

## Stop #5: 2012 Turf Disease Trials: Anthracnose and Dollar Spot

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### Anthracnose

Thirty-five fungicide treatments were evaluated for their ability to control anthracnose preventatively on an annual bluegrass “tee”. Inoculation was achieved through repeated core aeration and dragging to spread the existing inoculum. The plot was originally established in 2007 from seed with ‘Peterson’s Creeping’ annual bluegrass. Beginning in May 2012, nitrogen was withheld from the turf followed by initiation of fungicide treatments on 20 June 2012 before disease symptoms were present.

#### Results:

- ✓ Overall, anthracnose disease pressure was moderate to heavy throughout the study area. Disease pressure separated well into treatment blocks (replications).
- ✓ Several fungicides or fungicide programs significantly reduced disease severity compared to the untreated control. Those that resulted in less than 5% disease cover throughout the entire study are shown below:

<b>Treatment 2</b>	
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	A
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	C
Daconil Ultrex 3.2 oz/1000 ft2	E
Insignia 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft2	E
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	G
Daconil Ultrex 3.2 oz/1000 ft2	I
Insignia 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft2	I
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	K
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	M

<b>Treatment 4</b>	
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	A
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	C
Daconil Ultrex 3.2 oz/1000 ft2	E
Insignia 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft2	E
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	G
Daconil Ultrex 3.2 oz/1000 ft2	I
Insignia 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft2	I
Signature 4.0 oz/1000 ft2	K
Daconil Ultrex 3.2 oz/1000 ft2	K
Reserve 3.6 fl oz/1000 ft2	M

<b>Treatment 14</b>	
Briskway 0.62 fl oz/1000 ft2	AEIM
Daconil Action 3.5 fl oz/1000 ft2	CGK

<b>Treatment 20</b>	
Briskway 0.62 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM
Daconil Action 3.5 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM

<b>Treatment 26</b>	
A13703G 0.62 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM
Appear 6.0 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM

<b>Treatment 9</b>	
Lexicon 0.472 fl oz/1000 ft2	A
Signature 4.0 oz/1000 ft2	C
Encartis 4.0 fl oz/1000 ft2	C
Insignia 0.7 fl oz/1000 ft2	E
Segway 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft2	G
26GT 4.0 fl oz/1000 ft2	G
Fore Rainshield 8.0 oz/1000 ft2	G
Signature 4.0 oz/1000 ft2	I
Insignia 0.7 fl oz/1000 ft2	I
Segway 0.9 fl oz/1000 ft2	K
26GT 4.0 fl oz/1000 ft2	K
Daconil WeatherStik 4 fl oz/1000 ft2	K
Lexicon 0.472 fl oz/1000 ft2	M

<b>Treatment 29</b>	
A13703G 0.62 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM
Daconil Action 3.5 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM

<b>Treatment 30</b>	
Disarm 480 SC 0.36 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM

<b>Treatment 31</b>	
Disarm C 6.0 fl oz/1000 ft2	ACEGIKM

Most treatments were applied on a two-week schedule. Each letter (A,B,C, etc.) represents one week.

#### Notes:

**Stop #5: 2012 Turf Disease Trials: Dollar Spot**  
Ryan Nichols, Tyler Mock, Jim Baird, and Peggy Mauk

**Dollar Spot**

Twenty fungicide treatments and one nitrogen treatment were evaluated for their ability to control dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*) preventatively on a creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) “tee”. The plot is a 90/10 mix of creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass, established in 2005 from sod. Beginning in May 2012, nitrogen was withheld from the turf followed by inoculation of the turfgrass on June 12, 2012. Inoculation was achieved by spreading dollar spot infested grain evenly across the study area. The inoculum was allowed one week to colonize on the turfgrass, and then all treatments were started on June 19, 2012.

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**Results:**

- ✓ Overall, dollar spot disease pressure was good, reaching 41% cover by mid August on the untreated control, and 54% on the nitrogen treatment (0.2 lbs N/M/2 wks using sprayable NH<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) by early August.
- ✓ Most all fungicides or fungicide programs provided effective control of dollar spot throughout the study period.
- ✓ Only one fungicide treatment, Disarm M, showed signs of mild phytotoxicity during the study period. Phytotoxicity is known to be an issue for most DMI fungicides, especially in high heat conditions present throughout the study period. Thus myclobutanil, an active ingredient in Disarm M, may have been responsible for the turf injury.

**Notes:**