# The Seniors at Chapel Hill G.C.







Editor's note: I think Dr. Kane is asleep at the wheel for he didn't move between pictures. With Randy (top photo) is our photographer Ray Schmitz (but who took this picture?). Joel Purpur and Bruce Williams are the supporting cast in the lower picture. Photos by Ray Schmitz

### Systemic Fungicide Families

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#### Systemic tungicides have the potential to control many turgrass diseases. A systemic tungicide functions as a protective, or sometimes a curative, agent from within the plant tissues. Movement of a systemic fungicide within the plant may be limited or extensive depending on the compound.

The mode of action of a systemic fungicide is often a very specific ste within individual cells. Potentia for development of resistance is high with mary, but no all systemic fungicides. Systemic fungicides usually control a more narrow spectrum of diseases than protectart (contact) fungicides.

A protectant fungicide functions as a toxic arrier on the plant surface. There is limited movement a protectant fungicide with the plant. The mode of uction of protectant fungicides is at many sites in the ungi. The potential for development of fungal esistance to a protectant fungicide is very low. Iungicide is very specific, the reposted use of a singlesystemic fungicide or the repeated use of several systemic fungicides within the same fungicide family greatly increases the risk of developing fungal disease resistance. When fungal disease resistance occurs, a specific race of a fungal species can no longer be controlled using any fungicide within a given fungicide family.

Development of disease resistance to systemic fungicides can be minimized by rotating systemic fungicides. Do not apply systemic fungicides from the same family for more than two consecutive applications Anemate systemic fungicides from different families or alternate systemic with contact fungicides, or use mixtures of fungicides to minimize the risks of disease

Listed below are the systemic fungicide families the common chemical names of fungicides, and trade names of fungicides within each family.

## November 11, 1989 — Chicago Suburbs Will Have New Area Code 708

To keep up with Chicagoland's expanding economy, we're adding a new area code -708 — that will provide 7 million new phone numbers. Customers inside the Chicago city limits will keep area code 312.

The boundary will follow Chicago's city limits as shown below.

## Some Things to Remember

- · Chicago suburbs change to area code 708
- The City of Chicago remains 312
- · The introduction of area code 708 will not change calling rates
- The introduction of area code 708 *will not* change existing 7-digit phone numbers
- To call Chicago from suburbs dial 1 + 312 + 7-digit number
- To call suburbs from Chicago dial 1+ 708 + 7-digit number

## To Help You Adjust...

To help customers adjust to the new way of dialing, there will be a three-month transition period — from November 11, 1989 through February 9, 1990 — during which time both the old and new ways of dialing calls will continue to work. Beginning February 10, 1990, incorrectly dialed calls will not be completed. Calls will be intercepted by a recording explaining the new dialing procedures, and will have to be redialed.

Since the mode of action of a sys Common Chemical Name Trade Name Fungicide Family Tersan 1991 Cleany's 3336 Bromosan Chipco Spot Kler Fungo 50 Scott's Proturf Fert. & Disease Benzimidazoles benomyl thiophanate-ethyl thiophante-methyl Scott's Proturf Systemic Fung. Dicarboximides iprodione Chipco 26019 Scott's Proturt Fungicide VI vinclozoli Sterol Inhibitors Rubigan Banner Scott's Proturf Fungicide VII Bayleton propoco Acylalanies metalaxyl Subdue Carbamates propamocarb Bano Unclassified fosetyl aluminum Alliette

This table should serve as a general guideline only: refer to the product label for specific directions. No endorsement of named products by the authors or Purdue University is intended, nor is criticism implied to products not mentioned.