

Heritage 0.4 oz + Banner Maxx 2 fl oz							
Banner Maxx 1 fl oz	14	4.5	A	0.3	A	91.7	A-C
Banner Maxx 2 fl oz	14	6.3	A	0.3	A	97.5	AB
Spectro 4oz + Alliance 3 fl oz ^e	14	4.5	A	0.9	AB	63.2	B-F
Endorse 6 oz ^e	14	9.3	A	1.3	AB	89.6	A-C
Spectro 4 oz ^e	14	8.8	A	2.5	A-C	79.2	A-D
Cleary's 3336F 2 fl oz	14	8.0	A	2.8	A-C	66.7	A-E
Cleary's 3336 WDG 4 oz ^e	14	7.0	A	3.4	B-D	43.0	D-G
Endorse 4 oz ^e	14	8.3	A	3.6	B-E	55.4	C-F
Heritage 50WG 0.2 oz	14	5.8	A	4.8	C-E	12.5	G
Heritage 50WG 0.4 oz	14	7.5	A	5.0	C-E	16.7	G
Untreated Control	---	8.0	A	5.8	DE	27.5	FG
Heritage 0.4 oz	28	8.0	A	6.3	E	15.5	G

^a Represents the mean of 4 replicate plots.

^b Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (LSD, p=0.05).

^c Represents percent recovery from the July 19 rating until the August 20 rating.

^d Program treatments were applied on the dates indicated with the last 6 combinations not being applied since the disease pressure waned.

^e Treatments applied curatively on 7/18, 7/30, and 8/15.

Melting Out (*Dreschlera poae*)

This study was set up on an irrigated Kenblue Kentucky bluegrass block at Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, E. Lansing, MI. The study consisted of 4 replicates of each treatment, set up in a randomized complete block design with plots measuring 6' x 9' with 1' alleys. Plots were mowed at 2.5". Treatments were applied preventively, beginning on May 15 using a CO₂ backpack sprayer at 34 PSI with 8002E flat fan nozzles. Subsequent applications for the 14-day treatments were made on May 29 and June 11. The spray volume used was 2 gallons per 1000 ft². Fertilizer was applied as follows: May 15 (1/4#N), May 28 (1/4#N), and June 11 (1/4#N). Plots were rated on a 0-10 scale where 0= no disease and 10=100% leaves infected (see Table 5.) Data were analyzed with ANOVA and means separated with LSD (p=0.05). No phytotoxicity was observed in this study this season.

As the data in Table 5 indicate, Endorse gave statistically significant control of melting out through the June 21 rating. Disease pressure was relatively light this year as we experienced a cool, dry spring. This low disease pressure resulted in poor statistical separation between the untreated control and the Chipco 26GT. No significant quality differences or phytotoxicity was observed.

Table 5: Mean Melting Out Ratings

Location: Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, E. Lansing, MI							
Rating Scale: 0-10 where 0= best, 10= worst, 2= acceptable.							
Rating Date: June 21, 2002.							
Treatment	Rate/1000ft ²	I	II	III	IV	Mean	LSD ^a
Endorse	4 oz	1	1	1	1	1.0	A
Chipco 26GT	4 fl oz	1	2	1	2	1.5	AB
Control	--	4	2	3	2	2.8	B

^a Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (LSD, p=0.05).

Summer Stress Syndrome in Bentgrass

This trial was conducted on a Penncross creeping bentgrass green at the Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, E. Lansing, MI. The plot area was mowed at 0.130". Fertility was maintained at ¼# N/1000 ft²/ month using 18-3-12 on all treatments, except those listed in Table 6, with 1/8# N/1000 ft² applications being made on 5/23, 6/7, 6/21, 7/2, 7/16, 7/31, and 8/14. The study was set up in a randomized complete block design with four replications of each treatment. Plots measured 2' x 4.5' with 1' alleys. Treatments were applied at 34 PSI in a 48 GPA spray volume using a CO₂ backpack sprayer and a single 8002E Tee-Jet flat fan nozzle unless otherwise noted in Table 6. Initial application of treatments was made on 7 June unless otherwise indicated in Table 6. Re-applications of treatments were made as listed below. Due to the varied fungicide combinations tested in this study, no additional chemical applications were made to control dollar spot or other diseases. Quality ratings were visually estimated using a 1 to 10 scale, where 1 = poor, 10 = excellent, and 7 = acceptable. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and means separated by LSD (p= 0.05).

Several treatments provided good turf quality, even under the lean, dry conditions that occurred in this study. The Chipco Signature + Daconil Ultrex combination was the only treatment in the study that provided significantly better turf quality than the control on every rating date. Chipco Signature in combination with both Chipco 26GT and Triton as well as the Signature 3-combination treatments also provided better turf quality when compared to the control and many other treatments. Spectro + Alliance performed fairly consistently during the study, exhibiting improved quality as the study progressed. The Syngenta Program treatment, initiated on June 7 (see Table 6), exhibited phytotoxicity early on in the study. This was expressed as a burn followed by a stunting and darkening of the turf.