

Chemical Control of Turfgrass Diseases 2020

Bruce B. Clarke, Department of Plant Biology, Rutgers University; Paul Vincelli, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Kentucky; Paul Koch, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Gregg Munshaw, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, University of Kentucky



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service



RUTGERS

New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station



THE UNIVERSITY
of
WISCONSIN
MADISON

Turfgrasses under intensive management are often subject to outbreaks of infectious diseases. Diseases usually are most damaging when weather or cultural conditions favor the disease-causing agent but not plant growth and vigor. Cultural conditions that predispose turfgrass to diseases include close mowing, inadequate or excessive nitrogen fertility, light or frequent irrigation, excessive thatch, poor drainage, and shade.

Good turf management practices often greatly reduce the impact of disease by promoting healthy plants that are better able to resist infections. Even under good management, however, diseases sometimes cause excessive damage to highly managed turfgrasses. The proper use of fungicides in these instances, in conjunction with implementing best cultural management practices that promote quality turf, can be an important part of an overall disease-management program.

Fungicides available for controlling turfgrass diseases in Kentucky, New Jersey, and many other states are listed in tables 1 and 2. Specific application rates, safety precautions, and other important information are provided on the labels of the formulated products. Read these labels completely and carefully before using any fungicide.

Diseases in Home Lawns

This publication is intended for professional turfgrass managers who use fungicides as part of an overall disease-control program as described above. Homeowners with diseased lawns should obtain a copy of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension publication *Disease Management in the Home Lawn* (PPFS-OR-T-11), available at your county Extension office or on the Web at <http://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/files/ppfs-or-t-11.pdf>.

PPFS-OR-T-11 describes cultural practices that usually can alleviate infectious diseases in home lawns without the use of fungicides. Consider these limitations before using commercial fungicides:

- They are effective only against specific turfgrass diseases.
- They must be applied at the right time to be effective.
- They have to be applied at the right rate to be safe and effective.
- They often must be applied repeatedly.

For these reasons, fungicide use by homeowners generally is discouraged. Certain fungicides labeled for disease control may not be used on residential lawns; see product labels for such restrictions.

Because of Food Quality Protection Act considerations, chlorothalonil, iprodione, and vinclozolin are no longer labeled for use in home lawns. PCNB (pentachloronitrobenzene or quintozone) may also no longer be used on home lawns, as such use was voluntarily revoked by manufacturers.

If applying “granular” fungicides to home lawns, here are some guidelines to help improve results:

If disease is not yet evident, fungicides may be applied to foliage that is either wet or dry. In either case, wearing impermeable boots is recommended.

If disease is already active:

- For control of foliar diseases, apply the fungicide when foliage is wet so that it sticks to leaf blades when using a granular product.
- For control of root diseases, either apply it to dry foliage or apply it to wet foliage followed by immediate, light irrigation to wash the product into the topmost soil layer.

Contact and Systemic Fungicides

There are two general types of fungicides. Contact fungicides, sometimes called protectant fungicides, remain on plant surfaces after application and do not penetrate the plant tissue. Systemic or penetrant fungicides are those that are absorbed into the plant. Some systemic fungicides move within the plant only a short distance from the site of penetration; these fungicides are called localized penetrants. The dicarboximide fungicides are one example of this group. Some locally systemic fungicides simply cross the leaf blade from one leaf surface to the other but do not redistribute within the plant. In that case, they are called translaminar fungicides; trifloxystrobin is an example. Some systemic fungicides move within the water-conducting tissue (xylem), which takes them upward in the transpiration stream; downward mobility within the plant is limited. These fungicides are called xylem-mobile or acropetal systemics. Within this group, some fungicides are moderately mobile within plants, such as certain DMI fungicides. Others are highly mobile and move readily through the xylem. Examples of highly xylem-mobile systemics include thiophanate-methyl and mefanoxam. A third type of systemic fungicide is the phloem-mobile systemic, which moves bidirectionally (from leaves to roots and vice versa). Only one example of this type of systemic exists among turfgrass fungicides: the phosphonates, which include fosetyl-AI and the phosphites.

Systemic fungicides sometimes can suppress the fungus after it has infected the plant, whereas contact fungicides must be present on the plant's surfaces before infection begins to be effective.

Table 1. Fungicidal and selected biological materials for turf disease control.

