

TYPHULA BLIGHT (GRAY SNOWMOLD) CONTROL

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Boyer Highland, Michigan, was selected as the experimental site for the snow mold fungicide study. A uniform attack of Typhula snowmold was assured on the Pencross bentgrass since the area is covered with snow from Mid-November until mid-April.

This is the second year of a study to determine the optimum time of application for snowmold fungicides. The study included an early date, October 13, and a normal application date, November 11, 1970. All the plots were read on April 15, 1971. The fungicides included in this study were two granular and two wettable powder rates of Tersan SP and a granular rate of Calo-gran. The plots were 8 x 8 and they were replicated 4 times. The results are given in Table 1. Calo-gran, 8 lb, the 4.9 lb granular and the 9 oz wettable powder Tersan SP all gave excellent control when applied at this early date. Present recommendations suggest snowmold fungicides should be applied just prior to the first permanent snow fall. These data indicate there is no difference between the percent of snowmold in the October 15 applications when compared to the November 7 application of Calo-gran 8 lbs rate, Tersan SP granular 4.9 rate, and the 9 oz wettable powder rate. This is the second year we have obtained similar results and it is our recommendation these two fungicides be applied approximately 2 weeks prior to the average date for the first permanent snow fall.

Table 1. Percent Typhula blight development following the application of fungicides on two different dates in the winter of 1970-1971.

Fungicide	Formulation	Application Rate per 1000 sq. ft.	Average Percent Area Infected with Typhula Blight*	
			October 13	November 11
Calo-gran	G	8 lbs.	3 a	4 a
Tersan SP	G	4.9 lbs.	9 a	13 a
Tersan SP	WP	9.0 oz.	13 a	11 a
Tersan SP	G	3.3 lbs.	28 b	12 a
Tersan SP	WP	6.0 oz.	29 b	28 b
Untreated	--	---	62 c	69 c

* Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level.

Stripe Smut Control

Stripe smut has become a serious problem in Michigan the last couple of years. Obtaining a satisfactory means of controlling this disease has become imperative. The following study was set up at East Lansing to evaluate systemic fungicides TD 1771, TD 1604, Tersan 1991 and EL-273 on stripe smut control. The plots were 5 x 10 ft and replicated 3 times. The first application was made on May 26 for TD 1604, Tersan 1991, and EL, 273. A second application of these materials was made to 1/2 the plots on June 14. TD 1771 was applied in a similar manner on 7/16 and 7/30. All materials were drenched into the root zone with an inch of water immediately after application. The plots were read on October 7. The percent infected plants per plot were estimated and the results are given in Table 1. The readings show that two applications of 4 and 8 oz. of Tersan 1991, EL-273, and TD 1771 give excellent control.

In general, the 2 applications of these materials was superior to 1 application of the same total amount of material. (For example, two 4 oz applications of Tersan 1991 was superior to one 8 oz application.) The one exception is the October 7 reading of EL-273.