

Crane Fly Prevention Guide

How to Prevent European Crane Fly Problems In Your Lawn

By DoMyOwn staff

OVERVIEW

Preventing Crane Fly Lawn Problems

While it is difficult to avoid having adult crane flies lay eggs in your turf, there are steps you can take to prevent [crane fly damage](#).

Keep Your Lawn Healthy

Follow Lawn Care Schedule

Lawn Care Schedule Lawn Care Guide by DoMyOwnPestControl.com												
Maintenance Calendar for Cool Season Grasses												
Cool Season Grasses Lawn Care Schedule	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL								
Pre-Emergents (MAR-MAX, AUG-NOV) 2 times per year												
Post-Emergents (MAR-OCT / Soil Temps 55+ degrees) 1-2 times per growing season w/ exceptions												
Fertilization (MAR-NOV) 2-4 times per year based on soil analysis												
Mowing (MAR-NOV) Weekly/bi-weekly/ monthly, depending on time of season												
Watering (MAR-OCT) Weekly, when rain levels are below 1 inch												
Aeration (JUN-AUG) 1-2 times per year												
Dethatching (MAR-MAY) 1 time per year												
Do My Own Lawn Care	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Lawn Care Schedule Lawn Care Guide by DoMyOwnPestControl.com												
Maintenance Calendar for Warm Season Grasses												
Warm Season Grasses Lawn Care Schedule	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL								
Pre-Emergents (FEB-MAX, AUG-NOV) 2 times per year												
Post-Emergents (APR-SEP / Soil Temps 55+ degrees) 1-2 times per growing season w/ exceptions												
Fertilization (MAR-NOV) 2-4 times per year based on soil analysis												
Mowing (MAR-NOV) Weekly/bi-weekly/ monthly, depending on time of season												
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A healthy lawn can withstand damage from lawn pests, as well as diseases and weeds. Following a [lawn care schedule](#) will help to keep your lawn robust and lush, so even if you do have some crane fly larvae in your yard, your lawn will withstand the feeding and continue to look great. Follow a lawn care schedule for your type of lawn and your area of the country, and remember:

- Mow regularly and at the proper height
- Water only when necessary, and make sure to water deeply and infrequently rather than frequently for short periods of time.
- Fertilize, but not too much.
- Thinning a thick or excess thatch is important, since the larvae usually end up in this area.
- Make sure your soil has adequate drainage; these insects like wet environments.
- Letting your soil dry out in the late summer and early fall can help to kill some of the insects.