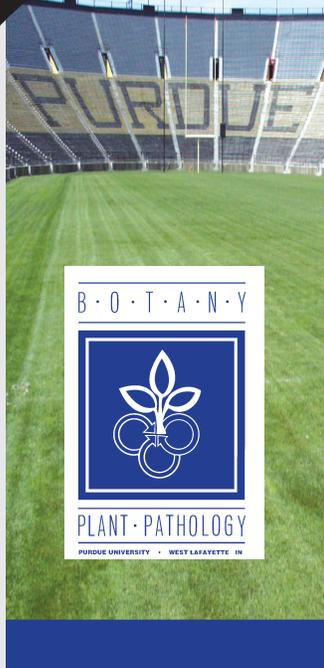


# Turfgrass Disease Profiles

## Yellow Patch

Richard Latin, Professor of Plant Pathology



- Gray Snow Mold
- Pink Snow Mold
- Leaf Spot/Melting Out
- Red Thread
- Dollar Spot
- Brown Patch
- Gray Leaf Spot
- Anthracoese
- Pythium Blight
- Leaf Rust
- Powdery Mildew
- Slime Mold
- Fairy Ring
- Take All Patch
- Summer Patch
- Necrotic Ring Spot
- Rhizoctonia Large Patch
- Yellow Patch**

**Y**ellow patch, also referred to as cool season brown patch, is caused by *Rhizoctonia cerealis*, a fungus closely related to the pathogens that cause brown patch and the Rhizoctonia large patch of zoysia grass (for more on these diseases, see Purdue Extension publications Brown Patch, <http://www.ces.purdue.edu/extmedia/BP/BP-106-W.pdf>, and Rhizoctonia Large Patch, <http://www.ces.purdue.edu/extmedia/BP/BP-117-W.pdf>). Although symptoms can be striking, yellow patch causes only cosmetic damage and does not affect playability. It occurs on creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass, and symptoms are limited to putting greens and collars.

### Disease Characteristics

Yellow patch symptoms are readily identified by small- to medium-sized patches (6 to 12 inches in diameter), usually with yellow margins (Figure 1). Sometimes margins are reddish brown. In severe cases, patches may be distributed uniformly over the putting surface (Figure 2). Unlike summer patch, which does not affect creeping bentgrass, yellow patch seems to infect bentgrass and annual bluegrass equally.

Yellow patch is a cool season disease. In the Midwest, symptoms most often appear in early to mid-spring, but sometimes occur in mid-fall. Outbreaks will most likely occur in shaded sites and under



Figure 1



Figure 2

cloudy, cool, wet conditions. In the spring, symptoms will readily disappear after a few days of warm, dry weather. Symptoms that occur in the fall may be visible for up to two weeks if turf is growing very slowly. No correlations have been made between the appearance of symptoms and the nutritional status of the turf.

### Disease Control

Control of yellow patch with fungicides is normally *not* recommended because the disease has only cosmetic effects and symptoms are usually very short-lived. The symptoms shown in Figure 2 disappeared after a week of warm spring weather, without fungicide application. There are several effective products for the rare cases where the fungicide option is warranted. Effective fungicides include strobilurin products (Heritage 50WG<sup>®</sup>, Insignia 20WG<sup>®</sup>, and Compass 50WDG<sup>®</sup>), DMI fungicides (Banner Maxx<sup>®</sup>, Bayleton 50WG<sup>®</sup>, and Eagle 20EW<sup>®</sup>), and polyoxin D (Endorse WP<sup>®</sup>).

For other Turfgrass Disease Profiles, visit [www.agry.purdue.edu/turf/publicat.htm#BP](http://www.agry.purdue.edu/turf/publicat.htm#BP).

*All photos by Richard Latin.*

