What is That Brown Spot in My Lawn?

Don’t assume it’s a disease.

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Fix these common causes of brown spots:

- Adjust your irrigation system so it waters the same amount everywhere. Check your irrigation system regularly throughout the season.
- Train your dog not to relieve itself on your lawn.
- Fence out rabbits and other critters that feed on your lawn.
- Aerate your lawn and remove excess thatch. Top dressing with compost will also help.
- Sharpen mower blades and mow high. Mowing too short or with dull lawn mower blades can cause brown spots in your lawn.
- Apply the right amount of fertilizer on your lawn. Too much fertilizer can “burn” your lawn, causing brown spots.

Many times, people discover a brown spot in their lawn and jump to the conclusion that the lawn has a disease. Fungal diseases of lawns are actually quite rare in Nevada. Many things can cause brown spots in lawns. Don’t assume it is an insect or disease until you consider these common causes:

Your irrigation system. Sure, you see the sprinklers come on, but are they watering properly and evenly? One of the most common causes of brown spots in lawns is lack of water or uneven water distribution. Check your sprinkler system regularly and adjust the amount of water as the weather changes. Do a test to see if the sprinklers deliver the same amount of water everywhere. If not, adjust the system to improve it.

Do you own a dog? Does your neighbor? Dog urine can cause brown spots, especially if the site is used regularly. If you catch a dog “watering” your lawn, flush the spot with water as soon as possible.

Grazing animals. Animals such as rabbits, marmots and ground squirrels can cause brown spots by overgrazing your grass. Applying a fungicide will not control these animal pests or solve the problem.

Uneven watering caused the brown spot shown at left. The brown spot shown at right was caused by dog urine.
**Soil compaction or thatch.** Brown spots in lawns can result from soil compaction or thatch. To check for it, try to push a screwdriver into the brown patch after the sprinklers have watered the area. If you can't push the screwdriver in but the ground is wet, you may have a compaction or thatch problem. Next, dig a hole. If you have a compaction problem, you will see soil with few plant roots growing in it. If you have a thatch problem, you will see a thick layer of grass roots and stems with very little soil mixed in. You can improve both compaction and thatch by core aerating and top dressing with compost. Do not add more than one-quarter inch of compost at a time to an existing lawn. Rake the compost into the holes made by the core aerator. You may have to do this several times over the course of a couple of years to see improvement.

**Fairy ring.** This is a fungal disease that occurs in our area. Fairy ring forms a brown circle or semicircle that is often surrounded by a dark green circle or semicircle of grass. The brown ring will be very dry and may show whitish to grayish mycelium (powdery or stringy fungi) in the soil below. The dark green circle may or may not have mushrooms growing in it. Fungicides are not very effective in treating fairy ring. Fairy ring forms most commonly when organic debris, such as dead or dying tree roots or scrap wood, was buried in the lawn area. If you have a chronic problem, try digging up the sod. Something buried underneath may be causing the problem.

Many things can cause brown spots in lawns. Check for the cause of the brown spots in your lawn before you buy a pesticide.

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