



LESS Chemicals...MORE NUTRIENTS

COMMON LAWN DISEASES

Is your grass dying, but you don't know why? We'll help you identify which lawn diseases could be causing the problem.

See our lawn disease identifications below to determine the grass diseases that is preventing you from enjoying a lush, healthy lawn. Below we have included an in-depth explanations and images for each type of lawn disease to help you learn how to identify the lawn disease that is affecting your grass.

BROWN PATCH



This is a summer disease that infects perennial ryegrass, tall fescue and bentgrass. In early morning, on dew-covered grass, a white mycelium of fungus can be seen. Most often, a circular patch of lawn appears to be sunken in. The patch will appear very thinned out. When tall fescue is infected, you can see irregular tan or light brown lesions on the individual grass blades surrounded by dark brown borders. It is important to reduce moisture on area infected. In severe cases a fungicide application can be warranted. It is best to follow up with core aeration and overseeding in the fall to repair damaged areas.

DOLLAR SPOT



This disease appears anytime from early to late summer. It appears as white or tan dead turf about the size of a silver dollar. It will most commonly appear in lawns that are cut 1-3 inches tall. The spots may run together creating larger areas of dead turf. The leaves show yellow-green blotches initially which turn to a light straw color. This disease occurs when our temperatures are around 80 degrees and we have high humidity. The worst cases of dollar spot usually involve lawns that are irrigated through the summer months. This disease is most severe when lawns are low in nitrogen.

FAIRY RING



This disease usually occurs in late summer or early fall. The first symptoms will be a cluster of mushrooms on the outer edge of rings. These rings are dark green and usually fast growing turf. The bands infected can be 4 – 12 inches in width. This disease is produced by mushroom fungi that live in soil and thatch. The excess growth of the rings is thought to be caused by the decaying organic matter by the fungi. Fungicides are usually unsuccessful in controlling this fungus. The best option is to remove the top 6 inches of topsoil of areas killed and replace the soil and plant new grass.