

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-
Lincoln Extension

Extension

2001

NF01-464 Turf Disease Fact Sheet No. 4: Management Program for Leaf Spot and Melting Out

John E. Watkins

University of Nebraska--Lincoln, jwatkins1@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#)

Watkins, John E., "NF01-464 Turf Disease Fact Sheet No. 4: Management Program for Leaf Spot and Melting Out" (2001). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 909.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/909>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Turf Disease Fact Sheet No. 4 Management Program for Leaf Spot and Melting Out

by John E. Watkins, Extension Plant Pathologist

Cause, Hosts and Occurrence

Leaf Spot and Melting Out:

Causes: *Bipolaris* and *Drechslera* spp.

Primary Hosts: All cool-season turfgrasses

Occurrence: April - June; September - October

Key Symptoms

- Round to oval leaf spots with buff-colored centers surrounded by a dark margin.
- Yellowing of affected turf.
- Symptoms on bentgrass greens range from a smokey-gray cast to yellowing, blighting and thinning of the turf.

Cultural/Maintenance Practices

- Provide sufficient nitrogen to maintain moderate growth rate through the season but avoid excess nitrogen, particularly in early spring.
- Irrigate to maintain plant vigor and avoid drought stress.
- Irrigate in the early morning hours.
- Raise mowing height during July and August.
- Aerify in May and/or September to control thatch buildup.

Fungicide Program

- Where necessary, use a preventive fungicide program from mid-April through early June.

Products reported to provide fair to excellent control of leaf spot and melting out include:

Commercial Products

<i>Active ingredient(s)</i>	<i>Product name(s)</i>
azoxystrobin	Heritage
chlorothalonil	Daconil Ultrex, Manicure Ultrex, Thalonil
iprodione	Chipco 26GT
mancozeb	Formec 80, Fore Rainshield, Dithane T/O Rainshield, Lescro Mancozeb, Protect T/O
maneb	Pentathlon
propiconazole	Banner MAXX
thiophanate-methyl	Cleary's 3336, Fungo, Cavalier
trifloxystrobin	Compass
vinclozlin	Curalin, Touché
chlorothalonil + fenarimol	TwoSome Flowable Fungicide
chlorothalonil+thiophanate-methyl	Spectro 90
mancozeb + copper hydroxide	Junction

Home Lawn Products

<i>Active ingredient(s)</i>	<i>Product name(s)</i>
mancozeb	Green Light Broad Spectrum Mancozeb Fungicide
maneb	Acme Maneb Tomato and Vegetable Dust
thiophanate-methyl	Green Light Fung-Away II Systemic Fungicide, ferti-lome Halt Systemic, Dragon Systemic Fungicide 3336WP

Fungicides listed represent the best information available. No criticism is intended of products not listed, nor is endorsement by the University of Nebraska given to those listed. Read and follow all product label directions for mixing and application.

File NF01-464 under PLANT DISEASES

F-5, Turf

Issued April 2001

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation

with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Elbert C. Dickey, Dean and Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension educational programs abide with the non-discrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.