



# Alpine

## GARDENS

LANDSCAPE CARE BOOK

# MAINTAINING YOUR ALPINE GARDENS LANDSCAPE AND SPRINKLER SYSTEM

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**2013 Revision**

## INTRODUCTION

We at Alpine Gardens appreciate the fact that you have decided to have us install a quality landscape for you. A landscape is an investment which will grow and mature into something which becomes more beautiful each year, with the proper care. Without the proper care, it can become unrecognizable after a very short period of time.

We have prepared this booklet for your use during the first few years with your landscape. It would be impossible to prepare a book which encompasses all the possible proper horticultural practices for your particular landscape. This booklet is meant to be a general guide which, coupled with good common sense, should make most of your landscape plants flourish.

Thank you again for your patronage. If you have any specific questions or concerns, please call our office or email questions to [info@alpinelandscaping.com](mailto:info@alpinelandscaping.com). Our summer office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. If your project does not look great, please call us so that we can make adjustments and bring it up to your expectations.

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### **NEWLY SODDED LAWNS**

Immediately Following Sodding:

- 1) New sod should be watered three times daily for the first two weeks. The sod should be kept damp.
- 2) All traffic across new sod should be kept to a minimum, as it separates seams and disturbs the underlying grade.
- 3) Alpine Gardens will adjust your irrigation system for the first three weeks. If there is a problem, please call. We want to help!

First Mowing:

- 1) The first mowing can usually occur about two to three weeks after installation or when sod reaches a height of 3.5" to 4" tall.
- 2) Adjust mower height to approximately 3" and be certain that blades are sharp.
- 3) Do not water the day before mowing, as this will mat the foliage.
- 4) Repeat mowing procedures approximately once per week during the growing season. Do not remove more than 1/3 of the grass blade per mowing.  
CAUTION: If large mowing equipment will be used, the turf may need to be allowed to dry for a longer period of time. Low areas will remain wet.

### Weeding/Fertilization:

- 1) After the first mowing, feed your new sod with a high nitrogen fertilizer, such as Jiridon's Greenmaster.
- 2) At approximately six-week intervals, from April through October, fertilize your lawn with a well-balanced (20-10-5) fertilizer at the recommended rate. It is best to fertilize in two directions at ½ the recommended rate to assure proper coverage and overlap. Remember, more frequent, light applications will give better color and more manageable growth than less frequent, heavy applications. After the first year, a pre-emergent should be used in early spring to keep the weeds to a minimum. You may find it necessary to use a broadleaf herbicide to help control encroaching weeds. Take care not to get the herbicide in your shrub beds.

### General Notes:

- 1) Once established, a new lawn should be kept evenly moist but not super wet. This promotes deeper root growth and a healthier stand of grass.
- 2) Winter watering is important, especially the first year when the root system may not be fully developed. Water your lawn at least once every four weeks. Lack of water on new sod will cause seams to enlarge. Areas on south facing slopes or south side of buildings will dry sooner.
- 3) As your lawn gets older, you will need to aerate it to facilitate air movement, along with fertilizer and water uptake. We recommend aerating your lawn at least once per year. Depending upon the traffic your lawn is receiving, aerating may be needed as soon as the second year and as often as two times per year.
- 4) If you have a slope to your lawn you may want to consider watering in shorter increments so that the water has a chance to soak in rather than running off. Simply set you lawn to run one half the normal time but have it start again after it would be finished with the first application. You should find you are able to keep you lawn green with less water.
- 5) Keep your lawn mower blades sharp and wash your mower wheels off between mowings. This will help to prevent the spreading of disease.
- 6) If you notice your lawn thinning and/or getting brown patches. Watch for flocks of birds especially in the morning as this may be a sign of an insect infestation.

## NEWLY SEEDED LAWNS

### Immediately Following Seeding:

- 1) Keep seed bed evenly moist at all times until most of the seed has germinated (approximately 10 - 21 days, depending on the type of seed). Over-watering will cause erosion and drowning; drying between watering may cause the seedlings to die.
- 2) Once the new lawn is up, reduce the watering slightly. Do not allow the seed bed to become excessively dry as it will stress the new seedlings.
- 3) Do not apply any herbicides to the new lawn, these will burn the new seedlings (see "Weeding/Fertilization").

