

TOTAL YARD SIZE: Apx. 7330sqft

- Back yard is apx. 5000sqft. Fence is 72 on the sides and 84 across the back (then minus the trees and porch)
- Front Yard is apx. 1850sqft
- Side yard is apx. 480sqft

1. St. Augustine takes a little more work and tlc than that of native Bermuda grass. It is more susceptible to disease like brown patch or take all patch due to excessive moisture. That can be treated with **Clearys 3336** which is a granular fungicide. As for grubs the best treatment to get rid of grubs and have some residual control for a while in your soil is a product called **Arena** which is also granular. As for pre-emerge, you can use **Dimension in granular or liquid**, or use **Prodiamine 4L in liquid** at a rate of 1.1 oz to 1 gallon of water. Spray pre-emerge now, and if you already have weed infestation you can mix in **Celcius WG a granular post emerge broad leaf weed killer** to get the weeds that are already up. Mix Celcius WG at 1 teaspoon to 1 gallon or .66 to a 4 gallon backpack sprayer. I am in the landscape maintenance business and we have been spraying for several weeks now with pre and post emergent control. Best of luck with your lawn!!!

2. Some good advice above. Would echo mowing it high. Trick in spring is to bag it the first couple of times so that any weed seeds will be contained instead of spread around. Also true about not fertilizing until after you've mowed it twice (this means the grass is actively growing). I've had good luck with **Bayer's Complete Insect Killer** granules on grubs. Healthy St. Augustine can actually tolerate a certain amount of grubs -- one source said up to 6 grubs per cubic foot of soil. Worst pest is chinch bugs: they usually hit when summer heat reaches 95 to 100 degrees. Have to treat them as soon as possible or they can decimate an otherwise healthy lawn in less than a week. Probably best to spray lawn with a hose end sprayer, such as Dial N Spray, and spray the whole yard.

3. Few things I've learned from having st augustine grass, some have already been discussed.

Mow high at 3.5-4.5" inches

Water deeply (1inch per week if no rain)

I let my grass tell me when it needs water by looking at the color and seeing if the grass springs back up after walking thru it.

I apply my pre emergent during first or second week of March. (Dimension)

I use a hybrid fertilizer program but I prefer atleast 2 applications of **milorganite organic fertilizer** during the year, this stuff rocks!

If you have tough weeds come up during the spring/summer use **Celcius herbicide**.

However , the BEST preventive for weed invasion is a healthy and thick lawn so it chokes out any weeds from growing.

3. I am in the turf grass business. My family has about 5000 acres of turf grass all over the state of Texas. We probably have around 2500 acres of St. Augustine grass. It is a very low maintenance grass and this is why it is the most common. I would use pre-emergent herbicide about 3 times a year. Now- summer and fall. We use **1-1/2 of atrazine 1 pint dual magnum** per acre. For grubs we use **Wrangler**. Fall is the only time you will need to put a fungicide for brown patch and put it on thick and about once a month until first frost. Mowing height around 2 inches. A good balanced fertilizer 13-13-13 should be efficient 3 times a year at 300lbs to the acre.

Randy's Lawn Fertilization Schedule

For southern grasses including: St. Augustine, Bermuda and Zoysia

FERTILIZE - four times a year:

Late February-Early March - apply a simple 15-5-10 for an early green-up. Most companies that make slow-release fertilizers also make a non slow-release 15-5-10 that provides for a quick two-week green up before we get to the heart of the fertilizer schedule. **Recommends Nitro-Phos Imperial Lawn Fertilizer 15-5-10 quick aka non-slow release.**

WARNING: Some people will be tempted to use a weed-and-feed at this time, but if you've been following the GardenLine herbicide schedule, there should never be a need. However, spot weed-and-feed treatments are recommended for those with turf-only landscapes or landscapes that have been established for many years. **Most weed-and-feeds contain Atrazine which burns roots of young trees and shrubs.**

Late March-Early April - apply slow-release 3-1-2 ratio fertilizers. Recommended formulations:

19-4-10	Nitro Phos Super Turff
18-4-6	Fertilome Southwest Greenmaker
18-0-6	Fertilome's Zero Phosphate Formula
15-5-10	Southwest Fertilizer Premium Gold
20-0-10	Bonide Premium Lawn Food

Late June-Early July - apply slow-release 3-1-2 ratio fertilizers. (recommended formulations 19-5-9, 19-4-10, 18-4-6, 15-5-10.) Same brands as above.

