

Month By Month Calendar: Lawns and Gardens

This month by month calendar may be used as a guide for timely information when caring for lawns and gardens in the North Florida landscape. Information in this publication focuses on planting, pruning, fertilization, and insect pest management.

January

- **Planting:** Florida's Arbor Day is the third Friday in January – consider planting a tree for you and others to enjoy for years to come.
- **Pruning:** Pruning of landscape trees is best done January to February while plants are dormant. Improve tree health by removing dead and diseased limbs. Improve tree structure by removing and/or reducing damaged or rubbing limbs and limbs with included bark. If severe pruning is needed, it should be carried out over several years. Always have a reason for pruning and never randomly remove branches. *Note: Plants that flower on the previous season's wood growth should be pruned just after flowering to prevent flower bud removal. See Table 1 on page 11 for a complete list of plant species that should be pruned after flowering.*
- **Pruning Equipment:** Give your equipment a good cleaning to make sure you aren't transferring diseases from one plant to another. Allow pruners to sit in a disinfecting solution after use. If you are pruning a diseased plant, disinfect between each cut. You can use an extra pair while the other is soaking. Disinfecting solutions include a 25% solution of household bleach or pine oil cleaner (Pine-Sol), a 50% solution of rubbing alcohol (70% isopropyl) or denatured ethanol (95%), a 10% solution of trisodium phosphate, quaternary ammonium salts (use as directed), or full strength household disinfectants (Lysol, etc.). Tools should be soaked for at least 5 minutes (or as directed on the product label) and rinsed with clean water or allowed to air dry before use. A longer soaking period may be needed for pruning tool surfaces that are not smooth.



February

- Soil Testing: Soil testing should be done this month if you are planting a spring vegetable garden. Soil testing is available through the Baker County Extension Service and costs \$3 to \$7, depending on the thoroughness of the test. Testing early will allow you time to receive the results, make changes to pH as necessary, and prepare the garden for planting.
- Canna Lilies: Cut dead Canna Lily plants to the ground in late winter to reduce populations of the Canna Leafroller caterpillar. Disposing of the cut material with the overwintering pupae will reduce population levels of this insect in the spring.
- Roses: Hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas should receive a major pruning in late February/early March. Major yearly pruning consists of shortening main canes and lateral branches, and removing twigs and canes that are dead, diseased, injured, or spindly. This improves form, regulates height and improves air circulation and light penetration within the plant. Leave at least half the length of each main cane that is one to three years old. The first flowers can be expected eight to nine weeks after pruning. Other types of roses are pruned only as needed. *Note: After pruning, dispose of pruned plant material, rake the area beneath the bush to remove dead and diseased leaves, and reapply mulch immediately to prevent fungal diseases.*

March

- Landscape Watering Schedule Change: Starting the 2nd Sunday in March, our landscape watering schedule may change to twice per week.
 - Odd numbered addresses may water on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 - Even numbered addresses may water on Thursdays and Sundays.
 - Water only when needed and not between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Early morning is best.)
 - Water for no more than one hour per zone. (Lawns only need about 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch at any one application. Use a rain gauge or tuna can to determine the time it takes to apply that amount of water and adjust the run time as needed.)
 - Restrictions apply to private wells and pumps, ground or surface water and water from public and private utilities.
- Planting: Begin planting vegetables after the danger of frost is past or start seed in a protected location for transplanting later.
- Pruning: Prune back dead twigs of perennials once the hard freezes have passed, and cut back ornamental grasses to almost ground level at the first sign of new growth.

