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 thoughout 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 homoecarpa) infection which increased thoughout the season.

Both experiments were set up in three replications in a randomized block design. Treatments were applied with a CO_2 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 -Phytoxicity Study - 1982
Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU

Establishment:

A late-season Vangard (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 Vangard-Banner phytotoxicity study results supported the summer findings when phytoxicity 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 phytoxicity observed in this study may vary slightly from those encountered on actively growing turf. (Table 13)

Table 13

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

Rating of 10/27/82 - Weekly treatments applied three times
- Bi-weekly (14 day) treatments applied twice

Treatment	Rate/1000 ft^2	Repetition I	II	III
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (weekly)	-	-	-
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (weekly)	-	L	M
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (weekly)	M	M	M
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (weekly)	-	-	-
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (weekly)	-	-	-
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (weekly)	M	L	M
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	L	-	-
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	L	-	L
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	L	-	-
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	-	-	-
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	-	-	-
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	L	-	L
Check	-	-	-	-

Rating of 11/2/82 - Weekly treatments applied three times
- Bi-weekly (14 day) treatments applied twice

Treatment	Rate/1000 ft^2	Repetition I	II	III
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (weekly)	L	M	M
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (weekly)	M	M	S
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (weekly)	S	S	S
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (weekly)	L	L	L
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (weekly)	M	L	M
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (weekly)	M	L	S
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	M	L	M
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	S	L	M
CGA-64251 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	M	L	M
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	2 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	L	L	L
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	4 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	M	L	M
CGA-64250 (1.1 E)	8 fl. oz. (bi-weekly)	M	L	L
Check	-	-	-	-

Note: L = light phytotoxicity
M = moderate phytotoxicity
S = severe phytotoxicity