

JANUARY

- Good time for a soil test if it's been 2-3 years. Bahia likes acidic soil (pH 5.5-6.5).
- Soil hits 55°F early here, time for the first half of your split pre-emergent.

FEBRUARY

- Sluggish green-up is underway.
- NO NITROGEN YET. Wait for 100% green-up to avoid cold-weather shock.

MARCH

- About 45-60 days after the first round, apply the second half.
- First light feeding of the year. Bahia runs lean, so cap the whole year around 1-2 lbs N / 1,000 sq ft.

APRIL

- Active growth picks up. Keep mowing at 3-4".

MAY

- Watch for mole crickets. Catch the nymphs now, before they mature and damage roots.

JUNE

- Sharpen your mower blades. Bahia's tough seedheads shred a dull one fast.
- Mow frequently at 3-4" to keep the canopy from getting stalky.

JULY

- 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)

AUGUST

- Feeding this month? Get it down early, then STOP nitrogen by mid-month.
- Seedheads peak now. Mow frequently to keep things tidy.

SEPTEMBER

- ZERO NITROGEN. Late feeding pushes tender growth that invites fall fungal disease.

OCTOBER

- Soil cooling toward 70°F? Time for your fall pre-emergent.
- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) helps harden the rhizomes against wet-weather disease.

NOVEMBER

- Growth slows and color fades, but the turf stays semi-active. Mow as needed.

DECEMBER

- Semi-dormant. The turf thins out but rarely goes fully dormant here. No feeding needed.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 9. Extremely low-nitrogen requirements, highly sensitive to common herbicides (MSM), and highly vulnerable to mole crickets.

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scan for live timing for your ZIP

