Turf / Gazon

Crop/Culture: Turf grasses

Location/Emplacement: Saskatchewan

Name and Agency / Nom et Organisation:
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Title/Titre: SNOW MOLD AND WINTER INJURY ON TURF GRASS IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1988.

Methods: In May of 1988, 12 golf courses in the central and northern grainbelt areas of Saskatchewan were examined to determine the extent and severity of snow mold diseases and winter injury. Disease severity was rated on a five point scale; None, Trace < 1% of plants killed, Slight = 1-10%, Moderate = 11-25%, Severe >25%. Identification of injury was based on field symptoms.

Results and Comments: Ten of the 12 courses examined had at least slight cottony snow mold damage on greens and surrounds, and damage was moderate to severe on 7 courses. Damage was significantly lower on fairways, where 1 course was None, 9 were rated Trace, 7 were rated Slight and 2 were rated Moderate. Casual observation of domestic turf in the survey area indicated that there was little or no snow mold damage on lawns. Microdochium nivale (cause of pink snow mold) was noted at trace to slight levels on two courses. Desiccation/low-temperature damage was noted on greens and surrounds of only three courses. Winter injury was probably much more important in southern areas, where inadequate snow cover resulted in injury to many perennials. Cottony snow mold (caused by Coprinus psychromorbidus) continues to be an important disease of fine turf in Saskatchewan where intensive management is used.

Crop / Culture: Turf, Lawn grass, Poa spp.

Location / Emplacement: Manitoba

Title / Titre: Incidence of Plant Diseases in Turf, Lawn grass and Poa spp. in Manitoba in 1988

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METHODS: Results based on *145* samples of turf and lawn grass submitted to the Plant Pathology Laboratory and field examinations. The majority of the samples were from the Winnipeg area.

RESULTS: The Plant Pathology Laboratory analysed *145* samples of lawn and turf grass in *1988.* The main disease problems were anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola) found in *41%* of samples, melting out (Dreschlera poae) in 37% of samples, Ascochyta (Ascochyta spp.) in *20%* of samples. Other diseases identified were Fusarium blight (Fusarium spp.) in 10% of samples. Septoria leaf spot (Septoria spp.), Leptosphaerulina leaf blight (Leptosphaerulina australis) and flag smut (Urocystis agropyri) in 3% of samples. Fairy ring (Marasmius oreades) occurred in *2%* of samples. Pythium blight (Pythium spp.) and powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) both occurred in *1%* of samples. In about 12% of samples insect injury and drought were the main cause of damage.

Table *1: 1988* Manitoba Lawn and Turf Grass Problems[1]

Disease	Percent Of Samples
Melting out	37
Ascochyta	20
Anthracnose	*41*
Fusarium blight	10
Fairy ring	2
Flag smut	3
Leptosphaerulina leaf blight	3
Septoria leaf spot	3
Pythium blight	*1*
Powdery mildew	1
Drought	*6*
Miscellaneous	*4*

1 Based on *145* samples submitted to the Manitoba Agriculture, Plant Pathology Laboratory