Table 3 (Continued)

F-8272	1 oz (ai)	0	22	115	45.67	abc
F-8272	.5 oz (ai)	0	0	140	46.67	abc
F-8272 (monthly)	1 oz (ai)	16	69	104	63	bc
BFN 7544 (monthly)	5 oz (fl)	0	42	162	68	c
Check	-	2	300	170	157.33	d

*Phytotoxicity observed

Results

The results show that all treatments gave significant control when compared to the untreated check. Tersan 1991 + Daconil 2787 1 + 6 oz, Tersan 1991 + RP 26019 1 + 2 oz, Tersan 1991 + Tersan 75 1 + 6 oz, Tersan 1991 + DPX 4424 2 + 2 oz, DPX 4424 4 oz, RP 26019 1.5 oz, RP 26019 2 oz, Lesco 1644 4 oz, Lesco 2833 3 oz, Bromosan 6 oz, Fungo 50 1 oz, Cleary's 3336 1 oz, EL 222 .4 oz, EL 222.8 oz, GA-1-105 2.5 oz (ai), GA-1-105 5 gms (ai), BFN 10 oz, DPX 4424 4 oz (monthly), and RP 26019 2 oz (monthly) showed no disease at all after two treatments. There are several new experimental fungicides which have potential as turfgrass fungicides for the control of common dollar spot, in addition to the many good fungicides available.

Benzimidazole-Resistant Dollar Spot Study

Introduction

The benzimidazole-resistant dollar spot study was conducted on the MSU soils farm research area on an intensively maintained Toronto creeping bentgrass green. The plots were 3 X 6 ft and the treatments were replicated three times in a random block design. The treatments were applied on August 4 and 17. The liquid treatments were applied with a CO_2 small-plot sprayer at a volume of 40 gallons/acre. The granular treatments were applied with an O. M. Scotts drop type spreader. The readings were taken on September 1.

Table 4. Resistant Sclerotinia Dollar Spot Fungicide Study - 1977.

Treatments	Rate/1000 sq ft	Number of Spots/plot				
		I	II	III	AVE	(DMR)
RP 26019	1.5 oz	0	0	0	0	a
RP 26019	2 oz	0	0	0	0	a
DPX 4424	2 oz	0	0	0	0	a
DPX 4424	4 oz	0	0	0	0	a
Tersan 1991 + RP 26019	1 oz + 2 oz	0	0	0	0	a
GA-1-105	2.5 gm (ai)	0	0	0	0	a
Tersan 1991 + Daconil 2787	1 oz + 6 oz	5	0	0	1.7	a
GA-1-105	5.0 gm (ai)	0	0	8	2.7	a
Tersan 1991 + DPX 4424	2 oz + 2 oz	0	3	14	5.7	a
Daconil 2787	6.0 oz	0	19	0	6.3	a
BFN 7544*	10 oz (fl)	20	0	0	6.7	a
BFN 7544	5 oz (fl)	21	9	0	10.0	a
Lesco 2887	3 oz	30	0	0	10.0	a
Daconil 2787 (wp)	6 oz	9	0	31	13.3	a
Acti-dione-Thiram	2 oz	59	2	0	20.3	ab
Acti-dione-TGF	4 oz	38	16	23	25.7	ab
Cleary's Thiram (fl)	1 oz	79	18	15	37.3	ab
Cleary's 3336	1 oz	141	70	28	79.7	abc
F-8197	1 oz (ai)	32	33	220	95.0	abc
F-8272	1 oz (ai)	6	275	35	105.3	abc
Fungo 50	1 oz	210	121	50	127.0	abcd
Tersan 1991 + Tersan 75	1 oz + 6 oz	120	102	175	132.3	abcd
Bromosan	6 oz	190	45	182	139.0	abcd
Lesco 2833	3 oz	350	68	19	145.7	abcd
F-8197	.5 oz (ai)	250	205	32	162.3	bcd
F-8272	.5 oz (ai)	6	275	35	189.7	cd
Tersan 1991	1 oz	250	350	42	214.0	cd
Lesco 1644	4 oz	125	300	235	220.0	cd
Check	-	220	350	195	255.0	d

* Phytotoxicity observed.

Results

The results can be seen in Table 4. They show that RP 26019 1.5 oz and 2 oz, DPX 4424 2 oz and 4 oz, Tersan 1991 + RP 26019 1 oz + 2 oz, GA-1-105 2.5 gm (ai) and 5.0 gam (ai), Tersan 1991 + Daconil 2787 1 oz + 6 oz, Tersan 1991 + DPX 4424 2 oz + 2 oz, BFN 7544 5 oz and 10 oz, Lesco 2887 3 oz, Daconil 2787 6 oz, Acti-dione Thiram 2 oz, Acti-dione TGF 4 oz, and Cleary's Thiram rank on top of those fungicides giving control. There are 4 fungicides commercially available that give control of the benzimidazole resistant strain: Daconil 2787, Acti-dione Thiram, Acti-dione TGF and Cleary's Thiram. From past experience we know that the benzimidazole resistant strain is a very vigorous strain that requires repeat applications on a 7 day basis for control. The experimental fungicides appear to do a far better job of controlling this strain at lower rates and for longer intervals.