

Dollar Spot

The problem

Dollar spot, caused by pathogens in the genus *Clariireedia*, is a widespread and very destructive turfgrass disease that occurs throughout the golf season in Canada. Dollar spot attacks most turfgrass species including annual bluegrass, bentgrasses, fescues, Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass. The pathogen responsible for dollar spot was previously classified as *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* but has now been reclassified into four separate *Clariireedia* species, of which *C. jacksonii* is likely the predominant species in Canada.

What to look for

Dollar spot is favoured by air temperatures ranging from 15–32°C (optimum 21–26°C) with extended periods of high humidity (>85% at night). The disease tends to be most severe under the following conditions: warm days, cool nights, infrequent rain but long dew periods, extended leaf wetness periods and low nitrogen fertility. When the fungus is active and leaf surfaces remain wet, a fine, white, cobweb mycelium covers the infection centres of diseased patches during early morning hours.

Symptoms of dollar spot can vary based on the turfgrass species and height of cut. Under close mowing heights, as with intensively maintained bentgrass or annual bluegrass, the disease appears as small, circular, straw-coloured spots of blighted turf about the size of a silver dollar. On coarser-textured turf maintained under higher mowing practices, such as Kentucky bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, the blighted areas are considerably larger straw-coloured patches 3 to 6 inches in diameter.

Affected patches frequently coalesce and involve large areas of turf. Grass blades generally die back from the tip with distinct hourglass-shaped lesions that are straw-coloured with dark-brown margins.

Envu™ solutions

Implementing proper cultural practices is crucial to reducing disease severity. Management tactics include:

- Maintaining adequate nitrogen fertility
- Removing dew by mowing, whipping or rolling
- Proper water management strategies, avoiding drought stress
- Aerifying to reduce compaction and thatch when disease is not active
- Removing trees or adding fans to increase air circulation

Fungicides are a key part of an integrated dollar spot management program. Since dollar spot is a foliar disease, select spray nozzles and spray volumes that provide good coverage to maximize fungicide activity. Routine fungicide applications are commonly needed when air temperatures are 21–32°C. The use of dollar spot prediction models, such as the Smith-Kerns model, can be a valuable resource in determining timing of first fungicide applications and the proper spray intervals. Integrating cultural and chemical control strategies provides the most effective control of this fungal disease. Preventive applications of QoI fungicides like Fame® SC for take-all and summer patch prevention (average soil temperatures of 10–18°C at a 5–10 cm depth) can also provide early dollar spot control. Fame SC can be integrated throughout the summer months as a trusted component in dollar spot control programs.

Exteris® Stressgard® fungicide is an ideal choice for dollar spot control in all weather conditions. Exteris Stressgard is especially helpful in hot weather since it can be used without risk of negative plant growth-regulating effects while also controlling other summer diseases such as anthracnose and brown patch. Dollar spot resistance to

DMI fungicides is also of growing concern, and Exteris® Stressgard® fungicide is an excellent solution for rotating fungicide classes and providing control of DMI-resistant dollar spot populations.

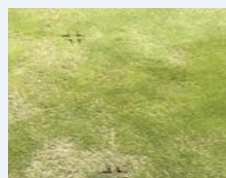
Rhapsody® ASO fungicide brings biological power to your dollar spot program as Canada's only multi-site contact turf biofungicide labelled for suppression of dollar spot, anthracnose and brown patch. Built to complement leading chemistries, Rhapsody ASO is a strong rotation or tank-mix partner with DMIs, QoIs and SDHIs – helping enhance program performance while supporting resistance management against DMI-resistant dollar spot pathogens found in Canada.

Make Rhapsody ASO part of your strategy to stay ahead in the fight against dollar spot.

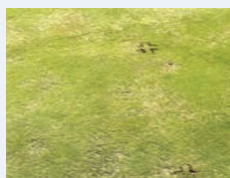
Preventive applications and rotating fungicide classes, including the use of multi-site contact fungicides, are important for reducing the risk and impact of resistance. If DMI resistance is present, place emphasis on rotating and applying different fungicide chemical classes that target the disease. Increasing the rates or shortening the application interval of Fame® SC fungicide, Exteris Stressgard, or tank mixing/rotating Rhapsody ASO will keep DMI fungicides effective in these situations. Use our Rhapsody Quick Use Guide for more ways to go green with Rhapsody ASO fungicide.

Solution	Rate per 100 m ²	Application interval* (days)
Exteris® Stressgard®	140–200 mL	14–21 (greens) 14–28 (fairways)
Fame®	5.8 mL–11.5 mL	14–21
Rhapsody®	125–250 mL (lower rates for tank mixes, higher rate for solo application)	7-10 or tank mix with DMI, QoI, Contact or SDHI

*See fungicide labels for complete details. Always read and carefully follow label instructions.



Untreated



High Rate Rotation
SDHI/QoI + DMI



100% Rhapsody®
+ 0.01% Humic Acids



Untreated
Rutgers University 2021
14-day interval
July 27, 70 DAIT
Colonial bentgrass greens



Fame® SC (11.5 ml)

To talk about your specific needs or to learn more about our solutions, please contact an Envu™ representative.

