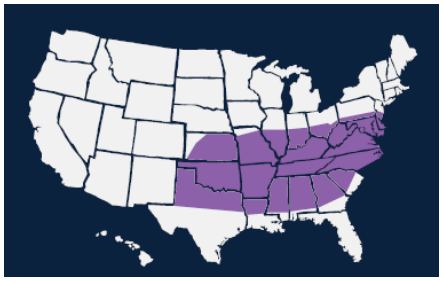
St. Augustine Lawn Calendar
Transition Zone



Lawns enhance the landscape, improve property values, and decrease air temperature, so maintaining lawns with good cultural practices and judicious use of pesticides makes sense to maximize performance and benefits. Envu offers a variety of solutions to control problematic weeds, insects, and diseases that help preserve the benefits turfgrass provides to the places we live, work, and play.

Preemergence Weed Control

- Preemergence herbicides must be applied prior to germination to be effective on targeted weed species. Sequential applications improve control over single applications and applications should be watered-in to maximize control and limit off-site movement.
- Crabgrass, sandbur, prostrate knotweed, or spurge germinate in spring, so preemergence herbicide applications should be timed prior to 4" soil temperatures of approximately 55°F for five days. Spring applications of **Specticle® FLO** or **Echelon®** can prevent germination of summer grassy and broadleaf (BDLV) weeds.
- Winter annuals like annual bluegrass, chickweed, and henbit germinate in the fall. Fall applications of **Specticle FLO** or **Echelon** can prevent germination of winter grassy and BDLV weeds with late summer/early fall applications at 4" soil temperatures at 70°F.

Preemergence + Postemergence Annual Bluegrass Control

- The most flexible and effective control for annual bluegrass is with a combination of pre- and postemergence herbicides in the fall.
- The **Dual Defense** program combines **Specticle FLO** and **Celsius®** with applications timed for mid-September to mid-October to prevent germination and control young annual bluegrass plants that have already germinated.

Postemergence Weed Control

- Summer and winter grassy and BDLV weeds are best controlled by postemergence herbicides when plants are small but actively growing.
- Summer annual grassy and BDLV weeds are best controlled in late spring/early summer with **Celsius**, **Celsius XTRA** or **Blindside®**.
- Winter annual grassy weeds and BDLV weeds are best controlled in fall or early spring with **Celsius**, **Blindside** or **Xonerate®**.
- Sedges and kyllingas emerge primarily in spring. **Dismiss®**, **Blindside** or **Celsius XTRA** are most effective applied shortly after emergence and usually require multiple applications for optimal control.

Insect Control

- White grubs are usually controlled with preventative applications made at the first sign of adult flight in the spring. New formulations like **Durentis™** allow flexible timing of applications well before white grub adults appear and provides lasting control. **Merit®** has been the industry standard for white grub preventative control. Though curative applications are usually inefficient, **Dylox®** is the industry standard and provides quick knockdown of white grubs.
- Applications of **Durentis** should be made in the spring (at first sign of adults) for season-long control of caterpillars including fall armyworms, cutworms, and sod webworms. Certain products can provide quick knockdown of caterpillars like **Talstar®** (no residual) or **Triple Crown®** (some residual control).
- Monitor for chinch bugs throughout the summer with soap flushes or watch for insect damage that mimics drought stress. Applications of **Triple Crown** or **Talstar** can provide quick knockdown and residual control (**Triple Crown**) of chinch bugs throughout the summer.
- Fire ant mounds can be unsightly, and their stinging makes them a human nuisance while mole crickets can cause significant damage to turf. **TopChoice®** is the industry standard for season-long control of existing fire ant populations and mole crickets. **TopChoice** is a restricted use product; refer to label for more information.

Disease Control

- Large patch typically develops with high soil moisture and when 2" soil temperatures decline to below 70°F. Applications of preventative fungicides, like **Armada®** or **Fame®**, in the fall when conditions are conducive for disease development.
- Take-all root rot (TARR) can develop starting earlier in the summer with 2" soil temperatures at 77-86°F, which is when preventative fungicide applications of **Armada** or **Fame** should be made for optimum control.
- Gray leaf spot (GLS) can cause significant damage to turf and develops at temperatures between 70-95°F under prolonged leaf wetness. Applications of **Armada** or **Fame** should begin prior to disease development for optimum control.

