



If you prefer to do the sod installation on your own, follow these great steps to help guide you through the process:

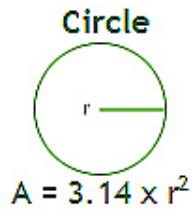
1. Measuring and Ordering
 - Measure and sketch out the area you would like to cover with sod. Be sure to measure in square feet (ft²). After full preparation of the area schedule your order for pick up or delivery of sod. Prompt installation on the day you receive your sod is crucial to a strong beginning for your lawn.
 - Measuring Calculator <http://www.calculator.net/square-footage-calculator.html>
2. Soil Preparation
 - Remove any existing grass, weeds, and large rocks.
 - Fill in low spots, ruts and dips with topsoil.
 - Level the area smooth with a hard rake removing any remaining rocks, roots, or large clods of soil.
 - Keep the grade 1 inch below sidewalks or driveways.
 - Spread starter fertilizer and Lime on area to be sodded (optional).
3. Turf Installation
 - Install your sod immediately upon its arrival.
 - Sod requires ground contact and moisture to survive.
 - Begin installing sod along the longest straight line, such as a driveway or sidewalk. Push edges and ends against each other tightly, without stretching.
 - Avoid gaps and overlaps. Stagger the joints in each row in a brick-like fashion, using a spade shovel to trim the corners, etc.
 - Avoid leaving small strips at outer edges as they will not retain moisture. On slopes, place the turf pieces across the slope.
 - To avoid causing indentations or air pockets avoid repeated walking or kneeling on the turf while it is being installed or just after watering.
4. Watering
 - Give your lawn at least 1 in. of water within 30 minutes of installation so that the soil underneath becomes very wet.
 - Water daily, keeping turf moist until it is firmly rooted (about 2 weeks).

- Once grass is established you can water/soak the lawn at least once a week. The weather will determine how much watering is needed on occasion. During a drought be sure to water more frequently and less frequently during rainy weeks.
 - Water areas near buildings more often where reflected heat dries the turf.
5. Maintenance
- When mowing you need to generally remove no more than 1/3 of the grass height.
 - Keep your mower blade sharp.
 - Keep off the grass
 - During the first couple of weeks after installation, keep traffic off your newly planted turf grass as much as possible.
 - Your new turf grass needs to firmly knit with the soil.
 - Any traffic on the new sod, when in watering stages, will create indentures and distort the new lawn
6. Fertilizer
- Apply fertilizers after the new grass has fully rooted.
 - Fertilizer and chemical applications will depend on climate, soil, insects, weed and disease conditions.
7. Enjoy your new lawn!

****For more instructions on how to measure your yard for sod see the illustration on the following page***

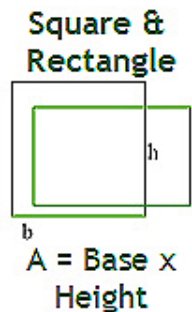
How to Measure Your Yard

Step 1: How to Measure Your Yard as Easy as 1-2-3!
Easy mathematics can take a lot of the guess work out of measuring your turf area. Use any of the following formulas to meet your yard design or layout.



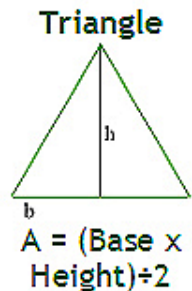
Example: Circle's radius (r) is 10 feet.
Multiply the known 3.14 by the radius squared.

Thus:
 $A = 3.14 \times 10^2$
 $A = 3.14 \times 100$
 $A = 314$ square feet



Example: Square or Rectangle's base is 10 feet, and the Square or Rectangle's height is 10 feet.

Thus:
 $A = 10 \times 10$
 $A = 100$ square feet



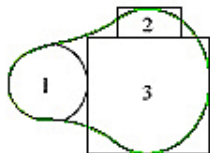
Example: Triangle's base is 10 feet and the height (base to point) is 20 feet.

Thus:
 $A = (10 \times 20) \div 2$
 $A = 200 \div 2$
 $A = 100$ square feet



Break the free-form area down to obvious forms and calculate each form's area. Once each form is calculated, add the areas together to derive the total area.

Breakdown to Forms



Example:

1. Circle $A = 3.14 \times r^2$
2. Rectangle $A = b \times h$
3. Square $A = b \times h$

(As a rule it is wise to add an additional 10% to cover estimation and measuring error for a free form lawn)