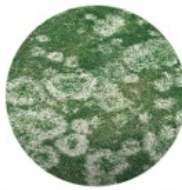


GRAY SNOW MOLD



Gray snow mold is usually noticed once the snow melts and the turf is visible in spring. It will typically be found in areas where there had been the largest accumulations. For example, areas around driveways or sidewalks are areas where the disease is most prevalent. You will notice a white crusted area where the grass blades appear dead and matted together. These areas can be a few inches in diameter up to several feet. Gray Snow Mold will typically kill the blades of the grass, but does not kill the root or the crown. A fungicide is usually not necessary. Raking up and "fluffing up" the area infected allows air in and promotes new growth.

LEAF SPOT AND MELTING OUT DISEASES



Although these diseases can infect all grass species, Kentucky Bluegrass is most susceptible to infection during April to early May. This fungus becomes active during cool and wet weather. Excess nitrogen in the spring can make this Nitrogen applications should be approximately 1 lb of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of turf. If an area of turf is known to have a problem with this disease, it is recommended that a fungicide is applied in early April just before the grass begins to green up. Fungicides would be necessary every 2 weeks until the end of May to prevent this disease. The more permanent solution is aeration and seeding in the fall with disease tolerant Turf Type Tall Fescue varieties.

RED THREAD



This disease occurs in moist, humid weather, usually in the spring months when air temperatures are between 65 degrees and 75 degrees. Grass will appear as if it has a bright thread-like pink fungus mycelium affecting the tips of the grass blade. Disease development usually does not warrant the application of fungicides. Red thread is typically controlled by applying adequate levels of nitrogen for turf growth. Once nitrogen is applied, Red Thread will typically "grow out".

SUMMER PATCH



Summer patch can infect Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescues during mid-summer when temperatures are in excess of 82 degrees. It is most common in areas that receive heavy foot traffic, poor circulation and insufficient drainage. This disease begins as 2-3 inch circular patches that increase in size to patches up to 12 inches. These patches will appear yellowish brown in color. In severe cases, this fungus may destroy large areas of turf. Prevention includes high mowing height and core aeration/seeding in the fall. Fungicides may be applied every two weeks (expensive), but it is typically a better to aerate and seed the lawn in the fall.



LESS Chemicals...MORE NUTRIENTS

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