Fungicide	FRAC Code ^a	Fungicide Group ^b	Risk of Resistance ^c	Mobility ^d	Some Product Names
Acibenzolar-S-methyl	P1	Benzothiadiazole	L	PMS	Daconil Action and Heritage Action premixes (see Table 2)
Azoxystrobin	11	Qol (= strobilurin)	H	XMS	Heritage, Endow, ArmorTech ZOXY
<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	NC	Biocontrol agent	L	C	EcoGuard
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , strain QST 713	NC	Biocontrol agent	L	C	Rhapsody, ArmorTech Sonnet
Benzovinduflypyr	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Currently only sold in prepackaged fungicide mixture Contend A
Boscalid	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Emerald
Captan	M4	Phthalimide	NS	C	Captan
Chloroneb	14	MA	L-NS	C	Anderson's Fungicide V
Chlorothalonil	M5	Chloronitrile	NS	C	Daconil, Echo, Chlorostar, Pegasus L, Docket, ArmorTech CLT, Previa
Cyazofamid	21	Qil (Cyanoimidazole)	M-H	LP	Segway
Difenoconazole	3	DMI	M	XMS	Currently only sold in prepackaged fungicide mixtures Briskway and Contend A
Ethazole (etridiazole)	14	Triadiazole	NS	C	Koban, Terrazole
Fenarimol	3	DMI	M	XMS	Rubigan AS
Fluazinam	29	Pyridinamine, Oxidative phosphorylation uncoupler	L	C	Secure, ArmorTech Rotator, Soteria
Fludioxonil	12	Phenylpyrrole	L-M	C	Medallion, Nivales
Fluopicolide	43	Benzamide	M	XMS	Stellar (a premix with propamocarb)
Fluoxastrobin	11	Qol (= strobilurin)	H	XMS	Fame
Flutolanil	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Prostar, Pedigree
Fluxapyroxad	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Xzemplar
Fosetyl-AI	33	Phosphonate	L	PMS	Chipco Signature, Signature Xtra Stressgard, Aliette, ArmorTech ALT70, Viceroy 70DF
Hydrogen dioxide	NC	Oxidizing agent	L	SC	Zerotol
Iprodione	2	Dicarboximide	M-H	LS	Chipco 26019, Chipco 26GT, Andersons Fungicide X, Iprodione Pro, Raven, ArmorTech IP, Eclipse ETQ
Isofetamid	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Kabuto
Mancozeb	M3	EBDC	NS	C	Fore, Manzate 200, Protect DF, Mancozeb, Dithane, Pentathlon, Koverall
Mandestrobin	11	Qol (= strobilurin)	H	XMS	Pinpoint
Mefenoxam	4	Phenylamide	H	XMS	Subdue Maxx, Quell, Mefenoxam, Fenox
Mefentrifluconazole	3	DMI	M	XMS	Maxtima

continued

Preventive vs. Curative Use

Fungicide labels usually provide a range of application rates and intervals. Fungicides can be used on a preventive basis (usually at lower rates and/or at longer intervals between applications) when a disease outbreak has not yet occurred but when weather favorable for disease is expected. Conversely, fungicides may be used on a curative basis (often at higher rates and/or at shorter intervals) after an outbreak has occurred and disease pressure is high. Curative applications cannot cause sick tissues (yellow or brown leaves, rotted roots) to become healthy again. Curative applications can simply protect uninfected tissues and new growth and are only effective if the turf is actively growing.

Fungicide Resistance

Infectious fungi sometimes develop resistance to particular fungicides, especially when a product is used repeatedly without alternating with chemically unrelated fungicides and without reducing disease pressure through cultural practices. When fungicide resistance develops, use of that product or other chemically similar products no longer controls the disease effectively. The risk of fungicide resistance is especially great for several systemic fungicides. Fungicide resistance has been confirmed at multiple sites around the United States on the

following diseases and fungicide groups: anthracnose to Q_oI (strobilurin) fungicides and to thiophanate-methyl, dollar spot to thiophanate-methyl and/or DMI fungicides, gray leaf spot to Q_oI (strobilurin) fungicides, and Pythium blight to phenylamide fungicides. In addition to these cases, examples reported from other states include resistance to benzimidazole fungicides in pink snow mold and powdery mildew, dicarboximide fungicides in dollar spot, and resistance to Q_oI (strobilurin) fungicides in Pythium blight. All systemic fungicides have some risk for the development of resistance, but certain groups of fungicides are more at risk than others. Contact fungicides essentially have no risk of resistance. The relative risk of resistance among the various fungicide families is noted in Table 1.

Several general strategies are recommended to minimize the risk of fungicide resistance. Understand that these general principles can reduce but not eliminate risk. A fungicide-resistant pathogen population can still develop in swards where these principles are practiced.

- Do not rely on fungicides alone for disease control. Avoid using turfgrass varieties that are highly susceptible to common diseases, and follow best cultural disease-management practices to reduce selection pressure on the fungus in order to develop resistance.

Table 1. (continued)

