

JANUARY

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

APRIL

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

JULY

- Second light feeding of the year.
- Good time to sand-level or topdress during peak active growth.
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OCTOBER

- First frost drops the turf into dormancy.

FEBRUARY

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

MAY

- NO NITROGEN YET. Wait for 100% green-up.

AUGUST

- Feeding this month? Get it down early, then STOP nitrogen so the turf can harden off.
- Late Aug: raise mowing height by 0.5" for some winter insulation.
- A high-potassium feed (0-0-20) helps the rhizomes handle winter cold.

NOVEMBER

- Fully dormant now.

MARCH

- Time for a spring scalp. Bag the dormant clippings so the sun can warm the soil.
- Soil hitting 50°F? Time for the first half of your split pre-emergent.

JUNE

- First light feeding. Keep nitrogen low here to avoid heavy thatch.
- If thatch tops 0.5", core aerate or dethatch, just pick one, since zoysia recovers slowly from either.

SEPTEMBER

- 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.

DECEMBER

- Dormant, minimal activity until spring.

Good to know

Warm-season grass in USDA zone 6. Prone to winterkill and heavy thatch. Demands lean nitrogen, spring scalping, and preventative Large Patch fungicides.

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