### First Mowing:

- 1) The first mowing can usually occur between four to six weeks after seeding has taken place, alternating directions without catching clippings unless there is an abundance of flowering weeds.
- 2) After the first several mowings, you may begin to catch the clippings if you choose. Mow approximately once per week during the growing season at a height of about 3".

### Weeding/Fertilization:

- 1) After the grass plants have germinated, you may want to apply a light application of a high phosphate fertilizer. If you start to see yellowing of seedlings, this too indicates it is time to fertilize.
- 2) After the first several mows, the lawn is ready for an application of "weed and feed". Be careful not to apply too much, as this will burn the young lawn. A liquid spray application of a broadleaf herbicide can also be used (it will be more effective on weeds). Be sure to follow label directions.
- 3) Frequent, light applications of fertilizer will keep your new seed growing. The roots are not deep enough to get the fertilizer after it leaves the first 2" of soil.
- 4) If weeds persist, mow them before they flower, making sure to catch all clippings. Also make several follow-up herbicide applications; spot spraying will probably be more effective and efficient.

### General Notes:

- 1) Do not be alarmed if weeds should appear in your new lawn, as this is perfectly normal. These weeds have come from seeds found in your soil or have been blown in. The conditions provided for grass seed germination also favor some types of weed seeds.

- 2) Once established, a new lawn will perform better when watered heavily a fewer number of times rather than lightly a greater number of times. This promotes deeper root growth and a healthier stand of grass.
- 3) Never remove more than 1/3 of the grass blade when mowing.
- 4) Winter watering is important, especially in the first year when the root system may not be fully developed. Water you lawn at least once every four weeks.
- 5) It will take approximately one year for your lawn to fill in to create a lush turf area. Tender loving care can speed this process along.
- 6) Dryland seeding is generally not irrigated, and is therefore dependant upon Mother Nature for adequate moisture for germination. The seed is underground and will remain dormant until conditions are right for germination. You will have to hand water where practical for quicker germination or be patient until we have a rainy spell.

## **PLANT MATERIAL**

### Pruning/Trimming:

- 1) In general, prune or trim shrubs and trees just after their flowering period and only as necessary. Remove any dead or dying branches.
- 2) Make all cuts clean; keep saws and pruners sharp.
- 3) Pruning will not generally be necessary for two to three years, other than a few branches which may have died due to transplanting. If you are unsure of how to prune please consider attending one of our pruning classes at Fossil Creek Nursery each spring.
- 4) Herbaceous perennials and less hardy shrubs may need to be cut back after winter. Some examples of these are: Butterfly Bush, Ashleaf Spirea, Blue Mist Spirea, Russian Sage, Manhattan Euonymus, Ornamental Grasses.

### Watering:

- 1) Winter watering is extremely important and should take place approximately every three weeks or when there are spells of dry, warm weather.
- 2) It is better to water heavily, once plants are established, a fewer number of times than to water lightly a greater number of times. Over watering is the major cause of problems in plant material and is much more difficult to correct than under watering.

- 3) Check soil moisture as often as possible to determine water needs of the plant. The soil should be moist, not wet.
- 4) New plants do not have an extended root system, so the original area of the pot or ball must remain evenly moist. This can be extremely important when planting new plants amongst older plantings.

#### Fertilizing/Insect Control:

- 1) All plant material should be fertilized each spring with a well-balanced fertilizer.
- 2) All plant material should be treated with chelated iron approximately twice per growing season. This keeps the leaves from yellowing.
- 3) It is natural that a few disease and insect infestations may occur. Insect problems may be corrected with insecticides as they are encountered. Weekly inspections should keep these in check; however, if insects are a problem, come to our nursery with a sample for advice on proper treatment.
- 4) Chewing insects (i.e., grasshoppers, etc.) can cause major damage quickly, so this must be taken care of as soon as possible. Please come to our nurseries to have your problem diagnosed.

#### Wrapping/Staking:

- 1) All deciduous trees should be wrapped from the soil surface to the first branch each fall (approximately November 1). Secure wrapping with masking tape or stretch-tie. Do not use electrical tape or string. Deciduous trees should be wrapped for the first four to five years after planting.
- 2) Remove wrapping after leaves start to appear (approximately April 15<sup>th</sup>).
- 3) Remove stakes after the first full growing season.

