

	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	
<b>Planting Beds</b>	Start spring clean up. Remove winter debris from planting beds. When ground is dry, start to prepare soil for planting. Prune any winter dieback prior to leafing out.	Plant new perennials. Divide and plant perennials. Water and fertilize the plants with a complete fertilizer. Spread mulch evenly up to 2 inches thick for water conservation and weed prevention.	Plant annuals, spacing appropriately and setting at proper depths. Fertilize with a complete fertilizer and water thoroughly.	Maintain a good watering schedule that is deep and infrequent. Too much, frequent water will drown and kill plants. Monitor plants for pests and weeds.			Plant new trees, shrubs, and spring bulbs.			
<b>Cultural Practices</b>		Overseed thin lawns at 0.75 to 1.0 pounds of seed per 1000 sq ft of lawn. September is a better time though.	Aerify lawns that are on clay soils to minimize compaction and increase rooting. Power rake if thatch layer exceeds 0.5 inches.				Aerify lawns that are on clay soils to minimize compaction and increase rooting. Power rake if thatch layer exceeds 0.5 inches. Overseed thin lawns at 0.75 to 1.0 pounds of seed per 1000 sq ft of lawn.			
<b>Mowing Recommendations</b>	Service lawn mower. If necessary, mow lawn at 2.0 inches and remove clipping debris. (*Alternately, maintain a 2.5 inch mowing height throughout season to promote rooting and stress tolerance.*)	Mow lawn at 2.0 inches. Mowing frequency should be dictated by growth rate, never removing more than one-third the mowing height at any mowing.	Mow lawn at 2.0 inches. Mowing frequency should be dictated by growth rate, never removing more than one-third the mowing height at any mowing.	Raise mowing height to 2.5 inches around mid-June or as temperatures get hot.	Maintain higher cutting height of 2.5 to 3.0 inches.	Maintain higher cutting height of 2.5 to 3.0 inches.	Lower mowing height back to 2.0 inches as fall temperatures arrive.	Mid-October: Lower mowing height of 1.75 inches for last two or three mowings.		
<b>Fertilizers</b>	Fertilize and prune trees and shrubs.	Fertilize lawns with a controlled release fertilizer at 1.0 lbs of Nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft.		Mid-to-late June: Fertilize lawn with a controlled release fertilizer at 0.5 lbs of Nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft.	Avoid fertilizing	Avoid fertilizing	Fertilize lawns with a slow release fertilizer at 1.0 lbs of Nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft.	October/November: Apply about 1.5 to 2.0 pounds of nitrogen per 1000 sq ft. Phosphorus and potassium can be applied with fall fertilizers. Fertilize within 1 week of final mowing.		

<p><b>Watering</b></p>		<p>Water as needed to prevent wilting and drought. About 1.0 inch of water is needed per week in spring and fall, and 1.5 inches per week in summer. Deep water every two to three days. <b>Avoid daily, light watering!</b></p>		<p><b>**Alternate to consistent watering**</b> For water conservation: Allow turf to go dormant. Irrigate only if sustained drought occurs (&gt;3 weeks without rain). Lawn will green up with sufficient rainfall in the late summer/early fall. Minimize mowing and walking on the turf at this time to prevent unnecessary damage to the dormant plant.</p>					
<p><b>Herbicides</b></p>		<p>Apply preemergent herbicides for crabgrass, goosegrass and foxtail control.</p>	<p>Control dandelion and winter annual broadleaf weeds if they are a problem.</p>	<p>Apply second preemergent herbicide application (i.e., six weeks after initial treatment) to areas with a severe history of crabgrass infections</p>			<p>Apply perennial broadleaf weed control. This is the preferred time for controlling dandelion and clover.</p>		
<p><b>Insect Control</b></p>			<p>Control adult billbug, particularly on lawns with a history of injury.</p>	<p>Check for sod webworm larvae and control if necessary.</p>	<p>Late June to early July (possibly with June fertilizer): apply a preventive grubicide</p>	<p>Check for white grubs and control if necessary.</p>			
<p><b>Disease Control</b></p>		<p>Control leafspot on common Kentucky Bluegrass lawns.</p>		<p>Apply preventive summer patch control on lawns that have had this problem in the past.</p>			<p>Control leafspot on common Kentucky Bluegrass lawns.</p>		