- Soil Testing: Soil testing should be done this month if you plan to fertilize the lawn next month. A soil test will determine which nutrients your turf needs and in what amounts. Soil testing is available through the Baker County Extension Service and costs \$3 to \$7, depending on the thoroughness of the test. Testing early will allow you time to receive the results, make changes to pH and purchase the fertilizer recommended for your lawn.
- Mowing: Have your mower blades sharpened this month in preparation of spring mowing. Dull blades make jagged, uneven cuts, creating a larger surface on the grass blade for water to be lost. The more water that is lost, the more drought stressed your lawn will become.
- Irrigation Systems: Calibrate and check irrigation systems to make sure they are ready for spring. Check for leaks and make sure the heads are not spraying the driveway or street. To calibrate, place containers such as tuna cans, coffee cans, or rain gauges around the yard. Run the system for 15 minutes to see how much water is collected in the containers, then determine how long it would take to apply 1/2 to 3/4 inch of water to the landscape. This is how long you should run your irrigation system each time you water your lawn and landscape.
- Weed Management: If needed, apply a pre-emergence herbicide to control annual weeds. A general rule of thumb for pre-emergence herbicide application in north Florida is to apply around March 1 (when day temperatures reach 65° to 70°F for four or five consecutive days) to control spring-germinating weeds. These application timings generally coincide with blooming of landscape plants such as azalea and dogwood. To obtain season-long control, an additional application should follow 6 to 9 weeks after the initial one. Always read and follow product label directions thoroughly. *Note: The first and best method of weed control begins with proper management practices that encourage a dense, thriving turf (these include proper fertilization, watering, mowing at the correct height and control of other lawn pests), and the use of mulch to suppress weeds in landscape beds. If all cultural management strategies are being employed and weeds are still a problem, herbicides can be used to help manage the problem.*

April

- Fertilizing Lawns: If you wish to fertilize your lawn, do so early this month after the last late freeze has passed. A soil test will determine which nutrients your turf needs and in what amounts. If a soil test indicates that phosphorus is needed, you should apply a complete fertilizer (containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) such as 16-4-8, 13-3-13, or similar recommended analysis. Otherwise, a 15-0-15, or similar fertilizer should be used. Consider using a controlled or slow-release fertilizer which releases some nitrogen right away and some slowly over time. This will give longer lasting results and help reduce

nutrient leaching and pollution from storm water runoff. The amount of fertilizer needed depends on the fertilizer analysis and whether or not nitrogen is in slow-release form. Refer to Table 2 on page 12 to determine the amount of fertilizer needed for a given area of lawn. *Note: If using slow-release fertilizer, do not get discouraged and re-apply when you don't see an immediate response. Response time can range from 60-90 days depending on the percentage of slow-release nitrogen in the product.*

- Planting: If you are installing new plants this spring, remember that spring can be a very dry time of year and these plants will need regular watering to get established. Consider installing a rain barrel that will save the rain for your plants and save the fresh drinking water for you.

- Mulching: Add mulch to new plantings and replenish mulch around all existing landscape plants this month. Mulch helps to retain soil moisture, suppress weeds, add organic matter to the soil and makes the landscape look tidy. Mulch should be maintained at a depth of 2-3 inches after settling and should be kept 2-3 inches away from the base of the plant.



- Weed Management: Get an early handle on those broadleaf weeds by hand pulling (as much as you can stand) and/or by spot treating with a three-way herbicide mixture containing 2,4-D, MCPA, MCPP (mecoprop), and/or dicamba. Few weeds are controlled with just one of these chemicals which is why they are mixed and available in brands such as Trimec, Ortho's Weed-B-Gone, and Spectracide's Weed Stop. You may also use an atrazine product (except on bahiagrass) to control young broadleaf and grassy weeds as long as there is no danger of temperatures exceeding 85°F. Repeat applications spaced ten to fourteen days apart may be necessary. Always read and follow product label directions thoroughly. *Note: Waiting until late in the growing season to control weeds will only make your herbicide less effective and hand pulling will become a must.*
- Pruning: Many landscape plants should be pruned (as needed) after flowering, including azaleas, camellias, hydrangeas, dogwoods, redbuds and more. The longer you wait, the more you could see a reduction in flowering next spring. *Note: Plants that flower on the previous season's wood growth should be pruned just after flowering to prevent flower bud removal. See Table 1 on page 11 for a complete list of plant species that should be pruned after flowering.*

- Azaleas: Acid-forming fertilizers are necessary for azaleas. Fertilize after flowering with a 12-4-8 or 15-5-15 with micronutrients, approximately 1/4 pound to a mature plant or 3/4 to 1.5 pounds per 100 square feet of landscaped azalea beds.
- Camellias: Camellia growers may notice new leaves that become thick and swollen this time of year. This strange sight is caused by the Exobasidium fungus, but not to worry, this fungus is only observed in spring on new leaves, but does not cause damage to older leaves or new summer growth. It can also be observed on azaleas but will not spread to other plants in the yard, therefore fungicide sprays are not recommended. If ignored, the galls will generally dry up in a matter of weeks, although they may be cut off.
- Camellias: Begin to scout for scale insects this month by looking on the undersides of leaves and stems. Avoid severe infestations by spot treating with insecticidal soaps or horticultural oils. Follow the manufacturer's labeled rate for any product applied to control a pest.

