

SOD INSTALLATION GUIDE

1. MEASURING FOR SOD

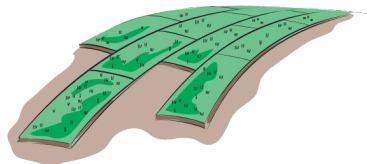
Sod is sold by the square foot, in rolls of varying sizes, and is shipped on pallets. Once your yard is measured, do the following:

Add 5% to your total if your yard is a simple shape. This is to allow for loss, edge trimming and cutting. For example, if you measured 500 ft², then add 5%, for a total of 525 ft² for your order.

Add 10% to your total if your yard is a complex shape. For example, if you measured 500 ft², then add 10%, for a total of 550 ft² for your order.

You now have the total sod needed for your order, in square feet.

Fig. 1:
Brickwork
Pattern



2. SOIL PREPARATION

1. Rototill the soil to a depth of 3–6" (8–10 cm).
First till in one direction and then crosswise.
2. Remove all debris from the area.
3. Grade and shape the area to desired contours.
4. Use a premium lawn and garden soil to improve the soil composition and to ensure a soil depth of 3–6" (8–10 cm).
5. Add starter fertilizer. For best results use a Root Starter. Incorporate the fertilizer by lightly rototilling or raking.
6. Rake the surface smooth and even. Roll lightly and smooth again as required to remove rough areas and depressions.

Fig. 2: Joints



Turfgrass is a living and perishable product.
LAY YOUR SOD IMMEDIATELY upon receiving it!

3. INSTALLATION

1. To lay the first row, start from a straight line, such as a curb or driveway. Or run a taut string up the middle of the area and begin the first row along that line.
2. Rake the area smooth before laying the sod.
3. Lay sod in brickwork fashion. (Fig. 1)
4. Butt all joints tightly together without overlapping. (Fig. 2)
5. Stake the sod on steep slopes to prevent slippage.
6. Cut the sod with a sharp knife or edger to fit odd shapes with small areas.
7. It is recommended that you go over the area with a third-filled roller to press the roots to the soil.
8. Water so that the soil is wet to a depth of 1" (2.5 cm) beneath your sod.
9. Follow watering and mowing recommendations for three weeks as detailed in the Maintenance Guide. (see over)

SOD MAINTENANCE GUIDE

1. WATERING

All grass needs water to ensure good health and vibrancy.

For a newly installed lawn follow the calendar below. Water evenly and slowly so that water penetrates the soil without running off. Avoid frequent light watering which will cause shallow rooting, and overwatering, which will prevent air from reaching the roots.

Watering requirements will vary after establishment. Monitor your lawn and soil moisture to determine when it's time to water. Most lawns require about an inch of water every week, including rain.

New Sod Watering & Mowing Guide

For freshly installed sod, follow the schedule below for the first 3 weeks.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Week 1	W	W	W	W			M
Week 2	W		W		W		M
Week 3		W					M

(W) Watering (M) Mowing

2. MOWING

Proper mowing keeps turfgrass healthy and beautiful. Bluegrass should be mowed at a height of between 2–3" (5–8 cm). Never remove more than 1/3 of the leaf height at once. Don't let grass grow so tall that it falls over. The taller the grass, the less dense the lawn and the higher chance of weed infestation.

3. FERTILIZING

How much fertilizer your lawn needs depends on soil fertility and the growth you want. We recommend using fertilizer with newly installed grass, and follow-up fertilizing. Always water-in the fertilizer to prevent burning. Never apply fertilizer to wet grass leaves, especially during extreme heat. Always follow the application instructions on the bag as too much fertilizer will damage your lawn.

4. MAINTENANCE

Compacted soil prevents water, air and nutrients from reaching turfgrass roots. Annual lawn aeration and topdressing will help rejuvenate your lawn for the growing season. Rake thoroughly to remove thatch, which prevents water from reaching the root zone.

5. MONITORING

Grass is resilient. The best way to protect against wear and tear, weeds and insects is to maintain a thick and healthy lawn.

[Give your lawn the attention it deserves.](#)

By monitoring your grass regularly you reduce the risk of weeds and pests taking root.

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