

JANUARY

- Good time for a soil test. Much of Zone 10 is alkaline, which locks up iron. Apply elemental sulfur if pH comes back above 6.0.
- Time to start your rolling pre-emergent. Apply the first round, switching active ingredients each round to avoid resistance.

FEBRUARY

- Chronic yellowing is common here. Treat it with chelated liquid iron, never nitrogen.

MARCH

- First ultra-light micro-feed of the year (~0.25 lb N). ZERO phosphorus unless a soil test says otherwise.

APRIL

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch to a different active ingredient than last time.

MAY

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. NEVER verticut.

JUNE

- Scout for Large Patch and leaf spots in the constant tropical moisture.

JULY

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch active ingredients again.

AUGUST

- Final ultra-light micro-feed. Cap the whole year's nitrogen at 1 lb / 1,000 sq ft to avoid Centipedegrass Decline.

SEPTEMBER

- If heavy rains hit, this is a good time for a preventative Large Patch fungicide (azoxystrobin).

OCTOBER

- Last pre-emergent round of the cycle. Switch active ingredients once more.
- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) helps toughen the stolons against heat and disease.

NOVEMBER

- ZERO NITROGEN. Let iron carry the color through the mild winter instead.

DECEMBER

- No true dormancy here. Mow as needed, but no feeding.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 10. ⚠️ Poor climate fit. Alkaline soils lock up iron and cause severe chlorosis. Demands 90-day pre-emergent rotations and strict zero-verticutting.

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