

A NON-TRADITIONAL APPROACH TO DOLLAR SPOT MANAGEMENT

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This study examines the use of a wetting agent, Surfside 199, as an alternative to fungicides for the control of dollar spot. It was set up on an Emerald creeping bentgrass green at the Hancock Turfgrass Research Center on the campus of Michigan State University. Five replications of each treatment were made. The following is a list of treatments included in this study.

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate(per 1000 ft²)</u>	<u>Interval</u>
1. Surfside #199	4 oz	7 days
2. Surfside #199	6 oz	7 days
3. Surfside #199	4 oz	14 days
4. Surfside #199	6 oz	14 days
5. Daconil Ultrex	4 oz	14 days
6. Control	----	-----

Treatments began on 7/8/95 and were continued according to the application schedule indicated above through 9/26/95. All plots received $\frac{1}{2}$ # N per 1000 ft² per month. Fertilizer applications were omitted on 8/19/95 and 9/3/95.

Data were collected by visually determining the percentage of area infected with dollar spot in each plot. Data collected on 8/21/95 indicate that all treatments gave significant reduction in the amount of dollar spot when compared to the untreated control. Data from 9/18/95 began to show separation in Surfside 199 treatments based on application intervals. Daconil Ultrex and #199 at both the 4 and 6 oz rates every 7 days were the same statistically and different from the control and the #199 at a 6 oz rate every 14 days. The data from 9/25/95 indicate that Daconil Ultrex and #199 at both rates on a 7 day application interval were not significantly different from each other but were different from the 14 day #199 treatments and the control. All treatments were significantly different from the untreated control. Based on one year's data, it appears that weekly applications of Surfside #199 can be an effective substitute for fungicidal control of dollar spot.