

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

<u>Treatment No.</u>	<u>Rate/1000 ft²</u>	<u>Rep.I</u>	<u>Rep.II</u>	<u>Rep.III</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>DMR*</u>
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

application was made on July 1 with subsequent applications being made at 14 and 21 day intervals through Oct. 7.

Red Thread disease rating taken 8/27/85
Rating scale - percent plot area infected

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate/1000 ft2</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>Rep.I</u>	<u>Rep.II</u>	<u>Rep.III</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>DMR*</u>
Lesco 0585	2.5 oz	21 day	0	0	0	0	a
Lesco 0585	4 oz	21 day	0	0	0	0	a
Lesco 63539	6 fl oz	14 day	20	5	10	11.7	b
Lesco 63539	3 fl oz	14 day	15	20	5	13.3	b
Control	-	-	35	30	40	35	c

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

NECROTIC RING SPOT/SUMMER PATCH FUNGICIDE STUDIES - 1985

Fungicide trials were conducted on a residential condominium site in Novi, MI, which has a history of severe necrotic ring spot (Leptosphaeria korrae). The study was rated when the initial treatments were applied in mid-September. Treatments were re-applied monthly through mid-November at which time a second disease rating was taken. The post-treatment rating showed a general improvement in the entire plot area (including controls) and there was little evidence of disease activity during the time of the year when we normally expect to see renewed disease activity (fall). Therefore, no disease control data was obtained from this study.

A fungicide trial was also conducted on a summer patch (Phialophora graminicola) infected annual bluegrass fairway at the Orchard Lake Country Club in Orchard Lake, MI. This location had experienced a severe summer patch outbreak in the extraordinarily hot summer of 1983. The applications were made monthly beginning in June and continuing through September. Because we had an unusually cool summer, however, no summer patch appeared in the plot area this year.

W.A. CLEARY CHEMICAL CORP. BROMOSAN F NECROTIC RING SPOT STUDY

This study was designed to evaluate Bromosan F and its two components (Cleary's 3336 and thiram) for the control of necrotic ring spot (Leptosphaeria korrae) on bluegrass. The treatments were applied monthly from late June through late October. The plot area showed evidence of extensive disease activity (patches) from last year, but it was located at the same site as the necrotic ring spot study described above and, therefore, no new disease activity occurred this season and no data was obtained.

DOLLAR SPOT/SUMMER PATCH FAIRWAY STUDY - 1985 Orchard Lake Country Club, Orchard Lake, MI

This fairway (Poa annua) fungicide study was established on a moderately fertilized, irrigated fairway area which had been infected with summer patch in