NOTE for June-September - if turfgrass looks yellow (chlorosis) or necrotic, use an application of either granular or liquid iron. Once a year should be enough.

October-November - apply winterizer formulas for winter hardiness. Ratios vary, but make sure they are "winter" or "fall" formulas designed for southern grasses. (examples: 18-6-12, 8-12-16, 10-5-14) Will make lawns winter-hardy.

HERBICIDE - three times a year:

(Pre-Emergent controls to prevent weeds)

Late October-Early November - Use two (2) different pre-emergent herbicides, to prevent the weeds that we experience in February and March. First is a pre-emergent with Portrait or Gallery for broadleaf weeds like clover. Second, use a pre-emergent with Amaze, Betasan, Balan or Treflan for grassy weeds like poa annua or annual bluegrass. There is also Barricade, Dimension or Pendimethlin as a 2-in-1 control.

February-March - **Use the pre-emergent controls for grassy weeds again**, to prevent such weeds as Crabgrass, Goosegrass and Dallisgrass from popping up late in the spring and summer. Again, use the grassy pre-emergent like **Amaze, Betasan, Balan or Treflan**. There is also **Barricade, Dimension or Pendimethlin as a 2-in-1 control.**

May-Early June - One more application of a grassy pre-emergent like Amaze, Betasan, Balan, or Treflan will keep fall weeds from invading from August on. There is also Barricade, Dimension-based or Pendimethlin as a 2-in-1 control.

INSECTICIDES:

— It is our belief on GardenLine, as a way to be kind to the environment, that you do not put down insecticides unless you know you have a problem. However, be prepared during the hot summer months — July through September — to attack chinch bug damage. This will show up as irregular shaped spots in the lawn along the concrete. Any liquid insecticide, like Permethrin or Cypermethrin, will treat the spot well. Then apply a granular insecticide like Deltamethrin or granular Permethrin in a broadcast applicator throughout the rest of the yard.

FUNGICIDE - two times a year:

July-September - Gray Leaf Spot is a blotchy spot on the grass blade leaves. (mostly on St. Augustine lawns) Use fungicides with active ingredients like Daconil, Consan or Banner.

September-October - To control the dreaded Brownpatch fungal disease (symmetrical brown circles in the grass) you must prevent it from coming up with a systemic lawn fungicide with Bayleton, Terrachlor, Banner or Benomyl.

NITRO-PHOS FERTILIZERS

FEEDING PROGRAM

Applications		Fertilizers	
1 st	February 15 th (Late Winter)	IMPERIAL LAWN FERTILIZER	15-5-10 to jump start rapid growth and dark, green color
		OR	
		WEED & FEED FERTILIZER	15-5-10 to kill most broad leaf weeds while promoting a beautiful, healthy turf
2 nd	March 15 th (Early Spring)	SUPERTURF FERTILIZER	19-4-10 50 % slow release nitrogen & 4 % iron promotes a uniform grass growth and good color
3 rd	June 1 st (Early Summer)		
4 th	August 15 th (Late Summer)	For your organic choice, substitute Nitro-Phos Sweet Green Organic Lawn & Plant Food 11-0-4	
5 th	October 15 th (Md-Fall)	FALL SPECIAL	8-12-16 for winter hardiness and disease resistance and to insure vigorous growth in the spring

RL - SPREADER SETTINGS:

For fertilizers put the setting a notch or two above half. For example, if there are 20 notches on the spreader, 11-12 would be the setting. You don't have to cover every square inch of turf to get good results, so if you think that's too much, drop to a notch below half. With hand-held spreaders, if there are 5 or fewer settings open it all the way. If a hand-held spreader has 10 or more settings, put the setting a notch or two above half.

For pre-emergent herbicides, put the setting on or a notch above one quarter. (If there are 20 notches, 5-6 would be the setting.) On hand-held spreaders, if there are 5 or fewer settings lower the setting to 3, or even 2. If a hand-held spreader has 10 or more settings, put the setting on or a notch above one quarter. If your gut tells you the dosage is not enough ... you don't think it's covering the zone that needs to be covered ... then up it a notch or two.

With the advancements in spreadable composts, you can use a broadcast spreader open full