

TURF REMOVAL & LANDSCAPE LAWN

STEP 1: WEED ERADICATION

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET RID OF THEM FOR GOOD. CONSULT A LICENSED OR CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL TO DO THIS MOST EFFECTIVELY AND RESPONSIBLY.



STEP 2: TURF REMOVAL

ONCE ALL WEEDS ARE DEAD, SOD CAN BE REMOVED. SMALL JOBS MAY BE DONE BY HAND TOOLS; LARGER JOBS MAY REQUIRE A SOD CUTTER.



REMOVING TURF AFTER WEED TREATMENT

STEP 3: RE-GRADE LANDSCAPE

LAWNS ARE OFTEN FLAT SO THIS MAY BE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO ADD TOPOGRAPHY, BUILD BERMS AND SWALES TO CAPTURE AND INFILTRATE STORMWATER INTO THE SOIL.



ALLOW FOR OVERFLOW

STEP 4: SHEET MULCH

SHEET-MULCHING IS A GREAT OPTION TO KICK-START YOUR SOIL'S DEVELOPMENT AND KILL WEEDS. ONE METHOD IS TO SOAK LAWN, ROLL OUT SOAKED CORRUGATED CARDBOARD AND/OR 1/2" THICK NEWSPAPER, COVER WITH 2" OF COMPOST, AND TOP WITH 3" TO 6" OF WOOD MULCH. SOAK AREA AND KEEP LAYERS MOIST.



BUILDING BERMS AND SHEET-MULCHING

STEP 5: PLANTING

NOTICE THE DIFFERENT HYDROZONES IN YOUR LANDSCAPE - SHADED, MOIST, WINDY, HOT, DRY, AND FULL SUN. FINALIZE PLAN FOR ALL PLANTING AREAS, WATER FEATURES, ETC. YOU SHOULD HAVE A FUNCTIONAL, ATTRACTIVE DESIGN WITH CLIMATE-APPROPRIATE PLANTS.



PLANTING

STEP 6: IRRIGATION

SEPARATE IRRIGATION VALVES SHOULD BE USED FOR EACH HYDROZONE AND PLANT REQUIREMENTS. CHECK YOUR LOCAL IRRIGATION STORE TO SEE WHAT OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR LANDSCAPE (E.G., CONVERTING OVERHEAD SPRINKLERS TO DRIP IRRIGATION, CHANGING SPRAY NOZZLES TO WATER-SAVING STREAM NOZZLES, ETC.)



ROUTINE PRUNING AND MAINTENANCE

STEP 7: MAINTENANCE

FORTUNATELY, LANDSCAPES CAN BE DESIGNED AND INSTALLED FOR LESS MAINTENANCE. MAKE SURE YOU KNOW WHEN AND HOW TO PROPERLY WATER & PRUNE YOUR PLANTS OR ASK A PROFESSIONAL.

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