass at any one mowing. Turf that is mowed high is better able to resist weed encroachment. The height the grass is mowed affects the depth of the roots. For every two and three quarter inches the grass is in height, it will be twice that deep in roots (in a healthy situation).

OUT OF CONTROL GRASS:

If the grass has gotten to be really tall, then you should start mowing by placing the mower at its highest level. Lower the mower at the next mowing to a height between the last mowing height and the regular mowing height. Use three mowings to bring the too high grass back under control.

MOWING SCHEDULE:

Mowing for the months of May to mid-June on average should occur once every five days. Through mid-June to late September, mowing should be tapered to once every eight or nine days depending on how fast the grass is growing. After that, the lawn should be mowed every week in October until it stops growing.

MOWER MAINTENANCE:

Mower blades should be sharpened once every forty hours of operation. In addition to making a clean cut to the grass blade, a sharp mower blade puts less stress on the engine, increasing the life of the mower. The engine oil should be checked before every mowing and changed every forty hours of use or two months, whichever comes first. The mower wheels should be checked continuously and greased every 20 hours.

FERTILIZATION OF TURF AREAS:

The best way to fertilize is to spread compost one inch thick after aeration once a year. Compost adds organic material into the soil. Compost releases its nutrients over time. This slow release of nutrients allows for an extended and constant source of nutrients for the turf. This method excludes the use of chemical fertilizers such as Scott's which is based on petrochemicals. That's good. Chemical fertilizer encourages too much fleshy growth that adds to the potential thatch in the turf.

If fertilizing with granular methods of fertilizer is your way, then here are tips: In early May, all lawn areas should receive an application of weed and feed fertilizer. Follow the package instructions for application. In July, a fertilizer high in iron should be used. This will allow the turf to toughen up for the heat of July and August. In mid-August, a 'late summer' fertilizer should be applied. At the end of October, turf areas should receive a winterizing application for the long, cold winter.

The most important applications of fertilizer occur at the beginning and the end of the growing season. If only one application of fertilizer is planned, it is important this is done before the second week in August. Always allow at least six weeks before the next application.

HERBICIDE APPLICATION:

Direct spot application of herbicides to individual plants in beds, parking lots or other places where they are not wanted, should be coordinated with weed and feed fertilization. A notice of herbicide application sign must be placed the day of spraying and remain on the property for one day after the application to warn turf users of its presence. The spraying of anything over five feet tall needs to have notification of spraying posted five days in advance. The notice must be placed along streets and alleys. The yellow card has to be four inches by five inches and the warning written in black ink. The card needs to have the following information:

Pesticide To Be Applied

Date:

Contact Name:

Phone Number:

Round Up is a trade name of a herbicide which works on herbaceous plants. It works by moving from the leaves where it is applied to the root of the plant. This is referred to as a systematic herbicide. Once the root is terminated, it will not appear again. The plant can be cut or pulled and removed. Mature weeds two or more years old may require several applications to kill the huge root that supports it. It is best to use Round Up in rock areas, or other beds with enough space so that your desirable plants do not come in contact with the herbicide. Do not use Round Up in your veggie garden.

SPOT APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES:

The application of herbicides for spot use (defined by the spraying of plants in a parking lot, between hard edges, etc.) is not regulated so the public does not have to be notified. Use common sense though. If it is a big weed or a group of weeds and people may touch it by accident, then post in those areas.

Use a small hand applicator on a bi-weekly basis on new weeds in between sidewalks, parking lots and planting beds. A large artists paintbrush can be used to saturate and isolate poison to a target plant and to prevent over spraying of the soil or of adjacent plants. Do not forget to remove the plant corpse on your next go around. Herbicide can also be painted on with a paintbrush to prevent over spraying of the soil or adjacent plants.

Round Up should be applied as directed on the label and all safety considerations need to be followed. As far as herbicides go, this product is pretty mild and is used extensively by the City of Boulder Parks Department.

