

A healthy lawn looks simple on the surface, a clean green plane that frames the house and softens hard edges. Under that calm look lives a lot of biology and a bit of craft. Soil microbes trade nutrients, grass species push and rest with the seasons, water moves unpredictably through microclimates, and your mower either helps or hurts. Done right, basic lawn care becomes routine, even satisfying. Done wrong, you end up chasing weeds, bare spots, fungus, and irrigation bills that sting.

What follows distills years of on-the-ground work into practical guidance on mowing, watering, and fertilization, plus the related services that make those three pillars work better. I will touch on irrigation systems, aeration, overseeding, and weed control, and I will flag a few places where professional help truly pays off. You will also find context for common questions about landscaping value, timing, and how lawn care differs from broader landscape maintenance.

Start with your grass and your soil

Good lawn care starts with naming what you have. If you are in a northern climate, your lawn likely contains cool-season grasses like Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fescue. In the South and warm coastal zones, warm-season grasses like Bermuda, Zoysia, St. Augustine, and centipede dominate. Transitional regions often host a mix, which complicates timing.

Soil matters just as much. A simple lab soil test every 2 to 3 years tells you pH, phosphorus, potassium, organic matter, and sometimes micronutrients. Skipping this step is one reason I get called in to rescue lawns. People throw nitrogen at a pH problem and wonder why the lawn never thickens. You can mail in a sample for a modest fee, or your county extension office may offer testing. Aim for a pH of roughly 6 to 7 for most turf. Outside that range, nutrients become less available and fertilizers underperform.

If your yard has chronic wet spots, plan for drainage solutions before you chase greener color. Simple yard drainage fixes like regrading surface drainage, adding a french drain or a catch basin to move water away from the roots, or a dry well to dissipate storm surges, often prevent disease and root loss. When I see lawn thinning in arcs or patches, I look up at the roofline and down at the slope. Water patterns leave fingerprints.

Mowing: the quiet key to density

Most lawn problems show up at the mower. The first rule is the one-third rule. Never cut more than one-third of the grass blade at a time. That single idea protects root mass, shades soil to keep moisture in, and slows weed germination. When you scalp, you invite crabgrass, heat stress, and fungus. Mowing height depends on species and season. Cool-season lawns look best and stay healthier at 3 to 4 inches in summer and 2.5 to 3 inches in spring and fall. Bermuda and Zoysia tolerate and even prefer shorter cuts, often 1 to 2 inches, especially if you reel mow, but be consistent.

Sharp blades matter more than most homeowners think. A dull blade tears, leaving white, frayed tips that desiccate and open the door to disease. If you notice beige tips a day after mowing, sharpen. In a typical suburban season, sharpen two to three times, or every 8 to 10 hours of cutting. I keep a spare set of mower blades and swap them in minutes.

Grasscycling, which is the practice of leaving clippings on the lawn, returns nitrogen and saves time. Modern mulching mowers make this safe and clean if you follow the one-third rule and mow when the lawn is dry. If you bag every cut, you are hauling away free fertilizer and organic matter. The exception is when disease is active or the lawn got away from you, and clumps would smother patches. In that case, double-cut and spread the clippings evenly.

Edges set the visual tone of a property. Clean lawn edging along walkways, a garden path, or driveway pavers makes even an average lawn read as tidy. A string trimmer is fine for maintenance, but a powered edger or a half-moon spade gives you that crisp vertical profile at the concrete walkway or stone walkway. I edge deeply in spring, then maintain light passes every two to three weeks during peak growth.

Finally, timing. Mow as needed, not by the calendar. In spring flush, that can mean twice a week. In summer heat, especially under smart irrigation that uses weather data to reduce overwatering, you may go 10 days. If you hear the mower bog because the grass is wet or too long, raise the deck and take a light pass, then come back a day later to finish.

Watering: less often, more deeply, with an eye on weather

Most lawns are overwatered. Roots follow water. If you give them a daily drink, they hover near the surface and scorch when heat arrives. The rule of thumb is to deliver about 1 to 1.5 inches of water per week during active growth, split into

two or three deep sessions. In cool shoulder seasons you may need half that. A tuna can or rain gauge on the lawn tells you how much your sprinkler system delivers in 20 minutes. Measure once and you will stop guessing.

The soil type sets the cadence. Sandy soils drain fast and often need shorter, more frequent cycles, such as a cycle-soak approach that runs for 15 minutes, rests 30 minutes to let water percolate, then runs again. Heavy clay holds water and benefits from a slower schedule, but you must avoid saturating the root zone. Walk the lawn and probe with a screwdriver to feel moisture depth. If it slides in 3 to 4 inches easily, you are in the safe zone.

