

Fertilization Plan

The rate of fertilizer application, the frequency of application and the source of the nitrogen will determine how fast the lawn grows. The following fertilizing plan is designed to allow the lawn to grow at a reasonable rate and still have an attractive color.

<u>Turf Species</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Nitrogen</u>	<u>per 1,000 sq. ft</u>
K, P, T	April 20-28	.5 to 1 lbs.	
B, Z	May 31	.5 to .75 lbs.	
K, P, T	June 5-10	.75 to 1 lbs.	
K, P, T	Sept. 1-10	.75 to 1 lbs.	
K, P, T	Oct. 20–Nov. 10	1 to 1.5 lbs.	

K– Kentucky Bluegrass
 B– Buffalograss
 Z-Zoysiagrass

T-Tall Fescue
 P - Perennial Ryegrass

For slow, even growth, use a fertilizer containing either sulfur-coated or urea formaldehyde as a nitrogen source rather than those such as an ammonium sulfate, urea or ammonium nitrate that tend to produce very fast growth for short periods. The nitrogen source is especially important for early summer applications. Check the fertilizer label to determine the specific nitrogen source.

Amount of Fertilizer

The amount of fertilizer to apply can be easily calculated. Divide the pounds nitrogen/1,000 ft. desired by the first number in the fertilizer analysis expressed as a percentage.

<u>Desired</u>	<u>Fertilizer Needed</u>
<u>N/1,000 sq. ft.</u>	<u>Analysis</u> <u>per 1,000 sq. ft</u>
1.5 lb.	28-3-6 →→→→→→→→ 5.4 lbs.
1.25 lb.	28-3-6 →→→→→→→→ 4.5 lbs.
1.0 lb.	28-3-6 →→→→→→→→ 3.6 lbs.
0.75 lb.	28-3-6 →→→→→→→→ 2.7 lbs.
0.50 lb.	28-3-6→→→→→→→→ 1.8 lbs.

Next, simply multiply the fertilizer needed/1,000 sq. ft. by the number of 1,000 ft. units in your lawn. For example, if 1 lb. N/1,000 ft. is desired on a 5,000 sq. foot lawn, multiply 3.6 lbs. times 5 to determine that 18 lbs of fertilizer product should be applied to the lawn.