

Pythium Root Rot.



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OTHER NAMES.

Pythium Root Dysfunction. *Pythium graminicola* (Latin) and other species. « *Pythium, pourriture de la racine* » (French).

SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES.

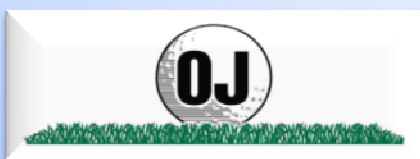
Annual bluegrass and bentgrass.

LIKELY LOCATION.

Golf course putting greens.

IDENTIFICATION.

- The roots and crowns are attacked by this disease.
- The damaged areas are progressively or quickly damaged in irregular shapes.
- The roots are stunted, but they are not discolored.
- Wilting begins from the tip of the leaf, and moves to the base.
- A microscope is necessary for a precise identification.



CONDITIONS FAVOURING DISEASE DEVELOPMENT.

- This disease can occur at any time of the season, depending on the species of *Pythium* that is causing the damage.
- The most serious injury occurs during conditions that are hot, wet, or very humid.

CHEMICAL CONTROL.

- **Aliette ® Signature.** Apply one application per season when symptoms appear.
- **Subdue ® MAXX.** Apply as a PREVENTIVE treatment. Re-treat at 10 to 21-day intervals if required. During periods of prolonged conditions favourable for disease development, use on a 7 to 14-day schedule.

PREVENTIVE PRACTICES.

- Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilization in spring.
- Avoid night-time irrigation.
- During the summer months, increase solid tine aeration.
- Improve soil drainage.
- In spring and fall, increase the practice of core aeration.
- Increase air circulation.
- Maintain an adequate level of phosphorus and potash, according to the results of soil test analysis.
- Reduce excess soil water by using the wetting agent Primer.
- Reduce the overall use of irrigation water.