

JANUARY

- Good time for a soil test. Much of Zone 10 is alkaline, which can lock up iron.
- Time to start your rolling pre-emergent. Apply the first round, switching active ingredients each round to avoid resistance.

APRIL

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch to a different active ingredient than last time.
- Watch for mole crickets. Catch the nymphs now, before they mature and damage roots.

JULY

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch active ingredients again.
- Spot-treat any weeds. CAUTION: Bahia is highly sensitive to Metsulfuron (MSM). Check labels first.
[WEED ID TOOL → TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](https://turftrigger.com/tools)

OCTOBER

- Last pre-emergent round of the cycle. Switch active ingredients once more.

FEBRUARY

- Seeing yellowing? Reach for chelated liquid iron, not nitrogen. High pH soil locks up iron and causes this kind of chlorosis.

MAY

- Sharpen your mower blades. Bahia's tough seedheads shred a dull one fast.
- Mow often, keeping the height around 3-4".

AUGUST

- Final light feeding. Bahia doesn't reward more N with more color, just more thatch and seedheads.
- Seedheads peak now. Mow frequently to keep things tidy.

NOVEMBER

- ZERO NITROGEN. Growth continues slowly through the mild winter, so let iron carry the color instead.

MARCH

- First light feeding of the year. Bahia runs lean, so cap the whole year around 1-2 lbs N / 1,000 sq ft.

JUNE

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted.

SEPTEMBER

- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) toughens up the rhizomes against heat, traffic, and disease.

DECEMBER

- No true dormancy here. The turf stays active, so just mow as needed. No feeding.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 10. Frost-free, year-round management. Demands rolling 90-day pre-emergents, extremely low nitrogen, and is highly sensitive to MSM herbicides.

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