

JANUARY

- Dormant for the winter, minimal activity until spring.

APRIL

- Soil hits 55°F? Time for the second half.
- Spot-treat any broadleaf weeds.
[WEED ID TOOL](#) → [TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](https://turftrigger.com/tools)

JULY

- Water deeply, AM ONLY. The canopy needs to dry before nightfall, since humidity plus PRG invites Pythium.

OCTOBER

- Time for your primary fall feeding (heavy N, ~1 lb) once the new seedlings have been mowed twice.

FEBRUARY

- Good time for a soil test (every 2-3 years). It gets you set before fall, a cool-season lawn's biggest feeding.

MAY

- Light feeding of the year (~0.5 lb N).
- Sharpen your mower blades. PRG tears easily, which invites Leaf Spot.

AUGUST

- Good time to scout for grubs.
- Keep an eye out for Gray Leaf Spot in the heat and humidity. A preventative fungicide (azoxystrobin) is worth it after warm, wet nights.

NOVEMBER

- Once top-growth stops, apply a fast-release late-fall winterizer.
- Final mow of the year at 2.5".

MARCH

- Soil hitting 50°F? Time for the first half of your split pre-emergent. Use a short-residual product so it clears before fall seeding.

JUNE

- Raise your mower to 3-3.5".
- Good time for preventative grub control.

SEPTEMBER

- Early Sep: core aerate and overseed. PRG is bunch-type and needs this annual repair.
- Apply a high-phosphorus starter fertilizer with the seed.

DECEMBER

- Fully dormant, minimal activity until spring.

Good to know

Cool-season grass in USDA zone 6. Demands morning-only watering to prevent Pythium, sharp mower blades, and precise split pre-emergents that won't sterilize the crucial September overseed.

turftrigger.com

scan for live timing for your ZIP

