

North Texas Lawn Solutions Released North Texas Fertilization Guide

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North Texas Lawn Solutions released this week a detailed guide on fertilization timing for North Texas homeowners, available at ntxlawnsolutions.com. The Little Elm-based lawn care company published the resource to address a pattern it encounters regularly on service calls: homeowners applying fertilizer too early in spring, too late in fall, or during winter dormancy when the grass cannot absorb nutrients. The guide covers soil temperature thresholds, seasonal application windows, the full seven-treatment annual schedule, and the specific timing differences between warm-season grass types common in the region.

The guide identifies soil temperature as the primary factor determining when to begin spring fertilization. Warm-season grasses in North Texas, including Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, and Zoysiagrass, do not actively absorb nutrients until soil reaches 65 degrees Fahrenheit at a four-inch depth. In the Little Elm and Frisco area, that threshold typically occurs in late February or March, though the exact date shifts year to year based on winter weather patterns. The guide recommends waiting until the lawn has been mowed two to three times before the first application, which serves as a practical confirmation that the grass has broken dormancy and root uptake has begun.

The annual treatment program outlined in the guide follows a seven-application cycle across two phases. The first phase runs from September through March and consists of three pre-emergent herbicide applications designed to prevent winter and spring weeds before they germinate. The second phase covers April through September with four fertilization treatments spaced four to six weeks apart during the active growing season. That schedule aligns with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension recommendations for warm-season turf in alkaline clay soils, where pH levels between 7.5 and 8.5 affect nutrient availability and require adjusted timing compared to regions with neutral soil.

The guide identifies the September application as the single most important treatment in the annual cycle. Fall fertilization, applied four to six weeks before the average first frost date of November 16 in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, strengthens root systems before winter dormancy. Grass that receives adequate fall nutrition stores carbohydrates in its root structure, which produces faster green-up the following spring and greater resilience during summer heat stress. The guide notes that skipping the fall application has a more measurable impact on lawn health than missing any individual spring or summer treatment.

On the opposite end of the calendar, the guide explains why fertilizing between December and February provides no measurable benefit. When soil temperatures drop below 65 degrees, warm-season grasses enter dormancy and root activity slows to a level where nutrient uptake effectively stops. Fertilizer applied to dormant turf sits on the surface or moves through the soil profile without being absorbed, creating nitrogen and phosphorus runoff that enters storm drains and local waterways. The guide references EPA data indicating that residential lawn fertilizer is a significant contributor to nutrient loading in suburban watersheds, particularly when applied outside the active growing season.

The timing differences between North Texas and northern states receive specific attention in the guide. Cool-season grasses commonly grown in northern climates, such as Kentucky Bluegrass and Fescue, follow a nearly opposite fertilization schedule, with the heaviest feeding in fall and early spring when soil temperatures are below the threshold that triggers warm-season growth. Homeowners who relocate to North Texas from northern states frequently apply fertilizer on the schedule they followed previously, which results in feeding dormant warm-season grass while missing the critical active-growth window from April through September.

"The most common timing mistake I see is homeowners putting down fertilizer in January or February because the bag says early spring," said Brian Milliken, Owner of North Texas Lawn Solutions. "In North Texas, that fertilizer sits on dormant grass for weeks with nowhere to go. Waiting until the soil hits 65 degrees and the lawn has been mowed a few times makes the difference between a treatment that works and one that washes away."

The company's service program follows the seven-treatment schedule the guide describes, with technicians monitoring soil temperature readings to determine application start dates each spring rather than following a fixed calendar. North Texas Lawn Solutions also provides tree and shrub fertilization and fungicide treatments for lawn disease, including preventative applications during pre-emergent visits for St. Augustine customers at risk for brown patch and large patch fungal infections.

The guide is available at ntxlawnsolutions.com. Additional information about the company's treatment programs can be found at the North Texas Lawn Solutions website.

North Texas Lawn Solutions is a service area business based in Little Elm, TX, specializing in fertilization and weed control for residential lawns. The company serves homeowners in Little Elm, Frisco, Oak Point, Cross Roads, and Lakewood Village. To learn more or request a quote, call (214) 995-9369 or visit ntxlawnsolutions.com.

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For more information about North Texas Lawn Solutions Fertilization & Weed Control Specialists, contact the company here:North Texas Lawn SolutionsBrian Milliken(214) 995-9369brian@ntxlawnsolutions.comP.O. Box 782Little Elm, TX 75068

North Texas Lawn Solutions Fertilization & Weed Control Specialists

North Texas Lawn Solutions is a locally owned fertilization and weed control company serving Little Elm, Frisco, and surrounding North Texas communities.

Website: https://ntxlawnsolutions.com

Email: brian@ntxlawnsolutions.com

Phone: (214) 995-9369