Fusarium Blight Study - 1980

The 1980 Fusarium blight (Fusarium roseum) study was conducted on the Hartland Glen Golf Course, Hartland, MI, on an irrigated Baron Kentucky bluegrass fairway maintained at approximately 3/4 inch height of cut (Tables 17 and 18). The study was placed on an area that had the disease the year before and on which old Fusarium blight scars were still present.

Treatments were applied on July 3 and July 23. The development of new rings was observed shortly after the first application. Some plots, including the experimental fertilizer-fungicide combinations, were rated on July 23 just prior to the second application. The general fungicide study was not rated because of non-uniform infiction and an overall lack of recovery in treated plots. However, the entire area had recovered by mid-August, including the control plots. The recovery from Fusarium blight was attributed to the wet weather in late July and August.

Results and Conclusions

There were no significant differences among treatments due to recovery of initial Fusarium blight symptoms. This recovery was believed to be due to the frequent rains which occurred in late July and August.

Treatment	Rate Setting	Replication					
		I	II	III	IV	AVE	DMR (5%)
F-9594	2X	1.5	0	0	0	•4	A
F-9594	4X	•5	0	0	1	•4	A
Check	-	0	0	1.5	0	•4	A
F-9616	1X	0	0	2	1.5	.9	A
F-9617	1X	0	1	0	3.5	1.1	A
F-7888	1X	1	4	0	0	1.3	A
F-9615	1X	2.5	2	0	1.5	1.5	A

Table	17.	Hartland Glen Fusarium Blight Study - 1980.
		Experimental Ratings - Rating taken 7/23/80.
		Number of rings/plot.

Note: Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 5% level.

Table 18. Bayleton + IBDU Fusarium Blight Study - 1980. Analysis 21-0-20, applied 4.75 lbs/1000 ft². Percent recovery after one application - 7/23/80.

		Replication					
Treatment	Rate/1000 ft ²	I	II	III	IV	AVE	DMR (5%)
Bayleton + IBDU	.5 oz. ai.	50	100	80	37.5	67	A
Check	-	50	75	60	66	63	А
Bayleton + IBDU	.25 oz. ai.	33	50	60	37.5	45	A

Note: Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 5% level.