

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.
- Lean feeding (~0.5 lb N). Keep it underfed here to avoid thatch buildup.

FEBRUARY

- Time for a scalp and verticut. This mandatory hard reset clears out 12 months of thatch buildup.
- Spot-treat any broadleaf weeds.
[WEED ID TOOL](#) → [TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](#)

MARCH

- Spring growth picks up. Keep feeding lean.

APRIL

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch to a different active ingredient than last time.
- Lean feeding again (~0.5 lb N).

MAY

- Scout aggressively for tropical pests, armyworms and chinch bugs especially.

JUNE

- Core aerate only if the soil is genuinely compacted. You already verticut back in February.

JULY

- Next pre-emergent round. Switch active ingredients again.
- Good time to sand-level or topdress during active growth.
[SAND & TOPDRESS CALCULATOR](#) → [TURFTRIGGER.COM/TOOLS](#)

AUGUST

- Peak growth season. Keep nitrogen low, and frequent mowing helps control canopy density.

SEPTEMBER

- Keep feeding lean. The turf never goes dormant here.

OCTOBER

- Last pre-emergent round of the cycle. Switch active ingredients once more.
- Time for a preventative Large Patch fungicide (azoxystrobin) if heavy tropical rains or a cooling spell hits.

NOVEMBER

- Keep up the lean feeding and routine mowing.

DECEMBER

- Ease back on mowing frequency as days shorten, and keep nitrogen lean.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 10. Frost-free, year-round growth demands a rolling 90-day pre-emergent cycle, consistently LEAN nitrogen, and a mandatory late-winter scalp/verticut to prevent severe thatch choking. May thin in deep shade.

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