#### Perennial Flowers:

- 1) Perennials must be fertilized in order to perform well.
- 2) After perennials finish flowering, the seed heads should be removed to promote plant growth instead of seed production.
- 3) Perennials should be cut back to the ground in late fall or early spring.
- 4) After several years, some perennials may need to be thinned or divided. A reduction in flower production is generally a good indicator that this needs to take place.

#### General Notes:

- 1) Do not ignore your plant material. If has very specific needs that, if provided, will keep it looking great for many years.
- 2) Follow all container directions carefully when fertilizing or treating for insects. Remember, “more is not always better”.
- 3) Feel free to contact our nursery with plant or insect questions.

### **AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM**

Your new underground irrigation system should provide you with years of trouble-free operation providing these simple maintenance procedures are followed.

#### Spring Start-Up Procedures:

- 1) Close all drain valves located at each grouping of control valves. Newer systems may have automatic drain valves which do not require this.
- 2) Close the petcock on the vacuum breaker. This is the piece of equipment that appears above ground.
- 3) Close the drain located in the pit where the water line was “tapped” or in the basement.
- 4) Open the supply valve very slowly. This valve is also located in the pit where the tap was made.
- 5) Open the ball valves on the vacuum breaker to energize mainline. These should be opened slowly.
- 6) If your controller is equipped with a battery, replace it. Set the time, day and date. Program each station’s time according to the averages listed in item #3 under “General Notes” (following page).
- 7) Run through system to assure proper working conditions and to check for leaks.

#### Weekly Maintenance:

- 1) Inspect heads and nozzles for proper coverage and working condition.
- 2) Clean any dirty nozzles or filter screens.
- 3) Inspect components for damage due to lawn maintenance procedures.
- 4) Adjust controller so that plant watering needs are met.

#### Monthly Maintenance:

- 1) All weekly procedures.
- 2) Run through controller to assure proper working condition.

#### Yearly Maintenance:

- 1) All monthly procedures.
- 2) Inspect all components (heads, valves, etc.) To assure proper working condition.
- 3) Adjust heights of heads to accommodate fluctuations in turf height.
- 4) “Start-up” and “winterize” system (see detailed explanations).
- 5) Wrap backflow preventer with insulation from September through May to protect above ground parts from unseasonable temperature changes.
- 6) In most cities your backflow prevention device needs to be tested on a yearly basis. Alpine Gardens has tested your device as part of the original installation. It is your responsibility to have this device tested if testing is required by your municipality. A list of qualified testers is provided.

#### Winterization Procedures:

- 1) Close the main supply.
- 2) Connect air compressor to the service tee located on the vacuum breaker.
- 3) Turn controller to station #1 and start compressor.
- 4) Force air through station #1 until all water has been blown out. Continue process through stations #2, #3, etc., until all stations have been blown out completely.
- 5) Open all drain valves and petcock on the vacuum breaker.
- 6) Turn off controller, but allow to run so that lubricants stay on clock motors, if it is a mechanical controller.
- 7) While your system can be drained without blowing it out, we recommend blowing it out with compressed air. This removes all water and relieves the stress that ice causes in our harsh climate.

If you would like to schedule a sprinkler blow out, please schedule this work in September by calling our office. (970) 506-2727 - Greeley (970) 226-2296 - Ft. Collins or

email us at [info@alpinelandscaping.com](mailto:info@alpinelandscaping.com).

#### General Notes:

- 1) It is important to repair any malfunctioning equipment as soon as possible especially during the hot mid-summer months.
- 2) Check for spots that appear to be dry. The sooner these are corrected, the less damage there will be.
- 3) Spray heads apply more water than rotary heads in the same amount of time. Therefore, these stations will need to run for a shorter period of time. Average station times in peak watering season (June 10 - September 10) are: Drip Zones: 45-60 minutes; Spray Zones: 20-30 minutes; Rotary Zones: 45-60 minutes. These times are averages only and will vary depending on time of season, plant material type, wind conditions and soil conditions. MP rotator heads need to run about the same amount of time as rotors.

### **WOOD MULCH**

Your beds may now have a layer of wood mulch on them. This mulch will move from winds and decay and thus will need to be replenished yearly. This mulch is very important in keeping weed growth down and maintaining optimum moisture around plants. Adding new mulch will keep your yard at its best. New mulch is available at our nurseries or, if you would like it installed, please give us a call.

