standards (Dac 2787, Chipco 26019) continue to work well against melting-out. All treatments gave significant disease control compared to the controls.

No phytotoxicity was observed.

BROWN PATCH FUNGICIDE TRIAL - 1988

Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU, E. Lansing, MI

The 1988 brown patch (Rhizoctonia solani) fungicide trial was conducted on irrigated Loretta perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) mowed at a 2" height of cut. Treatments were applied preventively to 6' x 9' plots in three replicates of a random block design beginning on June 24 with reapplication at the intervals listed on the data table. The treatments were applied with a CO_2 small-plot sprayer at a volume of 48 gal/A and 30 PSI. The area was fertilized at 1 lb N/1000 ft^2 per month to promote disease development.

At the time of the rating (8/3/88), the 7 day treatments had been applied 6 times, the 14 day treatments had been applied 3 times and the 21 and 28 day treatments had been applied twice. As the controls indicate (Table 3), disease pressure was relatively light this year, probably due to the dry, hot weather we experienced through June and July. Much of the disease that did occur was expressed as a sweeping and superficial leaf spot symptom as opposed to the more typical defined, crown and sheath-level patches. Nevertheless, a number of compounds such as Daconil 2787 and the SDS 66534 experimental did give significant control of this disease compared to the control.

SUMMER PATCH FUNGICIDE STUDIES - 1988

As a result of our 1987 summer patch (Magnaporthe poae, formerly Phialophora graminicola) studies which suggested preventive fungicide applications were more effective and practical than curative treatments for the control of summer patch, we decided to conduct all summer patch fungicide trials preventively in the 1988 season. We, therefore, established preventive studies on irrigated, annual bluegrass (Poa annua) golf course fairways in three different locations in Michigan where the disease was observed in previous years. All treatments were applied prior to disease occurrence in three replications of a random block design utilizing a 6' x 9' plot size. The fairways were maintained at 1/2" cutting height and were fertilized with 1/2 #N/mo (except as noted on data tables). They were also treated for weed and insect pests as necessary. No fungicides, other than those being tested, were applied to the studies.

Applications were made foliarly using a CO_2 small-plot sprayer at 30 PSI and a volume of 48 gal/A (except as noted on data tables). Granular treatments were pre-weighed and applied by hand.

In general, summer patch disease pressure was severe this summer because of the record high temperatures we experienced in Michigan. We, therefore, experienced a break-down of disease control by August, as the data tables indicate. It is still our feeling, however, that preventive fungicide control of summer patch is preferable to curative control efforts, although recommendations for timing and number of treatments may be modified for next

Table 3. Brown Patch Fungicide Study - 1988

Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU, E. Lansing, MI

Percent plot area infected

Rating date: 8/2/88

Treatment	Rate/1000 ft^2	Interval	I	II	III	Ave	DMR(.05)[a]
Dac 2787 + SDS 66533	3 fl oz + 1 fl oz	14 day	0	0	0	0	B
Dac 2787 + SDS 66533	6 fl oz + 2 fl oz	21 day	0	0	0	0	B
Dac 2787 + SDS 66533	6 fl oz + 4 fl oz	28 day	0	0	0	0	B
SDS 66534	2.1 fl oz	14 day	0	0	0	0	B
SDS 66534	4.3 fl oz	21 day	0	0	0	0	B
Dac 2787	3 fl oz	7 day	0	0	1	0.3	B
Dac 2787	6 fl oz	21 day	0	2[b]	20	7.3	B
SDS 66518	3.5 fl oz	21 day	2[b]	5[b]	15[b]	7.3	B
SDS 66518	1.75 oz	7 day	2[b]	2[b]	20[b]	8.0	B
ICIA 523	8 gm ai	14 day	0	15[b]	20[b]	11.7	B
Control	----	----	10	5	25	13.3	B
SDS 66608	7.4 oz	1 appl only	30[b]	10[b]	50[b]	30.0	A
SDS 66608	3.7 oz	2 appl - 14 days apart	40[b]	30[b]	50[b]	40.0	A
SDS 66608	11.2 oz	1 appl only	50[b]	50[b]	30[b]	43.3	A

a = treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 5% level

b = superficial symptoms expressed as leaf blighting