

# Brazoria County Lawn Care Schedule

## January

Submit a Soil Test every 3 years. [Soil Testing](#).

If necessary, mow to prevent annual weeds from flowering. Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach 55\* for 4-5 consecutive days for the prevention of warm season weeds. Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing. Apply fungicide if there is a history of large (brown) patch.

## February

If necessary, mow to prevent annual weeds from flowering. Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach 55\* for 4-5 consecutive days for the prevention of warm season weeds.

Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing. Apply fungicide if there is a history of large (brown) patch.

## March

If necessary, mow to prevent annual weeds from flowering. Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach 55\* for 4-5 consecutive days for the prevention of warm season weeds. Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing. Apply fungicide if there is a history of large (brown) patch.

## April

The best time to establish warm-season grass is during active growth periods. Mow at 2 to 4" weekly, or as frequently as necessary to prevent scalping. Never remove more than 1/3 of the leaf tissue at one time. Make the first fertilizer application when the lawn is actively growing and has been mowed at least two times. Aerate to relieve soil compaction. Remove problematic thatch using hollow-tine aerification. Thatch at 0.5 to 1" can begin to impede water infiltration and harbor disease and insects. In the absence of rain, irrigate as needed.

## May

Apply 0.5 to 1 lb. of nitrogen/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> 1 to 4 times during the growing season with a combination of quick- and slow-release fertilizer. Do not exceed 4 lbs. N/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> per year. Make the last application of nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost.

Apply other nutrients based on soil test results. Irrigate only when necessary to prevent wilting or to replace at least 60% evapotranspiration. Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for summer annual and perennial weeds.

## June

Apply preventative white grub products, if necessary. Scout for chinch bugs and sod webworms and apply insecticide, if necessary. This can be done in June through September. Scout for take-all root rot and gray leaf spot. Avoid low mowing height, excessive nitrogen, & frequent watering to minimize large (brown) patch disease. Aeration, compost topdressing, & promoting microbial activity in the lawn can minimize this disease.

## July

Do not apply fertilizer to a stressed grass. Make the last application of nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost. Apply other nutrients based on soil test results. Irrigate only when necessary to prevent wilting. Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for summer annual and perennial weeds. Treat for chinch bugs and older grubs.

## August

Apply curative or rescue insecticide for white grubs, if necessary. Scout for fall armyworms. Mow at 2 to 4" weekly, or as frequently as necessary to prevent scalping. Never remove more than 1/3 of the leaf tissue at one time.

## September

Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach approximately 70F for 4 to 5 consecutive days for the prevention of select winter annual weeds (i.e., annual bluegrass, henbit, rescuegrass). Apply preventative fungicide products for large patch disease (*Rhizoctonia solani*) in areas with a history of disease development when soil temperatures are between 50-70°F.

## October

Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach approximately 70F for 4 to 5 consecutive days for the prevention of select winter annual weeds (i.e., annual bluegrass, henbit, rescuegrass). Apply preventative fungicide products for large patch disease (*Rhizoctonia solani*) in areas with a history of disease development when soil temperatures are between 50-70°F. Treat for Take All Root Rot if present. Apply fungicide if there is a history of large (brown) patch.

## November

Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing. Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for the control of winter annual and perennial weeds. Depending on the part of the state, fertilizer may be continued to be applied. Make the last application of nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost.

## December

Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing. Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for the control of winter annual and perennial weeds. Fertilizer may be continued to be applied. Make the last application of nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost.

Kimberly Mayer, CEA, CPTM

Brazoria County Horticulture Agent

[kimberly.mayer@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:kimberly.mayer@ag.tamu.edu)

979-864-1558

<https://brazoria.agrilife.org/>

# Brazoria County Lawn Care Schedule

## Options for Pre-Emergence Herbicides

### Synthetic Options:

Nitro-Phos Barricade,  
Dimension

**Organic Options:** corn gluten meal, cultural practices to increase turf density, compost top dressing.

## Options for Post-Emergence Herbicides

**Synthetic Options:** Celsius, Bonide Weed Beater Ultra, Fertilome Weed Free Zone

**Organic options:** Captain Jack's Lawnweed Brew, AgraLawn Organic Crabgrass Killer, hand pulling after watering to soften the soil.

## Options for Slow Release Fertilizers

Nelson's Turfstar Slow 'n Easy  
22-2-10  
Nitro-Phos Super Turf  
19-4-10  
Southwest Premium Gold  
15-5-10

## Options for Fall Fertilizers

Nelson's Turfstar Slow 'n Easy  
22-2-10  
Nitro-Phos Super Turf  
19-4-10  
Southwest Premium Gold  
15-5-10

## Options for Insecticides

For chinch bugs and sod webworms:  
Nitro-Phos Bug Out Max, Cyonara  
Grubs: (June) imidocloprid, (July and August) Bioadvanced 24 hour Grub Killer Plus, carbaryl (sevin)

Organic Options: sod webworms- B.t, spinosad, azadirachtin  
Chinch bugs- pyrethrins

## Options for Fungicides

Large (Brown) Patch:  
Pentachloronitrobenzene, Nitro-Phos Total Brown Patch Control, Nitro-Phos Eagle  
Gray Leaf Spot: Myclobutnail, Nitro-Phos Eagle  
Take-All Root Rot: azoxystrobin, Nitro-Phos Eagle, propoiconazole  
Organic Options: aeration, compost topdressing and microbially enriched fertilizers over time.

## Options for Trace Minerals

Azomite  
Nature's Way Remineralizer

## Options for Organic Fertilizers

Microlife 6-2-4  
Milorganite 6-4-0  
Nelson's NatureStart Organic Tree and Turf  
Nitro-Phos Sweet Green 11-0-4  
Southwest Fertilizer Earth Essentials 5-1-3

Kimberly Mayer, CEA, CPTM

kimberly.mayer@ag.tamu.edu

Brazoria County Horticulture Agent

979-864-1558

<https://brazoria.agrilife.org/>