

## Bulk Mulches & Soils

1. Pine Bark Mini-Nuggets (chipped)
2. Pine Bark Blend (chip & shredded)
3. Dark Hardwood (shredded)
4. Red Oak (shredded)
5. Cedar (shredded)
6. Dyed Brown (shredded)
7. Dyed Red (shredded)
8. Brick Chips (1/2" size)
9. Yellow Sand
10. Plain Top Soil
11. Screened & Conditioned Top Soil
12. Leaf Mulch
13. Pine Needles (NC long-leaf)
14. Wheat Straw

\* We do not sell fresh or pallet mulches!

## Do the Math

### Measurements & Math

Step 1: Sq. Ft. x Depth = Cubic Feet

Step 2: Cubic Feet / 27 (1 cu. Yd. / 27 cu. Ft) =  
Cubic Yard

Step 3: Cubic Yard / .75 Cubic Yard = # of scoops

### Depth Chart

1" = .08	7" = .58
2" = .17	8" = .67
3" = .25	9" = .75
4" = .33	10" = .83
5" = .42	11" = .92
6" = .5	12" = 1.0

### Example

150 sq. ft. x .25(3") = 37.5 cubic feet

37.5 / 27 = 1.39 cubic yard

1.39 / .75 = 1.85 # of scoops \* (2 scoops)

\* round up to the nearest whole scoop

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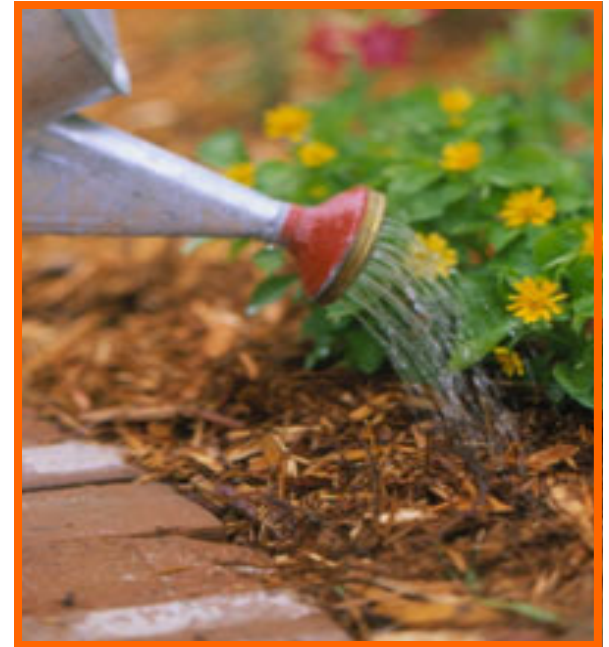
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# Why Mulch?



Green View  
Garden Center,  
Design &  
Landscape

“Making Your Outdoors Home”

## Why mulch?

Neatly mulched beds improve the appearance of any landscape. But beyond its appearance, a layer of mulch provides many other benefits.

### Less watering, better growth

All types of mulch work much like a blanket over the soil. The blanket protects the soil from the drying effects of sun and wind and also keeps the soil cooler. Moisture stays in the soil longer so you'll need to water less often. Mulch also remains warmer in winter. The mulch stabilizes soil temperature, eliminating extremes of heat and cold so plants keep growing longer.

### Fewer weeds

Mulch can kill existing low weeds by preventing light from reaching them and, if the mulch is deep enough, (3 inches) weed seeds that germinate in the soil expire before reaching the light. Weed seeds that do germinate are easy to pull out. Weeds that arise from bulbs, tubers or perennial roots (onion weed and clover) will push through any layer of mulch!



Dyed Brown & Dyed Red Mulch

## The finishing touch for all landscapes!



Before, a blank slate...



After, a well designed, well mulched landscape!

### Better, healthier soil

When an organic mulch is spread, worms and other soil organisms begin to feed on it. As it passes through them it is further enriched and distributed through the top layers of soil, raising the fertility and causing soil particles to clump together into bigger crumbs. Bigger crumbs of soil have greater air spaces between them so soil that is regularly mulched with organic matter becomes healthier, more open and better drained.

### Application

- The area needs to be weed-free **before** mulching.
- If you are mulching around plants, water them first, and then apply the mulch.
- One reason we apply mulch is to control and kill weeds. It can do the same to your desired plants, so be careful not to pile too much on them. Three (3) inches is recommended depth.
- To prevent stems and bark from rotting, pull mulch away from woody stems and tree trunks one to two inches. Also, if mulch is touching the plants, pests such as mice and slugs can get a great hiding place and a free lunch.
- For looks, consider the size and style of the area you are putting the mulch in. For example, pine bark nuggets may be too large for a bed of annuals, but perfect for an area around trees or shrubs.
- You may need to apply additional mulch in the summer to retain moisture and in the winter to insulate from cold.