# **Slime Mold**

Monica L Elliott, Associate Professor, Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, 3205 College Ave, Ft. Lauderdale, Fl 33314 and Gary W. Simone, Professor Emeritus, Plant Pathology Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611. Revised April 2001

Florida Cooperative Extension Service/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences/University of Florida/Christine Waddill, Dean

### Pathogen

*Physarum* and *Fuligo* spp.

**Turfgrasses Affected** All warm-season turfgrasses.

### Occurrence

Slime molds will appear suddenly during wet weather.

## Symptoms/Signs

These fungi do not harm the turf, so they are not really pathogens. However, their sudden appearance alarms homeowners. Leaves will be covered with a white, gray or darker colored slime (spore mass) or soot (Figure 1).

# **Cultural Controls**

Remove the slime mold by mowing or washing off with a strong stream of water. Again, they do not harm the turfgrass.

# **Chemical Controls**

None are required.

Refer to "Turfgrass Disease Management" PPP-64 for explanations of chemical and cultural controls.



Figure 1. Slime mold on St. Augustinegrass.