

JANUARY

- Dormant for the winter, minimal activity until spring.

FEBRUARY

- Good time for a soil test (every 2-3 years). It corrects pH before the brutal summer ahead.
- Soil nearing 55°F? Time for the first half of your split pre-emergent. A single application won't last Zone 8's 5-month summer.

MARCH

- Spring green-up is underway.
- If your plan feeds in spring, it lands this month to push roots. All nitrogen must stop by late April.

APRIL

- About 45-60 days after the first round, apply the second half.
- Start a preventative fungicide rotation as soil nears 65°F. Pythium and Brown Patch are the threats here, so rotate chemical classes (azoxystrobin and propiconazole).
- Spot-treat any broadleaf weeds.
[WEED ID TOOL → TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](#)

MAY

- ZERO NITROGEN. Feeding now fuels lethal fungal disease.
- Keep up the fungicide rotation every 2-4 weeks, alternating classes.

JUNE

- Raise your mower to 3.5-4" to shade the roots.
- Good time for preventative grub control.
- Keep up the fungicide rotation.

JULY

- Water deeply, about 0.5" every 2-3 days, and syringe midday if it hits 95°F+ to cool the canopy.
- NO DORMANCY here. Unlike cooler zones, heat dormancy actually kills Zone-8 KBG. Keep it artificially awake with water.

AUGUST

- Good time to scout for grubs.
- Peak disease pressure this month. Keep up the fungicide rotation.
- Survival mode: intensive watering only; NO feeding or aeration.

SEPTEMBER

- Hold the line as the 90s persist. Keep up watering and fungicide, but NO feeding or aeration.

OCTOBER

- Heat finally breaks, good time to core aerate.
- Seed bare spots now. KBG's slow 14-21 day germination needs this warm soil window.
- A second broadleaf weed pass works well now. Fall applications are best at killing perennial roots.

NOVEMBER

- Time for your primary fall feeding, the year's heaviest, using ~1 lb of fast-release N to help the lawn recover.

DECEMBER

- Once top-growth stops but the grass is still green, apply your final fast-release winterizer.

Good to know

Cool-season grass in USDA zone 8. ⚠️ High stress zone: demands intense water and fungicide management to survive.

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