

Brown Patch.



Brown Patch with its « *smoke rings* » that are readily visible in the morning.

OTHER NAMES.

Rhizoctonia Brown Patch. Large Brown Patch. *Rhizoctonia solani* (Latin). « *Plaque brune* » (French).

SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES.

All turfgrasses.

LIKELY LOCATIONS.

Golf course greens and fairways.

IDENTIFICATION.

- Damage to turf takes the form of **LARGE CIRCULAR PATCHES WITH A GREEN CENTRE.**
- A bluish–purplish mycelium surrounds the edge of the patches early in the morning, especially on greens. (« *Smoke ring* ».)
- Turf also seems to fade and decline with an indistinct shape.



CONDITIONS FAVOURING DISEASE DEVELOPMENT.

- Poor air circulation.
- Excessive use of water for irrigation and excessive use of nitrogen fertilizer.
- High temperatures occurring for an extended period – exceeding 30 °C (86 °F) day-time, and exceeding 20 °C (68 °F) night-time.
- Excessive layer of thatch.

CHEMICAL CONTROL.

- **Banner ® MAXX.** 14 days. Do not apply if disease symptoms are present. Preventive.
- **Compass ™ 50 WG.** 14 to 21 days. Preventive or curative.
- **Daconil ® Weather Stik.** 7 to 14 days. Preventive or curative.
- **Daconil ® Ultrex.** 7 to 14 days. Preventive or curative.
- **Heritage ™ MAXX.** 14 to 28 days. Preventive.
- **Rovral ® Green GT.** 14 to 21 days. Preventive or curative.
- **Senator ® 70WP WSB.** 5 to 7 days. Preventive.

PREVENTIVE PRACTICES.

- Avoid night-time irrigation.
- Reduce the overall use of irrigation water.
- Use a slow release source of nitrogen fertilizer.
- Remove dew early in the day.
- Reduce excess thatch.
- Mow only when leaves are completely dry.