TREE AND SHRUB FERTILIZATION:

You can do without fertilizing plants for 4-5 years after initial planting. When it is time to fertilize, it is best done in April and October. Purchase fertilizer at your local hardware/garden store using the quantity as directed by the manufacturer. Stakes are not recommended in Colorado.

PRUNING:

Pruning of any species varies with the type of plant it is. Except for the removal of dead twigs, pruning is best left to a professional or a well-read amateur. Others or we can teach the basics of sound principled pruning. Several books on pruning should also be available at your local library. It is quite an art and may be something you would enjoy. Read some books, then give it a whirl.

Pruning needs to be accomplished with sharp tools. Hand pruners should not be used to cut anything larger than the diameter of a thumb. Two-handed pruners (Loppers) should be used on larger diameter wood to a diameter of one and three quarter inches. Wood larger than that should be sawed with a hand or chain saw.

Dead and damaged wood should be removed at any point in time. Cross over branches, hangers and suckers should all be removed. Cuts should always be made one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch above the collar. The collar is the ring around the base of the branch to be removed. Cutting 1/16th to 1/8th inch away from the collar is the point to cut at.

STRUCTURAL PRUNING:

Correct structural defects such as crossed branches. Crossed branches are most noticeable when you can see where the bark from one branch has rubbed bark off another. Branches that cross each other and rub against the other are a detriment to the plant as they open up wounds to the environment. Branches, which rub against buildings, should also be pruned back. Anticipate future branches, which can eventually cross each other or hit a building. Never allow two equally vigorous central leaders to remain if they both start within 6" of each other on the tree trunk.

If the shape of the plant is apparent, yet looking at it reveals a limb, which is racing past the others, cut it back. Look for suckers at the base of trees and remove them. If you wish, in large open areas, I sometimes like to leave the suckers so the tree grows naturally with full branching to the ground. It is beautiful when it is allowed to happen in the right place. Water shoots are the small branches that come out of the trunk of trees. Water shoots also occur along upper branches and should be pinched off upon sprouting.

VINES:

Prune vines, which could cause problems. Problems occur when vines meet wood or metal on structures and want to go under or between those areas. Vines should be pruned as any other plant, carefully and neatly. To avoid a butch treatment, cut an irregular line under the eave or gutter to create a more natural look.

GENERAL GROUNDS EFFORT ON A WEEKLY BASIS:

