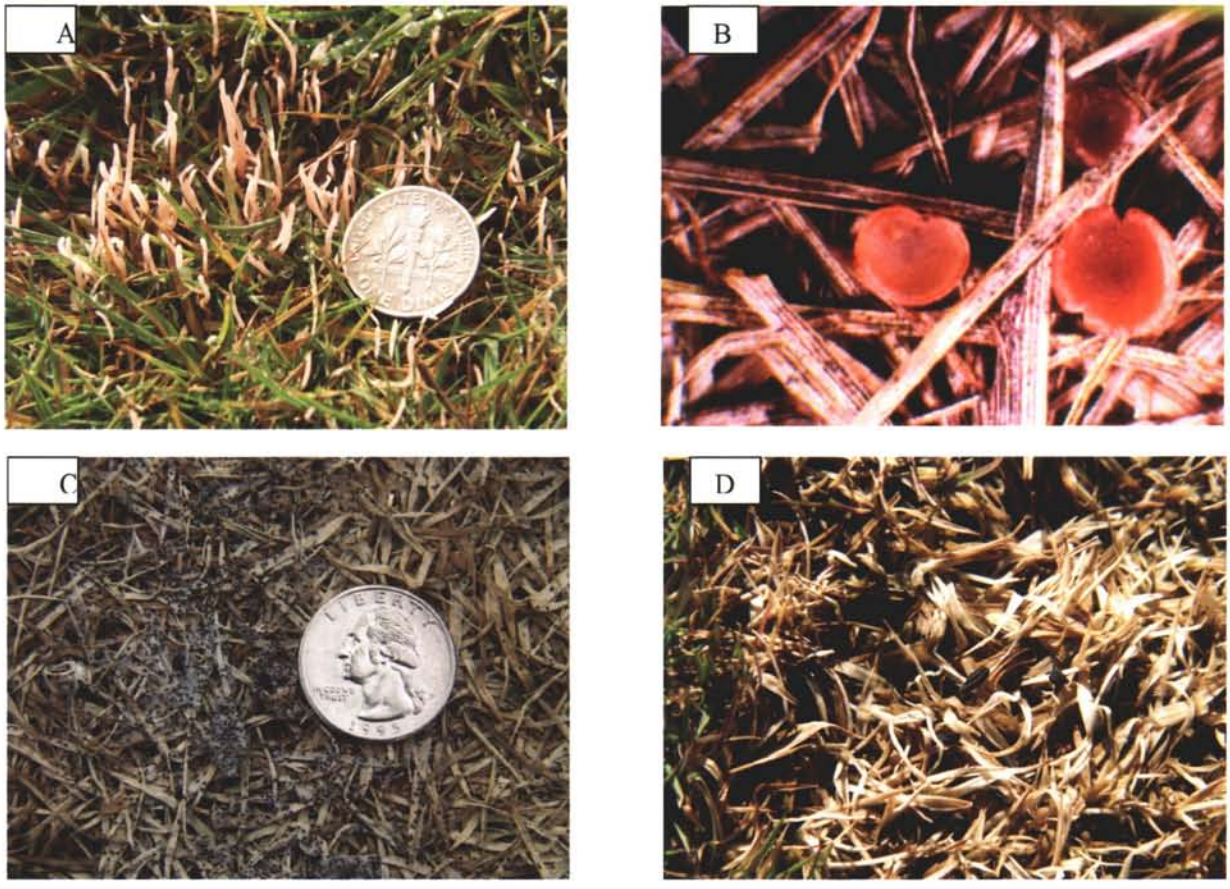


**Figure 1. A) Fruiting bodies (sporocarps) of *Typhula incarnata* in creeping bentgrass golf fairway, B) Fruiting bodies (apothecia) of *Myriosclerotinia borealis* on grasses (Photo from Golf Course Management), C) Over-summering structure (sclerotia) of *Typhula ishikariensis*, and D) Over-summering structure (sclerotia) of *Myriosclerotinia borealis*.**

of *M. borealis* are variable in size (0.5 to 7.0 mm length) (Figure 1D). They are found mostly on the surface of leaves, usually loosely attached and in plant sheaths. Under moist and cool conditions in late fall, fruiting bodies (apothecia) of *M. borealis* up to 5-6 mm in diameter and high are produced (Figure 1B).

The pathogen relies primarily on ascospores produced from apothecia for primary inoculum and also sclerotia for means of local inoculum. Snow scald is more severe in areas that are very acidic, low in phosphorus, or have been fertilized with water soluble nitrogen sources in the late fall. Chemical control using two preventive applications or mixtures of thiophanate-methyl, PCNB, or chlorothalonil before the first permanent snowfall is recommended (Tani, T. and Beard, J., 1997 and Couch, H., 1995). Since very few fungicide chemistries are labeled for snow scald control (probably due to the infrequency of the disease), we are planning to test many of the fungicides on the market for efficacy of snow scald control this coming winter.

**Figure 2. Severe damage of snow scald on a creeping bentgrass golf fairway in Northern Minnesota. A combination of two fungicides was applied and had an excellent control over Microdochium patch and Typhula blight.**

## References cited

Tani Toshikazu and Beard James. 1997. Color atlas of turfgrass diseases.

Couch, H. 1995. Diseases of turfgrasses.