



SOD INSTALLATION GUIDE



PREP

1. **CLEAR THE SITE** of any and all debris, including rocks and sticks.
2. **ROUGH GRADE** the entire area to prevent drainage problems and sloping from buildings.
3. **INITIAL TILLING** of at least four to six inches is recommended. This should be done before adding any topsoil and will allow for adequate water movement.
4. **ADD TOPSOIL** if your soil is not very nutritional, minimum 4 inches in depth.
5. **TEST THE TOP SOIL PH** with a chemical soil test to determine if any pH changes are necessary. Acidic soils (pH of 6 and below) can be improved with the addition of lime. The type of time an amount can be determined by the level of acidity.
6. **APPLY "STARTER FERTILIZER"** such as a 10-10-10 or 13-13-13, and lime, per soil test recommendations, to the soil and till that into the soil before laying the sod.
7. **FINISH GRADE** the entire site, while making sure to maintain uniform drainage of rainwater.
8. **ROLL THE AREA** with a lawn roller to firm and settle the soil on the surface. Low spots that are revealed should be filled in.
9. **THE SITE IS NOW READY FOR TURFGRASS SOD.** Remember to water the sod as you lay it! Sod will wilt quickly on hot days.

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CERTIFIED BERMUDAGRASS



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INSTALLATION

1. Water to dampen the bare soil.
2. Start laying sod immediately after delivery.
3. Begin installing sod along the longest straight line, such as a driveway or sidewalk. Butt and push edges and ends against each other tightly. Avoid gaps or overlaps. Stagger the joint in each row in a brick-like fashion. Use a large, sharp knife to trim corners, etc. On slopes, place sod across (perpendicular) to the slope, not vertically with the slope.
4. To insure a successful installation, watering should occur during installation.
5. After installing sod, roll the entire area to improve sod/soil contact and to remove air pockets.
6. Water daily or more often on hot days, keeping sod moist until it is firmly rooted (about 2 weeks during growing season). Lift a piece of sod here and there to ascertain that you are watering enough to wet the original soil below the sod. Do not saturate the soil deeper than 2" and do not allow water to move off site.
7. After the rooting-in period, less frequent and deeper watering should begin. Water to supplement rainfall shortages only. Avoid fixed timer irrigation settings. Lawns best perform when they receive approximately one inch of water per week. If one or more inches of rainfall occur in a week, additional irrigation is not necessary.
8. Weather conditions will dictate the amount and frequency of watering. Be certain that your new lawn has enough moisture to survive hot, dry, or windy periods. Low humidity days in winter months may also require supplemental watering.
9. Water areas on mounds and berms and near buildings more often, when reflected heat dries the turf.

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