

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.

Take-all Patch or Paspalum Decline

(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae or graminis or G. incrustans)

Symptoms: active in fall, winter, and spring when temperatures are moderate and moisture abundant. Leaves start yellowing and roots/stolons darken, and easily pull up. Large irregular-shaped discolored areas. The initial step for pathogen population increase is reduced oxygen; therefore, maintain a regular aeration (weekly to bi-weekly) schedule. Management style is an aggressive, reclamation program once the pathogen is present and a preventative program involving aeration + balanced nutrition + regular granular Mn applications (liquid Mn products are not as effective).

Cultural control: maintain pH at 5.5-6.0

*** Fertilize with extra granular Mn for suppression of the fungus

*** Provide medium to high P and K; avoid liming to minimize >pH 6.5

*** Improve root zone drainage and core aerate on a regular schedule in order to minimize compaction

*** Avoid excessive overwatering, but infrequent, thorough irrigation as needed to maintain plant growth and vigor.

*** Prevent thatch buildup

*****Apply seaweed extract (cytokinin) products to enhance root system development**

*****Maintain adequate, but not high levels of sulfur (pH <6.5 is ideal)**

******Avoid high levels of liquid calcium/lime/gypsum that will raise pH above 6.5 or create micro-layers near the crown region***

Apply a minimum of two different chemical fungicides at curative+ rates in conjunction with aeration, Mn application for suppression, and syringing to move the chemicals to the crown region root zone area.

Suggested Fungicide Options: (ROTATE MODE-OF-ACTION CHEMISTRIES)

fenarimol (Rubigan)

propiconazole (Banner Maxx, Kestrel, Tenacity, Spectator, Propensity, PropiMax, Prophesy™, Tilt, Strider)

pyraclostrobin (Insignia)

pyraclostrobin + triticonazole (Pillar G)

Solatenol® + difenoconazole + azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Contend)

azoxystrobin (Heritage) at 0.4 oz/1000 sq.ft.; Heritage Action (acibenzolar-s-methyl for stress tolerance inducement)

azoxystrobin + cyproconazole (Quadris Xtra)

azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil (Renown)

azoxystrobin + difenoconazole (Briskway)

difenoconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata Elite)

azoxystrobin + tebuconazole (ArmorTech ZOXY-T; Strobe T)

tebuconazole (Mirage™ StressGard™)

Banner Maxx (propiconazole) + Cleary's 3336/T-Bird/Fungo (thiophanate-methyl)

Twosome (fenarimol + chlorothalonil)

Cleary's 3336 or 26/36/Fungo + Daconil/Pegasus/EchoUltimate/Chlorosel
Pro/Echo Dyad ETQ (chlorothalonil)

silthiofam ('Latitude' from Monsanto for seed treatment on Seaspray)

Headway, Quilt (azoxystrobin + propiconazole)

Bayleton (triadimefon)

Armada (triadimefon + trifloxystrobin)

Eagle, Siskin, Systhane, Rally, Nova, Laredo Myclobutanil 20EW, Golden Eagle™
(myclobutanil)

Trinity (triticonazole)

Triton (triticonazole)

Reserve™ (triticonazole + chlorothalonil)

Prothioconazole (Densicor)

Mefentrifluconazole (Maxtima)

Forsetyl-Al (Autograph®, Viceroy, Aliete, Signature)

Banner + Daconil (Concert, Echo)

Pageant, Honor (pyraclostrobin + boscalid)

Apron Maxx, Medallion, Warden, Maxim® (fludioxonil + mefenoxam)