Fungicide	FRAC Code ^a	Fungicide Group ^b	Risk of Resistance ^c	Mobility ^d	Some Product Names
Metalaxyl	4	Phenylamide	H	XMS	Subdue 2E, Andersons Pythium Control, Apron seed treatment, Vireo
Metconazole	3	DMI	M	XMS	Tourney
Mineral oil	NC	Isoparaffin	L	XMS	Civitas One, Civitas Turf Defense Pre-M1xed, Civitas Turf Defense Ready-2-Mix
Myclobutanil	3	DMI	M	XMS	Eagle, Golden Eagle, ArmorTech Myclo
PCNB (pentachloronitrobenzene or quintozene)	14	MA	L-NS	C	Atilus (anthracnose only), Defend, PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Engage, Turfcide, Revere
Penthiopyrad	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Velista
Phosphite (salts of phosphorous acid)	33	Phosphonate	L	PMS	Appear, Magellan, Biophos, Resyst, Alude, Vital Sign, PK-Plus, Fiata Stressgard
Polyoxin D zinc salt	19	Polyoxin	M	LS	Affirm
Propamocarb	28	Carbamate	M	LS	Banol, Stellar (a premix with fluopicolide), ProPlant
Propiconazole	3	DMI	M	XMS	Banner Maxx, Propiconazole Pro, Spectator, Strider, Savvi, ArmorTech PPZ
<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> , strain AFS009	BM02	Biocontrol agent	L	C	Zio
pydiflumetofen	7	SDHI	M-H	XMS	Posterity
Pyraclostrobin	11	Qol (= strobilurin)	H	LS	Insignia Intrinsic
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	NC	Plant Extract	L	LS	Regalia PTO
Tebuconazole	3	DMI	M	XMS	Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, Skylark, ArmorTech TEB360
Thiophanate-methyl	1	MBC	H	XMS	3336 EG, Allban, Anderson's Systemic Fungicide, Systec 1998, Absorb TM, T-Storm, T-Bird, Tee-Off, ArmorTech TM, Cavalier
Thiram	M3	Dithiocarbamate	NS	C	Spotrete, Thiram, Defiant
Triadimefon	3	DMI	M	XMS	Bayleton, Anderson's Fungicide VII
<i>Trichoderma harzianum Rifai T-22 plus Trichoderma virens G14</i>	NC	Biocontrol agent	L	C	Bio-Trek, TurfShield PLUS, Turfmate
Trifloxystrobin	11	Qol (= strobilurin)	H	LS	Compass
Triticonazole	3	DMI	M	XMS	Trinity, Triton
Vinclozolin	2	Dicarboximide	M-H	LS	Curalan, Touché, Vorlan

^a NC = Not classified. FRAC codes indicate the biochemical target site of action, according to the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee. M3, M4, and M5 indicate multisite inhibitor, with no significant risk of resistance.

^b DMI = demethylation inhibitor; EBDC = ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate; MA = miscellaneous aromatic; MBC = methyl benzimidazole carbamate; SDHI = succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor.

^c L = low; M = medium; H = high; NS = not significant.

^d C = contact (= protectant) fungicide; LS = locally systemic; XMS = xylem-mobile systemic; PMS = phloem-mobile systemic; SC = surface contact (no residue remains on leaf surface).

- Limit the number of times that at-risk fungicides are used during a growing season (e.g., no more than three to four applications of SDHI per year). Alternate (avoid sequential applications of at-risk fungicides) with products from different fungicide groups (= different modes of action/FRAC Codes).
- When using an at-risk fungicide, tank-mix with a fungicide having another biochemical mode of action/target site to reduce the risk of resistance buildup (but refer to fungicide labels before tank-mixing to ensure compatibility, efficacy of each product against the target pathogen, and to avoid phytotoxicity).
- Be sure to use proper nozzles and adequate carrier volume—especially when tank-mixing a contact fungicide with an at-risk fungicide—to assure thorough adequate coverage of all plant surfaces upon contact.
- Only apply at-risk fungicides on a preventative basis and avoid late-curative and reduced rate applications. Use of below-label rates can speed selection of resistant strains with certain types of fungicides. Thus, use tank-mixes at below-label rates only for mixtures known to be synergistic; synergism means that

disease control from the fungicide mixture is better than expected—a greater than additive effect. An analogy is when one plus one equals three instead of two. Reduce the interval and/or increase the rate of at-risk fungicides under periods of high disease pressure to enhance disease control and to minimize the potential for fungicide resistance

The Fungicide Resistance Action Committee, a worldwide consortium of scientists representing fungicide manufacturers, has established a numerical system to distinguish between fungicides with different biochemical modes of action. These numbers, called FRAC Codes, are found on all fungicide labels and are indicated for the fungicides listed in Table 1. This information allows turfgrass managers to rotate (or tank-mix) fungicides having different biochemical modes of action/target sites. To do so, simply choose products that do not share the same FRAC code when making sequential fungicide applications. FRAC codes are available in the tables below and at <http://www.frac.info>. Before tank-mixing pesticides, refer to product labels to ensure compatibility and to reduce to potential for phytotoxicity.

Prepackaged Fungicide Mixtures

Several products formulated for turf disease control include prepackaged mixtures containing two or more active ingredients. Some examples of prepackaged mixtures are listed in Table 2. Mixtures generally provide some protection against fungicide resistance and typically provide a broader spectrum of activity against turfgrass diseases. In addition, improved disease control (synergism) sometimes occurs with mixtures of fungicides. Prepackaged mixtures offer convenience and provide an assurance against incompatibility; however, the application rate of an active ingredient in a prepackaged mixture might not be as high as the rate when that same active ingredient is formulated alone. Thus, a prepackaged mixture may not always perform as well as the individual ingredients when formulated alone for all diseases listed on the label. Efficacy ratings for individual ingredient and prepackaged fungicide combination products are presented in the table accompanying each disease in this publication.

Evaluating Fungicide Efficacy

Fungicides labeled for the control of specific turfgrass diseases are listed under each disease discussed in this publication. The relative effectiveness of these fungicides is also provided. For each disease, labeled fungicides are given an efficacy rating from 1 to 4 based on relative effectiveness, where 4 is most efficacious. Efficacy ratings were assigned by reviewing the performance of these fungicides in over 1,000 research reports published over a 38-year period in *Plant Disease Management Reports*, published by the American Phytopathological Society. These reports are available on the Web at www.apsnet.org. Research reports published over the past 35 years in the *Rutgers Turfgrass Proceedings* (www.turf.rutgers.edu/research/reports/) were also used to calculate efficacy ratings.

