

Don't Miss A Great Opportunity to Boost Your Knowledge on Strobilurins!



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While Wisconsin superintendents were endlessly fighting turfgrass diseases during the summer, I had an opportunity to attend an annual research conference in Salt Lake City to present our research results. This was the APS•SON•MSA Joint Meeting of three major research societies. APS, MSA, and SON stand for The American Phytopathological Society, Mycological Society of America, and Society of Nematologists, respectively. Researchers, teachers, and extensionists from all over the world and mostly from the United States gather

in one place to exchange their research results and ideas, to initiate new cooperative research projects, and to associate with new and old friends. It was a very productive meeting as well as professionally important for us to let others know what we are doing in Wisconsin. Two graduate students (Ms. Y. Rangel and Mr. J. Curley, both Ph.D. candidates majoring in turfgrass pathology) and I gave oral presentations about research results obtained since I started to work with turfgrass. In fact, it was our first official presentation in front of turfgrass pathologists

from other states. Furthermore, two more research presentations will be given by Ms. E. Scheef and Mr. T. Eaten (both are Masters degree graduates) at the ASA-CSSA-SSSA annual meeting (agronomy and crop science) to be held October 20-27, 2001 at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Every year, the turfgrass pathology research committee of which I am a member, decides on one research topic for a one-day symposium during the APS meeting. This year's topic was on gray leaf spot (GLS), which is rapidly becoming a serious fungal disease

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on the important turfgrass and forage species, perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), caused by *Magnaporthe grisea*, which also causes rice blast. Fortunately, I did not hear of any report on GLS problem in our state nor did Jeff Gregos at the Turfgrass Diagnosis Lab (TDL) receive any turfgrass samples infected by the GLS. The distribution of this disease reminds me of how important environment is for a particular disease. Wisconsin has a unique and nasty turfgrass disease called Typhula blight caused by *T. ishikariensis* and *T. incarnata* which is not occurring in other Southern states vise versa with GLS.

Next year's APS meeting will be held in Milwaukee, July 27-31, 2002. There will be two exciting events scheduled during the meeting. First, I am organizing a one-day turfgrass research tour on July 26 right before the meeting starts. The tour will include Miller Park stadium, the O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility, and University Ridge Golf Course. This is an excellent chance for us to show others our excellent

research facility and to highlight our quality research projects.

The other event will be a research symposium titled "Strobilurins and Turfgrass Disease Management". The topic was chosen based on three primary reasons. Firstly, more Strobilurin-like fungicides are anticipated to be developed and will be on the market in the future. Secondly, since this type of fungicide controls target turfgrass diseases so effectively, their management strategy has to be reexamined for long run utility. Lastly, there is a confusing rumor, for example, of the negative effect of Heritage on dollar spot which means that the plot treated with Heritage indeed had more dollar spot severity than the control without Heritage. Some researchers detected a significant increase of dollar spot symptoms in the plot treated with Heritage. Others did not see any noticeable difference compared to the control. Because of the above reasons,

the symposium will be great for all of you to learn more about how fungicides of this type works and how to use them economically and strategically so that the development of fungicide resistance will be delayed as long as possible. I strongly encourage you to make every effort to attend this one-day symposium. By the way, before you go, please do your homework such as reading relevant references and two Grass Roots articles previously published (Jung, The Grass Roots, page:37, July/August, 2001; Gregos, The Grass Roots, pages:22-23, March, 1999). As the old saying goes, "If you know your enemy, you are already more than half way to win the battle." If you are interested in registering just for one day, please express your interest either by email (jung@plant-path.wisc.edu) or a phone call (608-262-6531). I will arrange it for you. The tentative speakers and schedule for the symposium is presented in Table 1. ♣

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Table 1. A tentative schedule of turfgrass symposium to be held at Milwaukee, WI July 27-31, 2002 during the APS annual meeting. The title of the symposium is Strobilurins and Turfgrass Disease Management. The specific date is not available, yet.

Time (min)	Speaker(s)	Title
5	Mike Boehm (Ohio State Univ.)	Welcome
25	Mike Boehm	Strobilurins and Turfgrass Disease Management: Historical review, mode of action and range of pathogen activity
30	Wolfram Koeller	A Tricky Class of Fungicides: Challenges for <i>in vitro</i> fungicide sensitivity testing
30	Gilberto Olaya (Syngenta) & (BASF)	Methods for assessing sensitivity of fungal pathogens to the Strobilurins
15	Panel Discussion (Koeller, Olaya &)	Open Forum
15	Break	
25/5	Bruce Clarke (Rutgers Univ.)	Response of Dollar Spot to the Strobilurins and Other Fungicides
40	Paul Vincelli (Univ. of Kentucky) & Lee Burpee (Univ. of Georgia)	Case Studies of Strobilurin Resistance in Turfgrass: Gray leaf spot and Anthracnose
20	____ (NAQOI representative)	Overview of QOI Resistance Management Strategies in Other Cropping Systems
25	Interactive Brainstorming Session	Possible QOI Resistance Management Strategies in Turfgrass Disease Management
5	Closing remarks	

Note: the schedule is adapted with permission from Dr. M. Boehm (Ohio State University) who is a chairman of the turfgrass pathology committee.