Time of day matters. Early morning irrigation, roughly 4 to 8 a.m., lets leaves dry as the sun rises, which reduces fungal risk. Evening watering invites problems like dollar spot and brown patch, [experienced composite deck installers near me](#) particularly in dense, fertilized lawns. If your schedule forces evening use, water the soil, not the leaves, and end as early as possible.

If you are setting up irrigation installation on a new property, ask for zones that match sun exposure and plant type. Turf in full sun needs a different schedule than shrub planting beds and perennial gardens. Drip irrigation is excellent for garden bed installation and raised garden beds, while rotors and sprays serve turf. On sloped lawns, shorter cycles help prevent runoff. Smart irrigation controllers that use local weather and soil data often cut water use by 15 to 30 percent compared to fixed timers. They also make seasonal changes easy. A well-tuned irrigation system with periodic irrigation repair saves turf and money.

If you water manually, buy a simple mechanical timer and quality hoses, then set habits. I run a 45 minute session per zone in late spring, twice a week, then stretch intervals as the roots deepen. During heat waves, I cool the canopy with a quick five minute mist at midday only if the turf shows stress curling, not as a routine.

Fertilization: feed the plant, build the soil

Fertilizer schedules should follow grass type, climate, and soil tests. Most cool-season lawns respond well to two to four applications per year, with the heaviest feeding in fall. In my region, a common pattern is a light spring application to wake things up, a mid or late spring dose if growth is slow, then a strong early fall feed and a late fall “winterizer” high in nitrogen to boost root storage. Warm-season lawns benefit most from late spring through mid-summer feeding, after full green-up. Feeding too early in spring can stimulate top growth before roots are ready, wasting product and weakening the plant.

Product choice matters. Slow-release nitrogen, often listed as polymer-coated urea or sulfur-coated urea, feeds steadily and reduces surge growth. Fast-release synthetics green quickly but can burn if rates are high or the weather turns hot. Organic fertilizers, from processed poultry manure to biosolids, build soil and buffer against mistakes but act slower and cost more per pound of nitrogen. I use a mix. On compacted or thin soils, a couple of organic applications paired with a fall slow-release synthetic gives both structure and color.

Follow label rates and calibrate your spreader. Most homeowner mistakes come from overlap at turns. I start with a half-rate pass in one direction, then a second half-rate pass perpendicular. That pattern evens out the distribution. Water in granular fertilizers lightly if the label calls for it and avoid application before heavy rain to prevent runoff into storm drains and streams. If you run a sprinkler system, program a short watering cycle right after spreading.

Soil amendments address root causes. If your test shows low phosphorus on a seeding project, a starter fertilizer makes sense. If potassium is low, look for a product with a balanced N-P-K ratio. If pH is low, lime in fall or early spring according to test recommendations. For alkaline soils where iron chlorosis shows up as yellowing leaves with green veins, chelated iron products help, but long term you need to manage pH and organic matter.

Aeration, dethatching, and overseeding: supporting acts that pay back

Compaction starves roots of air and water. Core aeration pulls plugs the size of a finger across the lawn, relieving pressure and creating channels for nutrients. Most cool-season lawns benefit from aeration once a year in early fall, sometimes spring as well if traffic is heavy. Warm-season lawns can be aerated in late spring through mid-summer during active growth. Avoid aerating during severe drought or disease outbreaks.

Thatch, a layer of stems and roots between soil and green blades, becomes a problem when it exceeds about half an inch. It can repel water, harbor pests, and lead to spongy footing. Dethatching with a rake or power rake lifts this layer, but it can be rough on turf. I rarely dethatch unless thatch is truly thick, preferring core aeration and topdressing with compost to encourage microbes that break down thatch naturally.

Overseeding thickens a lawn and crowds out weeds. Fall is prime time for cool-season overseeding because soil is warm and air is cooler. I will core aerate, then broadcast a quality seed blend suited to the site, focusing more fescue in shade and more bluegrass in sun, then topdress lightly with screened compost or topsoil. Water lightly twice a day until germination, then taper. For warm-season lawns, overseeding with rye in fall for winter color is optional; full renovations wait for late spring when soil temperatures climb.

Weed control and lawn treatment: timing over brute force

Weeds signal an opportunity in your care regime. Crabgrass thrives in thin, hot spots. Clover often points to nitrogen-poor soil. Broadleaf weeds like plantain prefer compacted, wet areas. When you address mowing height, irrigation, and fertility, many weeds drop out over a season.

