In general, we experienced less disease in these 4 studies than we anticipated which we attribute to an unusually cool and moist summer in Michigan.

BAY POINTE BACTERIAL WILT STUDY - 1985

Three bacterial wilt (Xanthomonas campestris) studies were attempted this year on C-15 (Toronto) creeping bentgrass greens on a number of golf courses in southern Michigan. The only study in which disease pressure persisted long enough to get a control rating was located on the Bay Pointe Golf Club in Union Lake, MI.

Treatments were applied curatively on August 28 to three replicates of 3' x 6' plots in a random block design. The experimental compound was applied foliarly using a C02 small-plot sprayer at 30 PSI and 48 gal/A. The Mycoshield antibiotic was applied as a 50 gal/1000 ft2 soil drench. The treatments were re-applied on September 27 and on October 25. The plots were rated on Nov. 11.

Though Mycoshield is our standard recommendation for control of bacterial wilt and generally performs well, it seemed to be very slow-acting in this study. Consequently, when the season ended, the recovery within the Mycoshield plots was far from complete. Both of the compounds tested, however, gave significant control over the untreated plots.

Bay Pointe Bacterial Wilt Study 1985
Bay Pointe Golf Club, West Bloomfield, Michigan
Disease Rating: 1(no disease) - 9(90% infection or greater)
Plots Rated: 11/11/85

Treatment No.	Rate/1000 ft2	Rep.I	Rep.II	Rep.III	Ave.	DMR*
CGA-115944	9.4 gm.	4	5	6	5	a
CGA-115944	18.8 gm.	5	5	5	5	a
Mycoshield	2.5 lbs.	4	6	6	5.3	a
Check	-	7	7	8	7.3	b

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

LESCO RYEGRASS DISEASE CONTROL STUDY - 1985
Hancock Turfgrass Research Center
MSU, E. Lansing, MI

In addition to their inclusion in our dollar spot and anthracnose studies, the Lesco Corp. experimental fungicide compounds were applied to Loretta perennial ryegrass at the Hancock Center on the MSU campus. As a result of this effort, we obtained some excellent red thread (Laetisaria fuciformis) data which appears below.

Treatments were applied to 3 replicates of 6' x 9' plots in a random block design. Applications were made foliarly and preventively using a C02 small-plot sprayer at a volume of 48 gal/acre and 30 PSI. The first