

tration rates in turf areas? Most importantly, we need to change our perception about how the soil is treated prior to turf establishment. If everything possible were done to preserve soil structure and minimize soil compaction prior to turf establishment, most of our problems with low

infiltration rates would not occur.

Where turf is already present and infiltration rates are low, aerification—and plenty of it—should be the first corrective measure. Once over is not enough; several passes are necessary. Often, adequate turf conditions can be maintained despite com-

pacted soil and low infiltration rates with frequent and intensive aerification.

If regular aerification is insufficient, then more extensive treatments such as deep tine aerification or reconstruction may be required.

Fungicides for pythium on golf course fairways

■ In a test conducted at Penn State University, nine of 15 fungicides tested on pythium blight were providing excellent control eight days after application. By 16 days after application, eight, including three Banol/Subdue mixtures, were still providing control.

One fungicide application was made on July 16th. One day after application, the plots were inoculated with *Pythium aphanideratum*. They were again inoculated eight days after application.

The tests were conducted at the Valentine Turfgrass Research Center on perennial ryegrass maintained under golf course fairway conditions, which simulated high humidity.

The tests were conducted by P.L. Sanders and M.D. Soika, and reported in "The Keynote," the publication of the Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council.

See adjacent chart for complete test results.

PYTHIUM BLIGHT CONTROL, POST-TREATMENT RESULTS

Treatment	Formulation	Rate/ 1000 sq ft	Pythium blight severity ¹ 8 days post-treatment	Pythium blight severity ¹ 16 days post-treatment
FCI 6444	50W	1.47 oz	8.2 a ²	7.0 b ²
RO 43-2664	24%E	0.32 fl oz	7.0 ab	9.2 a
FCI 6444	50W	2.9 oz	7.0 ab	8.3 ab
Check	N/A	N/A	6.3 ab	8.2 ab
RO 43-2664	24%E	0.65 fl oz	4.8 bc	9.0 a
RO 43-2664	24%E	1.3 fl oz	3.7 cd	8.7 ab
S 3116	G	6.9 lbs	3.3 cd	2.2 cd
Allette	80W	4.0 oz		
+ Koban	30W	4.0 oz	1.8 de	3.2 cd
Allette	80W	4.0 oz	1.2 de	3.0 cd
Subdue	2E	0.5 fl oz	0.7 e	2.8 cd
Subdue	2E	1.0 fl oz	0.7 e	3.3 c
Banol	6S	0.7 fl oz		
+ Subdue	2E	0.5 fl oz	0.7 e	1.5 cd
Banol	6S	1.3 fl oz		
+Subdue	2E	0.5 fl oz	0.7 e	1.3 d
Banol	6S	1.3 fl oz	0.5 e	3.3 c
Banol	6S	1.0 fl oz		
+Subdue	2E	0.5 fl oz	0.3 e	1.3 d
Allette	80W	8.0 oz	0.0 e	3.0 cd

¹ 0-10 visual rating scale, where 0 = no blight present, 1 = 10% of plot blighted, and 10 = 100% of plot blighted; mean of three replications.

² Within columns, means followed by the same letter are not statistically different, using Waller-Duncan K-ratio t test.

Source: P.L. Sanders & M.D. Soika, Penn State Univ.

ANT CONTROL RESULTS

Treatment	Rate (lb AI/acre)	Mean number of ant mounds per 144 ft ² plot*					
		15 Aug	23 Aug	30 Aug	6 Sept	13 Sept	26 Sept
019537	2.5 lb/100 ft ²	20.7 a	18.0 ab	6.8 bc	8.0 bc	8.5 ab	7.5 ab
Pageant DF	1.0	24.3 a	21.3 a	10.0 ab	19.7 a	18.0 a	13.2 a
XRM-5184	1.0	24.3 a	10.2 bc	4.7 bc	4.2 bc	8.5 ab	7.0 ab
Dursban ME 20	1.0	26.7 a	11.8 b	7.7 bc	6.8 bc	8.8 ab	6.2 ab
Triumph 4E	1.5 oz/1000ft ²	24.2 a	4.7 c	3.3 c	1.7 c	2.7 b	3.7 b
Control	----	21.8 a	27.3 a	15.2 a	14.5 ab	19.5 a	8.7 ab

* Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05; DMRT)

Source: Michigan State Univ.

Ant control in turfgrass

■ Triumph 4E was shown to be the best control for ant mounding in a test done by staffers of the Department of Entomology, Michigan State University, in 1990.

At three and four weeks after the August 15th treatment, Triumph 4E had significantly reduced ant mounding in comparison with the control. At one and two weeks after treatment, most insecticide products reduced mounding. None of the products tested was effective five weeks after application.