

JANUARY

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

APRIL

- Apply a light spring feeding (~0.5 lb N) to wake the turf.
- Spot-treat any broadleaf weeds.
[WEED ID TOOL → TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](https://turftrigger.com/tools)

JULY

- Water deeply and infrequently, about 1-1.5"/week.
- Keep up the fungicide rotation.

OCTOBER

- Time for your primary fall feeding (heavy N, ~1 lb) once the new seedlings have been mowed twice.
- Good time for a second broadleaf weed pass.

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 in time for fall seeding.

MAY

- ZERO NITROGEN. Feeding now forces tender growth that feeds Brown Patch.
- Start a preventative fungicide rotation for Brown Patch (azoxystrobin, rotating to propiconazole) once nights hold above 68°F.

AUGUST

- Good time to scout for grubs.
- Survival mode this month. Hold off on aeration and overseeding until the heat breaks.

NOVEMBER

- Once top-growth stops, apply a fast-release late-fall winterizer.
- Drop your mowing height to ~2.5" for the final mows of the year.

MARCH

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

JUNE

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

SEPTEMBER

- Early Sep: core aerate and overseed. Bunch-type tall fescue needs this annual seeding.
- Apply a high-phosphorus starter fertilizer with the seed.

DECEMBER

- Fully dormant, minimal activity until spring.

Good to know

Cool-season grass in USDA zone 6. Transition-zone border requires strict summer Brown Patch prevention, split pre-emergents with short residuals, and early September overseeding.

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