Turf / Gazon

Crop / Culture: Turf Grasses

Location / Emplacement: Saskatchewan

Title / Titre: SURVEY OF GOLF COURSES FOR WINTER INJURY IN 1989.

Name and Agency / Nom et Organisation:
GOSSEN, B.D., and SMITH, J.D.
Research Station
Agriculture Canada
107 Science Crescent
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0X2

METHODS: Twenty-five golf courses throughout Saskatchewan were examined in early spring (02 April - 16 May) for damage due to snow molds and low-temperature/ desiccation injury. At least three greens and two fairways were examined at each location. 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 the cause of injury was based on symptoms.

RESULTS AND COMMENTS: Snow mold damage was minimal on golf courses in Saskatchewan in 1989. Slight to moderate desiccation and low-temperature injury was observed on greens at almost all locations. In the northeastern grainbelt, an unusually late snow cover left greens open to drying winds and low-temperature until mid-winter. In general, injury was most severe on Poa annua turf. One course in the northwest suffered severe freezing injury to several greens when a severe cold snap occurred shortly after the greens were irrigated in early spring.

On greens and tees, Coprinus psychromorbidus and Microdochiurn nivale were found at trace to slight levels at many locations. Green surrounds were more severely affected, with cottony snow mold (C. psychromorbidus) predominant. Damage was moderate to severe in areas where snow accumulated and generally slight in more open areas. Snow mold damage on fairways and other Poa pratensis turf (e.g. domestic lawns) was negligible. No damage caused by Myriosclerotinia borealis or Typhula spp. was noted at any location. Snow cover in the winter of 1988-89 was generally shallow and of short duration throughout the survey region, and this presumably was the factor which limited the extent of snow mold development.

Severe damage caused by Microdochium nivale occurred in plots of Agrostis stolonifera turf on an experimental sand green at Saskatoon. In the fall of 1988, this green had been inoculated with M. nivale, was heavily fertilized with nitrogen and was not treated with fungicide. Several patches of the disease were noted in September 1988, before a permanent snow cover developed. Closely spaced snow fencing resulted in a deep, persistent snow cover and snow mold damage was severe (mean 77%), but spring recovery was rapid.

Crop / Culture: Turf and Lawn Grasses

Location/ Emplacement: Manitoba

Title / Titre: TURF AND LAWN GRASS DISEASES DIAGNOSED AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURE PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY IN 1989.

Name and Agency / Nomet Organisation:

PLATFORD, R. G.
Manitoba Agriculture
Plant Pathology Laboratory
Agricultural Services Complex
201-545 University Crescent
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3T *5S6*

Methods: Results are based on 165 samples of turf and lawn grass submitted to the Manitoba Agriculture Plant Pathology Laboratory.

Results: In *165* samples of turf and lawn grass samples examined, melting out (Drechslera poae) was found in 38, Fairy ring (Marasmius oreades) in *25,* snow mold (Coprinus spp., Typhula spp., and Sclerotinia borealis) in 9, Fusarium patch (Fusarium spp.) in 9, powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) in 7, anthracnose (Colletotrichum grarninicola) in *5,* red thread (Laetisaria fuciformis) in 2 creeping red fescue lawns, and pythium blight (Pythium spp.) in 2 samples. Environmental stress from drought was the cause of damage in 18 samples. In *50* samples the main cause of injury was insects rather than disease.