Pre-emergent herbicides timed to soil temperature stop annual weeds like crabgrass from germinating. This is not about the calendar but the soil warming into the 50s and 60s. I set a reminder keyed to the first consistent forsythia bloom in my area, then check a local soil temperature map. If you plan to overseed, skip pre-emergents or use products friendly to seeding.

Post-emergent weed control works best on young weeds and on days without wind. Spot treatments beat blanket sprays both economically and environmentally. In lawns with heavy infestations, a split application two to three weeks apart is often more effective than a single heavy dose. If you have a lot of tough perennials like wild violet, consider a targeted fall treatment when carbohydrates move to roots.



Repair, renovation, and when to choose sod or seed

Sometimes the best lawn care is a reset. If more than 40 percent of the lawn is weeds or bare soil, a full lawn renovation is more efficient than piecemeal repair. In cool-season zones, late summer into early fall is the sweet spot since weed pressure drops and rooting conditions improve. Kill the old stand, wait, and then seed or install sod.

Sod installation gives instant coverage and erosion control. It costs more upfront but buys time in high-visibility spaces like an entrance design or along a new paver walkway. For small patches, sod plugs work. For larger areas, full rolls make sense. Ensure tight seams, tamp lightly, and water deeply for the first two weeks. Sodding services typically deliver and lay in one day for a standard yard.

Seeding costs less and allows custom blends. Prepare the soil well, remove debris, loosen the top inch, incorporate a light layer of compost or topsoil installation, and keep water consistent. An irrigation system with a temporary seed schedule makes this easy. Rain plus a hose can work, but you will need to babysit.

Artificial turf and synthetic grass have a place in high-wear, shaded, or water-restricted settings, especially small courtyards and side yards where natural turf struggles. They require drainage installation underlayment and edging, and they solve mowing and watering, but they heat up in full sun and lack the cooling effect and biodiversity of living turf. It is a trade-off, not a cure-all.

Edges, pathways, and how lawn ties into the larger landscape

Lawn care sits inside the bigger frame of landscape design. A clean lawn against fuzzy plantings looks unfinished, while a well-edged lawn that meets a flagstone walkway or paver driveway feels deliberate. If you plan pathway design or walkway installation, consider how mower wheels will glide along the edge, and set the grade so blades do not strike

stone. Permeable pavers near turf can manage runoff, protect roots, and reduce puddles where concrete driveway aprons often push water back toward the lawn.

Mulch installation in beds next to turf reduces runoff and keeps mower debris out of plantings. Use a defined edge and maintain it. If you are battling weeds in beds, landscape fabric is rarely the long-term answer around shrubs and perennials. Mulch plus hand weeding and pre-emergent in beds tends to perform better. Plastic barriers can interfere with water and root growth. In dry climates, xeriscaping principles reduce lawn area, which cuts water use and maintenance without sacrificing beauty.

Outdoor lighting along a garden path or low voltage lighting at a walkway helps you mow safely at dusk and highlights edges. It also tells you where the irrigation system might be back-spraying at night, which can promote moss on hardscape and wet turf patches.

How lawn care differs from landscaping service

Homeowners often confuse lawn service and landscaping. Lawn care focuses on the turf system, mowing, fertilization, weed control, lawn aeration, dethatching, overseeding, and irrigation tune-ups specific to grass. Landscaping or yard maintenance covers the broader property, pruning shrubs, tree planting, mulch and soil amendment in beds, drainage system improvements, flower bed design, and seasonal color. Residential landscapers may do both, but not all lawn care companies design pergolas or install a stone walkway.

If you are hiring help, ask what is included in a landscaping service versus a lawn service. A typical lawn service contract covers weekly lawn mowing, trimming around obstacles, blowing clippings off hard surfaces, and seasonal lawn treatment. Landscaping services often include plant installation, garden bed installation, planter installation, container gardens, ground cover installation, and outdoor renovation. Fall cleanup usually includes leaf removal, cutting back perennials, last mow and edge, and sometimes gutter cleaning. Clarify the scope and frequency so you know how often landscapers should come and how often landscaping should be done. In peak season, weekly lawn maintenance is standard. Bed work often goes to biweekly or monthly unless you have high-maintenance annual flowers.

DIY or hire a pro?

