

**Table 1. Fertilization program for bermudagrass lawns.<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Pounds of N per 1000 ft.2</i>	<i>Fertilizer<sup>■</sup> (N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O)</i>	<i>Pounds fertilizer per 1000 ft.<sup>■</sup></i>	<i>Pounds fertilizer per acre</i>
May 1	N+P+K	1.0	{ 20-5-10	5.0	218
			{ 15-5-10	6.7	292
			{ 10-5-5	10.0	436
			{ 10-20-10	10.0	436
June 1	N	1.0	{ ammonium nitrate (34-0-0)	3.0	131
			{ ammonium sulfate (20.5-0-0)	4.9	213
			{ urea (46-0-0)	2.2	96
			{ <b>slow release N sources<sup>3</sup></b>		
			{ Milorganite (6-4-0)	16.7	727
		{ sulfur-coated urea (32-0-0)	3.1	135	
July 1	N	1.0		—same as June 1—	
Aug 1	N	1.0		—same as June 1—	
Sept 1	N+P+K	1.0		—same as May 1—	
November - April: Based on a soil test, correct phosphorus and potassium deficiencies and extremely low or high soil pH.					

<sup>1</sup> A moderate fertilization program for Arizona common, U-3, and Guymon bermudagrass and a maximum fertilization program for zoysiagrass and buffalograss would include fertilizer applications on May 1, July 1, and September 1.

<sup>■</sup> Always immediately water-in water-soluble, quickly available fertilizers.

<sup>3</sup> Apply slow-release fertilizers at a higher rate (2 to 3 pounds N per 1000 ft.<sup>2</sup> per application) but use fewer fertilizer applications.