

## BOYNE HIGHLANDS SNOW MOLD FUNGICIDE STUDY #2 - 1984-85

Boyne Highlands Resort  
Harbor Springs, MI

Plots rated 4/17/85

Percent plot area infected with all snow molds.  
(Typhula incarnata, Typhula ishikariensis, Fusarium nivale)

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate/1000 ft2</u>	<u>Rep.I</u>	<u>Rep.II</u>	<u>Rep.III</u>	<u>Ave</u>
Calo-Clor	3 oz	0*	0*	0*	0 A
Calo-Clor + Urea	3 oz + 1 lb N.	1	1	1	1 A
Calo-Clor + MCI-55	3 oz + 3.64 lbs	2	0	1	1 A
Calo-Clor + MCI-55	3 oz + 1.82 lbs	1	2	5	2.7 A
Calo-Clor + Urea	3 oz + 2 lb N.	10	5	2	5.7 A
Calo-Clor	1.5 oz	0*	10	15	8.3 A
Calo-Clor + Urea	1.5 oz + 1 lb N.	1	5	20	8.7 A
Calo-Clor + MCI-55	1.5 oz + 3.64 lbs	14	35	40	29.7 B
Control	-	80	80	85	81.7 C
Urea	1 lb. N.	90	80	85	85 C
MCI-55	1.82 lbs	90	90	90	90 C
MCI-55	3.64 lbs	90	90	90	90 C

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

\* Single asterisk (\*) indicates slight phytotoxicity (yellowing).

## KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS MELTING-OUT FUNGICIDE TRIAL - 1985

Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU, E. Lansing, MI

The 1985 Dreschlera poae (formerly Helminthosporium vagans) fungicide trial was conducted at the Hancock Turfgrass Research Center on the MSU campus on Kenblue Kentucky bluegrass maintained at 1 1/2" height of cut. The study was set up in a random block design consisting of three replications/treatment with a plot size of 3' x 6'. All treatments were applied with a CO<sub>2</sub> small-plot sprayer at 30 PSI at a volume of 48 gal/acre.

Treatments were initiated curatively on April 30, 1985 with subsequent applications being made on 14 or 21 day intervals as indicated by the data table. The plots were rated for disease on June 10, 1985, at which time the 14 day treatments had been applied three times and the 21 day treatments had been applied twice.

Disease pressure was relatively light this year due to the warm, dry weather we experienced during the spring season. Under these conditions, the spread between the lowest and highest treatment averages was rather narrow, but most of the compounds tested did give significant disease control, compared to the control.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS DRESCHLERA (MELTING OUT) FUNGICIDE STUDY 1985

Hancock Turfgrass Research Center  
MSU, East Lansing, MI

Disease Rating: 1 (No disease) - 9(90% infection or greater)  
Plots Rated 6/10/85

Treatment	Rate/1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	Interval	Rep.1	Rep.2	Rep.3	Ave	DMR
Chipco 26019 WP	.75 oz ai.	21 day	1	2	3	2	a
CGA 449	48 gm ai.	21 day	1	2	3	2	a
CGA 449	72 gm ai.	21 day	1	2	3	2	a
CGA 449	96 gm ai.	21 day	1	2	3	2	a
Chipco 26019 WP	1 oz ai.	21 day	2	3	2	2.3	ab
MF 729	2 oz	21 day	2	3	2	2.3	ab
Prochloraz EC + AD-TGF	5 fl oz + .34 oz	21 day	2	2	3	2.3	ab
CGA 449	24 gm ai.	21 day	2	3	3	2.7	abc
DPX H6573	2 oz ai.	21 day	2	3	3	2.7	abc
Dyrene 4F	2 oz	21 day	2	3	3	2.7	abc
Dyrene 4F	1 oz	14 day	2	3	3	2.7	abc
Prochloraz E	4.5 fl oz	21 day	2	2	4	2.7	abc
Vorlan	2 oz	21 day	2	3	3	2.7	abc
Chipco 26019 F1	1 oz ai.	21 day	2	3	4	3	abcd
Daconil 2787	3 fl oz.	14 day	2	4	3	3	abcd
DPX H6573	.5 oz ai.	21 day	2	4	3	3	abcd
DPX H6753	1 oz ai.	21 day	3	2	4	3	abcd
Dyrene 4F	*	*	2	2	5	3	abcd
Prochloraz EC	3 fl oz	21 day	2	3	4	3	abcd
Prochloraz EC + AD-TGF	3 fl oz + .34 oz	21 day	2	5	2	3	abcd
Vorlan	1 oz	21 day	3	3	3	3	abcd
MF 745	3 oz	21 day	2	4	3	3	abcd
AD-TGF	.34 oz	21 day	2	4	4	3.3	abcde
Daconil 2787	6 fl oz	14 day	3	3	4	3.3	abcde
Dyrene 4F	1 oz	21 day	2	4	4	3.3	abcde
MF 729	1 oz	21 day	2	4	4	3.3	abcdef
Chipco 26019 F1	.75 oz ai.	21 day	3	3	5	3.7	abcde
Duosan	3 oz	21 day	3	3	5	3.7	abcdef
Dyrene 4F	.5 oz	14 day	3	4	4	3.7	abcdef
MF 745	1.5 oz	21 day	3	3	5	3.7	abcdef
Banner	2 fl oz	21 day	3	4	5	4	bcdef
DPX H6573	.25 oz ai.	21 day	2	6	4	4	bcdef
Control	-	21 day	4	5	4	4.3	cdef
BRC 916	2 gm. ai.	21 day	6	5	3	4.7	def
PP 450	2 gm. ai.	21 day	3	6	6	5	ef
BRC 916	4 gm. ai.	21 day	7	3	6	5.3	f
PP 450	4 gm. ai.	21 day	6	6	4	5.3	f

\* Applied 4 oz/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup> followed in 14 days with 2 oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> and thereafter at 14 day intervals with 1 oz/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (Curative Program).  
Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 5% level.