

## JANUARY

- Good time for a soil test (every 2-3 years). It pays off all season once the summer feeding program starts.
- Time to start your rolling pre-emergent. Apply the first round, switching active ingredients each round to avoid resistance.
- Growth is slow this time of year. ZERO Nitrogen. Use potassium or iron for color instead.

## FEBRUARY

- Spot-treat weeds, but stick ONLY to St. Aug-safe herbicides (like Atrazine or Celsius). 2,4-D will melt this turf.

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

## MARCH

- Spring flush is underway, time for a heavy spring feeding.
- Keep an eye on hot, dry edges for chinch bugs.

## APRIL

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch to a different active ingredient than last time.
- Mow high (3.5-4") to help shade the stolons.

## MAY

- Apply your final heavy spring feeding before summer rains arrive.
- Treat chinch bugs right away if you spot them. They multiply fast now.

## JUNE

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. NEVER verticut. Shredding the stolons destroys the lawn.
- SUMMER N BLACKOUT begins. Heavy rains wash away nitrogen and fuel Gray Leaf Spot.

## JULY

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch active ingredients again.
- If tropical rains persist, this is a good time for a preventative Gray Leaf Spot fungicide (azoxystrobin).
- Keep up the N blackout. Use iron (Fe) for color instead.

## AUGUST

- Peak heat. Keep mowing at 4".
- Keep up the N blackout, and scout for chinch bugs and sod webworms.

## SEPTEMBER

- Final month of the N blackout.
- Time for a preventative Large Patch fungicide (azoxystrobin) as heavy rains meet cooling nights.

## OCTOBER

- Last pre-emergent round of the cycle. Switch active ingredients once more.
- Rains fade and the blackout lifts, time for your primary fall feeding.

## NOVEMBER

- If the weather stays wet and humid, apply a second Large Patch fungicide round.
- Apply your final light feeding of the year.

## DECEMBER

- Growth slows now. STOP nitrogen feeding.
- Mow as needed to keep the canopy clean.

### Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 10. Frost-free, year-round management. Requires rolling 90-day pre-emergent rotations, zero verticutting, and strict summer N blackouts to prevent disease and nutrient runoff.

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