

Take-All.



Take-All. Annual bluegrass invading an area that has been killed by this disease.

Other names.

Gaeumannomyces graminis (Latin).
« *Piétin-échaudage* » (French).

Susceptible species.

Bentgrass. This disease will weaken or kill bentgrass, but NOT the surrounding annual bluegrass.

Likely locations.

Golf course greens and fairways.

Identification.

- The roots become brown, thin, and weak.
- Large circular PATCHES with a green « *frog-eye* » center are sometimes produced. The patches are 8 to 24-inches (20 to 60 centimetres) in diameter, and often clustered in groups.



Conditions favouring disease development.

- Newly-constructed turf that is less than 5 to 7 years old.
- Soil conditions that are cool and moist, with temperatures varying between 55 ° F and 65 ° F.
- High pH of the soil and irrigation water.
- The excessive use of irrigation water.
- Poor air circulation.
- Disease symptoms will become obvious during periods of summer stress, caused by heat, drought, compaction, and thatch, even though disease activity is not favoured by the prevailing summer conditions.

Chemical control.

- **Heritage MAXX.** For the suppression of take-all (patch). Apply one PREVENTIVE application in the spring, when conditions favour infection, but prior to disease symptom development. Apply a second PREVENTIVE application in the fall. Do not perform more than two applications per season.
- Sources of nitrogen that contain a high level of sulphur.

Preventive practices.

- Perform syringing several times per day when temperatures are high.
- Avoid liming practices.
- Maintain the soil with an acid pH.