

JANUARY

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

APRIL

- Soil hits 55°F? Time for the second half.
- Sluggish green-up underway. ZERO NITROGEN YET. Wait for 100% green-up to avoid cold-weather shock.

JULY

- Keep an eye on hot, dry spots for chinch bugs.
- Spot-treat weeds, but stick ONLY to St. Aug-safe herbicides. 2,4-D will melt this turf.
[WEED ID TOOL → TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](#)

OCTOBER

- Growth slows quickly as nights cool off.

FEBRUARY

- Good time for a soil test (every 2-3 years). It pays off all season once the summer feeding program starts.

MAY

- Once you've hit 100% green-up, apply your first feeding (~0.5-1 lb N).

AUGUST

- Feeding this month? Get it down early, then STOP nitrogen by mid-month so the turf can harden off.

NOVEMBER

- First frost sends the turf into dormancy.

MARCH

- Soil hitting 50°F? Time for the first half of your split pre-emergent.

JUNE

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. NEVER verticut. It shreds the above-ground stolons.
- Mow high (3-4") to help shade the stolons.

SEPTEMBER

- 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 7. ⚠️ Extreme cold edge. High winterkill risk. Demands late-summer potassium for stolon antifreeze, zero verticutting, and strict avoidance of 2,4-D herbicides.

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