

Grub-Damaged Lawn: Inspection, Repair & Ongoing Care Process

1. Inspection & Confirmation

- Visual check for brown patches, spongy turf, wildlife damage, and lifting sod.
- Perform tug test to assess root attachment.
- Cut 30cm x 30cm soil samples and count grubs.
- Assess soil moisture, thatch, and compaction.

2. Diagnosis of Contributing Issues

- Review irrigation coverage.
- Check for shade, moss, or compacted soil.
- Assess soil type and traffic patterns.

3. Cleanup & Preparation

- Mark damaged areas beyond visible symptoms.
- Remove dead or detached turf.
- Light dethatching if needed.
- Core aeration (recommended).

4. Grub Treatment

- Apply curative treatment if active grubs are present.
- Water in per product guidelines.
- Apply preventative treatments annually at hatch timing.

5. Soil Addition & Grading

- Apply screened topsoil or topdress mix (6–12 mm).
- Level and integrate soil into aeration holes.

6. Seeding

- Select durable cool-season seed blend.
- Seed at appropriate rate for overseed or bare areas.
- Lightly cover seed for soil contact.

7. Watering Protocol

- Days 1–14: Keep surface moist, 2–4 light waterings daily.
- Weeks 3–6: Reduce frequency, increase depth.
- Weeks 6–10: Transition to deep, infrequent watering.

8. Follow-Up Visits

- 7–10 days: Check germination and moisture.
- 3–4 weeks: Inspect density and spot seed.
- 6–8 weeks: Confirm rooting and plan seasonal care.

9. Annual Prevention

- Spring: Aeration and soil assessment.
- Summer: Preventative grub treatment timing.
- Fall: Overseeding and turf strengthening.