### **LIGHTING SYSTEM**

We recommend monthly inspections of your lighting system. You should check your timer to insure the time is correct and the operating times are appropriate for the season. Each light should also be checked to be sure that no bulbs are burned out. The lenses should be cleaned once per year and lights need to be moved as plants grow.

### **STEEL EDGING**

Occasionally, frost may force edging to heave from the ground. If this should occur, the edging should be pounded back into the soil.

### **ROCK MULCH**

As thoroughly as possible, remove organic matter (dead leaves, grass clippings, etc.) from rock mulch. This will reduce possible weed growth. A hand-held blower is the best means to accomplish this.

## MAINTENANCE OF PONDS AND WATER FEATURES

Maintenance of a properly installed modern water feature should be fairly simple and easy. We will assume for this description other than pondless features that your pond has fish and plants. Without these items you would basically treat your water feature as you would a fountain and use more powerful treatments to keep them clean.

**Alpine Gardens installed pondless water feature:** An Alpine Gardens installed water feature requires minor maintenance. When starting the feature in the spring wait until you sprinkler system is on. Lay a hose over the water features vault and let it run until you see water in the rocks. Turn on the pump and use a double dose of algaecide as a shock treatment. Plug in the pump and inspect the feature to make sure no water is moving outside the water feature. Make sure you have time on your fill valve (about 20 minutes a day). Clean any debris off the top of the feature. Throughout the season add algaecide on a weekly basis. The warmer it gets the more this will be needed. In the fall when the sprinkler system is blown out you should consider turning off the pump as there will be no more autofill feature and you will have to fill the feature twice per week with a hose. Most features are installed with a pump that nearly needs to be unplugged but be sure to follow the recommendations that were given to you by your designer.

**Water Level:** Your pond will lose some water everyday (even in the winter). The amount of water you lose depends on the amount of surface area in your pond, the amount of splashing due to water movement and environmental factors such as wind and intense sunshine. Your pond will need to be checked for appropriate water level at a minimum of once per week or as much as once per day. Watch your pond closely for the first few weeks and find the right interval for your individual ponds filling. The pond will only hold water at the highest level that the liner is installed. The more constant you keep your water level the better the pond will look and your fish and plants will perform in a more consistent manner. Your pond may be equipped with an automatic fill valve. This is generally connected to your automatic irrigation system and fills your water feature when it senses that the water level is too low. Remember that this feature will not operate in the winter when your irrigation system is not active. If large amounts of water are added, chlorine treatments may be needed for fish health. If you are not satisfied with the water level that is maintained, contact Alpine Gardens as there are often adjustments that can be made.

**Never let your pond get so low that the pump is out of the water.**

**Algae:** Algae is always present in our water supply. It is a single cell plant that multiplies quickly when conditions are right. There are two basic types of algae that we battle in our water features. The first is string algae. As the name suggests these are long strands of slimy green plants that show up in the water when it gets warm. This can be eradicated by using a treatment that can be applied as needed. The algae makes your water look like pea soup is removed by using an UV filter. These lights will kill the algae as the water passes through the light. This is the only non-chemical based treatment at this time. If you have a light and your water starts to look green check your light bulb. These bulbs last about three years. Follow directions for replacement (**do not touch the new bulb with your fingers**). The glass cylinder that holds the bulb may also get dirty and needs to be cleaned on a regular basis.

**Skimmer:** Many Alpine Gardens water features are fitted with a skimmer, which takes in water and feeds it to the waterfalls and biofilter. This skimmer is fitted with a delicate net bag, which catches items like leaves and mulch that are flowing in your feature. The intervals for cleaning this bag can vary by location of your feature and time of year. If the plants around your feature are dropping leaves or flower petals you may need to clean the bag more often than if not much material is falling into the feature. A once per month cleaning during regular use would be a good rule.

**Biological Filter or Biofalls:** The fish, plants and other live creatures in your water feature create wastes, which would quickly make the water too toxic for life. The biological filter creates a colony of bacteria which break down floating organic matter and keep the nitrogen from wastes from building up in the water. Your filter has been inoculated with bacteria when it was filled and if the water is not changed or you have not had any other disaster, these bacteria should continue to do their job indefinitely.