Mosquito Control

- Mosquito control can be accomplished in early spring with larvicides (methoprene, pyriproxyfen) applied to standing water or adulticides (**Scion® or Talstar**) applied as barrier treatments late spring through the fall

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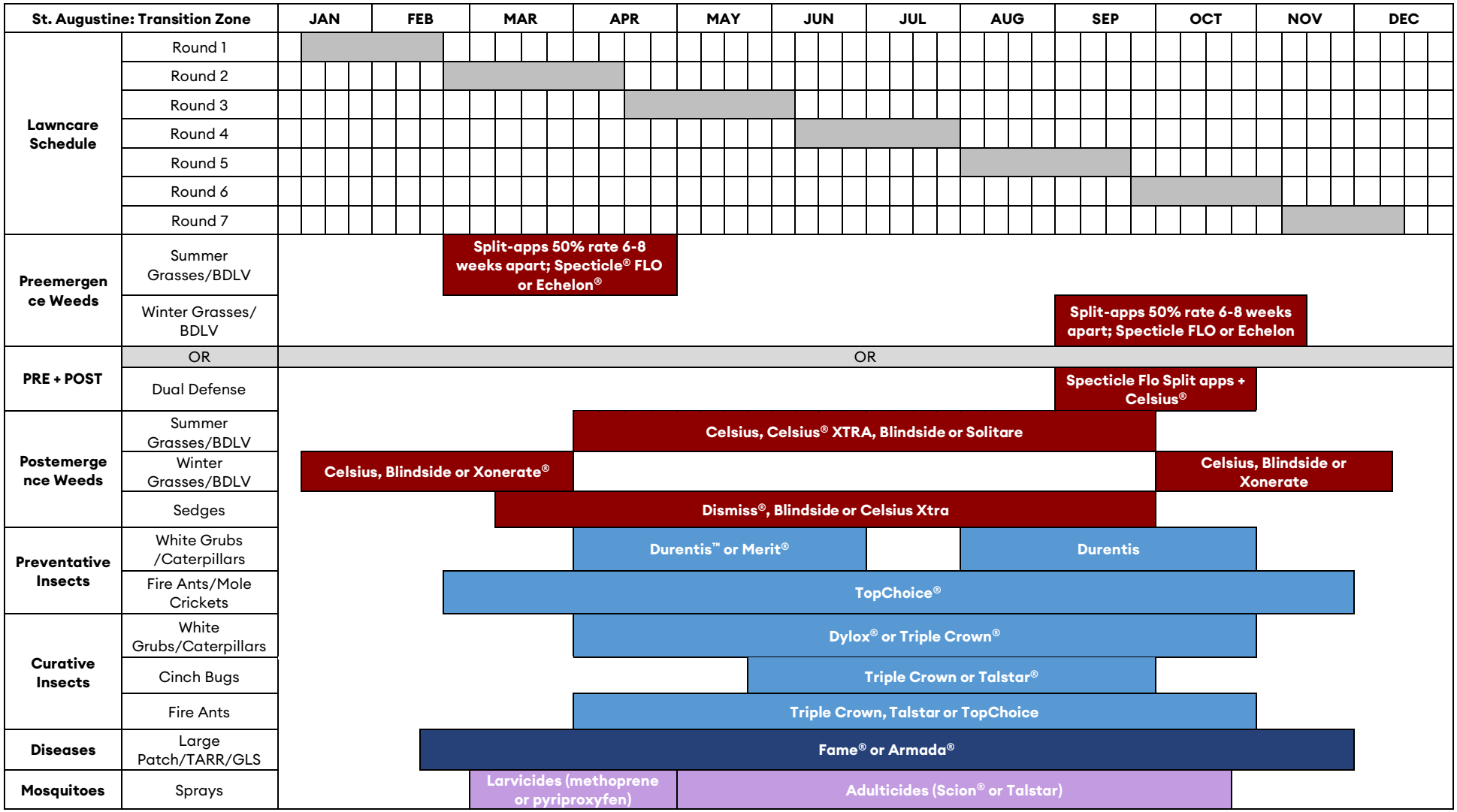

Need more info? –Read and follow all label directions. Contact your Envu Area Sales Manager if you need assistance for specific recommendations for your situation