Tea Scale on Camellia



May

- Planting: Replace declining winter annuals this month with new annuals and perennials that can take the heat and drought while providing a nice long display of color. Angelonia, Beach Sunflower, Blackberry Lily, Gaura, Pentas, Plumbago, Porterweed, Society Garlic, and Zinnias to name a few.
- Black Sooty Mold: Avoid the black sooty mold on Crape Myrtles and other plants this year, by scouting regularly for aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs and scale. These insects can be found feeding on the undersides of leaves where they produce a substance called honeydew that drops to the leaves below. This honeydew is the perfect medium for sooty mold to grow and severe insect infestations can cause entire plants to turn black. Early detection and spot treating the insects (treating infected spots on the plant instead of the entire plant) with insecticidal soaps or horticultural oils, and continuing through the summer will prevent the sooty mold all together.
- Roses: Prevent and manage black spot by irrigating with drip irrigation, which helps keep the foliage dry and less susceptible to fungal infection. Fungicidal sprays are also available to prevent the spread. However, choosing a low-maintenance rose that is resistant to black spot is a better management strategy than constantly spraying with fungicides. Other common pests of roses include aphids, spider mites, caterpillars, and thrips. Frequently monitoring your rose(s) will help you detect early infestations.

June

- Planting: Planting during summer is sometimes better (for you and the plants) than planting in spring. While it is much hotter, regular summer rains will help you get plants established without using much supplemental irrigation.
- Pruning: If you decide to get out and do some pruning this month in preparation of hurricane season, only remove dead, diseased, and/or hazardous limbs. Removing large quantities of foliage (greater than 10%) can be stressful on growing trees and should be held off until the dormant season (January and February).
- Palms: Be on the look-out for nutrient deficiencies in palms during summer and begin correcting them immediately. Palms' nutritional requirements are different from those of other landscape plants. Established palms should be fertilized with an 8-2-12-4 Mg with equal amounts of N, K, and Mg in controlled-release form. Any fertilizer applied should also contain 1-2 % iron and manganese, plus trace amounts of zinc, copper, and boron, to prevent deadly micro-nutrient deficiencies.
- Mowing: Don't get behind on your mowing. Allowing the grass to get overgrown and then giving it a severe cutting can be very stressful to your lawn. In any case, never remove more than one third of the leaf blade at any one time. Mow at the highest recommended mowing height for your grass species. St. Augustinegrass and Bahiagrass should be mowed at 3 to 4 inches and Centipedegrass at 1.5 to 2 inches. Grass clippings act as a natural fertilizer when left on the ground, returning nutrients that can be used by the turf for new growth. If piles of grass form on the ground (caused by infrequent mowing) then raking and removing the grass is acceptable to reduce thatch and disease problems. Just be sure to recycle the clippings on site by using them as mulch or adding them to the compost pile.
- Fertilizing: Many times turfgrass such as Centipedegrass, Bahiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass turn yellow during the summer because of lack of nitrogen fertilizer. However, fertilizing in summer is not recommended since this often encourages excess growth, disease and insect problems. However, if you would like to green up the lawn during summer, you can apply an iron source such as iron sulfate (2 ounces per 3-5 gallons of water per 1000 square feet) or a chelated iron source. The green up effect is only temporary (two to four weeks) so repeat applications are necessary for summer-long color.

July

- Weed Management: Try to keep up with the weed pulling through the summer so that your landscape plants are not competing for nutrients and growing space. This will also prevent weeds from re-seeding.

- Butterfly Plants: If you have nectar plants, you should be enjoying adult butterflies visiting your yard. If you have larval host plants, then you should expect for those adult butterflies to be laying eggs followed by caterpillars that will begin eating those larval host plants to complete their lifecycle. Not to worry, these plants are adapted to this sort of damage and while they may look less than perfect, they are not likely to die from the event. Planting multiples of larval host plants will ensure that no plants are lost and provide plenty of food for all.