Many reports from other sources, principally universities, also were evaluated. Experimental results were evaluated only from validly conducted experiments with products used in a manner similar to label directions. For each disease, results from numerous scientifically valid experiments were used in assigning ratings.

Be aware that disease-control products are marketed to turfgrass managers even though published information showing effective control may be lacking from recognized scientific publications. Pesticide manufacturers are not required by law to demonstrate effective control of the disease listed on the label. Considering this, it seems wise to select from among disease-control products shown to be effective in published reports from scientifically valid evaluations.

Efficacy ratings in this publication are not a substitute for instructions and restrictions provided on product labels. Always use each pesticide product in a manner consistent with its label.

Improving Spray Efficacy

For fungicides, use nozzles that provide excellent spray coverage. Use water-sensitive paper to evaluate the degree of spray coverage obtained with different nozzles. Air-induction nozzles produce large droplet sizes that help to control drift, but those droplets shatter upon impact with plant surfaces, providing excellent spray coverage.

Table 2. Prepackaged fungicide mixtures.

Active Ingredients	Some Product Names
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl	Heritage Action ^a
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil	Renown
azoxystrobin + cyazofamid	Union (pending registration in 2019)
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole	Briskway
azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Headway, Goliath WP, Contend B
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole	ArmorTech ZOXY-T, Oximus, StrobeT
benzovindiflupyr + difenoconazole	Contend A
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl	Daconil Action ^a
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole	Instrata
chlorothalonil + iprodione	E-Pro ETQ
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole	Enclave
chlorothalonil + propiconazole	Concert, Concert II
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole	E-Scape ETQ
copper hydroxide + mancozeb	Junction
fluazinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl	Secure Action ^a
fluazinam + tebuconazole	Traction
fluopicolide + propamocarb	Stellar
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin	Exteris Stressgard
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil	Fame C
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil	Disarm M
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole	Fame+T
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl	26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI
iprodione + trifloxystrobin	Interface Stressgard
isofetamid + tebuconazole	Tekken
PCNB + chlorothalonil + propiconazole	FFIII
PCNB + tebuconazole	Premion
pyraclostrobin + boscalid	Honor Intrinsic
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad	Lexicon
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole	Navicon
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole	Pillar
thiophanate-methyl + chlorothalonil	ConSyst, Spectro, TM/C
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil	SysStar
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon	Armada, Tartan

^a Acibenzolar-S-methyl has been shown to slightly improve the control of selected diseases compared to the same amount of azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil or fluazinam alone.

For foliar diseases, contact fungicides sometimes provide better performance when dew is removed or allowed to dry before fungicide application, although this benefit has not been seen with systemic fungicides. It is thought that the high-water volume sometimes present with dew causes some of the contact fungicide applied to run off into the thatch or soil, reducing fungicide concentration on the leaf surface. For contacts, this loss of fungicide concentration would be expected to result in reduced performance. In contrast, for root diseases, applying fungicides (contacts or systemics) while dew is present probably enhances fungicide penetration into the root zone.

Revisiting Fungicide Synergism

As mentioned previously, pesticide synergism is the phenomenon whereby a combination of two pesticides gives better control than would be expected by simply summing the control levels provided by the individual pesticides, analogous to 1+1=3. In cases of additivity, the combination works better than the individual pesticides but only as well as would be predicted by summing the pest control provided by the individual pesticides

(1+1=2). And, of course, there is antagonism, which is when the combination of pesticides performs more poorly than would be expected by summing the pest control provided by the individual pesticides (1+1=1). Careful and thorough testing is required to demonstrate synergism, additivity, or antagonism, although funding for such tests is hard to come by. Consequently, few research programs have done this kind of work.

For many years, the only in-depth source of information on such possible interactions among fungicides in turf has been Houston Couch's excellent and comprehensive reference, "Diseases of Turfgrasses, Third Edition." Recent well-conducted field research in Georgia and Indiana indicates, however, that the fungicide combinations reported in "Diseases of Turfgrasses" to be synergistic against dollar spot often performed disappointingly in the field. In this research, out of 108 separate evaluations (fungicide mixture x assessment date) of dollar spot, only three were found to be synergistic.

Recent research does not negate the value of mixing fungicides. Fungicides in mixtures usually act additively, and mixing fungicides can help to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance. However, the latest research raises questions as to the consistency of fungicide synergism (1+1=3) for disease control under field conditions.

Nontarget Effects of Fungicides

Well-informed turf managers recognize that fungicides and other pesticides can have unexpected consequences on the turf ecosystem or the environment. Consider the possibility of nontarget effects when evaluating the need for fungicide applications. It should be noted that these nontarget effects are isolated events that are, except for phytotoxicity, usually less important than management of the disease for which the fungicides were intended. However, they remind us of the important responsibility to avoid unnecessary fungicide use.

Phytotoxicity and Turf Growth Regulation

Commercial fungicide products generally have been tested exhaustively by the time they are marketed and rarely cause injury to turfgrasses. In unusual circumstances, certain formulations of some active ingredients can cause temporary yellowing or browning, usually with no lasting effects on the turf. An effort has been made to note these possibilities in this publication.

