

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

previous summers. The study was set up in three replications of a random block design with a 6' x 9' plot size. All liquid treatments were applied with a CO₂ small plot sprayer at 30 PSI and 48 gal/acre. The granular formulations were pre-weighed and applied by hand. The area was not otherwise fertilized or sprayed during the season and it was regularly mowed at 1/2".

Initial applications were made on June 19 with subsequent applications being made on a monthly basis in July and August (except as noted on data table). Summer patch never developed in the study this season because of the cool, moist summer we experienced. We did, however, have a good outbreak of dollar spot (*Moellerodiscus* sp., *Lanzia* sp.) in September and the following rating was taken on September 27, approximately 6 weeks after the last applications were made.

The dollar spot fungal strains on this golf course were tested and shown to be resistant to the benzimidazole fungicides (Tersan 1991, Fungo 50, Clearys 3336).

This explains the failure of these compounds to control dollar spot in this study.

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

Dollar Spot rating: 1(no disease) - 9(908 infection or greater)
Disease rated: 9/27/85

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate/1000 ft²</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>RepI</u>	<u>RepII</u>	<u>RepIII</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>DMR</u>
Lawnkeeper	10 lbs	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Green Magic	1.89 L	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Bayleton	2 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Bayleton	4 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Banner	2 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Banner	4 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Vorlan	4 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Rubigan	2 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Rubigan	4 oz	30 Day	1	1	1	1	a
Vorlan	2 oz	30 Day	2	2	1	1.3	ab
C-50	8 lbs	30 Day	1	1	2	1.3	ab
Urea	1 lb	30 Day	2	3	1	2	abc
Chipco 26019	4 oz	30 Day	2	2	3	2.3	abcd
Chipco 26019	2 oz	30 Day	1	6	1	2.7	abcde
Sulfer Fl	1 lb	30 Day	6	1	3	3.3	abcde
Tersan 1991	4 oz	30 Day	1	6	4	3.7	bcdef
Phosphorus	2 lbs	30 Day	1	6	4	3.7	bcdef
Tersan 1991	2 q	30 Day	4	7	2	4.3	cdefg
Phosphorus	3 lbs	June only	4	4	5	4.3	cdefg
Cleary's 3336	4 oz	30 Day	4	6	4	4.7	defg
Phosphorus	1 lb	June only	7	4	3	4.7	defg
Cleary's 3336	2 oz	30 Day	6	5	4	5.0	efgh

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Rate/1000 ft2</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>RepI</u>	<u>RepII</u>	<u>RepIII</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>DMR</u>
Control	-	-	7	5	6	6.0	fgh
Fungo 50	2 oz	30 Day	6	6	7	6.3	gh
Fungo 50	4 oz	30 Day	7	7	7	7	h

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

Fungicide Active Ingredient

Acti-dione TGF - 2.1% W; Banner - 1.1 E; BAS 45406F - 25% E; Bayleton - 25% DP; BRC 916 - 12% F; Bromosan F i- 45% F; Caddy - 20.1% F; Cad-trete Granular Fungicide - 2.88% G; Calo-clor-90% W; Calo-Gran - 2.7% G; CGA-115944 - 50% W; CGA-449 - 50% W; Chipco 26019 Fl - 2 F; Chipco 26019 WP - 50% W; Clearspray - sticker; Cleary Granular fungicide - 5.75% G; Clearys 3336 - 50% W; Daconil 2787 - 40.4% F; DPX-H6573 - 40%E; DPX-965 - 75% W Duosan - 60% W; Dyrene - 4 F; Fungo - 50% W; HWG 0519 - 25 % DF; HWG 1608 - 1.2E; Lesco 0585 - 65% W; Lesco 63539 - 5F; S-1555 - proprietary information; Scotts F+ F II - 14-3-3 fert., 15.4% G; SN 84364 - 50% W; Spotrete F - 42% P; Spotrete WP - 75% W; Sulfur F - 52% F; Tersan 1991 - 50% W; Urea - 46-0-0 fert.; Vorlan - 50% W; XE 779 - 25% W.