BAYER SOLUTIONS
Microdochium Patch

The Problem:
Microdochium patch (*Microdochium nivale*) can be a tough problem on cool-season turf in late winter through early summer. This disease is also known as “Fusarium patch” in older references or as “pink snow mould,” though it can develop when snow is absent.

What to Look for:
Symptoms start off as small water-soaked spots on turf that expand and turn gray or tan with a red-brown or dark, greasy-appearing margin. Fluffy white mycelia can often be observed at the edge of the patches and dead tissue is sometimes covered by pink spore masses.

Wet conditions during maximum daytime temperatures of 7° - 20°C favour this disease and explosive outbreaks can occur when daytime temperatures are in the low to high teens with overcast, foggy or wet weather. It is most common on cool-season turf, especially annual bluegrass, but can occasionally occur even on warm-season turf such as bermudagrass. This disease is favoured in shaded or poorly-drained locations and excessive nitrogen fertility conditions.

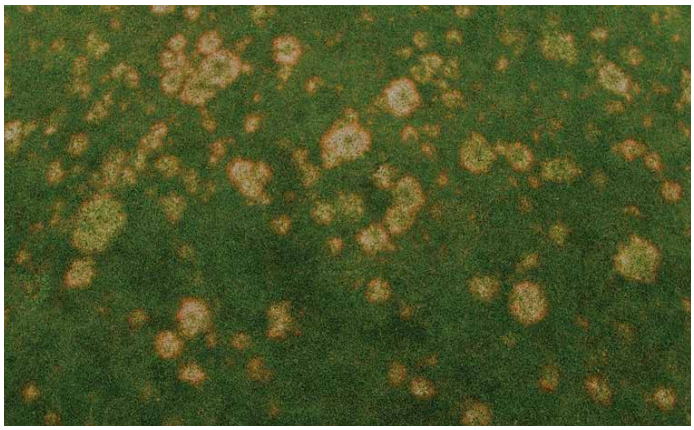
Bayer Solutions:
Cultural practices that reduce leaf wetness duration such as dew whipping and rolling have shown to contribute to disease reduction. In areas like the Pacific Northwest, the disease must be managed with a programmed approach. Interface Stressgard™ and Trilogy Stressgard™ fungicides with Stressgard™ Formulation Technology are outstanding solutions for Microdochium patch, both providing excellent preventive and curative activity. Interface and Trilogy can also help turf recover from pink snow mould damage following snow melt. Interface contains two fungicidal modes of action and provides plant health benefits for turf growth promotion under cool and low-light conditions when Microdochium patch is most active. Interface provides great disease control plus improved turf colour and density when you need it – in cool, wet weather.

Apply Interface at 128 - 160 mL per 100 m^2 as a preventive or early curative treatment. Trilogy may be applied at 100 - 177 mL per 100 m^2 in areas of particular high disease pressure. In late-curative situations with high disease pressure, tank-mix Interface or Trilogy with a contact fungicide (such as chlorothalonil) to help manage resistance development. Rotate applications with non-dicarboximide or QoI fungicide products when multiple applications are used in the season for Microdochium patch control to discourage resistance development.

Microdochium Patch Solutions

SOLUTION	RATE (PER 100 M²)	APPLICATION INTERVAL*
Interface Stressgard	128 - 160 mL	14 - 21 days
Trilogy Stressgard	100 - 177 mL	21 - 28 days
Compass 50WG	3.8 - 6.1 g	14 - 21 days

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



Heavy infestation of Microdochium patch can result in widespread damage of coalesced patches. Photo: Rob Golembiewski, Bayer.

Early symptoms can often resemble dollar spot or pythium blight with small tan lesions and the presence of fuzzy mycelia. Photo: Rob Golembiewski, Bayer.

Pink sporodochia of Microdochium nivale on infected leaves at 25X magnification. Each sporodochium contains thousands of fungal conidia. Photo: Frank Wong, Bayer.

Microdochium patch active after snow melt. Note the slimy, copper-coloured appearance and sparse mycelia surrounding the infected tissue. Photo: Jeff Brian, Michigan State University.

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