

# Pythium Blight.



Unfortunately, Pythium Blight is often poorly identified as summer Dollar Spot.

## OTHER NAMES.

Grease Spot. Cottony Blight. *Pythium aphanidermatum* (Latin). « *Pythium, la brûlure de la plante* » (French).

## SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES.

Annual bluegrass and bentgrass.

## LIKELY LOCATIONS.

Golf course greens and fairways.

## IDENTIFICATION.

- Turf seems to fade and die in small yellow circular spots.
- A white, cottony, and greasy mycelium is obvious on the leaves in the morning dew. ( « *Grease Spot* ».)
- Can spread rapidly in 24 hours.



## CONDITIONS FAVOURING DISEASE DEVELOPMENT.

- Poor air circulation.
- Excessive use of water for irrigation.
- Excessive use of nitrogen fertilizer.
- The foliage that is wet for long periods of time.
- Mowing that is too short.
- High temperatures occurring for an extended period — 26 to 32 °C (80 to 90 °F) day-time, and 20 °C (68 °F) night-time.
- The use of mowing equipment on infected and humid areas will further spread this disease.

## CHEMICAL CONTROL.

- **Aliette ® Signature.** Apply two to four PREVENTIVE applications 14 days apart.
- **Heritage ™ MAXX.** Begin PREVENTIVE applications before disease is present, every 10 to 14 days.
- **Subdue ® MAXX.** Apply as a PREVENTIVE treatment, 7 to 21 days.

## PREVENTIVE PRACTICES.

- Avoid night-time irrigation.
- Reduce the overall use of irrigation water.
- Increase the mowing height.
- Reduce excess thatch.
- Mow only when leaves are completely dry.
- Improve soil drainage.
- Avoid high soil pH and applications of lime.