As a class, the DMI fungicides can produce growth-regulating effects on turfgrass through the inhibition of gibberellic acid synthesis. These fungicides sometimes produce a desirable darker green color on turfgrass. However, undesirable effects sometimes include a coarser appearance through a widening of leaf blades, color changes (such as yellowing, a bluish appearance, or bronzing or browning of turf), and reduced growth rate. Research clearly has shown that putting-green turf exhibiting growth-regulating effects of DMI fungicides can suffer significantly greater infestations of algae in the summer as a result of decreased turf density. Growth-regulating effects of DMI fungicides generally are associated with high use rates and/or repeated applications, particularly on turf under stress from high temperatures or drought. All DMI fungicides have the potential to cause injury under selected circumstances, especially when

the turf is under stress. Therefore, avoid repeated application of DMI fungicides at high rates without rotation to other modes of action when turf is under heat stress, water stress, or some other acute stress. Products containing mineral oil or PCNB may also cause phytotoxicity on cool-season turfgrasses under these circumstances and thus are typically only recommended for use during cool weather in the spring and autumn.

During hot summer months, use DMI fungicides on putting greens at low rates and rotate them with other fungicides to reduce the potential for phytotoxicity. Care should be taken when using both DMI fungicides and certain plant growth regulators (PGRs) on putting greens, especially paclobutrazol (Trimmit) and flurprimidol (Cutless). The possible additive effect of their similar chemistries can cause significant turf growth suppression and discoloration. This damage is most evident in bentgrass putting greens that have many segregated colonies of bentgrass and/or annual bluegrass genotypes.

Thatch Accumulation

Several fungicides (thiophanate-methyl, iprodione, mancozeb, and thiram) have been found to enhance thatch accumulation in turf under intensive management. Benzimidazole fungicides are toxic to earthworms, and, because earthworms play an important role in thatch decomposition, benzimidazole fungicides can encourage thatch to accumulate. All of these fungicides can have an important place in a turf disease-management program, but one should avoid exclusive use of these products at high rates.

Disease Enhancement or Resurgence

Many fungicides are selectively toxic to certain groups of fungi. They often do an excellent job of controlling the target fungal disease, but in some instances can cause increased pressure from another fungal disease normally not controlled by the product. One important example of this disease enhancement is the enhancement of summer patch by applications of chlorothalonil. Dollar spot also can be enhanced by azoxystrobin or flutolanil. The precise mechanisms of disease enhancement often are not well understood for any given case. However, possible mechanisms include suppression of antagonistic microorganisms naturally present in the turf ecosystem and enhanced physiological stress on turf already under water stress from a root disease. Field research in Kentucky and elsewhere has documented instances of disease resurgence following fungicide application. This means that the target disease was controlled during the period of fungicide effectiveness but then became more severe than in untreated plots after the fungicide was metabolized or weathered away.

Pesticide Contamination of Surface Water by Runoff

Usually, the amounts of pesticides applied to turf that move off-target in runoff are low to insignificant. This is because mature turfgrass swards provide a dense perennial vegetation cover that favors water retention and chemical adsorption. However, turf areas that receive intensive pesticide applications can, under certain circumstances, be sources of environmental contamination by runoff. As an example, the fungicide chlorothalonil (the active ingredient in Daconil and many other products) is

highly toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, mollusks, and shrimp. Because of these facts and the heavy use of this fungicide on turfgrass, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has imposed restrictions on chlorothalonil use in turfgrass and other crops to reduce the risk of disruption to aquatic ecosystems. Be sure to heed use restrictions on the chlorothalonil label regarding the maximum rate allowable and the number of applications that can be made each season. Widespread abuse of restrictions on chlorothalonil could put the registration of this and other fungicides at risk.

Be aware of potential risks to the quality of surface waters whenever pesticides are applied. To reduce the risk of water contamination in runoff, consider the following recommendations:

- Apply pesticides to turf only; avoid application on non-turf surfaces (driveways, cart paths, etc.).
- Use care when applying pesticides to saturated or frozen soil or prior to a forecast of heavy rainfall.
- If irrigating following pesticide application, be sure not to apply irrigation at a rate that exceeds the infiltration rate of the soil.
- Use care when applying pesticides during the early phase of a grow-in (new seeding) because the incomplete soil coverage by vegetation permits greater amounts of runoff.
- Maintain unsprayed vegetation as filter strips along streams, ponds, lakes, and sinkholes. Turf can range from being mowed at 3 inches or higher to an unmowed but attractive native vegetation containing wildflowers. In addition to serving as filter strips, certain types of vegetation can also provide excellent wildlife habitat.
- Do not apply pesticides in high winds that can cause product to drift off site, and use nozzles designed to reduce spray drift to nontarget areas.

