

What About Thatch?

Don't worry about grass clippings contributing to thatch problems. **Turf experts nationwide agree that clippings do not produce thatch** because they are 80% water and decompose quickly. Rather, thatch is the accumulation of dead roots and stems and is most often caused by over fertilizing and over watering. A thatch layer of more than 1/2" should be removed as a matter of healthy lawn maintenance.

Other uses for clippings

Compost clippings at home: Clippings are an excellent source of nitrogen for your compost pile. No more than 1/3 of the pile should be fresh clippings. Mix thoroughly with "brown" materials such as leaves or straw and turn the pile regularly to keep it well oxygenated and to prevent odors.

Use clippings as mulch: Apply dried grass clippings directly on the soil about 1 inch thick to reduce weeds, moderate soil temperature, and control soil spattering, erosion, run-off and evaporation. Avoid mulching with clippings which have been recently treated with herbicides. This can harm your plants. As a precaution, mulch with clippings from herbicide treated lawns only after two lawn mowings.

Incorporate clippings into garden soil: Mixing fresh grass clippings into the garden adds nutrients and organic matter which improves the texture and moisture retention properties of the soil. A two inch layer of grass can be turned into the soil to a depth of 6" about once a month

Alternative Landscapes

Consider planting ground covers such as English ivy, pachysandra, and periwinkle; increasing shrub beds; or growing a wild-flower meadow as alternatives to turf grass. They look beautiful, don't need mowing and will help reduce lawn maintenance and yard waste!

*For More Information,
Please Write To:*

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Prepared cooperatively
by the
Connecticut and Massachusetts
Departments of
Environmental Protection

Printed with vegetable-based inks
on recycled paper

Funding provided in part
by the US Environmental Protection Agency,
Region I

1993

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**DON'T
TRASH
GRASS!**



Don't Trash Grass !

Save Time and Money!
Reduce Waste!

Did you know that a 1/2 acre lawn in New England produces over 3 tons or nearly 260 bags of grass clippings each year? Think of all the time, money and effort it would take to bag all those clippings. Why go through all that hassle when it's really not necessary?

You can have a healthy green lawn by leaving grass clippings where they fall! It's simple...grass clippings left on the lawn will decompose and act as a natural organic fertilizer. This allows you to reduce the amount of additional commercial fertilizer you need to apply. Your lawn will still be healthy and green because each time you mow, you will be returning valuable nutrients to the soil!

The key word is "less"...less fertilizer, less water, less work, and best of all, less waste! Recycling clippings back into the lawn requires less effort than disposing of them as waste. No one has to handle the clippings - not you, not your lawn care professional and not the waste management crew. You can reduce your mowing time by nearly 40% by not bagging, and spend less money on fertilizer and trash bags. And by not trashing grass, you'll be doing your part for the environment by reducing waste!

If you follow these "Don't Trash Grass" mowing, fertilizing and watering guidelines, not only will you have a healthy lawn, but you'll never have to bag grass clippings again!

Mowing Techniques & Tips

- Any mower can recycle grass clippings. Simply remove the grass catcher! Ask your lawn mower dealer if a special safety plug or adapter kit is needed to convert your mower into a "recycling" mower. You can also have a mulching blade installed
- Keep your grass mowed to 2" - 3" tall.
- Do not remove more than 1/3 of the grass blade in any single mowing. For example, if your lawn is kept at 2" tall, it should not be allowed to grow higher than 3" before it is mowed again.
- Mow when the grass is dry.
- Keep your mower blade sharp because dull mowers tear the grass blade, injuring the plant, and create a brownish cast to the turf.
- If the grass gets just a bit too high, simply mow over the clippings a second time to further shred and scatter them.
- If excessive growth occurs between mowings, raise the mower height, mow and then gradually lower it over a span of several mowings. This will help prevent shock to the plants.
- When it's time to replace your mower, consider buying a mulching, recycling, or a non-polluting reel mower. All of these do a good job of shredding and scattering grass clippings.

Fertilizer Application

Proper fertilizer application is important. And remember, when it comes to fertilizer, **more is not better!** Research shows that most grasses require only **modest levels of nitrogen** for good color and controlled growth. Too much fertilizer will make your lawn grow faster, resulting in more mowing and more clippings!

Apply fertilizer to your lawn in late April and again in September. If a third treatment is needed, apply in late May. Apply only 1/2 pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet of lawn at each application. To figure this out, simply divide 100 by twice the percentage of nitrogen (N) in the fertilizer. This will give you the application rate in pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet of lawn. For example:

Fertilizer N-P-K rating (%)	Divide 100 by twice the % of Nitrogen (N)	Pounds of fertilizer to use per 1000 sq. ft.
12-4-8	100 divided by 24	=4.1 lbs
16-8-8	100 divided by 32	=3.1 lbs
20-5-10	100 divided by 40	=2.5 lbs
10-10-10	100 divided by 20	=5.0 lbs

For slower, more uniform growth, choose fertilizers containing sources of self-release nitrogen such as methylene urea, ureaformaldehyde, sulfur coated urea, or IBDU. The bag may also read "water insoluble nitrogen" or "slow release nitrogen". All are acceptable and will increase the amount of time the grass can use the nutrient.

Watering Practices

New England has a high precipitation rate, so turf grasses here don't have to be watered to survive. Lawns may turn brown and dormant during periods of drought, but will turn green rapidly when moisture in the soil is replaced. **Remember, the more you water your lawn, the faster it's going to grow and the more you will have to mow it!**

- Conserve resources by not watering unless the grass really needs it. Let Mother Nature water your lawn!
- If you choose to water, 1 inch of water is adequate to wet the soil to a depth of 4"-6". Place an empty can under the sprinkler to measure when an inch has been applied. If water begins to run off the lawn before an inch is applied, turn off the water and let it soak in for an hour or so, then resume watering until 1" is applied.
- Water deeply and less frequently to encourage deep root growth. Light, frequent watering encourages shallow roots and may lead to increased disease and stress injury.
- The best time to water is in the morning because less water is lost through evaporation and transpiration.
- Avoid watering during mid-day and try not to water in the evenings since a lawn that remains damp during the night is more prone to disease.