



green SIDE UP

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF COASTAL GREENERY LANDSCAPING

Serving Beaufort, Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Jasper, Liberty, McIntosh, Nassau, & Wayne Counties



Southern Grasses: Transitioning from Summer to Fall

Warm-season grasses such as St. Augustine, Zoysia, Centipede, and Bermuda are popular choices for lawns across the southern United States. As summer transitions into fall, these grasses undergo significant changes that affect their growth, color, and maintenance needs. Understanding this transition is essential for property owners.

As temperatures cool and daylight hours shorten in late summer and early fall, warm-season grasses begin to slow their growth. Unlike cool-season grasses, which thrive in fall, warm-season varieties prepare for winter dormancy. This process involves reduced top growth, changes in color, and adjustments in water and nutrient requirements.

Properties of the Month: SEPTEMBER

OREMC
Golden Isles



Savannah Yacht Club
Savannah



CCGA Andrews Center Install
Support Services

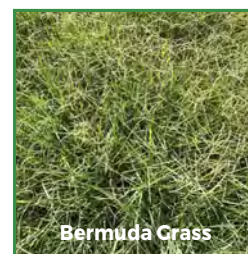
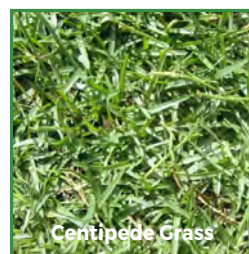
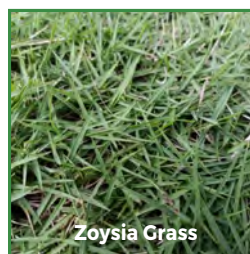


Sugarmill Plantation
South



Each Property of the Month is selected by the Branch Manager according to the crew's monthly Quality Control report.

Grass Type	Fall Growth Change	Color Change	Fertilizer Tips	Mowing Tips	Watering Tips
St. Augustine	Growth slows as soil temperatures drop below 70°F	May lose bright green color, turning pale green or brown	Apply fertilizer in early to mid-fall, prior to first frost	Mowing frequency decreases, raise mowing height slightly	Adjust for increased rainfall and lower evaporation rates
Zoysia	Growth rate declines as temperatures drop	May develop straw-like color as it enters dormancy	Nitrogen- based fertilizers discontinued in late summer; apply potassium- rich fertilizer in fall	Reduce mowing, maintain slightly higher cut	Decrease watering, avoid drought stress if fall is dry
Centipede	Growth slows considerably	May turn yellowish as it prepares for dormancy	Stop nitrogen by late summer; apply potassium rich fertilizer in fall	Mowing frequency drops, higher mowing height helps protect grass	Water as needed, avoid overwatering
Bermuda	Slows rapidly as temperatures fall	Turns brown and enters dormancy when soil below 60°F	Apply fertilizer in early fall to promote root growth	Mowing less frequent, raise mowing height slightly	Reduce irrigation, do not let soil become completely dry



Best Practices for Fall Lawn Care

- **Avoid late fertilization:** Late-season nitrogen can promote tender growth that is easily damaged by frost.
- **Monitor for pests and diseases:** Some problems may persist into fall and should be managed before winter.
- **Remove debris:** Keep lawns clear of leaves and other debris to prevent smothering and disease.
- **Consider overseeding (optional):** In some regions, overseeding with ryegrass can provide winter color, especially for Bermuda lawns.

Properly managing the transition from summer to fall is crucial for the health and appearance of warm season grasses in the South. By adjusting your lawn care routine to match the needs of St. Augustine, Zoysia, Centipede, and Bermuda grasses, you can ensure a smooth transition into winter dormancy and a vigorous green-up in the spring.



Team Members of the Month: SEPTEMBER

Ryan Stripling
Golden Isles



Isaid Gudino Reyes
Savannah



**Selvyn Esturado
Hernandez De Leon**
South



These team members display our core values (Responsive, Ownership, Observant, Trusted, Skillful) in all that they do while working, have excellent attendance, and are constantly trying to improve themselves.

Planning for Commercial Landscapes

Commercial landscape planning is a crucial process for businesses seeking to create attractive, functional, and sustainable outdoor environments. A well-designed landscape enhances curb appeal, supports branding, and improves the experience for visitors, employees, and customers. Following are guidelines when planning a successful commercial landscape project.

