

## TURFAX™



## of the

# International Sports Turf Institute, Inc.

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TURFAX<sup>TM</sup> — The International Newsletter about Current Developments in Turfgrass

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The goal of this 6 issue per year newsletter is to provide international turf specialists with a network for current information about turf. It is FAXed to all Institute Affiliates that use the ISTI technical assistance services on an annual basis. FAXing is more costly, but ensures quick delivery to those outside the United States.

For non-affiliates, a TURFAX<sup>TM</sup> subscription is available by annual payment of U.S. \$60.00. Payment may be made by sending a check to the address below. Foreign orders please send a check or money order on a U.S. bank.

**Note:** As of November 1, 1994 the Institute main office and its Director will operate from College Station, Texas.

### JB COMMENTS - TAKEALL PATCH

Takeall patch was formerly called Ophiobolus patch. The causal pathogen is *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. avenae. It is a serious disease of bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.). The severity is greatest during the first 3 to 5 years on new greens which have been fumigated or constructed of a high-sand content. The initial serious problem phase is followed by a subsequent gradual decline which is thought to be due to a natural buildup of microorganisms that are antagonistic to the *Gaeumannomyces graminis* in the soil.

Disease Symptoms. The symptoms first occur during periods of high evapotranspiration when the restricted root system results in a distinct leaf wilting in rings or patches. If not watered immediately, they will progress to light brown rings or patches of 100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 inches) diameter that may enlarge up to 0.6 to 1.0 meter (2 to 3 feet) in diameter over a period of several years if not controlled. Individual plants within the patches will have a severely restricted root system. In addition, dark brown to black ectrotropic runner hyphae can be observed on the roots, crowns, stolons, and rhizomes of the host grass plants.

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