

Cercospora Leaf Spot¹

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Cercospora Leaf Spot

Pathogen: *Cercospora fusimaculans*

Turfgrasses Affected: St. Augustinegrass

Occurrence: This disease is observed between the late spring and summer seasons, especially during periods of frequent rainfall. Areas of St. Augustine-grass that are under cultural or environmental stresses are more susceptible to disease development. Areas of turf under low fertility or suboptimal light conditions seem to develop this disease.

Symptoms/Signs: Initial symptoms are narrow, dark brown leaf spots that enlarge over time into oblong to irregularly shaped lesions with dark tan centers and dark brown to purple margins (Figure 1). Under humid conditions, the abundant sporulation of the pathogen in the lesion centers may confer a whitish sheen to the spots. Numerous spots on multiple leaves can cause extensive yellowing and withering of the canopy. This disease is very similar in lawn pattern and symptoms to that of Gray Leaf Spot, but management is very different.



Figure 1. Cercospora Leaf Spot symptoms on St. Augustinegrass. Credits: G. W. Simone

Numerous spots on multiple leaves can cause extensive yellowing and withering of the canopy. This disease is very similar in pattern on the lawn and symptoms to that of Gray Leaf Spot, but management is very different.

Cultural Controls: Prevent the disease by fertilizing adequately, using slow-release nitrogen sources balanced with potassium (preferably, a slow-release potassium form). Examine the irrigation cycle for timing, frequency, and amount. Time irrigation so as not to extend the dew period (between 2:00 and 8:00 a.m.). Water only when the turf

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exhibits moisture stress. Avoid daily, frequent irrigation cycles that promote foliar disease. If Cercospora leaf spot is already present, the disease can be managed with the application of quick-release nitrogen in a fertilizer blend balanced with potassium (N:K ratio of 1:1). Apply 1/2 pound N per 1000 square feet, using an ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, or quick-release urea formulation. Where Cercospora leaf spot is persistent, St. Augustinegrass cultivars derived from 'Bitterblue' types offer more resistance to this disease.

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Where this disease is persistent, choice of St. Augustinegrass cultivars derived from bitter blue types offer more resistance to this disease.

Chemical Controls: Mancozeb, myclobutanil, thiophanate methyl, or triadimefon.

Mancozeb can be applied to a residential lawn only by a certified pesticide applicator. Chlorothalonil cannot be applied to a residential lawn, but it can be applied to turfgrass in a business or industrial landscape.

Refer to "Turfgrass Disease Management" section of the *Florida Lawn Handbook* for explanations of cultural and chemical controls.