

### JANUARY

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

### FEBRUARY

- Soil hits 55°F? Time for the second half.
- Sluggish green-up underway. Spot-treat winter weeds, but stick ONLY to St. Aug-safe herbicides (like Atrazine).

### MARCH

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

### APRIL

- Keep up regular feeding.
- Mow high (3.5-4") to help shade the stolons.

### MAY

- Final spring feeding.
- Keep an eye on hot, dry edges for chinch bugs, and treat right away if you spot them.

### JUNE

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. NEVER verticut.
- SUMMER N BLACKOUT begins. Heavy nitrogen now fuels Gray Leaf Spot in the tropical rains.

### JULY

- Use iron (Fe) for color; ZERO nitrogen.
- NO herbicides this month. Spraying above 90°F burns the turf.

### AUGUST

- Peak heat. Keep mowing at 4".
- Scout aggressively for chinch bugs and sod webworms.

### SEPTEMBER

- Heat begins to break, time for your final feeding.
- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) helps harden the stolons.

### OCTOBER

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

### NOVEMBER

- If it stays wet and humid, apply a second Large Patch fungicide round about 28 days later.
- Growth slows down significantly now.

### DECEMBER

- Semi-dormant, just the occasional mow to keep the canopy clean.

### Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 9. Highly sensitive to heat-stress herbicides and mechanical damage (no verticutting). Potassium is critical for winter stolon survival.

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