



DAVIS

LANDSCAPE & CONSTRUCTION

"Discover the Davis difference!"

Care Guides

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Google Review

We hope you love your lawn!

Your satisfaction means the world to us. If you're happy with your service, please take a moment to leave us a Google review—it helps our small business grow and lets others know they're in good hands.

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Davis Maintenance Services

- Mowing
- Mulch Refreshing
- Spring & Fall Clean-ups
- Fertilization
- Pruning
- Hardscape Refreshing
- Planting Bed Restoration

We're here to support you with your landscape maintenance all year long—reliable, hassle-free care you can count on.

Your landscape, our commitment. Let's make it happen!

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Seed & Straw

Care Guide

- **Water Immediately & Gently:** Give your seeded lawn a light, gentle watering right after planting to avoid washing seeds away. Keep the seedbed consistently moist—if it dries out, seeds won't germinate.
- **Water Consistently:** In sunny, hot areas, water for about 30 minutes, three times a day. The goal is to apply about ¼ inch of water per time for the first 3 weeks. Shaded spots may require less frequent watering. After 3 weeks, water once, every 2-3 days, applying about ½ inch of water twice per week.
- **Keep Soil Moist, Not Soggy:** Moist soil is essential, but overly wet or muddy conditions can cause root rot and harm your new grass.
- **Adjust Watering Based on Weather:** Monitor rainfall and temperature, and adapt your watering schedule to keep soil evenly moist.
- **Water at Optimal Times:** Early mornings are best to reduce evaporation and maximize absorption. Evening watering can promote diseases that can be detrimental to the new turf.
- **Overseed in Fall or Spring:** These seasons provide ideal conditions for seed germination and healthy growth.
- **Use Starter Fertilizer:** Apply Milorganite or a starter fertilizer to promote faster, greener growth—but avoid using herbicides until the lawn is well established.
- **Limit Foot Traffic:** Your new lawn is delicate; avoid walking excessively on it during establishment.





Seed & Straw

Care Guide

- Watch for Color & Growth: As the grass matures, it will deepen in color. Let it grow to about 8 inches tall before the first mowing.
- Mow Carefully: Use a push mower set to the highest setting for the first cut. Avoid heavy lawn equipment to prevent damaging your new lawn.
- Weeds may appear alongside your new grass as it begins to grow; it's best to wait at least 90 days before applying any weed control products to allow the grass seed to fully establish and mature.
- Establishment:
 - A new seeded lawn can take up to two years to fully establish. Establishing new landscaping takes time. Be patient as it begins to grow. New lawns may appear thin or spotty, but appearance will improve with time and care.
 - New landscaping requires a specific watering and fertilization routine. (See tips on previous page.)
 - A newly seeded lawn is covered with straw matting/netting to control erosion. This material will decompose on its own between 45-60 days and will no longer be visible once the lawn fills in. Do not remove the netting. You can mow it and it will add to the organic fertilizer (straw). Premature removal of the netting can result in the erosion of ungerminated seed and can damage the fragile root system of the grass.





Sod

Care Guide

- **Water Immediately:** The first 7–14 days after installation are critical. Keep your sod well-watered to help it establish strong roots.
- **Water Consistently:** In sunny, hot summer conditions, water your sod twice daily for 45–60 minutes each time to maintain moisture.
- **Keep Sod Moist, Not Overwatered:** During the first week, it's okay for the sod to be soggy. Afterward, adjust watering based on weather and soil conditions to keep soil consistently moist.
- **Water at Optimal Times:** Early morning and late afternoon or early evening watering reduces evaporation and helps sod absorb moisture effectively.
- **Watch for Signs of Underwatering:** Brown edges or gaps between sod rolls indicate insufficient watering—adjust your schedule if you notice these signs.
- **Avoid Foot Traffic:** Stay off the sod until after the first mowing to prevent damage.
- **Root Development:** Sod begins to root about 10–14 days after installation.
- **First Mowing:** Plan to mow approximately 14 days after installation. Use a push mower or a light mower to avoid ruts or damage.
- **Mow High:** Set your mower to the highest setting for the first few cuts to reduce stress on the new sod.
- **Fertilize:** Apply a 10-10-10 starter fertilizer after the sod has been established to encourage healthy root growth.





Perennials

Care Guide

- **Water Deeply & Slowly:** Encourage deep root growth by watering thoroughly so moisture penetrates well below the surface.
- **Use a Soaker Hose:** A soaker hose ensures even water distribution and helps avoid overwatering in one area.
- **Avoid Wetting the Foliage:** Keep water at the base of the plant to reduce the risk of fungal diseases and mildew.
- **Hold Off on Fertilizer:** Wait at least 4–6 weeks after planting before fertilizing. This allows perennials time to settle and establish roots.
- **Keep Soil Moist, Not Soggy:** Moisture is essential, but soggy soil can lead to root rot and plant decline.
- **Watch for Underwatering:** Signs of stress include wilting, browning, or crispy leaves. Be proactive in hot or windy conditions.
- **Hydrate During Heat:** When temperatures exceed 80°F, perennials may need to be watered twice a day—especially if they're newly planted.
- **Adjust for Weather:** Modify your watering schedule based on temperature, rainfall, and soil moisture levels.
- **Water at the Right Time:** The best times to water are early morning or late afternoon/early evening to reduce evaporation and avoid heat stress.





