

JANUARY

- Dormant for the winter, minimal activity until spring.

APRIL

- Spot-treat any broadleaf weeds.
[WEED ID TOOL → TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](#)
- Green-up is fully established now.

JULY

- Water deeply, AM ONLY. The canopy needs to dry before nightfall to prevent a Pythium blowup.
- Survival mode this month. Do NOT push growth.

OCTOBER

- Heat breaks, time to core aerate and overseed. PRG is bunch-type and needs this annual repair.
- Apply starter fertilizer with the seed. PRG germinates fast, in just 5-7 days.

FEBRUARY

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

MAY

- ZERO NITROGEN. Feeding now fuels Pythium and Brown Patch.
- Sharpen your mower blades. PRG tears easily, which invites Leaf Spot.
- Start a preventative fungicide rotation (azoxystrobin, rotating to propiconazole) once nights hold above 68°F.

AUGUST

- Peak Gray Leaf Spot pressure. Keep up the fungicide rotation.
- Good time to scout for grubs.

NOVEMBER

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

MARCH

- Soil hits 55°F? Time for the second half.
- Apply a light spring feeding (~0.5 lb N) to push deep root growth before the heat arrives.

JUNE

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

SEPTEMBER

- Hold the line. Zone 7 Septembers are still too hot for PRG seedlings.
- Good time for a second broadleaf weed pass.

DECEMBER

- Final mow of the year once top-growth stops.
- Turf settles into dormancy.

Good to know

Cool-season grass in USDA zone 7. ⚠️ Extreme heat/disease risk. Demands strict summer fungicide rotation, zero summer nitrogen, morning-only watering, and delayed October overseeding.

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