August

- Roses: Most gardeners prune roses for a second time in August, but this is a lighter pruning, removing only 1/4 to 1/3 of the growth. *Note: After pruning, dispose of pruned plant material, rake the area beneath the bush to remove dead and diseased leaves, and reapply mulch immediately to prevent fungal diseases.*
- Leyland Cypress: Cercospora needle blight can be found affecting Leyland cypress this time of year. Watch for browning needles in the lower crown next to the stem. The disease slowly spreads upward and outward. Fruiting bodies of the fungus appear as tiny, greenish pustules on the upper surface of the needles or on small twigs. Spores are present throughout the spring and summer and are spread by wind. Infection usually occurs during periods of wet weather. This disease can be controlled by spraying with copper-containing fungicides. Always read and follow product label directions.
- Hickory Horned Devil Caterpillar: One interesting creature seen this time of year is the larvae of one of our largest and most spectacular moths, the regal moth. Like most other moths, it is nocturnal but is sometimes observed at lights. The imposing larva (shown right), known as the hickory horned devil, is most often observed when it is full grown (about the size of a large hot dog) and comes down from the trees to wander in search of a site for pupation. Although this caterpillar has a fierce appearance and a scary name, it is harmless.



September

- Azalea Caterpillars: Azalea caterpillars begin defoliating azalea plants this time of year; monitor to prevent severe damage and use *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) to control as needed.

- Bulbs: Many flower bulbs and bulb-like plants should be planted during fall for winter and spring blooms: Amaryllis (Sept-Jan), Callas (Sept-Jan), Daffodils (Oct-Nov), Iris (Sept).
- Fall Webworms: Fall webworms produce unattractive webs at the tips of tree branches where they feed on the leaves. However, damage is usually insignificant and no control is necessary since the trees commonly attacked will be losing their leaves with the coming change in season.
- Fertilizing Lawns: If you wish to fertilize your lawn, do so before the end of the month. A soil test will determine which nutrients your turf needs and in what amounts. If a soil test indicates that phosphorus is needed, you should apply a complete fertilizer (containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) such as 16-4-8, 13-3-13, or similar recommended analysis. Otherwise, a 15-0-15, or similar fertilizer should be used. Consider using a controlled or slow-release fertilizer which releases some nitrogen right away and some slowly over time. This will give longer lasting results and help reduce nutrient leaching and pollution from storm water runoff. The amount of fertilizer needed depends on the fertilizer analysis and whether or not nitrogen is in slow-release form. Refer to Table 2 on page 12 to determine the amount of fertilizer needed for a given area of lawn. *Note: If using slow-release fertilizer, do not get discouraged and re-apply when you don't see an immediate response. Response time can range from 60-90 days depending on the percentage of slow-release nitrogen in the product.*

October

- Planting: Create a display of fall and winter colors by planting masses of cool season and cold-hardy annuals including, pansies, petunias, ornamental cabbage, dianthus, snapdragons and Shasta daisies.
- Vegetable Gardens: Plant cool-season vegetables this month such as beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard greens, onions, radish, and spinach. Some herbs thrive in cool weather including dill, fennel, parsley, sage, thyme, garlic, comfrey and coriander.
- Weed Management: If needed, apply a pre-emergence herbicide to control annual weeds. A general rule of thumb for pre-emergence herbicide application in north Florida is to apply in early October (when nighttime temperatures drop to 55° to 60°F for several consecutive days) to control fall-germinating weeds. To obtain season-long control, an additional application should follow 6 to 9 weeks after the initial one. Always read and follow product label directions thoroughly. *Note: The first and best method of weed control begins with proper management practices that encourage a dense, thriving turf (these include proper fertilization, watering, mowing at the correct height and control of other*

lawn pests), and the use of mulch to suppress weeds in landscape beds. If all cultural management strategies are being employed and weeds are still a problem, herbicides can be used to help manage the problem.

November

- Landscape Watering Schedule Change: Starting the 1st Sunday in November, our landscape watering schedule must change to no more than once per week.
 - Odd numbered addresses may water on Saturdays.
 - Even numbered addresses may water on Sundays.
 - Water only when needed and not between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Early morning is best.)
 - Water for no more than one hour per zone. (Lawns only need about 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch at any one application. Use a rain gauge or tuna can to determine the time it takes to apply that amount of water and adjust the run time as needed.)
 - Restrictions apply to private wells and pumps, ground or surface water and water from public and private utilities.

