



COASTAL
GREENERY

GREEN
SIDE UP

(912) 261-8171 | COASTALGREENERY.COM    

SERVING GLYNN, CAMDEN, MCINTOSH, WAYNE, LIBERTY, BRYAN & CHATHAM COUNTIES | MARCH 2020



Want Beautiful Blooms from Spring Annuals?

Millions and millions of annual flowers are grown in greenhouses and then planted in the gardens of America every spring. Wherever you plant them, annuals give you the freedom to change flowers with each season and provide continuous color. Just remember the following guidelines and you should have a beautiful display: a

- Good soil means good flowers. Work your soil and add loads of organic matter.
- Plant sun-lovers in the sun and shade-lovers in the shade. It's simple, but a lot of folks overlook this.
- Food and water (and plenty of both) will keep your annuals going strong.
- Pinching back dead blooms and long stems makes for a lot more blooms and bushier plants.

Flowers are a lot more fun when they grow well all season. So, remember the basics and enjoy!

Soil Preparation Important to Annuals

Success with annual flowers is largely affected by the soil into which you plant them. These great blooming flowers are shallow rooted. They need an open soil mix with a lot of organic material. As part of your bed preparation consider mixing in peat moss, composted yard waste (like shredded leaves and grass clippings), and sand. For clay, add gypsum at a rate of 30-40 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. each year for 3 or 4 years.

If you plant annuals in the same beds each year, improve the soil with additions of organic materials every spring and/or fall after the plants are removed. Work the soil to at least 8" or 10" in depth after adding your organic materials. Below is a quick list to help you make the most of your annual flower display:

- Be sure your flowers are planted into loose, dry soil.
- Add as much organic material as possible, as often as possible to create an open soil with good drainage.
- Fertilize annuals regularly. Most are heavy feeders and will produce much better when fed.
- Biggest mistake with annuals: planting too deeply. These shallow-rooted plants should be planted at the same depth as you find them in the cell packs in which they were purchased.



Plastic Plant Labels

Those plastic things that are stuck into the plants when you purchase them at the garden store... what are they for? Those "plastic things" contain important information about the plants.

The plastic plant labels contain information like *how much sunlight they will need or not need, how much and how often to water and feed the plant, what temperature the plant grows in, the height and width the plant will grow, and much more.*

So, the next time you are buying plants look at the plant label and read it carefully. I bet you will learn something about that plant that you didn't already know!



Irrigation Q & A

AM I WATERING MY LAWN AND SHRUBS CORRECTLY?

There's no magic to watering properly. It's really just a matter of ensuring that the water you do supply to your lawn, trees and shrubs is used efficiently.

During the hotter summer months, your lawn will need from 1" to 1-1/2" of water per week either by rainfall or irrigation. You can use a rain gauge to determine how much extra water will be needed each week. By soaking your soil to a depth of 6", you'll help your turf's roots to grow deeper and stronger.

Your trees and shrubs will also benefit from weekly irrigation when rainfall is scarce. Since their roots are much deeper than those of your lawn, it's a good idea to soak each area thoroughly with each watering. You can even use a drip system in this area to ensure a slow, precise watering.

Avoid water waste by letting water run down your driveway, the sidewalk or the street (water run-off). Set the range of your sprinkler heads to hit plant and turf material. When you see water run-off, and your heads are properly adjusted, then this is a sign that your landscape has too much water and it is time to turn off the system. It's also important to avoid watering during hotter, windier parts of the day when chances of evaporation are high, instead water in the early morning or late evening.

Go automatic! If you'd rather not worry about watering, an automatic irrigation system may be your best bet. With an automatic system, you can rest assured that your lawn, trees and shrubs will always get the right amounts of water at the right times.

And as always, know your county or state watering provisions so that you are compliant with the authorities in your area.

ARE THERE VISUAL CUES THAT MY LAWN ISN'T GETTING ENOUGH WATER?

Under most circumstances, your lawn's appearance will dictate when to water. You should water within one day if you notice any of the following:

- Grass is turning purple-blue and wilting.
- Footprints remain on the lawn.
- Grass blades are folded or rolled.



DID YOU KNOW?

Water-deprived lawns have more trouble fighting off weeds than lawns that are well-watered.

GREEN CORNER: Tackle Weeds with Teamwork

Thick, dark green and weed-free is how most of us define a great lawn. But attempting to eradicate weeds by making repeated, broadcast applications of weed control is not good for either the lawn or the environment. The solution to keeping weeds under control is to carefully combine good cultural practices, proper fertility and when needed, herbicide applications.

CULTURAL PRACTICES THAT CONTROL WEEDS

Most weeds love sun and heat. Keep the soil shaded and reduce weed germination with three easy steps: mow higher; water enough to keep the turf healthy and growing; and aerate the soil regularly to encourage healthy grass roots and a thicker lawn. These are all good cultural practices and are the first step to controlling weeds.

HOW FERTILIZER HELPS CONTROL WEEDS

Besides giving lawns an attractive color, fertilizer gives weeds the kind of competition they don't like. Regular applications of fertilizer work to constantly build up the lawn, making it thicker and expanding its root system.

Any lawn that is kept thick has fewer weeds, and therefore herbicides are not needed nearly as much.

WHEN AND WHERE NEEDED

Even with good cultural practices and fertilizer programs, some weeds are bound to appear, and that's when treatment is needed. The third step in this system is treatment with the right herbicide. In most lawns, a combination works best. Pre-emergent is applied early to all or most of the lawn to keep weeds from sprouting and a post-emergent is used on a spot basis to control those that do get through.

Every lawn has a few weeds that "sneak in" but using the teamwork of good cultural practices, proper fertility and applying herbicides when needed will help keep those weeds from becoming a real nuisance.



**RELATIONSHIPS...
THE ROOTS OF OUR BUSINESS.**

1242 Old Jesup Road
Brunswick, Georgia 31520

PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
MAIL SORT
MACON 31201

RELATIONSHIPS... THE ROOTS OF OUR BUSINESS.

Professional landscaping services tailored to your long-term property needs.

Coastal Greenery is the grounds maintenance choice of property managers in Southeast Georgia — Savannah, Richmond Hill, Brunswick, St. Simons Island, Jekyll Island, Kingsland and St. Mary's. Embracing a proactive approach, Coastal Greenery's expert team offers professional landscaping services to manage Georgia's southeast backdrops. Our dedicated, experienced landscape professionals provide full-service property maintenance solutions for:



Commercial and Office Parks | Homeowner Associations and Condominiums

Industrial Sites | Residential Properties

Defined by our horticultural expertise and superior workmanship, Coastal Greenery will customize your landscape program to suit your site and budget requirements. Visit us online to learn more and view our portfolio, or call to schedule a consultation with our property management team.

Contact the **COASTAL GREENERY** Team

(912) 261-8171 | COASTALGREENERY.COM    