

My schedule for my St Augustine Grass in Western Travis County – Ken McElroy

January	Disper-sul Pastille	per instructions	lowers Ph, provides needed sulfur for plants
Red/White Bud trees bud	Aeration		allows water and nutrients to penetrate to the roots
Mid March	Texas T - Organic Fertilizer	20 lbs/1,000 sq ft	nurtures the soil enhances biological activity
	Dried Molasses	20 lb dry/1,000 sq ft	soil building and micro-biology health
	Start Compost Tea	every two weeks	suppress foliar diseases, increases nutrients
April	Peat Moss	3 cu ft/400 sq ft	soil amendment and lowers Ph (makes acidic)
May	Continue Compost Tea	every two weeks	suppress foliar diseases, increases nutrients
June	Texas T - Organic Fertilizer	20 lbs/1,000 sq ft	nurtures the soil enhances biological activity
	Dried Molasses	20 lb dry/1,000 sq ft	soil building and micro-biology health
July	Continue Compost Tea	every two weeks	suppress foliar diseases, increases nutrients
August	Continue Compost Tea	every two weeks	suppress foliar diseases, increases nutrients
September	Peat Moss	3 cu ft/400 sq ft	soil amendment and lowers Ph (makes acidic)
October	Continue Compost Tea	every two weeks	suppress foliar diseases, increases nutrients
	Texas T - Organic Fertilizer	20 lbs/1,000 sq ft	nurtures the soil enhances biological activity
November	Continue Compost Tea	every two weeks	suppress foliar diseases, increases nutrients
December	Gypsum	30 lbs/1,000 sq ft	improve soil workability and receptivity to moisture

Most grasses are spread by seed and are like annual crops that need more alkaline or basic soil. St. Augustine is spread by runners and is more like a shrub which needs a more acidic soil. In Western Travis County, all lawns are laid over a limestone (alkaline) base so they crave acidic nutrients.

A simple measure of soil health is the number of earthworms per shovel. If you don't see any, you really need to improve your soil.