

WEATHER REFERENCE

Timing disease control using threat temperatures

The average air temperatures below are rough guidelines that indicate when diseases are likely to begin causing damage on golf course turf. If you have a history of a preventively controlled disease, preventive control measures should begin when threat temperatures are reached. For curatively controlled diseases, begin monitoring at beginning of threat period; do not treat until symptoms are confirmed

DISEASE	THREAT TEMPERATURE	DISEASE	THREAT TEMPERATURE
Anthracnose	≥ 65	Bermuda/ kikuyu decline	≥ 75
Bacterial wilt	≥ 60	Pythium Blight	≥ 70
Bipolaris Leaf Spot	≥ 70	Rapid Blight	>55
Brown Patch	≥ 60	Red thread	≥ 65
Curvularia Blight	≥ 70	Snow Mold	≤ 62
Cyanobacteria	≥ 55	Southern Blight	≥ 70
Dollar Spot	≥ 65	Spring Dead Spot	≥ 65 and < 80
Fairy Ring	≥ 65	Summer Patch	≥ 65
Gray Leaf Spot	≥ 68	Take-all Patch	≥ 65

Timing herbicide applications and weed threat temperatures

Common Name	Scientific name	Activity	Timing/Threat temperature*
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa</i>	Pre-emerge herbicides	When air temperatures reach >60F (16C) for 3 days in a row
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i>	Pre-emerge herbicide	When air temperatures reach >50F (10C) for 3 days in a row
Foxtails	<i>Setaria</i>	Pre-emerge herbicide	When air temperatures reach >65F (18C) for 3 days in a row
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine</i>	Pre-emerge herbicide	When air temperatures reach >60F (16C) for 3 days in a row
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Pre-emerge herbicide	Fall/winter, when air temperatures drop to <75F (24C) (and >50F/10C) for 3 days in a row
Weeds controlled post-emergence		Begin weekly monitoring, mapping, record keeping	When air temperatures reach >50F (10C)

*average daily air temperatures. NOTE: Most pre-emerge products have 2-3 months of residual activity. Split applications, spaced 2-3 months apart, can be used to extend the period of control.