Shrubs

Care Guide

- **Water Deeply & Slowly (First 1–2 Weeks):** After planting, water deeply to encourage root establishment. Slow, thorough watering is best—avoid quick surface watering.
- **Continue Regular Watering (Weeks 3–12):** Water 2–3 times per week, depending on weather and soil conditions.
- **Ongoing Watering (After 12 Weeks):** Water once per week if there's no significant rainfall. Use a hose with a nozzle or, ideally, a soaker hose to allow water to soak deeply into the soil around the base of the shrub.
- **Avoid Early Pruning:** Let newly planted shrubs grow undisturbed for the first 2–3 years. This allows them to establish strong root systems and natural growth patterns.
- **Prune in Spring (After Establishment):** Once established (typically after 2–3 years), prune in early spring to remove dead or damaged branches and promote healthy new growth.
- **Hold Off on Fertilizing:** Avoid using fertilizer during the establishment period. Giving shrubs time to develop naturally will lead to stronger, healthier plants in the long run.

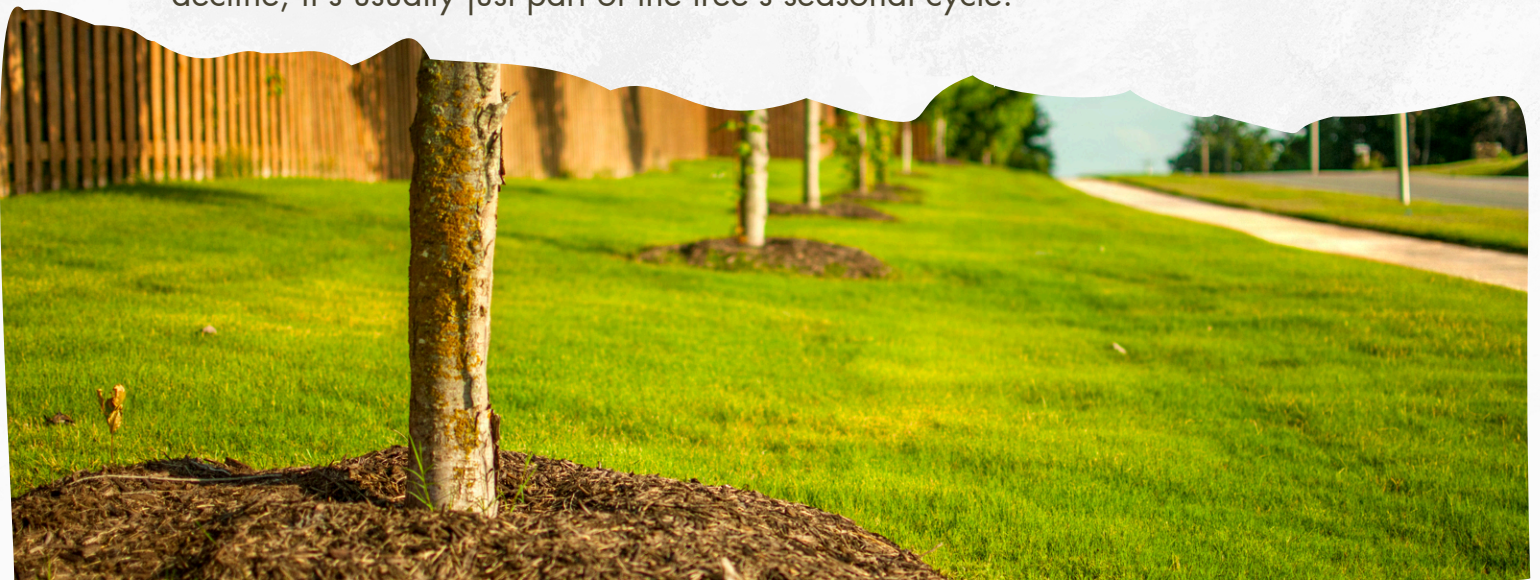




Trees & Evergreens

Care Guide

- **Water Immediately & Thoroughly:** Give your new tree a deep watering right after planting. Deep soaking encourages strong, deep root growth.
- **Keep Soil Moist, Not Soggy:** Aim for consistently moist soil—never waterlogged. Overwatering can be just as harmful as underwatering.
- **Adjust for Weather:** Modify your watering schedule based on rainfall, temperature, and soil conditions. Hot, dry spells may require more frequent watering.
- **Watch for Underwatering:** Signs include wilting, browning, or crispy leaves and needles.
- **Avoid Overwatering:** Yellowing leaves or a consistently wet soil surface may indicate you're watering too much.
- **Stake If Needed:** If your tree isn't standing upright or seems unstable, staking may be necessary during the first 1–2 years until roots are established.
- **Be Patient – Roots Take Time:** It can take up to two years for a tree or evergreen to fully establish its root system. Consistent care during this time is critical for long-term health.
- **Tree Care Tip:** Don't be alarmed if your Evergreen starts turning yellow and shedding needles in September or October — it's completely normal! During this time, Evergreens go through their annual needle shed, dropping their oldest needles to make way for new growth. This natural process is similar to how deciduous trees lose their leaves in the fall. Pines and some Arborvitae may appear especially sparse, particularly if they've been recently transplanted and are still recovering. While it might look like a disease or decline, it's usually just part of the tree's seasonal cycle.