1. Assessing Site Conditions

- **Site Analysis:** Evaluate the property's size, topography, soil conditions, sunlight exposure, drainage patterns, existing vegetation.
- **Regulatory Requirements:** Review zoning laws, municipal codes, and environmental regulations, including permitted plant species, water usage restrictions.

2. Defining Project Goals

- **Functionality:** Consider how the landscape will be used — walkways for pedestrian flow, outdoor seating, signage visibility, and vehicle access.
- **Aesthetics:** Align the landscape design with the company's brand identity and architectural style.
- **Sustainability:** Set goals for water conservation, native plants, energy efficiency, and ecological impact.
- **Budget:** Establish a realistic budget for installation and ongoing maintenance.

3. Conceptual Design

- **Layout Planning:** Create a master plan that maps out hardscape (paths, patios, parking areas) and softscape (lawns, gardens, trees).
- **Plant Selection:** Choose plant species suited to the site's climate and conditions, prioritizing low-maintenance and drought-tolerant varieties.
- **Special Features:** Consider adding water features, outdoor lighting, seating areas, sculptures, or signage to enhance visual interest and usability.

4. Implementation

- **Hiring Professionals:** Work with landscape architects, contractors, and horticulturists to execute the design.
- **Phased Installation:** For larger projects, divide installation into manageable phases to minimize disruption and manage costs.
- **Quality Assurance:** Monitor progress to ensure quality materials and workmanship.

5. Maintenance Planning

- **Routine Care:** Develop a schedule for mowing, pruning, irrigation, fertilization, and pest management.
- **Seasonal Adjustments:** Adapt care to changing weather and plant growth cycles.
- **Long-Term Improvements:** Plan for periodic upgrades, replacements, or enhancements to keep the landscape looking fresh and functional.

6. Sustainability and Environmental Considerations

- **Water Management:** Use efficient irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, and permeable paving to reduce runoff and conserve resources.
- **Native Plantings:** Native species that support local ecosystems require less maintenance.
- **Wildlife Habitat:** Plants and features that attract pollinators and support biodiversity require less maintenance.



A Note from JJ: Be Responsive to Your Landscape This Fall

Fall is an important time for your landscape. After the long summer, grass can be worn out, plants may look tired, and flowers start to fade. At the same time, cooler weather gives us the perfect chance to repair damage and get your property ready for winter.

One of our core values is Responsiveness. For us, that means paying attention and reacting quickly—both to what your landscape needs and to what you, our client, need.

In the fall, landscapes change quickly. Here are some of the most common needs we see:

- **Grass repair:** Aeration and overseeding help turf recover from heat and wear.
- **Water adjustments:** Cooler weather means irrigation schedules should be reduced.
- **Plant care:** Fertilizing and pruning trees and shrubs keeps them healthy going into winter.
- **Seasonal color:** Adding fresh flowers at entrances and high-traffic areas keeps the property looking lively.

Landscapes don't stand still—they change with the seasons. The right care at the right time makes all the difference. By being responsive, we can catch problems early, make smart improvements, and protect the value of your property.

This fall, our team is ready to respond to both your landscape and your goals—so your property stays healthy, attractive, and prepared for the seasons ahead.

With Thankfulness, *Jeffrey Johns*



Your Licensed Professionals Deliver Value.

As in any profession, it's important that we know our job. With hundreds of plant varieties, insects and diseases, professional knowledge means more professional results. You SEPTEMBER not realize that most professional lawn technicians and applicators must meet special training and testing requirements from the EPA and state in order to be licensed or certified to work with your lawn or landscape. Then, for certification to be maintained, on-going education and training must continue every year.

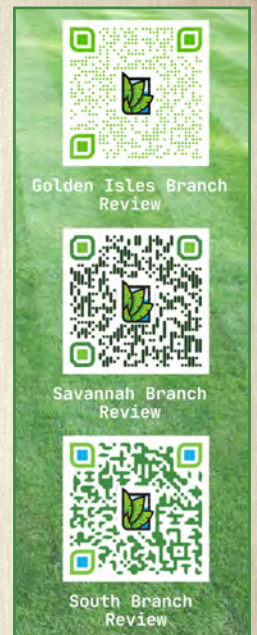
Before we work on your lawn, you can be sure we not only know what we're doing, but how to do it best.

This means better results and fewer problems for you when you employ only carefully trained and certified professionals to work on your lawn and landscape.

Count on us for care that's our professional best... for you and for the

*Our team
appreciates
your
feedback
and
support!*

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Have a question or concern? We're here to help.
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