etration rates in turf areas? Most impor-
tantly, we need to change our perception
about how the soil is treated prior to turf
establishment. If everything possible were
done to preserve soil structure and mini-
mize soil compaction prior to turf estab-
lishment, most of our problems with low
infiltration rates would not occur.
Where turf is already present and infil-
tration rates are low, aerification—and
plenty of it—should be the first corrective
measure. Once over is not enough; several
passes are necessary. Often, adequate turf
conditions can be maintained despite com-
pressed soil and low infiltration rates with
frequent and intensive aerification.
If regular aerification is insufficient,
then more extensive treatments such as
deep tine aerification or reconstruction
may be required.

Fungicides
for pythium
on golf
course
fairways

- In a test conducted at Penn State
University, nine of 15 fungicides tested on
pythium blight were providing excellent
control eight days after application. By 16
days after application, eight, including
three Banol/Subdue mixtures, were still
providing control.

One fungicide application was made on
July 16th. One day after application, the
plots were inoculated with *Pythium
aphanideratum*. They were again inocu-
lated eight days after application.
The tests were conducted at the
Valentine Turfgrass Research Center on
perennial ryegrass maintained under golf
course fairway conditions, which simulat-
ed high humidity.
The tests were conducted by P.L.
Sanders and M.D. Soika, and reported in
"The Keynoter," the publication of the
Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council.

See adjacent chart for complete test
results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Rate/1000 sq ft</th>
<th>8 days post-treatment</th>
<th>16 days post-treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCI 6444</td>
<td>50W</td>
<td>1.47 oz</td>
<td>8.2 a²</td>
<td>7.0 b²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO 43-2664</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0.32 fl oz</td>
<td>7.0 ab</td>
<td>9.2 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCI 6444</td>
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<td>2.9 oz</td>
<td>6.3 ab</td>
<td>8.2 ab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Check</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.8 bc</td>
<td>9.0 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO 43-2664</td>
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<td>3.7 cd</td>
<td>8.7 ab</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO 43-2664</td>
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<td>1.3 fl oz</td>
<td>3.3 cd</td>
<td>2.2 cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 3116</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6.9 lbs</td>
<td>1.8 de</td>
<td>3.2 cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliette 80W</td>
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<td>4.0 oz</td>
<td>1.2 de</td>
<td>3.0 cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Koban 30W</td>
<td></td>
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<td>0.7 e</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subdue 2E</td>
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<td>0.5 fl oz</td>
<td>0.7 e</td>
<td>3.3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdue 2E</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 fl oz</td>
<td>0.7 e</td>
<td>3.3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banol 6S</td>
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<td>0.5 fl oz</td>
<td>1.5 cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Subdue 2E</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 fl oz</td>
<td>0.7 e</td>
<td>1.3 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banol 6S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliette 80W</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0 oz</td>
<td>0.0 e</td>
<td>3.0 cd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PYTHIUM BLIGHT CONTROL,
POST-TREATMENT RESULTS

ANT CONTROL RESULTS

- Triumph 4E was shown to be the best
control for ant mounding in a test done by
staffers of the Department of Entomology,
Michigan State University, in 1990.
At three and four weeks after the
August 15th treatment, Triumph 4E had
significantly reduced ant mounding in
comparison with the control. At one and
two weeks after treatment, most insecti-
cide products reduced mounding. None of
the products tested was effective five
weeks after application.