

JANUARY

- Dormant for the winter. Keep traffic off the frozen turf to protect the stolons.

APRIL

- Good time for a soil test (every 2-3 years). Centipede needs acidic soil (pH 5.0-6.0), so this tells you where you stand.
- Soil hitting 50°F? Time for the first half of your split pre-emergent.

JULY

- Spot-treat any weeds, but stick to heat-safe herbicides.

[WEED ID TOOL](#) → [TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](https://turftrigger.com/tools)

OCTOBER

- Growth halts as nights cool off.

FEBRUARY

- Still dormant through the deep freeze, nothing to do but let it rest.

MAY

- Soil hits 55°F? Time for the second half.
- Sluggish green-up underway. Treat any yellowing with liquid iron, never nitrogen. Early N can trigger Centipedegrass Decline.

AUGUST

- Final light feeding. Cap the whole year's nitrogen at 1 lb N / 1,000 sq ft.
- Raise your mower to 2-3" to help shade the soil.

NOVEMBER

- First frost sends the turf into full dormancy.

MARCH

- Still dormant, minimal activity this month.

JUNE

- First light feeding (~0.5 lb N). ZERO phosphorus unless a soil test says otherwise.
- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. NEVER verticut. It shreds the above-ground stolons.

SEPTEMBER

- STOP nitrogen for the year. Centipede hardens off lean, and the 1 lb annual cap is what keeps it healthy.
- Soil cooling toward 70°F? Time for your fall pre-emergent.
- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) acts like antifreeze for the stolons ahead of winter.
- Time for a preventative Large Patch fungicide (azoxystrobin). Crowns get infected before the rings ever show.

DECEMBER

- Fully dormant. Keep traffic off, since frozen stolons get brittle and can shatter.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 6. ⚠️ Extreme cold edge. High winterkill risk. Prone to Centipedegrass Decline if overfed. Never verticut.

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scan for live timing for your ZIP

