

Results: Benzimidazole Resistant (BR) Dollar Spot  
MSU Soils Farm

When the fungicides were applied on a weekly basis, all the fungicides gave significant control of the BR dollar spot when compared to the untreated control, (Table 5).

When the fungicides were applied on a bi-weekly basis, all of the treatments gave significant control compared to Tersan 75 at 3 oz with Exhalt at 1 pt/100 gal and Tersan 1991 at 1 oz. Many fungicides rank higher than the untreated check, although this control was not statistically significant. (Table 6.)

Conclusions:

Many fungicides can be used against the benzimidazole resistant (BR) strain of the dollar spot fungus. Fungicides that cannot be used against this strain are: Tersan 1991, Fungo 50, Cleary's 3336, Spot Kleen, Mertect 140 and Tobaz. (See 1974 and 1975 Michigan State Turfgrass Fungicide Report.)

Maple Lanes Nematicide Study

The nematicide studies were conducted on a heavily infested Toronto bentgrass practice green on the Maple Lanes Golf Course in Warren, Michigan.

The study was laid out in three repetitions of a randomized block design. Nematode counts were determined for each plot prior to the application of nematicides and subsequent nematode counts were made one month after application to determine the degree of control being obtained with each material. The two species of turf-pathogenic nematodes which were present in problematic numbers were the ring nematode (*Criconemoides* spp.) and the stunt nematode (*Tylenchorhynchus* spp.).

The plot area was sampled and treated on July 28, the granular nematicides being applied with a 3' Scotts drop-type spreader and the wettable powders and emulsifiable concentrates being applied with a 3' CO<sub>2</sub> small-plot sprayer. All treatments were irrigated into the root zone immediately after application. The plots were then sampled and nematode counts determined for the ring and stunt nematodes one month later, on August 26.

TABLE 7. Maple Lanes Nematode Study  
% reduction - *Tylenchorhynchus* (Stunt) nematode

Treatment	Rate/1000ft <sup>2</sup>	I	II	III	AVE	(DMR)
Nemacur	3 lb.	97.1	93.2	91.5	93.5	A
UC21865(wp)	5 lb ai/A	60.43	66.7	54.3	60.5	A
CGA12223(20G)	10 lb ai/A	84.2	74.1	0	52.7	A
Dasinat	3 lb.	21.2	49.5	44.5	38.4	A
UC21865(wp)	10 lb ai/A	88	5.3	20.2	37.8	A
CGA12223(20G)	15 lb ai/A	45.3	74.1	-16.4	34.3	A
CGA12223(4E)	15 lb ai/A	-116.4	78.3	- 1.2	-13.1	A
Check	-	-289.5	-251	14.8	-175.2	B

TABLE 8. Maple Lanes Nematode Study  
 % reduction - Criconemoides (Ring) nematode

Treatment	Rate/1000ft <sup>2</sup>	I	II	III	AVE	(DMR)
Nemacur	3 lb.	100	88.1	80.5	89.5	A
CGA12223(20G)	15 lb ai/A	61.6	68.9	82.7	71.1	A
CGA12223(20G)	10 lb ai/A	70.6	27.3	48.5	48.8	A
CGA12223(4E)	15 lb ai/A	31.8	7.7	89.8	43.1	A
UC21865(wp)	5 lb ai/A	-109.8	10.8	-15.6	-38.2	A
Dasinat	3 lb.	-700	6.6	-102.8	-265.4	A
Check	-	-937.5	56.7	-78.6	-319.8	A
UC21865(wp)	10 lb ai/A	-214.4	-40	-920	-391.5	A

Results: Nematode Study Maple Lane Golf Club, Warren, Michigan

Table 7 shows that all the nematicides gave a significant reduction in the percentage of stunt nematodes compared to the untreated check. All the nematicides except CG 12223(4E) gave a net reduction in the percent of stunt nematodes after treatment when compared to the counts prior to treatment.

Table 8 shows Nemacur, CGA 12223 (20G) at the 15 and 10 lbs ai/A rate, and CGA 12223(4E) at the 15 lb ai/A rate all gave a positive reduction in the percentage of ring nematodes present after treatment.