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This packet is provided to give information to properly care for your newly installed landscape.

Watering your Lawn

- **Initial run times**
 - As part of the irrigation system service, Canyon Landscaping will set the clock to appropriately establish lawn and planting material.
 - Typically the irrigation system will be set to run 3 to 4 times daily to establish your lawn. The run times for the stations will be fairly short (2-5 minutes per pop-up zone and 10-15 minutes per rotor zone).
 - After two weeks you should adjust your clock to operate each station for longer times (15-20 minutes per pop-up zone and 50-60 minutes per rotor zone) two to three times per week, depending on the temperature.
 - Drip lines will be set to run 40-50 minutes per day for the first couple weeks to help establish plants. After two weeks adjust drip lines to operate two to three times per week for 60-70 minutes per station.
 - If the temperature is 70 to 85 degrees watering should be done three times daily. Rotor zones should run for 12 minutes each and pop-up zones for 6 minutes each. Suggested watering times are; 7:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., and 4:00 p.m.
 - If the temperature is 85+ degrees you may want to water 4 times per day (depending on soil type). Suggested watering times are; 7:00 am, 11:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.
- **Time settings when your landscape is established**
 - Refer to the clock manual on how to make adjustments.
 - Lawn Rotor Heads (Large Rotating Heads in Grass Areas): 50 – 60 min.
 - Lawn Pop-up Spray Heads: 15 – 20 min.
 - Planter Pop-up Spray Heads: 7 – 12 min.
 - Planter Drip Lines: 45 – 60 min.
 - When your lawn is established it will need about 1.25 inches of water a week.
 - Pop-up heads water at a rate of ~1.5 inches an hour. (About 1 hour per week)
 - Rotor heads water at a rate of ~.5 inches an hour. (About 2.5 hours per week)

Maintaining your Lawn

- Summer lawn mowing height should be between 2 to 3 inches.
- Lawn should be mowed once a week.
- Any healthy lawn needs to have a fertilizer system similar to this 5 step program from Anderson's Seed and Garden.
 - April 1st – **Humate Soil Activator** or **Ferti-lome Weed Free Zone w/Fertilizer**
 - May 15th – **Ferti-lome Weed Free Zone** or **Weed-Out with Anderson's Best 23-3-16**
 - July 15th – **Anderson's Best 23-3-16** with **Humate Soil Activator**
 - Sep 15th - **Ferti-lome Weed Free Zone** or **Weed-Out with Anderson's Best 23-3-16**
 - Nov 1st - **Ferti-lome Winterizer** or **Anderson's 16-16-16** with **Humate Soil Activator**
- A **Hi-Yield Kill-a-Grub** or **Hi-Yield Grub Free Zone** for Insect Control. (May & July)

Maintaining your Plants

- Your plants should receive at least 1 gallon of water per week as specified.
- Trees should be watered deeply once a month with a hose.
- Caring for your plants is easy. The plants are planted with a slow release fertilizer. You should allow your young plants just grow until they are established. Once plants are established, late fall when plants are dormant is a great time to trim any irregular growth. Perennial flowers should be cut back in the fall when flowers have withered. During spring clean up make sure all dead growth is removed.
- Fertilizer can be applied after the first year if desired.

Weed Control

- **Weekly weed control is required to remove weeds**
 - Weed barrier and bark reduce the amount of weeds that will grow but you may still have weeds grow along the edges and at the base of plants. These weeds need to be pulled or sprayed. (Make sure not to spray the wanted plants)
 - Soil prep will reduce the amount of weeds by blocking sunlight. One important thing to remember is that for soil prep to be most effective a pre-emergent needs to be applied multiple times a year. “Preen” Garden Weed Preventer is a good choice

Irrigation System Maintenance

- **Weekly maintenance is required**
 - You should occasionally check that drip emitters are operating and nozzles are spraying consistently.
 - Each nozzle has a filter directly underneath it that can get clogged.
 - If your system operates off a secondary water source you should clean the filter each time you notice a considerable decrease in water pressure. When doing this make sure the water source for the system is off.
 - You should walk through your yard while the sprinklers are running to check for leaks or broken heads (i.e. a head that is not rotating). The lateral lines of your irrigation system drain after each use as well as each head out of a side port in the head after each watering. As such, you should expect some drainage from the heads and other areas of the lawn after each watering. This drainage should stop after about 20 to 30 minutes. Any more time than this may suggest a leak in the mainline.
 - If you notice a dry spot you should do the following:
 - Make sure two sprinklers are watering the area, if not adjust the heads.
 - Clean out sprinkler head filters (unscrew the nozzle) around the dry spot.
 - If this doesn't help then you may have a bug or fungus problem. Refer to the maintenance of your lawn.
- **Service Calls**
 - Service calls are included as part of the one year warranty of your irrigation system for breaks due to part defects and/or faulty installation. In the case of abuse or neglect by homeowner or others, typical service call rates will apply. Refer to your contact sheet for phone numbers and off non-business hour contact information.

Winterizing your Irrigation System

- **Winterize: Fall Shut-down**
 - (1) Find water supply valve.
 - The water supply valve for most irrigation systems is found in the basement furnace room if water was brought out of the house, or in the deep valve (also known as a stop and waste) located generally near the water meter or back flow that is about 1 foot above the ground. It usually has a yellow cap.

(2) Turn off water.

- Inside water supplies sometimes have a drain screw to be undone in order to drain water back to the furnace room floor drain. If this available, first make sure water is turned off and then unscrew in order to drain. Be careful because there can be a lot of water if the distance from the shut off is a long run to where it exits the house, thus potentially creating a lot of water for the floor drain.
- Outside supply valves need to be turned off using the long iron sprinkler key (5' or 6') provided at the time of installation. The key reaches down a sleeve pipe that is usually capped with a yellow top. Turn valve 90 degrees to allow water to begin to drain from the main line. A flashlight can be helpful to get the key onto the valve.

(3) Turn backflow handles 45 degrees

- The metal valve 1 foot above the ground is the backflow, typically located near the stop and waste, or by the foundation of your home. Turn the two handles on the backflow to 45 degree angles. (Backflow diagram with blue handles shown.)



(4) Drain the valves automatically or manually.

- The suggested way to drain the valves, located in the green boxes throughout the landscape, is to let the clock run through a watering cycle one last time after shutting the water in the system.
- Manually draining the valves requires turning the tops of every valve in the boxes to the open position.

(5) Put a new battery in the clock to save your programming and turn the clock off.

• **Spring Start-up**

- Reverse winterizing steps in order of 4 (if valves are manually opened), 3, 2, and 1; then run through all stations on the clock.
- Once system is operating make sure to do your weekly irrigation maintenance.