

# Sheet Mulching 101

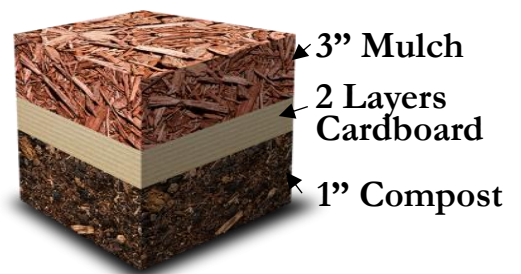
## Want to get rid of your lawn or weed issues?

### Sheet Mulching is simple, natural, and effective.

*Sheet Mulching* is a landscaping method used to build soil, prevent weeds, and retain water. It's sometimes referred to as a mulch lasagna because compost, a compostable weed barrier such as cardboard, and mulch are layered over lawn (or any soil area). Sheet mulching is a variation on nature's way of building soil by accumulating and breaking down organic matter from the top down, and it creates a prime canvas for planting.

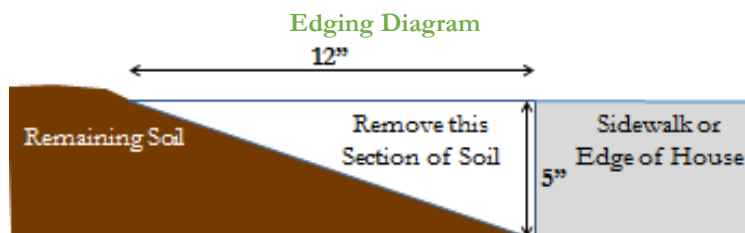
### Benefits of Sheet Mulching:

- Reduces water use by 2/3 compared to a traditional lawn. Sheet mulching the average 1,000 ft<sup>2</sup> lawn could save 12,000 - 25,000 gallons per year (depending on the type of plants used)!
- Suppresses weed growth
- Reduces labor and maintenance costs
- Turns your soil into a sponge – holds more water and nutrients
- Encourages favorable soil microbial activity and worms for healthier plants
- Uses recycled, biodegradable materials rather than petroleum products or rock, which must be mined and are non-renewable

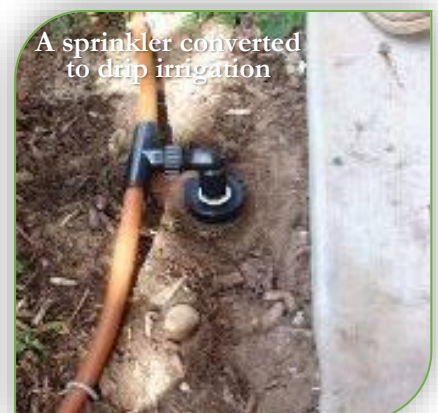


### Step 1: Mow, Edge, Convert Sprinklers

1. Knock down or mow existing vegetation so that it lies flat. Remove only woody or bulky plant debris. Other organic matter can be left in place and will add nutrients to the soil.
2. Edge the site, especially along hardscaping like sidewalks. This catches mulch spill over and prevents grass and weeds from reemerging around the edges. Edging should be ~5" deep (but can be more shallow around the base of trees) and should **gradually slope back to the level of the rest of the landscape over the course of 1 foot.**



3. **Cap any sprinkler heads and convert** one or more sprinkler heads to drip line irrigation if plants will be installed. Be sure to use a **filter** (often found inside the sprinkler conversion kit) and a **pressure reducer** to bring the pressure down to 30 psi.



# SHEET MULCHING

## Step 2: Plant Large Plants

If you have **large plants (5 gal. or bigger)**, plant them **before sheet mulching** and then layer over the planting area, being careful to avoid piling compost or mulch around the trunk of the plant. *Note:* it is okay to sheet mulch several months before planting and then plant large plants later.

## Step 3: Add a Compost Layer

Jump start the decay of weeds and grass by adding compost or manure at the rate of about 50 lbs/100 square feet (**1"-2" deep**). Add any additional amendments needed, as indicated by a soil test. *Optional:* Soak with water to start the natural process of decomposition, especially if you'll be planting soon.



## Step 4: Lay down the Weed Barrier

The next layer, an organic weed barrier, breaks down with time. The barrier should be permeable to water and air. Recycled cardboard (available from bike stores, large appliance stores, Sonoma Compost, and a multitude of other sources) is best, but a thick layer of newspaper will also work. **Two or three layers** may be required to achieve an adequate thickness, especially if using cardboard rolls or newspaper. However, if the weed barrier is applied too thickly, the soil can become anaerobic. The weed barrier works by blocking light, so be very careful to avoid tears or holes. **Overlap pieces at least 6"** to completely cover the ground without any breaks, except where there are established plants you want to save. **Work in small sections** so that the wind does not blow your weed barrier away before you can weight it down with mulch.



## Step 5: Add Mulch

Layer wood chip mulch **at least 3" thick**, but the thicker the better. *Leave a generous opening for air circulation around the root crown of plants.*

## Step 6: Plant

Punch a hole or **cut an X in the cardboard** and place plants in the soil under the sheet mulch. **Be sure the roots are fully in the soil, not just the mulch.** *Important note:* Planting in a newly sheet mulched project can result in reemerging grass/weeds. It is advisable to predetermine your plant layout and remove the grass/weeds from the desired planting location. Alternatively, you can wait a season or more for the grass/weeds to compost before planting.