The filter will need to be cleaned and re-inoculated about once per year as there will be a certain amount of sediment accumulation. A location with a lot of natural waste may need to be cleaned out more often. A biofalls has the biofilter built into the box where the water comes out of the box at the top of the waterfall. If your fish appear to be doing poorly, please bring a sample of your water to one of our nurseries for a water test. A monthly inoculation of bacteria is often necessary.

**Pumps:** Your feature is equipped with a state of the art pump which has been designed to give you many years of continual service. The main item to watch for with a pump is that the intake remains clean. Algae, fish (unfortunately) and sediment can clog the intake of a pump. If a reduced amount of water is noticed the intake should be checked immediately. Pipes rarely break and piping rarely gets clogged, but pump intakes may clog regularly. Depending on your feature, this may need to be cleaned about once every two weeks. If you are not getting any water you may want to feel the pump and see if it is vibrating, if not, then the electrical supply would be the first item to check. Most outdoor circuits are now GFI circuits as required by local building codes and are designed to trip easily. If the circuit is working and the electrical outlet is functional, bring your pump to our nurseries where we can check it out for you.

**Lighting:** Most underwater lighting is low voltage and thus slightly different from what you would normally find in your house. If your lighting is not working, the first item to check is to see if other lights on the circuit are working. If so, then the problem is probably a light bulb. Come to our nursery for a replacement. If none of the lights are working then your power supply is probably not working. Is the timer set correctly? Is the timer or the transformer plugged in? Is the electrical source for the transformer active? If none of these items are the problem, please give Alpine Gardens a call.

**Fish:** Fish bring interest and beauty to your pond. They also bring special considerations to the care of your water features. Allow your pond to settle down and your biological filter six to eight weeks to build up a population of bacteria. Start your fish population with smaller and inexpensive fish for several weeks to make sure your water is ready to support fish life. Be sure to add non-iodized salt, medication and something to get rid of chlorine to your water. None of these items were added to your water during the initial filling in the construction stage of your

water feature. If you add significant amounts of water to refill, be sure to add a product to reduce chlorine in the water, as the chlorine will burn the gills of the fish. Watch the fish for sluggishness, loss of scales and discolored spots. If you start to see these symptoms, bring a water sample immediately to the nursery. Be careful not to over-feed your fish. Most ponds have a population of plants and insects that the fish are feeding on and really need very little additional food. Uneaten food can cause problems with the nitrogen balance in your pond system.

**Plants:** Plants are an important part of the beauty and biosystem of your pond. Marginal plants (plants that grow in shallow water, partially out of water) are important because they add oxygen to the water if you have fish. Underwater plants provide cover for the fish and provide color and interest to the water feature. The plants need to be fed just like you would fertilize your plants in your yard. There are many products available for this, be sure to ask at the nursery. As leaves and stems die on the plant, as they naturally do, be sure to remove them from the pond.

Decaying organic matter can cause problems with the balance of your pond. If your plants are struggling and do not look good, check to see if your fish are eating at the roots. It is sometimes necessary to provide a netting protection in order for the plants to get established. Many of the most dramatic water plants are tropical (cannot take a frost). Be sure that you know which type of plant you are purchasing and take appropriate precautions. Your plants will need to be divided about once every three to four years. If you are in doubt, come to our nursery for advice.

**Winterization:** This is the single most important operation for the continued success of your water feature. There are two basic ways to handle a pond in the winter. One is to totally shut it down and drain it. This is very hard on your fish. The other is to leave your pond system operational. In all but the coldest weather, waterfalls and pumps will work just fine. A pond heater should be added in November and all systems should be left running. Remember to continue to add water to your water feature as evaporation continues during the winter months. Automatic fills most often do not work as they are connected to the irrigation system, which is not functioning. Leaves and dead foliage should be removed from the pond in fall and fish should not be fed. They will lay on the bottom of the feature and show very little movement. Try to never allow your feature to totally freeze over as the fish can run into problems with not enough oxygen. We would recommend adding a heater to your water feature. In below zero weather be sure to watch your waterfall for ice jams which can change the course of the water and empty a pond. **Do not break the ice**, the shock waves will kill your fish and could cause leaks in your water feature.

**Spring Start Up:** In the spring you will want to clean your pond of any organic debris, cut your plants back and make sure all systems in your pond are functioning properly. It is a good time to fertilize your plants and test your water.

## MONTHLY CHECKLIST

### JANUARY

–Prune dead wood from trees and shrubs (except maples, birches, and walnuts).

