# 2002 Dollar Spot Fungicide Trial

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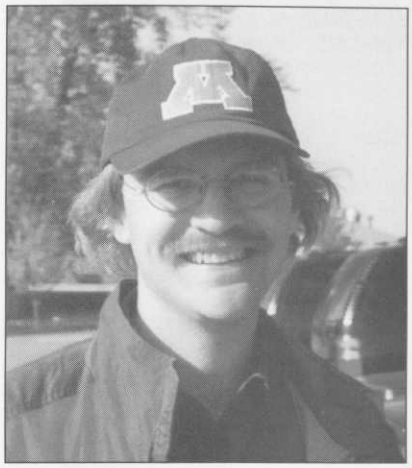
Dollar spot is a perennial disease of high maintenance turfgrasses. Cultural practices such as removal of dew and application of nitrogen fertility (~1 lb N/1000 ft2) are key components of an integrated pest management (IPM) strategy to reduce the severity of dollar spot. However, the current trend in cultural practices is toward the use of lower nitrogen fertility on greens to improve green speed and minimize Poa annua. This reduced reliance on cultural management practices and the low tolerance for disease emphasize our reliance on the use of fungicides for dollar spot management.



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Fortunately, the turf manager currently has many options among fungicides for managing dollar spot. Selection of which fungicide to use involves many factors of consideration. The cost per application is certainly an important factor. Other considerations include preference of fungicide formulation, is contact or systemic activity preferred, what other diseases are managed by the fungicide, and perhaps most importantly is the fungicide effective for managing dollar spot.

To help address give you the question of fungicide efficacy the Turfgrass Science Program at the University of Minnesota annually conducts evaluation trials of fungicides for dollar spot management. The 2001 dollar spot management trial was conducted on Penncross creeping bentgrass maintained at fi". Treatments were applied at 14 or 21 day intervals in 2 gallons of water per 1000 ft2. The treatments, rates, and applications intervals are listed in the table.

The table lists the percent of plots infected with dollar spot as of August 21st. Dollar spot severity in the test plots peaked at 21% infection in the untreated plots. Most of the products included in the trial provided good dollar spot management. The only treatments not to provide dollar spot management were ProStar and Heritage, which is not surprising as these products are not labeled to manage dollar spot. As in studies conducted in previous years, Heritage reduced dollar spot severity, but not to an acceptable level. The inactivity of strobilurin fungicides such as Heritage and Compass in managing dollar spot has been a common trait of this class of fungicides. However, Honor is a strobilurin fungicide that effectively manages dollar spot. Emerald is a fungicide you will be seeing on the market in the coming year or two that has performed well in fungicide trials and represents another new chemistry that can be used in the future. The results of this trial emphasize the fact that there are a broad range of products and chemistries currently available to superintendents to manage dollar spot.

## Percent of plots infected with dollar spot on August 21, 2001

| Treatment | Interval | Rate per1000 ft 2 | % Plot Infected |
|---|---|---|---|
| Untreated | | | 21.2 |
| Daconil Ultrex | 14 day | 3.2 oz | 0.2 |
| Fore Rainshield | 14 day | 6.0 oz | 4.1 |
| Eagle | 14 day | 0.6 oz | 1.4 |
| Eagle | 21 day | 1.2 oz | 0.8 |
| Medallion | 14 day | 0.5 oz | 0.9 |
| Honor | 14 day | 0.2 oz | 0.4 |
| Honor | 21 day | 0.2 oz | 0.2 |
| Emerald | 14 day | 0.13 oz | 0.2 |
| Emerald | 21 day | 0.18 oz | 1.1 |
| Chipco Triton | 14 day | 0.5 fl oz | 0.9 |
| Chipco 26GT | 14 day | 4.0 fl oz | 1.9 |
| ProStar | 14 day | 2.2 oz | 31.0 |
| Heritage | 21 day | 0.2 oz | 16.9 |