Is a landscaping company a good idea for a typical suburban lawn? It depends on time, tools, and tolerance. The benefits of hiring a professional landscaper include consistent scheduling, proper timing of fertilization and weed control, calibrated spreaders, irrigation diagnostics, and an experienced eye that spots disease early. Professionals also manage big tasks like drainage installation, french drain placement, and sod installation with the right equipment, which reduces risk.

The disadvantages of landscaping services are cost and loss of control. If you enjoy yard work, a hybrid approach often wins, keep mowing in-house and bring in pros for core aeration, overseeding, irrigation repair, and complex lawn treatment. Are landscaping companies worth the cost? For clients who travel, have large properties, or want a polished look year-round, often yes. It is worth spending money on landscaping when the property value, personal time saved, and water management justify it. Done right, landscaping adds value by boosting curb appeal, reducing maintenance headaches, and preventing damage from water or tree issues.

When interviewing providers, ask what is included in landscaping services, request references, and check how they handle water management, especially smart irrigation. Ask about their plan for your specific grass type and soil, not a one-size-fits-all calendar. The best time of year to do landscaping tasks varies, so you want judgment, not a template. For example, the best time to aerate and overseed a cool-season lawn is late summer to early fall, but for warm-season turf, late spring is better. The best time to do landscaping tree work is often winter when trees are dormant. If a contractor pushes aggressive fertilization in midsummer for cool-season lawns during a drought, keep looking.

Seasonal rhythms and timing decisions

The calendar is a guide, not a rule. In spring, resist the urge to mow too early on soggy soil. Wait until the lawn is actively growing and the soil firms up. Spring is a good moment to test the irrigation system, adjust heads, and repair any damage. In late spring, apply pre-emergent if needed and consider a light fertilization if growth lags.

Summer asks for restraint. Raise the mower height, water deeply and less frequently, and avoid heavy nitrogen on cool-season turf during heat waves. Watch for fungus after humid stretches, and ventilate shaded areas with selective pruning

to increase airflow. For warm-season grasses, summer is prime growth time. Mowing can go a bit lower, and fertilization can be stronger, but watering discipline still applies.

Fall is the engine room for cool-season lawns. Aerate, overseed, and feed. This is when you build density and roots. It is also when fall cleanup starts, removing leaves that smother turf and lead to snow mold. Late fall is a good time for a winterizer on cool-season turf.

Winter is time for rest, equipment maintenance, and planning. Sharpen blades, service the mower, and sketch small improvements. If you are rethinking lawn size, winter design work can line up spring implementation.

Small details that separate good lawns from great lawns

Walk the property every couple of weeks. Look for irrigation overspray on the sidewalk, low spots holding water, animal trails, or new weeds. Adjust head heights so they do not sit below grade where grass can block the arc. Trim around sprinkler heads to avoid donuts of dry turf. Check that driveway design and slopes direct water off and away, not back onto the lawn where ice forms in winter.

Blending lawn with planting design improves function and beauty. Ornamental grasses at edges move in the wind and handle heat, while native plant landscaping can reduce lawn footprint in tough spots and support pollinators. Ground cover installation under mature trees often outperforms struggling turf. If you must keep grass under shade, choose fine fescues and raise mowing heights. Accept thinner turf in heavy shade and reduce expectations rather than overfertilize.

If you are in a low rainfall area, sustainable landscaping and xeriscaping principles guide you to reduce lawn to where you truly want foot traffic or play. Artificial turf can solve a small, shaded side yard that never dries out, but it is not maintenance free. Debris removal, occasional infill top-ups, and sanitizing in pet areas still apply.

Cost, value, and expectations

Homeowners often ask what landscaping adds the most value to a home. First impressions sell. A neat lawn with clean edges, fresh mulch, and a clear, welcoming path from a paver driveway or concrete driveway to the door adds perceived value out of proportion to cost. Lighting along the walkway and a healthy, even turf color suggest good care. Beyond looks, practical systems like an irrigation system that does not waste water and a drainage system that keeps the basement dry protect the investment.

As for how long landscaping will last, lawns respond to ongoing care, not a one-time fix. A well-installed lawn with proper soil prep can hold up for decades if you mow, water, and feed appropriately. Hardscape like a stone walkway or driveway pavers can last 20 to 30 years or more, depending on base prep and drainage. Mulch lasts a season or two. Plants live on their own clock. Build that into your budget and mindset.

How often should you have landscaping done? For lawn maintenance, plan weekly or biweekly mowing during growth, seasonal fertilization per your grass type, and annual aeration for many yards. Bed work often falls to monthly, with spring and fall as heavier lifts. If you prefer a set schedule, ask your provider to outline the order to do landscaping each season, from spring bed cleanout to fall leaf management.