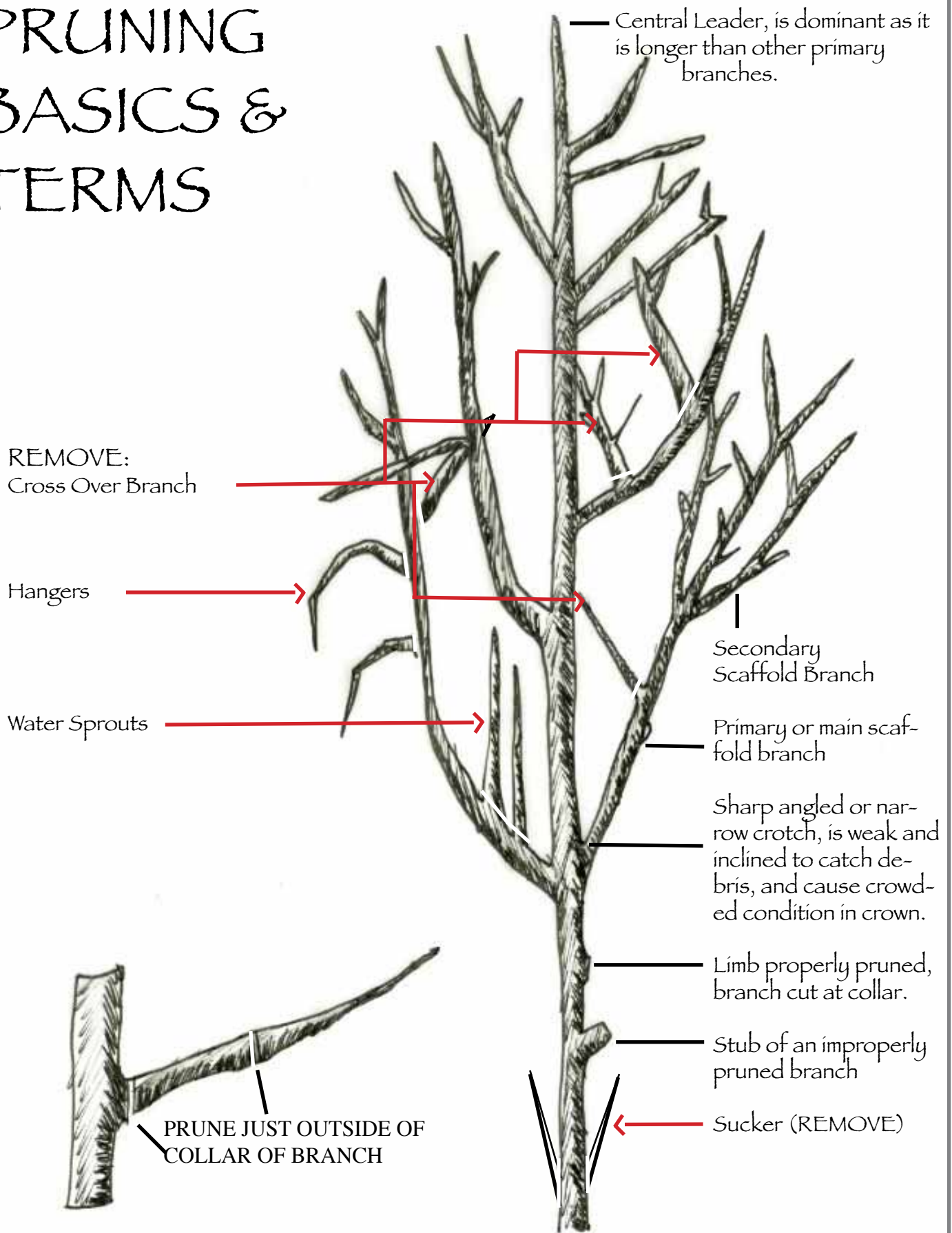
Police grounds by picking up trash and inspecting turf and landscape plants. Use this time to look for obvious problems on the grounds. Look under and in shrubs for alien objects (UFO's) and remove them. Look for broken branches or dead wood on trees and shrubs. Look for vines heading for wood trim or other material that could be damaged by the plants growth.

Look for mulch, sand or gravel on hard surfaces and remove by sweeping, collecting and disposing of.

Look for:

1. Wilted plant material, leaves - Too little water or too much may cause a plant to wilt. Pests, such as aphids, may also cause plants to change their healthy appearance.
2. Loss of leaves from shrubs and trees.
3. Any obvious wet areas in the turf that might indicate a break in the irrigation.
4. Turned or clogged irrigation heads that have not yet drawn your attention due to brown or wilted grass. (See above reference to irrigation repair)

PRUNING BASICS & TERMS



TOOLS REQUIRED:

1. Hand held pruners and sheath. Do not use pruners to cut wire or anything other than plant material.
2. Small folding pruning saw. Saws are very sharp and have either a one or two way sawing action. Look on the packaging to be sure you know its particular aspects. Be careful.
3. Small Phillips and flat head screw-driver for adjustment of irrigation nozzles, poly pipe cutters, vice grips and channel locks.
4. Heavy gauge wire and flagging tape.
5. Spreader for seed and fertilizer.
6. 150 feet of hose on a rolling hose stand and a plastic fan sprayer with nail for un attended watering. Saw dust, hand sprayer and timer for pocket.
7. Bright flags to mark location of irrigation problems.
8. Containers of sunny mix and shady mix grass seed.
9. Jute mesh for repair of seeding areas.
10. Shovel, steel rake, spring type leaf rake, scoop shovel and garden wheelbarrow.

CONTACT DETAILS:

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Tel (303) 545-9231
Fax (303) 786-8767

Email: jim@oneearthlandscape.com
Web: www.oneearthlandscape.com

