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Treatments were started on June 29, 1983, on a Kentucky sodded bluegrass area previously diagnosed as having the disease Yellow Patch/Cool Season Brown Patch caused by the fungus Rhizoctonia cerealis. Each chemical was replicated three times in $6 \times 9$ plots with an untreated control included. The number of disease patches was recorded for each plot prior to initiation of treatments. The treatments were applied on $6 / 29,8 / 8,9 / 6$ and $10 / 24$ at recommended rates from the manufacturer (Table I). Table II indicates the percentage of reduction or increase (negative value) in disease that occurred on each date. The figures were arrived at by counting disease rings/patches within each individual plot and averaging all representative (3 replications) plots together. Treatments were reapplied (Table III) and the plots evaluated every 4-5 weeks.

Table 1. Treatments and rates of application.

| Treatment | Material | Application Rate Per Treatment |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Soil Aid | $12.8 \mathrm{oz} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 2 | Catzyme | $4 \mathrm{oz} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 3 | Strengthen \& Restore | $64 \mathrm{oz} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 4 | Green Magic | $64 \mathrm{oz} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 5 | Vita Feed | $12.3 \mathrm{oz} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 6 | Relief | $16 \mathrm{oz} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 7 | Rx | $301 \mathrm{bs} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 8 | Lawn Keeper | $101 \mathrm{bs} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 9 | Control | no treatment |

Table 2. Percent reduction in disease.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Treatment | Material | $8-3-83$ | $8-31-83$ | $10-6-83$ | $10-24-83$ | $11-21-83$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Soil Aid | $37 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $9.7 \%$ | $43.6 \%$ |
| 2 | Catzyme | $23 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $-5.33 \%$ |
| 3 | Strengthen \& Restore | $22 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $51.8 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| 4 | Green Magic | $46 \%$ | $82 \%$ | $86 \%$ | $68.75 \%$ | $35.6 \%$ |
| 5 | Vita Feed | 0 | 0 | $-18 \%$ | $-2 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| 6 | Relief | $13 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $25.8 \%$ | $51.6 \%$ |
| 7 | Rx | $19 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $38.3 \%$ | $11.3 \%$ |
| 8 | Lawn Keeper | $25 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $64 \%$ | $78.3 \%$ | $82.6 \%$ |
| 9 | Control/Check | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $-39.3 \%$ |

Treatment 1：Treatment 非1 had a final recovery of $40 \%$ when compared to the initial reading although there was an increase in disease activity during October．（Product composition is a natural／organic formulation which may correct compacted soils．）

Treatment 2：Treatment \＃2 remained consistent．Minimal initial recovery remained the same or slightly lower through the season．（Product composition consists of a natural catalytic enzyme that is proposed to leach out toxic salt，chlorides and sodium．）

Treatment 3：Treatment \＃3 demonstrated consistent recovery during most of the growing season．There was a marked increase in disease activity from October 24 to November 11 （Table II）．This may be attributable to no new applications after October 6，1983．The November 11 rating was made approximately six weeks after the last treatment，which may have been too long an interval between treatments duing a period of severe disease pressure．Prior to November 21，1983，the plots treated wtih $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 一$ 3 were dark green in color and the disease patches were almost completely filled in．（Product composition consists of major；N，P，K and minor；Ca，S，Cu，Fe，Mn， Zn elements．）

Treatment 4：Treatment 非 4 had the fastest initial recovery rate of all the treatments．Initial recovery on August 3 was $46 \%$ which progressed to $85 \%$ by October 6，1983．These disease patches filled in and appeared dark green in color during the growing season．An increase in disease activity occurred in the November 21,1983 readings．These results are similar to treatment $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 3$ and the explanation of results is probably the same．Perhaps an additional application after $10 / 6$ would have allowed the recovery to continue or at least may have prevented new infection．This needs to be tested next season． Treatments 非3 and 非4 demonstrated good recovery potential for tupfgrass affected with yellow patch although the actual suppression and control under severe disease pressure may require a fungicide application or additional applications of Green Magic．（product composition consists of $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Fe}$ ， $\mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Mg}, \mathrm{S})$ ．

Treatment 5：＂Treatment 非5 had a $36 \%$ recovery on November 11．Little recovery was observed prior to this reading．In fact an increase in disease activity was observed in October．（Product composition are micronutrients： $\mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{S})$ ．

Treatment 6：Treatment 非6 showed a $58 \%$ recovery by November 11 the majority of which occurred during the period of disease pressure．（Product composition is a combination product containing 非1，非2，非）．
 $10 / 24$ reading where it peaked at $44 \%$ ．The recovery dropped to $13 \%$ on November 11 as the disease pressure increased．

Treatment 8：Treatment 非8 was the most consistent treatment in the study． The initial disease recovery was slow but consistent．Through the test period the percent recovery rose steadily upward until it finally reached $82 \%$ on November 11．Treatment $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 一$ 8 did not green up as fast as treatment 非，but at the end of the season plots were dark green in color and showed no new disease activity despite severe disease pressure．Lawn Keeper has potential to be used as a restorative product to reestablish areas previously blighted by $\underline{R}$ ．
cerealis and to prevent new infection from occurring.
Treatment 9: The untreated control had an initial recovery probably due to the inactivity of $R$. cerealis during the warm weather. The final reading showed $40 \%$ increase in disease activity compared to the initial readings.

Table 3. Yelllow Patch Nutrients Study - 1983 - Northville, MI Rating date was $10 / 24 / 83$. \% Improvement per plot following treatment


[^0]Table 4. Yellow Patch Nutrient Study - 1983. Northville, MI. Rating date 11/21/83. \% Improvement per plot following treatment.

| Treatment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Material } \\ & \text { Rate } / 1000 \mathrm{ft}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Repetition |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | AVE | DMR |
| Lawn Keeper | 10 lb | 90 | 83 | 75 | 82.6 | A |
| Relief | 16 oz | 80 | 75 | 0 | 51.6 | AB |
| Soil Aid | 12.8 oz | 31 | 100 | 8 | 46.3 | AB |
| Vita Feed | 12.8 oz | 38 | 50 | 38 | 42 | BC |
| Green Magic | 64 oz | 44 | 88 | -25 | 35.6 | BC |
| Strength \& Restore | 64 oz | 25 | 17 | 0 | 14 | BC |
| Rx | 30 1bs | 17 | 17 | 0 | 11.3 | BC |
| Catzyme | 4 oz | 17 | 0 | -33 | -5.33 | BC |
| Check | -- | -60 | -75 | 17 | -39.3 | C |

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[^0]:    * Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each at the $5 \%$ level.

[^1]:    * Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 5\% level.