- Mulch: As the leaves and pine needles start to fall this month, begin raking them to place in perennial beds. The cold weather will soon arrive and the extra mulch will help keep roots protected from freezing temperatures.

- Pruning: If you are anxious to get out and do some fall pruning, try to limit the pruning to shoots that are growing wildly out of control and deadheading of flowers (including roses). More moderate to heavy pruning should be done once the plants go completely dormant for winter. This will reduce stress and actually makes your job easier when pruning deciduous trees that lose their leaves.

- Trees: Begin wrapping tree trunks to protect young trees (especially those with graft unions) and guard against winter cracking caused by the freezing and thawing during winter. Tree wraps are available in fall at gardening supply stores, although foam pipe insulation can be used as a substitute. Remember to remove wraps in early spring before buds begin to swell.

- Lawns: Brown Patch Fungus (also known as Large Patch) is especially problematic in St. Augustinegrass and appears fall to spring when temperatures are below 80 degrees and moisture levels are high (due to rain or excessive irrigation). Watch for small patches that turn yellow then brown. Large patches may have healthy grass within the dead area. If you suspect this fungus, check the outer edge of the patch for a soft, dark rot at the base of the leaf. If you can easily pull a leaf off the stem and it smells rotten, then your lawn is infected. Fortunately, the roots of the lawn are not affected and the application of fungicides can help. However, fungicides are used as a preventative

measure and only help keep the disease from spreading. If this disease becomes a routine problem, treat your lawn before symptoms appear with a product containing the active ingredient *thiophanate methyl* or *triadimefon* and repeat as directed on the product label. (Spraying preventatively is unnecessary if the disease is not present in your lawn.) If the disease is present, be sure to mow the diseased areas last and wash the clippings off the mower to prevent spread to other areas of the lawn. You can also help manage (and prevent) this disease by using slow-release nitrogen fertilizers and watering only as needed.

December

- Cold Weather Plant Protection:
 - If a freeze is predicted, water plants 24-48 hours before a freeze (unless it rains). Moist soil absorbs more solar radiation than dry soil and will radiate heat during the night, keeping your plants warmer. Keep in mind however, that prolonged periods of saturated soil can cause root rot problems.
 - Using overhead irrigation for freeze protection is tricky since you have to start irrigating as soon as the temperature reaches 32 degrees and keep it on until thaw is complete. Not only can this be very wasteful, but there is a danger of root rot problems and breakage due to ice buildup on limbs. This method of cold protection is used commercially where it can be carefully controlled and is best left to professional growers.
 - Instead, you may want to cover some of your cold sensitive landscape plants with blankets or plastic to trap heat inside, but too often is this done incorrectly. If you decide to use this method, make sure your cover is long enough to reach the ground. You may also want to place rocks, bricks, or heavier flower pots around the edges to keep the wind from blowing the cover open. This is the only way to truly trap heat inside. You will also need to use a stake (cut bamboo sticks work well) to keep your cover from touching your plant. Some contact is unavoidable, but too much can lead to a transfer of heat resulting in burnt, damaged foliage.
 - Use your fallen oak leaves and pine straw to your advantage! These items are valuable for several reasons. They can be used as mulch to repel weeds and hold in moisture, but they can also be used to protect your plants during hard freezes. Many of our perennials die back to the ground in winter, only to grow back from the roots and crown the next spring. Piling leaves and straw on top of these crowns will help hold the heat in and protect the roots from damage during those hard freezes.
 - Containerized plants can be pushed together and covered with an old sheet to conserve heat, or moved under a sheltering tree or eave where radiant heat will be trapped after dark.

