

**NOTE:** THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS OFFERED AS A GUIDE FOR PROSPECTIVE CHALLENGES TO MANAGING SEASHORE PASPALUM. ALL TURFGRASSES ARE SUBJECTED TO INSECT, DISEASE, AND WEED PRESSURES. PROPER MANAGEMENT IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS. YOU MUST CHECK ALL LABELS OF THE PESTICIDES TO BE USED ON THIS GRASS FOR LEGAL AND PROPER USE. MENTION OF A PARTICULAR PRODUCT IS NOT AN ENDORSEMENT OF THAT PRODUCT BUT REFLECTS WHAT IS KNOWN AT THE PRESENT TIME. ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS, INCLUDING SALINITY THAT IMPACT SPECIFIC SITES, MAY GIVE VARIABLE RESULTS IN THE USE OF SOME PRODUCTS.

## Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis* [McAlpine] Burdsall)

Symptoms: the fungus forms a weblike, pale reddish mycelium that surrounds and connects leaf blades. Pink, orange, or red sclerotia protrude beyond the leaf blade tip. Water-soaked appearance. Plants die rapidly within 2 days in circular or irregularly shaped small to large patches. Dead leaves are straw brown to tan in color. Some necrotic leaves. Fungus enters the plant through open stomata, through wounds, or by direct penetration of the epidermis.

Disease cycle: Survive temperate up to 90°F (32°C) and as low as -4°F (-20°C) as sclerotia or arthroconidia. Spread by equipment, foot traffic, and wind. Most damaging during slow growth cycles, low temperatures, excessive shade, drought, inadequate fertility, application of PGRs, with heavy dews or light rain or fog.

**Fungicidal Control:** cyproconazole, fenarimol, flutolanil (Prostar, Pedigree), iprodione, propiconazole, triadimefon, vinclozolin, penthiopyrad, triadimefon + trifloxystrobin, iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface™), **fluazinam (Secure; Rotator)+ Daconil Action**, tebuconazole (Mirage™StressGard™), **fluazinam + tebuconazole (Traction)**

Reference: Zhang, W., Z.B. Nan, and G.D. Liu. 2012. First report of *Laetisaria fuciformis* causing red thread on seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*) in South China. *Plant Disease* 96(9):1374. September.

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