Brassinosteroids are steroidal phytohormones with a significant role in the amelioration of various biotic and abiotic stresses. Perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) and tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) are both cool-season turfgrass species, used extensively on home lawns, parks, sport fields and general landscaping areas. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of 24-epibrassinolide (24-EBR) on growth and quality of perennial ryegrass and tall fescue grown under salt stress. The study was conducted in pot experiments under greenhouse conditions. Turfgrass species were grown under non saline (0.54 dSm⁻¹) or saline conditions (6dSm⁻¹) and were sprayed with 0.00 and 0.15 mgl⁻¹ EBR. Results showed that salt stress negatively affected the shoot growth and turfgrass quality and increased leaf firing. However, foliar application of 24-EBR significantly improved the shoot growth and quality of both species. The positive effects of (24-EBR) was more pronounced in perennial ryegrass. The stress-ameliorative properties of 24-epibrassinolide might be of use in turfgrass management.