- Houseplants: As the weather gets colder, many of us will need to start moving our potted plants to warmer locations, which typically includes inside the house. However, adverse conditions inside a home can make it challenging for plants to make it through winter, even without the freezing temperatures.
 - Light: Flowering plants, plants with highly colored leaves, and succulents will grow best in a window where they receive full sunlight. Foliage plants, such as ferns and philodendrons, will prefer a window receiving indirect light (north-facing window in winter).
 - Temperature: Between 65 and 75 degrees should be sufficient, but avoid sudden changes in temperature by moving plants to the top of the TV, in the path of heater (or air conditioning) vent, and in windows that are not energy efficient (letting a lot of cold air in at night).
 - Humidity: Low humidity will cause your plant to lose water from the leaves faster than the roots can absorb water, causing leaf tips to become brown and flower buds to drop. Install an inexpensive humidifier, place plants close together and/or on a bed of wet gravel. The gravel should be two to three inches deep and the water level should never come high enough so that the plant is sitting in water. As the water evaporates, the humidity level will increase around the plant.
 - Watering: Overwatering is probably the number one cause of indoor plant death. Water only when the soil feels dry, when the soil shrinks away from the sides of the pot, if the pot feels light when you pick it up, or when the soil changes from a dark to light color. Water thoroughly when watering is required, applying enough water until it runs out the bottom of the pot. You can also water from the bottom of the container but will need to water from the top at least once per month to wash out the excess salts that build up. Either way is fine but do not allow water to stand in the saucer too long.

Table 1: Plant species that should be pruned just after flowering to prevent flower bud removal. Pruning should be performed only as needed.

Aesculus (Horsechestnut)	Ilex (Holly)
Amelanchier (Serviceberry)	Illicium (Anise)
Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub)	Itea (Sweetspire)
Camelia (Camelia)	Lonicera (Honeysuckle)
Cercis (Redbuds)	Magnolia (Magnolia)
Chaenomaes (Quince)	Michelia (Banana shrub)
Chionanthus (Fringetree)	Philadelphus (Mockorange)
Cornus (Dogwood)	Prunus (Cherry)
Deutzia (Deutzia)	Pyrus (Pear)
Forsythia (Forsythia)	Rhaphiolepis (Indian hawthorn)
Hamamelia (Witchhazel)	Rhododendron (Azalea)
Hydrangea macrophyllum (Hydrangea)	Viburnum (Viburnum)

Table 2: Proper application rates of lawn fertilizer for specific fertilizer products.

Area (sq ft)	% Nitrogen in Fertilizer Bag						
	6%	10%	12%	15%	16%	23%	27%
10	1.3 oz 3 TB	0.8 oz 1 ½ TB	0.7 oz 1 ½ TB	0.5 oz 3 ½ tsp	0.5 oz 1 TB	0.4 oz 2 ½ tsp	0.3 oz 2 ¼ tsp
50	6.6 oz 14 TB	4 oz ½ c.	3.3 oz 7 TB	2.7 oz 6 TB	2.5 oz 5 ¼ TB	1.7 oz 4 ½ TB	1.5 oz ¼ c.
100	13.3 oz 1 ¾ c.	8 oz 1 c.	6.7 oz 14 TB	5.3 oz ¾ c.	5 oz 10 ½ TB	3.5 oz 9 TB	3 oz ½ c.
1000	8.4 lbs 17 ½ c.	5 lbs 9 ½ c.	4.2 lbs 8 ¾ c.	3.3 lbs 7 ¼ c.	3.1 lbs 6 ½ c.	2.2 lbs 5 ½ c.	1.9 lbs 4 ¾ c.
1500	13 lbs 26 ¼ c.	7.5 lbs 14 ¼ c.	6.5 lbs 13 c.	4.9 lbs 11 c.	4.8 lbs 9 ¾ c.	3.3 lbs 8 ¼ c.	2.9 lbs 7 ¼ c.
3000	25.2 lbs 52 ¼ c.	15 lbs 28 ½ c.	12.6 lbs 26 c.	9.8 lbs 21 ¾ c.	9.4 lbs 19 ½ c.	6.6 lbs 16 ½ c.	5.8 lbs 14 ½ c.
5000	42 lbs 87 ¼ c.	25 lbs 47 ½ c.	21 lbs 43 ½ c.	16.4 lbs 36 ½ c.	15.8 lbs 32 ½ c.	11 lbs 27 ½ c.	9.8 lbs 24 ½ c.

This chart explains the approximate weight of fertilizer to use for a given lawn area in pounds (first number) and also in cups (second number) to deliver ½ lb N / 1000 sq ft (the recommended rate for a single application of soluble or quick release fertilizer). If applying a fertilizer product that has at least 30% slow-release nitrogen, these rates can be doubled to deliver 1 lb N / 1000 sq ft.

* The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. It is not a guarantee of warranty of the products names and does not signify they are approved to the exclusion of others of suitable comparison.

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