STOP 4

ANTHRACNOSE - *POA ANNUA* CULTURAL STUDY

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Three large blocks of annual bluegrass were established in the fall of 1981. The east and middle blocks were established from seed collected from Michigan golf course fairways during the heavy seed period in May of 1981. The west block was established from annual bluegrass seed purchased from the Pacific Northwest. Seed used to establish the middle and east block obtained from Michigan golf course fairways was apparently primarily composed of perennial annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* c.v. *repens*). The annual bluegrass seed obtained from the Pacific Northwest was apparently primarily composed of annual type annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* c.v. *annua*). After producing seed heads this spring, it died. The fescue that was seeded along with it now predominates in this block. This annual bluegrass block will be reestablished this fall by overseeding with annual bluegrass from Michigan fairways.

Anthracnose has been recognized as a serious disease of annual bluegrass turfs since 1975. Fungicides are now used to manage this problem and keep annual bluegrass fairways healthy and alive. Some of the most successful fungicides currently used in managing anthracnose are included in this study for your inspection. At the time of this writing, only moderate levels of anthracnose were present in the plots. A list of the fungicides included in the study is attached, so you can rate the treatments if further disease development occurs by field day.

Anthracnose - Fungicide Study

Ratings

Bayleton - 2 oz

Bayleton - 1 oz

Fungo 50 - 2 oz

Fungo 50 - 1 oz

Tersan 1991 - 2 oz

Tersan 1991 - 1 oz

Vorlan - 2 oz

Vorlan - 1 oz

Chipco 26019 - 2 oz

Chipco 26019 - 1 oz

Acti-dione RZ and T6F - .55 oz+ .34 oz

Daconil 2787 - 6 oz

Daconil 2787 - 3 oz