

Anthracnose Leaf Blight.



Anthracnose, as seen under the microscope, the only way to make a precise identification.

OTHER NAMES.

Colletotrichum graminicola (Latin).
« Anthracnose, la brûlure de la feuille » (French).

SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES.

Annual bluegrass and creeping bentgrass.

LIKELY LOCATION.

Golf course putting greens, tees, and fairways.

IDENTIFICATION.

- « *Acervuli* » (very small black fruiting bodies) are found on the older leaves.
- The infected areas are damaged in irregular shapes.
- The blighted leaves develop a reddish-brown colour.



CONDITIONS FAVOURING DISEASE DEVELOPMENT.

- Summer stress caused by heat, drought, compaction, mowing too short, etc ...
- High temperatures occurring for an extended period – 30 to 33 °C (86 to 91 °F) day-time, and 21 °C (70 °F) night-time.
- Inadequate or excessive nitrogen fertilization.

CHEMICAL CONTROL.

- **Aliette® Signature.**
- **Banner® MAXX.**
- **Compass™ 50WG.**
- **Daconil® Weather Stik.**
- **Daconil® Ultrex.**
- **Heritage™ MAXX.**

PREVENTIVE PRACTICES.

- Increase the mowing height.
- Perform syringing several times per day.
- Select improved varieties of creeping bentgrass that have demonstrated good to excellent resistance to this disease.

The improved varieties of creeping bentgrass that have good to excellent resistance to Anthracnose on greens.

**Alpha
007**

**Penn A-1
Penncross
PennLinks II**