Hardscapes

Care Guide

- Spring & Fall Cleaning: Sweep debris, leaves, and dirt off pavers to prevent staining and moss/mildew growth.
- Power Wash with Caution: Use a pressure washer (max 3,000 PSI) with a wide fan tip held at a 45-degree angle to avoid damaging the paver surface or joint sand. Keep the nozzle at least 12 inches away from the surface to further prevent surface or joint damage.
- Inspect for Shifting or Settling: Check for uneven areas or loose pavers and reset them as needed.
- Replenish Polymeric Sand: Every 3–5 years (or as needed), reapply polymeric sand to joints to stabilize pavers and prevent weed growth and insect activity.
- Consider Sealing Every Few Years: While not required, applying a breathable paver sealer every 3–5 years can help protect against salt damage, stains, and color fading—especially in high-traffic or exposed areas. Always follow manufacturer recommendations.
- Avoid Metal Shovels: Use plastic snow shovels or rubber-edged blades to prevent scratching or chipping the paver surface.
- Use Paver-Safe Ice Melt: Use plain rock salt (sodium chloride) for de-icing. Avoid products with added chemicals, as they may negatively impact concrete surfaces, including pavers.
- Prompt Snow Removal: Remove snow and ice regularly to reduce freeze-thaw stress and potential surface damage.
- Remove Weeds Early: Pull weeds by hand or spot treat with a paver-safe weed killer before they take root in joints.
- Treat Stains Promptly: Oil, rust, or organic stains should be cleaned as soon as possible using appropriate cleaners to prevent permanent discoloration.





Davis Exclusive Warranty

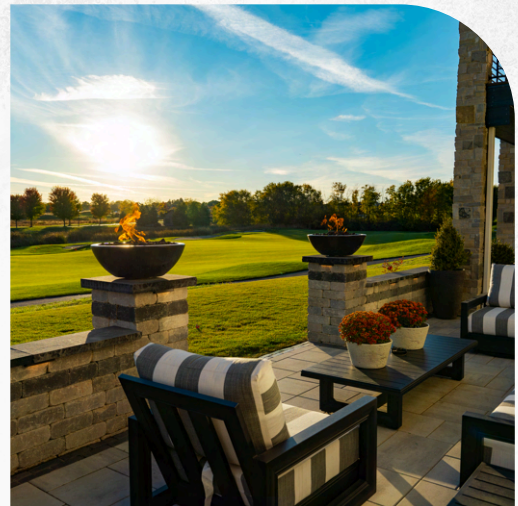
If Owner makes all required payments when due, Contractor hereby warrants the following:

A. Contractor warranty includes:

1. All labor performed by Contractor to the Original Retail Purchaser to be free from defects in workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of sale.
2. Trees shall have a 9 month warranty from date of sale, however, is the clients job to water and maintain the trees after the job is finished.

B. Contractor warranty does not include:

1. Perennials and shrubs. Contractor will come back and replant if a perennial does not do well, but it will be at the expense of the client, this includes plants and labor at a rate of \$85/hr.
2. Grass growth, as newly seeded lawns may take up to two years to fully establish and mature, and results can vary based on environmental conditions and maintenance. Contractor will come back and reseed if the Owner feels it necessary, but it will be at the expense of the client, this includes seed, straw, and labor at a rate of \$85/hr.
3. Transportation by Contractor of material to any location other than the construction location.
4. Freight costs above standard shipping costs for the replacement parts.
5. Defects in any material supplied directly by Owner or any used material incorporated at Owner's request, including any defects in the building caused, directly or indirectly, by use of such material.
6. Materials covered by their own non-CONTRACTOR warranties.
7. Any damage or defects caused by negligence or intentional act of Owner or other third parties not hired by Contractor.
8. Any damage or defects caused by defective materials not supplied by CONTRACTOR, including any defects in the building caused, directly or indirectly, by use of such material.
9. Repairs, adjustments or damage caused by: improper use; non-intended use; failure to follow recommended maintenance procedures; failure by Owner or other third parties not hired by Contractor to follow manufacturer's instructions; damage or defects caused by inadequate ventilation; damage or defects caused by criminal acts of others, or negligence of Owner (whether partial or fully) or other third parties not hired by Contractor or other casualties.
10. Weather damage to lawn, surface damage to concrete or discoloration of concrete.
11. Repairs, alterations or other work performed by others, without Contractor knowledge and written consent, on work contracted to be performed by Contractor. Contractor cannot warrant any work performed by third parties for which Contractor was contracted to perform. Any such work performed by unauthorized workers, including Owner, voids the entire warranty by Contractor.



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