

JANUARY

- Dormant for the winter. Keep traffic light to protect the above-ground stolons.

FEBRUARY

- Good time for a soil test (every 2-3 years). It pays off all season once the summer feeding program starts.
- Soil hitting 50°F? Time for the first half of your split pre-emergent.

MARCH

- Soil hits 55°F? Time for the second half.
- Green-up is underway.

APRIL

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

MAY

- Keep up regular feeding.
- Mow high (3.5-4") to help build deep roots before summer heat.

JUNE

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. NEVER verticut.
- Keep an eye on hot, dry edges for chinch bugs, and treat right away if you spot them.

JULY

- Spot-treat weeds, but stick **ONLY** to St. Aug-safe herbicides, no 2,4-D.
[WEED ID TOOL →](#)
[TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](https://turftrigger.com/tools)
- Treat chinch bugs right away. They can kill the lawn in patches fast.

AUGUST

- Peak growth season. Keep up the feeding and high mowing.

SEPTEMBER

- Final feeding early in the month.
- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) helps build winter cold tolerance.

OCTOBER

- Soil cooling toward 70°F? Time for your fall pre-emergent.
- Time for a preventative Large Patch fungicide (azoxystrobin) as the soil cools to 70°F.

NOVEMBER

- If fall stays wet and humid, apply a second Large Patch fungicide round.
- Growth slows now, so you can ease back on mowing.

DECEMBER

- Fully dormant, minimal activity until spring.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 8. Highly vulnerable to chinch bugs in summer heat. Requires high mowing (3.5-4"), strict Large Patch prevention in the fall, and zero verticutting.

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scan for live timing for your ZIP

