

# ***Peachtree Mower Company***

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## **~ Turf Management Plan ~**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1. Feb. 23	- <i>Scott's Turfbuilder + Halts</i>	Season's first application of fertilizer. Promotes faster "green up". Halts is a preemergent that controls germination of early spring weeds.
2. Mar. 23		Time to " <b>scalp</b> " lawn. See Peachtree Mower Co.'s "How-To" packet for details regarding this critical process. Remember....Your lawn will not reach it's potential without this step!
3. Apr. 23	- <i>Scott's Turfbuilder + 2</i>	Time to " <b>core aerate</b> ". Allows roots to breath, facilitates nutrient uptake, and loosens soil compaction. Second application of fertilizer. Timed release for extended feeding with a +2 product that kills any broadleaf weeds that may have grown. Important to apply this product when the lawn is damp; allows granules to stick to the weed leaves.
4. May 23	- <i>Scott's Fungicide</i>	Lawn fungus control. Apply at ½ rate to stay ahead of fungus. Fungi are present in most lawns and are triggered by hot/moist conditions. Staying ahead is important in disease control.
5. June 15	- <i>Scott's Summerguard</i> - <i>Ironite</i>	Third application of fertilizer with an insect control product. Apply iron once per year. Iron is a micronutrient and is easily flushed from soil. Promotes a dark green color.
6. June 23	- <i>Scott's Fungicide</i>	Again, apply at ½ rate.
7. July 23	- <i>Scott's Fungicide</i>	Apply at ½ rate.
8. Aug. 15	- <i>Scott's Summerguard</i> - <i>Halts</i>	Fourth application of fertilizer. Apply preemergent to control fall weeds.
9. Aug. 23	- <i>Scott's Fungicide</i>	Final application. Apply at ½ rate.
10. Oct. 15	- <i>Scott's Turfbuilder + Winterizer</i>  - <i>Halts</i>	Fifth and final application of fertilizer. Nitrogen is stored in the grass' roots. This promotes winter endurance and fast spring green up. Possibly the most important fertilizer application. Apply preemergent to control winter weeds.

### Notes:

- Peachtree Mower Co. endorses Scott's products for several reasons. These products are readily available and the fertilizers are "timed release" to provide feeding over a two month period of time rather than all at once. They are also conveniently packaged at certain times of the year to include the additional elements (halts, +2, insect control, etc).
- As a general rule, try to apply all of these products just prior to rainfall. Nitrogen can temporarily burn grass blades if exposed to the fertilizers too long. The only exception is the April 23<sup>rd</sup> feeding. The +2 product needs to stay on the weed leaves for a minimum of 24 hours to be effective.
- Obviously, results will vary based on soil types, shade levels, degree of lawn slope, amounts of rain and irrigation, and an infinite number of other factors. A soil test may be needed to determine ph balance. Lime and sulfur can be added to change soil ph, but generally this is not necessary.
- These are meant to be basic guidelines and not exact rules. In the south, the average warm season turf type zoysia or Bermuda lawn needs 5 -6 feedings of nitrogen during the growing season. The hot and humid summers create ideal conditions for fungi that must be controlled early. Weed control is also important, though the best prevention for weeds is a healthy lawn.
- All dates are approximate, but try to stay within one week before or after. Timing and amounts of rainfall can be crucial; grasses need about one inch of rainfall per week in the growth months. One or two heavy waterings per week is preferred over daily, light waterings. Heavy waterings promote strong, deep root growth. Also, an absolute minimum of six hours of direct sunlight is needed for grass survival.
- Sources for all information: 50 years of turf grass experience, WSB 750's Walter Reeves, and Ashton Richie from the Scott's Fertilizer

Company.