EIGHT FERTILIZING CALENDARS

LAWNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Tall fescue</th>
<th>Bermuda grass</th>
<th>Centipede grass</th>
<th>Zoysia grass</th>
<th>St. Augustine grass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JANUARY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMENTS:**

- Use any product labeled for fast, low directions early.
- Use products labeled specifically for crabgrass control.

**KEY FACT:** Lawn grasses should be fertilized when the grass is growing vigorously.

**Comments:**

- Use 1-2 pounds of 10-10-10 for every 1,000 sq ft.
- Fertilize containing cysts are preferred for pecan.
- Use multiple applications only for young plants. Use for young trees.
- A complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 works very well.

**SOIL TESTING**

There is no need to add nutrients to your soil unless they are already present. The best way to determine the levels of N, P, and K in your soil is by having your soil tested by the University of Georgia Soils Lab through your local Extension Service office (404-897-6261). For a small fee, you can get a free recommendation to an Organic One, a Balanced One, or an Inorganic Fertilizer Recommendation (assuming your soil is not already overfertilized).

**MORE INFORMATION**

- University of Georgia plant experts have written a number of excellent publications detailing the care and selection of landscape plants. You can get a free copy of your local Extension Service office. The publications are also online and available for immediate downloading.
- “Fertilization for Lawns” www.ces.uga.edu/pubs/EB107.doc
- “Home Garden Fruits” pubs.ces.uga.edu/pubs/EB1065.htm
- “Home Vegetable Gardening” pubs.ces.caes.uga.edu/pubs/C853.htm
- “Fertilization for Lawns” www.ces.uga.edu/pubs/EB107.doc

**EDIBLES**

**KEY FACT:** Edible plants vary greatly in their fertilizer needs. The schedule for vegetables is completely different from fruits. Get the University of Georgia publications mentioned at right to learn all the details.

- Use a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10, which is all-around better in cold soils.
- A complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 works very well.

**FLORAL AND FILLING PLANTS**

**KEY FACT:** Flowers love to be fed consistently. Match your applications to their vigorous growth periods. Be careful: Overfertilization interferes with blooms.

- Use a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10, which is all-around better in cold soils.
- A complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 works very well.

**EDIBLES**

**KEY FACT:** Edible plants vary greatly in their fertilizer needs. The schedule for vegetables is completely different from fruits. Get the University of Georgia publications mentioned at right to learn all the details.

- Use a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10, which is all-around better in cold soils.
- A complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 works very well.

**ALTERNATIVES TO SYNTHETIC FERTILIZERS**

- Edible plants vary greatly in their fertilizer needs. The schedule for vegetables is completely different from fruits. Get the University of Georgia publications mentioned at right to learn all the details.

- Use a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10, which is all-around better in cold soils.
- A complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 works very well.

**BASICS**

Every plant needs nutrients. The major nutrients that plants need are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Fertilizer containers always note the percentage of each nutrient that they hold. For instance, a bag of 10-10-10 contains 10 percent of each ingredient. A container of 10-15-15 contains 10 percent nitrogen, 15 percent phosphorus, and 15 percent potassium. Different plants have different needs for each nutrient and there are ways to determine which nutrients are needed, and in what amounts.

- Every plant needs nutrients.
- The major nutrients that plants need are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K).
- Fertilizer containers always note the percentage of each nutrient that they hold. For instance, a bag of 10-10-10 contains 10 percent of each ingredient. A container of 10-15-15 contains 10 percent nitrogen, 15 percent phosphorus, and 15 percent potassium.
- Different plants have different needs for each nutrient and there are ways to determine which nutrients are needed, and in what amounts.

**SOIL TESTING**

There is no need to add nutrients to your soil unless they are already present. The best way to determine the levels of N, P, and K in your soil is by having your soil tested by the University of Georgia Soils Lab through your local Extension Service office (404-897-6261). For a small fee, you can get a free recommendation to an Organic One, a Balanced One, or an Inorganic Fertilizer Recommendation (assuming your soil is not already overfertilized).

**MORE INFORMATION**

- University of Georgia plant experts have written a number of excellent publications detailing the care and selection of landscape plants. You can get a free copy of your local Extension Service office. The publications are also online and available for immediate downloading.
- “Fertilization for Lawns” www.ces.uga.edu/pubs/EB107.doc
- “Home Garden Fruits” pubs.ces.uga.edu/pubs/EB1065.htm
- “Home Vegetable Gardening” pubs.ces.caes.uga.edu/pubs/C853.htm
- “Fertilization for Lawns” www.ces.uga.edu/pubs/EB107.doc