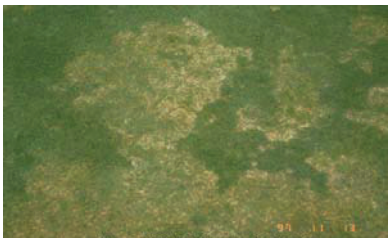
DISEASE REFERENCE

Rapid blight, *Labyrinthula terrestris*

DAMAGE CAUSED



Symptoms of damage:

Small, irregular shaped patches of diseased turf that develop rapidly

Foliage turns yellow to brown with a water-soaked appearance

No mycelium is formed

Plants attacked:

Poa annua

Poa trivialis

Ryegrass

Bentgrass (to a lesser extent)

Pests/conditions that cause similar damage

Anthracnose

Drought stress

Dollar spot

Necrotic ring spot

Snow mold

Summer patch

Predictive models

Occurs as long as weather is conducive for turf growth (average air temperatures >55F or 13 C)

Conducive environmental conditions:

Soil sodium > 110 ppm (Mehlich III extraction)

> 2dS/m soil salinity

Average air temperatures > 55 F (13 C)

Use of high salinity irrigation water

Geographic distribution:

Southern U.S., United Kingdom

MONITORING TECHNIQUES:

Begin monitoring for early symptoms when average air temperatures reach 55 F (13 C)

DISEASE REFERENCE

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES:

Follow resistance management guidelines by rotating products as outlined in IPM Template Reference “Fungicide Resistance Management Groups.” Always consult the most recent version of all product labels before use.

TYPE	TIMING/ THRESHOLD	PRACTICE	
Cultural	N/A	Keep soil sodium levels < 110 ppm (Mehlich III) and soil salnity levels < 2dS/m. Monitor for soil salnity. If disease is active, avoid cultural practices that physically injure turf such as aerification, sand topdressing or renovation.	
Biological			
Chemical	Preventive or early curative	**Active ingredient**	**Label signal word**
		mancozeb (Fore)	Caution
		pyraclostrobin (Insignia)	Caution
		trifloxystrobin (Compass) *	Caution

* considered reduced risk by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.