Two quick checklists that keep you on track

- Mowing basics: follow the one-third rule, maintain sharp blades, set proper height by grass type, grasscycle when conditions allow, and edge cleanly at walkways and drives.
- Watering and feeding: water early morning and deeply, measure output, adjust for soil type, favor slow-release nitrogen on schedule for your grass, and pair fertilization with soil tests.

Common pitfalls and how to avoid them

Overcomplicating the plan is as common as neglect. I have seen homeowners juggle five different fertilizers and three weed killers, yet mow at two inches in midsummer. Start with the basics: height, sharpness, water depth, and timing. If the lawn still struggles after a full season of disciplined basics, then investigate disease, compaction, or drainage. Another mistake is chasing a golf course look on a home lot without the budgets, equipment, or grass species designed for that purpose. Golf surfaces are intensively managed and use different grasses and soil profiles. Aim for healthy and even. That is the look that lasts.

Beware of the quick fix. Spreading high-nitrogen fertilizer during a drought to “green it up” will burn or invite fungus. Spraying weeds in heat can damage turf as much as the weeds. Dethatching aggressively in spring right before a hot spell sets the lawn back. If you are unsure, talk to a pro or your local extension office, or test on a small area first.

Where professionals shine

Some tasks are worth hiring out. Core aeration requires heavy equipment and skill to avoid irrigation heads and shallow utility lines. Drainage installation demands planning and grading know-how. Diagnosing fungus or insect issues quickly can save weeks of damage. Designing a new walkway or entrance design that integrates with lawn edges and mowing patterns is part art, part engineering. A professional landscaper, sometimes called a landscape designer if they also handle layout and plant selection, can tie these elements together, from pathway design to plant installation and lawn transitions.

When you meet a contractor, bring questions. What is included in a landscape plan for your property? How do they stage the three stages of landscaping work, from planning to installation to maintenance? How long do landscapers usually take for aeration and overseeding on a standard quarter-acre lot? Typically a few hours with two techs. What to expect when hiring a landscaper for a full lawn renovation? Expect site prep, irrigation checks, soil amendment, seeding or sod, and a clear watering plan. A good team explains the why behind each step.

Bringing it together

A strong lawn rests on a few simple habits, tuned to your site. Mow at the right height with a sharp blade. Water deeply and less often, early in the day. Feed according to grass type and soil test, leaning on slow-release nitrogen and thoughtful timing. Support those pillars with aeration where needed, overseeding to maintain density, and weed control targeted by season and species. Mind the edges and how your lawn meets walkways, beds, and drives. Solve drainage before you chase color. Decide where a professional’s precision and equipment make sense and where you enjoy the work.

Once you settle into a rhythm, the lawn rewards you with fewer emergencies and better weekends. The yard feels cohesive, not a set of chores. The dog runs without tearing muddy ruts. Kids kick a ball without tripping on thatch clumps. The path from your paver driveway to the front door reads as an invitation, framed by an even, green field you maintain with quiet confidence.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design is a full-service landscape design, construction, and maintenance company in Mount Prospect, Illinois, United States.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design is located in the northwest suburbs of Chicago and serves homeowners and businesses across the greater Chicagoland area.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has an address at 600 S Emerson St, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has phone number (312) 772-2300 for landscape design, outdoor construction, and maintenance inquiries.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has website <https://waveoutdoors.com> for service details, project galleries, and online contact.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has Google Maps listing at <https://www.google.com/maps?>