Unanticipated Detrimental Effects of Pesticides

In the past, an accepted way to evaluate the safety of chemicals was to feed them to laboratory animals at high doses and monitor for negative consequences such as poisoning, birth defects, cancer, and so on. While these studies can produce important findings, it turns out they may not identify all the harmful effects of chemicals. In recent years, scientists have discovered that even low doses of certain chemicals over prolonged periods might have adverse effects by disrupting the endocrine system—the hormonal system of the body. Such “endocrine disruptors” can evidently cause a permanent disruption in an animal’s endocrine system, even long after the exposure to the chemical and even at low doses to which humans are likely to be exposed. This endocrine system disruption can happen when the exposure occurs at critical times in the body’s development, including before birth. Endocrine disruptors can produce these alterations by inducing epigenetic changes (altered gene expression), thus affecting the genetic programming of the animal’s cells. Certain pesticides and other synthetic chemicals have been demonstrated to be endocrine disruptors. While there are merits to the appropriate pesticide use for management of turf diseases, the studies of endocrine disruptors serve once again as a reminder that synthetic chemicals sometimes pose risks that we don’t understand or even know about. Thus, to reduce the potential for detrimental effects of pesticides, always do the following:

- Minimize unnecessary exposure to pesticides by using them only as part of a comprehensive integrated pest management/best management program.
- Consider using reduced-risk pesticides when they are available.
- Always use personal protective equipment when applying any pesticide, no matter how safe you may think the product is.

Pesticide Breakdown at High pH

Pesticides are generally most stable when the pH in the spray tank ranges from 4 to 6. Certain pesticides can chemically decompose quickly above pH 7.0; this phenomenon is called alkaline hydrolysis. If a pesticide is subject to alkaline hydrolysis, leaving the product in a spray tank with high-pH water for several hours or overnight can result in substantial or complete loss of pesticide efficacy. In the most extreme case, the insecticide trichlorfon in Dylox is known to have a half-life of just a few minutes at pH 8.0 but a half-life of 3.7 days at pH 6.0. Alkaline hydrolysis is a concern with the fungicides polyoxin-D and thiophanate-methyl; other fungicides listed in Table 1, such as chlorothalonil, also can be subject to alkaline hydrolysis at or above pH 8.0. Check the pH of the water you use to mix pesticides, and read the manufacturer’s material safety data sheets or check with technical representatives to see if the products you are using are subject to alkaline hydrolysis. If so, consider adding a buffering agent to the spray tank, especially in cases where the entire contents of the tankful will not be sprayed immediately.

Formulation

Several fungicides are available in more than one formulation. For contact fungicides, a sprayable formulation (wettable powder, flowable, dry flowable, water-dispersible granule, micro-emulsion, or emulsifiable concentrate) usually provides better control of foliar diseases than a granular formulation. Sprayable formulations can be superior to granular formulations, even for systemics that are not highly mobile in plant tissues, such as certain DMI fungicides. Spray equipment allows for more thorough coverage of plant surfaces than does a granular spreader. More thorough coverage can result in better control of fungi that infect foliage. If granular fungicides are being used for foliar disease control, their effectiveness can be improved by applying them to wet leaves. Do not mow, and do not collect clippings immediately after application.

If fungicide sprays are being applied to control a root disease, it is often advisable to lightly irrigate before the fungicide dries to move it into the root zone. Likewise, if granular products are being applied to control root diseases, apply to dry turf and irrigate after application.

Reducing Summertime Stress on Putting Greens

Since numerous infectious agents can be more damaging when putting-green turf is under stress, the following agronomic practices can be an important component of disease management in the summer.

Mowing. Raise mowing height, if possible. An increase of as little as 0.031 inch to 0.062 inch often can help reduce stress. Reducing mowing frequency and increasing rolling frequency may also be useful practices during stress periods. According to research

at Rutgers University, Michigan State University, and Cornell University, a potential loss of quality and green speed due to reduced mowing frequency or raising the height of cut can be offset by rolling with vibratory or side-by-side (sidewinder) rollers (see below). Use mowers with smooth instead of grooved rollers and with sharp reels. Skip mowing every third or fourth day or even more frequently if the green is so stressed that it is not growing rapidly. Minimize cleanup passes, mowing them even less frequently. Use lightweight walk-behind mowers on stressed greens, if possible, especially on the cleanup pass. Once stressful conditions slow turf growth, disengage or remove grooming devices such as brushes and combs.

Rolling. Under stressful conditions, slower green speeds resulting from reduced mowing frequency or increasing the height of cut can be offset by rolling greens with light weight rollers up to three times a week. This practice can help maintain green speed and reduce the severity of stress-related diseases such as anthracnose and dollar spot by allowing the turf to increase leaf mass and therefore its rate of photosynthesis. For best results, a rolling program should be initiated by May 1 to give the turf-grass time to adapt to the treatment before the heat of summer.

Irrigation and drainage. Take care to avoid root-zone saturation. Proper irrigation and drainage will improve soil oxygen levels and reduce heat conduction into the root zone. It will also speed cooling of the root zone at night. Under high temperatures, overwatering is just as detrimental as a water deficit because it prevents roots from absorbing oxygen. When irrigation is needed, apply water by hand to avoid over-irrigating turf, and only irrigate collars and elevated areas of the green if possible. Hand irrigate known dry spots prior to wilting by using moisture sensing sensors (e.g., TDR probes) to detect dry soil conditions before drought stress occurs. Consider using a wetting agent when hand watering known dry spots. If roots are shallow, irrigate only to the depth of the roots. However, if roots are still healthy at the onset of hot weather, watering deeply and infrequently (rather than lightly and frequently) will promote adequate soil oxygen and result in a healthier turf with better carbohydrate status and root health during the most stressful weather.