–Winter water.

### FEBRUARY

–Spray with dormant oil.

–Winter water.

–Do rejuvenation pruning as needed and cut back perennials, ornamental grasses and non hardy shrubs.

### MARCH

–Apply the appropriate pesticide spray if you have had a borer problem.

–Water.

–Do rejuvenation pruning as needed and cut back perennials, ornamental grasses and non hardy shrubs.

–Apply crabgrass preventer.(Must be able to water).

### APRIL

–Prune roses to live wood.

–Prune back herbaceous perennials

–Re-mulch beds.

–Begin lawn mowing operations.

–Apply crabgrass preventer.

–Fertilize lawn.

–Remove tree wrap.

–Activate sprinkler system.

### MAY

–Install annuals.

–Fertilize trees, shrubs, and perennials.

–Spray apples, crabs, pears, mountain ash, and pyracantha to prevent fire blight.

–Feed roses.

–Re-mulch beds.

–Inspect sprinkler system operation/adjust timing as needed.

–Apply chelated iron.

–Watch for aphids.

### JUNE

–Fertilize lawn.

–Check all trees and shrubs for insect pests.

–Continue mowing operations.

–Feed roses.

–Inspect sprinkler system operations/adjust timing as needed.

–Watch for aphids.

### JULY

–Check for lawn fungi.

–Fertilize lawn.

- Prune shrubs after flowering.
- Continue mowing operations.
- Head back annuals.
- Inspect sprinkler system operation/adjust timing as needed.

AUGUST

- Continue mowing operations.
- Head back annuals.
- Inspect sprinkler system operation/adjust timing as needed.

SEPTEMBER

- Fertilize lawn.
- Continue mowing operations.
- Head back annuals.
- Inspect sprinkler system operation/adjust timing as needed.
- Wrap vacuum breaker.

OCTOBER

- Clean off tops of dried perennials.
- Plant fall bulbs.
- Adjust staking of new trees.
- Head back annuals.
- Reduce watering times on sprinkler system.
- Blow out sprinkler system.

NOVEMBER

- Mulch roses and tender perennials.
- Wrap trees.
- Drain sprinkler system.
- Remove annuals.

DECEMBER

- Winter water.

**CERTIFIED TESTERS OF  
BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES**  
(January 25, 2013)

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AJ's Backflow Testing  
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Greeley, CO 80631  
(970) 352-3090, (303) 981-7032

Backflow Tech  
608 Garrison St, Suite L  
Lakewood, CO 80215

Clean Water  
Don Wenzel  
820 W Prospect Rd

(303) 986-4601

Affordable Backflow  
Todd Foster  
2201 Grant St  
Longmont, CO 80501  
(303) 682-0787

G.S. Backflow Service  
Gene Sipola  
1499 Waterwood Dr  
Windsor, CO 80550  
(970) 686-0294

Preferred Waterflow  
Ysidro Zavala  
12593 E Exposition Ave  
Aurora, CO 80012  
(303) 343-0553

K&M Mechanical  
Backflow Specialists  
2522 22<sup>nd</sup> Ave  
Greeley, CO 80631  
(970)353-0776

Fort Collins, CO 80526  
(970) 416-8882, (970) 227-7698

All American Backflow  
Lynette Keim  
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Loveland, CO 80537  
(970) 391-0006  
C&C Backflow Testing  
Jess Castro  
PO Box 12  
Erie, CO 80516  
(303)828-3663, (720) 313-4350

Bustos Backflow Service  
607 E. 10<sup>th</sup> St  
Loveland, CO 80537  
(970) 669-9072, (970) 635-4661

## **INTERNET HELP SOURCES**

Rainbird Irrigation

[www.rainbird.com](http://www.rainbird.com)

Irritrol Systems

[www.irritrolsystems.com](http://www.irritrolsystems.com)

Hunter Industries

[www.hunterindustries.com](http://www.hunterindustries.com)

Unique Lighting

[www.uniquelighting.com](http://www.uniquelighting.com)

Nightscaping

[www.nightscaping.com](http://www.nightscaping.com)

CSU Extension Service

[www.colostate.edu/depts/coopext/ptlk/ptlkmenu.html](http://www.colostate.edu/depts/coopext/ptlk/ptlkmenu.html)

Fossil Creek Nursery

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