

Rizolex Fungicide - Turfgrass Disease Control Studies - 1982  
Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU

Establishment:

The efficacy of the fungicide Rizolex against turf diseases was studied on Kenblue Kentucky bluegrass and on Poa annua (annual bluegrass) throughout the 1982 season.

Treatments on Kentucky bluegrass were initiated with the Helminthosporium (Melting-Out) study described previously. These Rizolex treatments were simply continued on a 14 day schedule throughout the season while the plots were monitored for phytotoxicity and additional disease development. Treatments were begun on May 10 and continued through September 21 (10 applications).

Treatments on Poa annua (annual bluegrass) were made on a 14 day schedule beginning on June 18 and ending on September 21 (7 applications). The following data was generated from dollarspot (Sclerotinia homocarpa) infection which increased throughout the season.

Both experiments were set up in three replications in a randomized block design. Treatments were applied with a CO<sub>2</sub> small-plot sprayer at a volume of 40 gallons/acre.

The studies were fertilized lightly throughout the season and irrigated as necessary to prevent wilt. The Poa annua test area was mowed at 5/8" height of cut while the bluegrass was mowed at 1 1/2".

Results:

Rizolex at the 1 and 2 gm ai rate gave effective disease management of Sclerotinia dollarspot, improved turf quality and was not phytotoxic to the turf. (Table 12)

Ciba Geigy -Phyotoxicity Study - 1982  
Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU

Establishment:

A late-season Vanguard (CGA-64251 1.1 EC) and Banner (CGA-64250 1.1 EC) phytotoxicity study was established at the Hancock Turfgrass Research Center on the Michigan State campus on Emerald creeping bentgrass. Treatments were applied as described previously in the Emerald creeping bentgrass dollarspot study report beginning on October 5. Subsequent applications were made at 7 day or 14 day intervals as indicated on the data chart through October 27, at which time the 7 day treatments had been applied four times and the 14 day treatments were applied twice.

Results:

The fall Vanguard-Banner phytotoxicity study results supported the summer findings when phytotoxicity was encountered with Banner (CGA-64250 1.1 EC) on creeping bentgrass, Poa annua (annual bluegrass) and Kentucky bluegrass. It would appear that both products rather consistently damage turfgrasses when repeatedly applied at these rates. Due to the onset of turf dormancy, the levels of phytotoxicity observed in this study may vary slightly from those encountered on actively growing turf. (Table 13)

Table 12

Rizolex Fungicide-Annual Bluegrass Disease Study - 1982  
 Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU  
 Dollar spot rating scale - 1(no disease)-9(90% infection or greater)

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate/m<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Repetition</u>				DMR
		I	II	III	AVE	
<u>Rating of July 23</u>						
Rizolex	1 gm. ai.	1	1	1	1	A
Rizolex	2 gm. ai.	1	1	1	1	A
Rizolex	.5 gm. ai.	2	1	1	1.3	A
Control	-	5	3	2	3.3	B
<u>Rating of August 30</u>						
Rizolex	1 gm. ai.	1	1	1	1	A
Rizolex	2 gm. ai.	1	1	1	1	A
Rizolex	.5 gm. ai.	2	2	2	2	A
Control	-	7	7	4	6	B
<u>Rating of September 29</u>						
Rizolex	2 gm. ai.	1	1	1	1	A
Rizolex	1 gm. ai.	2	1	1	1.3	A
Rizolex	.5 gm. ai.	3	3	3	3	B
Control	-	9	9	8	8.6	C