Leaf wetness. Minimize leaf wetness caused by dew. Irrigation applied during the evening hours when dew is present around sunrise can reduce the duration of leaf wetness periods. In addition, mowing or dew whipping (poling) during early morning hours can be beneficial by removing dew and guttation water, which can encourage infection.

Soggy turf. Minimize mowing when the turf is soggy, since the equipment will sink into the turf, potentially scalping it. This practice is especially important where thatch accumulation has become excessive, and in native (e.g., loamy) soils where traffic imposed during soggy conditions will greatly increase compaction.

Vent the greens. For improved root-zone aeration and cooling during hot weather, “vent” greens by creating small, non-disruptive holes that allow gas exchange, encourage evaporation of excess soil moisture, and keep the surface from sealing. Venting can be accomplished with needle tines, spiking, or other means.

Such non-disruptive cultivation should be done at three-week intervals beginning in early summer to maintain oxygen in the root zone, thus reducing the detrimental impact of a sudden onset of hot weather. During the heat of summer, perform these operations during evening hours to reduce stress on the turf.

Syringing. On hot days, syringe during the afternoon to reduce heat stress, applying water to the foliage only. Instead of using the irrigation system, use a nozzle that produces a fine mist to avoid applying water to the root zone if the soil is nearly saturated. Systems that force air movement through the root zone of the green can improve turf health during summer by removing CO₂ and excess water from the root zone (thereby increasing oxygen content) as well as possibly lowering soil temperatures. These systems should be monitored carefully to avoid removing too much water and increasing localized dry spot and drought stress.

Fertilization. Use foliar applications of soluble nitrogen at rates of 0.125-0.25 lb N/1,000 sq ft every 10-14 days. Avoid fertilization rates exceeding 0.25 lb of quick-release N/1,000 sq ft in a single application; too much fertilization can encourage excessive growth of disease-susceptible foliage and diminish root reserves. For a darker green color, apply 2 oz/1,000 sq ft of iron sulfate or 3 oz/1,000 sq ft of iron chelate. Iron sulfate has also been shown to reduce the incidence of dollar spot and pink snow mold. Some nitrogen is necessary for turf growth and stress tolerance, so maintain fertility even when the green is under stress. However, avoid high fertility rates in summer, as this can enhance the activity of diseases such as brown patch and Pythium blight and may have other negative physiological effects on cool-season turfgrasses.

Topdressing. Continue topdressing but at a light rate to match the growth of the grass and maintain a canopy full of sand. When topdressing at other times of the year, use sand with some degree of angularity to enhance stability under foot traffic. Verticutting should be curtailed during periods of heat stress, and topdress no more often than every two to three weeks during normal summer weather.

Move the cup. Rotate hole (cup) locations frequently to minimize traffic injury.

Prune. Where air circulation and cooling are inadequate, selectively prune or remove trees and underbrush or install fans. Fans should be monitored carefully to avoid excessive drying and increasing localized dry spot.

Fungicides. Use fungicides judiciously, since several contacts and systemics have the potential for phytotoxicity or growth regulation, particularly during heat stress. Avoid applications of pesticides when the temperature exceeds 85°F (29°C) unless a serious disease or pest problem (such as Pythium blight) threatens the health of the turf.

Herbicides. Minimize use of herbicides during heat stress periods. Many herbicides, especially some oil-based and ester-based formulations, can cause turfgrass injury when applied during high temperatures. Volatilization of pesticides is also greater at higher temperatures which can lead to increased risk of pesticide drift.

Brown, short roots. In cases where roots have deteriorated (brown and/or short roots), whether from infectious disease or noninfectious stress, raise height of cut by 0.0625 inches or more, and possibly remove grooved rollers to reduce stress. Since such turf has an extremely limited root system, irrigate lightly and frequently to provide sufficient water for growth and to reduce wilting. Hand-watering affected areas is advisable if possible so that the unaffected portions of the green do not become overwatered. Lightly spiking the greens will help improve aeration and reduce surface sealing—usually caused by algae or moss. However, consider light spiking only if the daily temperatures are not above 90°F. Since roots are damaged and will take up nutrients in the soil very poorly, fertilize every week or two with a foliar soluble-nitrogen product that provides from 0.125-0.25 lb of actual N/1,000 sq ft.

Foot traffic. During stressful periods, minimize foot traffic. Use ropes and other barriers to control and disperse foot traffic onto

greens. Change hole cup locations frequently, and slow down green speed to open up more of the green to pin placement. Reschedule events to periods that are more favorable to grass growth.

Precondition. Applications of the turf growth regulator trinexapac-ethyl (Primo MAXX) can help precondition turf for stress periods by redirecting carbohydrates to storage instead of leaf expansion. However, multiple applications at one- to three-week intervals are generally required for increased stress tolerance. This practice will also improve the quality and vigor of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*).

Miscellaneous Notes

Commercial pigment products may improve the aesthetic appearance of turf. However, to our knowledge, no reports exist of enhanced disease control activity from such products in field trials.