[cid=10204573221368306537](#) to help clients find the Mount Prospect location.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/waveoutdoors/> where new landscape projects and company updates are shared.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has Instagram profile at <https://www.instagram.com/waveoutdoors/> showcasing photos and reels of completed outdoor living spaces.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has Yelp profile at <https://www.yelp.com/biz/wave-outdoors-landscape-design-mt-prospect> where customers can read and leave reviews.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design serves residential, commercial, and municipal landscape clients in communities such as Arlington Heights, Lake Forest, Park Ridge, Northbrook, Rolling Meadows, and Barrington.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design provides detailed 2D and 3D landscape design services so clients can visualize patios, plantings, and outdoor structures before construction begins.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design offers outdoor living construction including paver patios, composite and wood decks, pergolas, pavilions, and custom seating areas.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design specializes in hardscaping projects such as walkways, retaining walls, pool decks, and masonry features engineered for Chicago-area freeze-thaw cycles.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design provides grading, drainage, and irrigation solutions that manage stormwater, protect foundations, and address heavy clay soils common in the northwest suburbs.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design offers landscape lighting design and installation that improves nighttime safety, highlights architecture, and extends the use of outdoor spaces after dark.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design supports clients with gardening and planting design, sod installation, lawn care, and ongoing landscape maintenance programs.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design emphasizes forward-thinking landscape design that uses native and adapted plants to create low-maintenance, climate-ready outdoor environments.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design values clear communication, transparent proposals, and white-glove project management from concept through final walkthrough.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design operates with crews led by licensed professionals, supported by educated horticulturists, and backs projects with insured, industry-leading warranties.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design focuses on transforming underused yards into cohesive outdoor rooms that expand a home's functional living and entertaining space.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design holds Angi Super Service Award and Angi Honor Roll recognition for ten consecutive years, reflecting consistently high customer satisfaction.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design was recognized with 12 years of Houzz and Angi Excellence Awards between 2013 and 2024 for exceptional landscape design and construction results.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design holds an A- rating with the Better Business Bureau (BBB) based on its operating history as a Mount Prospect landscape contractor.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design has been recognized with Best of Houzz awards for its landscape design and installation work serving the Chicago metropolitan area.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design is convenient to O'Hare International Airport, serving property owners along the I-90 and I-294 corridors in Chicago's northwest suburbs.

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design serves clients near landmarks such as Northwest Community Healthcare, Prairie Lakes Park, and the Busse Forest Elk Pasture, helping nearby neighborhoods upgrade their outdoor spaces.

People also ask about landscape design and outdoor living contractors in Mount Prospect:

Q: What services does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design provide?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design provides 2D and 3D landscape design, hardscaping, outdoor living construction, gardening and maintenance, grading and drainage, irrigation, landscape lighting, deck and pergola builds, and pool and outdoor kitchen projects.

Q: Does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design handle both design and installation?

A: Yes, Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design is a design-build firm that creates the plans and then manages full installation, coordinating construction crews and specialists so clients work with a single team from start to finish.

Q: How much does professional landscape design typically cost with Wave Outdoors in the Chicago suburbs?

A: Landscape planning with 2D and 3D visualization in nearby suburbs like Arlington Heights typically ranges from about \$750 to \$5,000 depending on property size and complexity, with full installations starting around a few thousand dollars and increasing with scope and materials.

Q: Does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design offer 3D landscape design so I can see the project beforehand?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design offers advanced 2D and 3D design services that let you review layouts, materials, and lighting concepts before any construction begins, reducing surprises and change orders.

Q: Can Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design build decks and pergolas as part of a project?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design designs and builds custom decks, pergolas, pavilions, and other outdoor carpentry elements, integrating them with patios, plantings, and lighting for a cohesive outdoor living space.

Q: Does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design install swimming pools or only landscaping?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design serves as a pool builder for the Chicago area, offering design and construction for concrete and fiberglass pools along with integrated surrounding hardscapes and landscaping.

Q: What areas does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design serve around Mount Prospect?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design primarily serves Mount Prospect and nearby suburbs including Arlington Heights, Lake Forest, Park Ridge, Downers Grove, Western Springs, Buffalo Grove, Deerfield, Inverness, Northbrook, Rolling Meadows, and Barrington.

Q: Is Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design licensed and insured?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design states that each crew is led by licensed professionals, that plant and landscape work is overseen by educated horticulturists, and that all work is insured with industry-leading warranties.

Q: Does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design offer warranties on its work?

A: Yes, Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design describes its projects as covered by “care free, industry leading warranties,” giving clients added peace of mind on construction quality and materials.

Q: Does Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design provide snow and ice removal services?

A: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design offers winter services including snow removal, driveway and sidewalk clearing, deicing, and emergency snow removal for select Chicago-area suburbs.

Q: How can I get a quote from Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design?

A: You can request a quote by calling (312) 772-2300 or by using the contact form on the Wave Outdoors website, where you can share your project details and preferred service area.

Business Name: Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design

Address: 600 S Emerson St, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056, USA

Phone: (312) 772-2300

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design

Wave Outdoors Landscape + Design is a landscaping, design, construction, and maintenance company based in Mt. Prospect, Illinois, serving Chicago-area suburbs. The team specializes in high-end outdoor living spaces, including custom hardscapes, decks, pools, grading, and lighting that transform residential and commercial properties.

Address:

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Website: <https://waveoutdoors.com/>

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Business Hours:

Monday – Friday: 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday: Closed

Sunday: Closed


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