

irrigation during periods when the weather was conducive to disease outbreak (hot and humid). The initial application was made on July 9 and treatments were re-applied on a 14 day schedule through Sept. 3 (7/9, 7/23, 8/6, 8/21).

Brown patch disease first appeared during the week of July 15. By July 23, sufficient disease was present for a rating to be taken (Table 7), although disease pressure and distribution were not optimal. Disease pressure peaked around July 23 and gradually abated. No other diseases were noted in the plot area this year, nor were any phytotoxic effects noticed.

Necrotic Ring Spot Fungicide Study - 1986

The 1986 necrotic ring spot fungicide study was conducted at the Countryplace Apartment Complex in Novi, MI, on an irrigated Kentucky bluegrass lawn area which was severely infected with necrotic ring spot (Leptosphaeria korrae) disease. The disease has been intermittently active for a number of years on this location.

Studies were initiated in June with subsequent applications being made on 21 and 28 day intervals through mid-October. In past years, the disease has been observed to be active in July and in October, depending on the year. This year, however, no activity was observed and the area gradually improved through the summer and fall. Therefore, no data was available from this study this year. No phytotoxic effects were observed.

Red Thread Fungicide Study - 1986

The 1986 red thread (Laetisaria fuciformis) fungicide study was conducted on a mixed seeding of perennial ryegrass and Kentucky bluegrass on the MSU campus. The study was initiated curatively on August 5 following a mild disease outbreak. Treatments were applied on a 14 or 21 day schedule through the end of September. Unfortunately, the cool, rainy late summer period inhibited further disease development and disease pressure gradually abated in the controls and the treated plots. No data was available. There was some mild phytotoxicity associated with the PP 523 and SAN 619 treatments which resembled the effects observed with these products in the Emerald bentgrass dollar spot study.

Brown Patch Fungicide Studies - 1986

The 1986 brown patch (Rhizoctonia solani) study was conducted on the MSU campus on a simulated lawn perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) area which was heavily fertilized and irrigated in order to promote brown patch disease development. The study was laid out in three replications of a random block design with a 6' x 9' plot size. Treatments were applied with a CO₂ small plot sprayer at a volume of 48 gal/acre and 30 PSI. The initial application was made curatively on July 15 with treatments being re-applied through August 27 on either 10, 14 or 21 day schedules.

Disease pressure in the plot area persisted for only a 10 day