



Overview

Silvery thread moss (*Bryum argenteum*), a persistent problem for years on putting surfaces, can be inconspicuous yet pose agronomic challenges in providing acceptable playing conditions. Contrary to popular belief, silvery thread moss is not confined to damp, cool, shaded conditions. It is a highly adaptive organism that can survive some of the harshest conditions. Spores and vegetative fragments can be spread by equipment, surface water drainage and even by golfers who track it from green to green on their shoes. With its sponge like appearance and texture, silvery thread moss can retain an enormous amount of water which can favor development of disease. Without a vascular system, moss is not able to translocate nutrients, water or control products, which limits options for chemical control.

Habitat

Silvery thread moss control starts with sound agronomics. Proper fertility and mowing heights are essential in managing moss. There are limited options for managing Silvery thread moss, but QuickSilver® Herbicide has shown to be a very effective management

option along with other cultural practices that encourage healthy turfgrass growth.

Ideally, QuickSilver applications should be made around the time of aerifications that promote the growth of the desirable turf. This is important in situations where the moss infestations are severe. Voids left by the moss will fill in quicker due to proper agronomic practices.

Initial QuickSilver application of 6.7 fl oz/acre should be made 1 week prior to aerification.

A second application of 6.7 fl oz/acre should be made 2 weeks after the initial application. Minimum retreat intervals for broadcast applications are 2 weeks. Once the superintendent has gained control of the moss infestation, monthly QuickSilver applications of 2 fl oz/acre can be made to aid in keeping on top of the moss populations.

Keep in mind the following tips for QuickSilver applications:

1. Do not apply more than 6.7 fl oz/acre per application or more than 26.8 fl oz/acre per year.
2. Avoid QuickSilver applications when desirable turf is under stress.
3. Allow a 30-day window between a

bensulide application and applying QuickSilver.

4. Allow a 5 to 7 day window between any PGR applications and applying QuickSilver.
5. The addition of a Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS) at a rate of 0.25% v/v can improve application coverage resulting in better control.
6. Maintain the pH of the spray solution in the range of pH 5 to 8. Use buffers as necessary.