1. Algae (not a true disease)

Pathogen: Various terrestrial blue-green and green algae

Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass, annual bluegrass

Season: May-October

Algae on greens may indicate overwatering, poor drainage, and/or shady conditions. To reduce algal scum on the soil surface, decrease shade and increase air circulation around greens. Allow the surfaces to dry completely between irrigation events. Avoid irrigation in late-afternoon or in evening prior to midnight. Spike greens and topdress every two to four weeks to promote surface drying. Alleviate compaction. Control diseases and other stresses that lead to an open turfgrass canopy. Use fungicides only in conjunction with good water management. Preventive applications are superior to curative applications. Follow label recommendations regarding gallonage (carrier volume); addition of surfactants is not recommended. DMI fungicides can sometimes enhance algal infestation through growth regulation that reduces density of the turf canopy. This is most likely when DMI fungicides are applied at high rates and/or short intervals during periods with temperatures above 85°F (29°C), especially when other stresses are present.

In one putting-green experiment, an organic nitrogen source favored algal development, whereas inorganic nitrogen did not. Copper hydroxide may suppress algal formation but has the potential to cause phytotoxicity (yellowing or necrosis of foliage tips) on cool-season grasses, especially on *Poa* species. Conditions that enhance phytotoxicity from copper hydroxide include high temperatures, low pH of spray solution (as happens

when the product is tank-mixed with certain products like Chipco Signature or products containing thiophanate-methyl), or tank-mixing with herbicides. In addition, repeated use of copper hydroxide at high rates can lead to copper buildup in the soil, which creates a potential risk of phytotoxicity if the soil pH becomes unusually low. Potassium salts of fatty acids may be phytotoxic above 80°F (27°C).

1. Algae

	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo</i>	M5	3.5	7-14
fluazinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	L ^b	14
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	2	14-28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	1	7
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Manzate 200, Protect T/O, Mancozeb, Dithane, Pentathlon</i>	M3	3	7-14
quaternary ammonium compounds: <i>Algaen-X, Consan Triple Action 20, Quickstop</i>	NC	1	7-14
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	2	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	10-14
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	3.5	7-14
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	4	7-28
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	4	7-14
fluazinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	7-14
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-14

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Tank-mix with another fungicide from among those listed on label for enhanced algae control.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

2. Anthracnose

Pathogen:	<i>Colletotrichum cereale</i> (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)
Pronunciation:	[kahlay- t atrickum] [siri- ah -lay] [kahlay- t atrickum] [gramma- nick -ola]
Principal hosts:	Annual bluegrass, creeping bentgrass
Season:	June-September on creeping bentgrass, April-November in annual bluegrass

On creeping bentgrass, the disease anthracnose is associated with warm weather. On bentgrass sites with a history of the disease, begin fungicide applications in mid-May, continuing until the end of August. On greens with the basal rot phase of the disease, use walk-behind mowers and raise the height of cut. Irrigate greens as needed to avoid drought stress. If sowing new greens, consider adapted creeping bentgrass cultivars with moderate resistance to anthracnose (see <http://www.ntep.org>). Avoid the most susceptible cultivars, such as Providence, Pennlinks II, Penncross, Seaside II, and Brighton.

On annual bluegrass greens, basal anthracnose can develop under a wider range of temperatures than in creeping bentgrass. There are four peak periods of anthracnose development:

- During cool/moist periods in early spring and even through winter if conditions are mild and wet
- During periods of extended overcast conditions in late spring
- Following peak periods of flowering in early summer
- During periods of high temperature and humidity

It should also be noted that active anthracnose has been found occasionally under snow cover in late winter in Pennsylvania. During high-risk periods, minimize practices that cause stress to the plant (discussed below).

Basal anthracnose on annual bluegrass appears to be favored by slow percolation of soil water (e.g., overwatering) as well as by excessively dry conditions. Excessive soil wetness can be particularly conducive to disease; therefore, improve drainage and avoid overwatering. High organic-matter content in the root zone of a sand-based green can hold excessive moisture and may favor infection. If this condition exists, apply one of the following two treatments in spring and autumn: aerify with 0.25-inch to 0.50-inch tines on close spacing (1.25 inches to 1.5 inches) just deeply enough to penetrate the organic layer, then backfill holes with sand; or if heavy organic matter is in the top inch, deep verticutting will remove organic matter more effectively than aerification but will require longer recovery times. This practice should be used only if good growing conditions prevail. Also, avoid allowing the turf to wilt, particularly from midday to late afternoon, as that may enhance susceptibility. Irrigation that achieves 80 percent replacement of daily evapotranspiration (ET) is ideal from the standpoint of anthracnose management, based on studies at Rutgers University. Shady conditions can also enhance suscepti-

2. Anthracnose

	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	1/3 ^b	14-28
Bacillus licheniformis: <i>EcoGuard</i>	NC	1	3-14
Bacillus subtilis, strain QST 713: <i>Rhapsody</i>	NC	1.5	7-10
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	3	7-14
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2	30
fluzinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	1.5	14
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	3	14
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	1/3 ^b	14-28
fosetyl-Al: <i>Chipco Signature, Signature Xtra Stressgard</i>	33	NA ^c	14
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26 GT</i>	2	NA ^c	Unspecified
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	4	14
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3	14-21
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	3 ^d	7-14
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	2	14-21
PCNB: <i>Autilus</i>	14	3 ^d	7-10
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	3 ^e	14
phosphite (salts of phosphorous acid): <i>Alude, Appeal, Fiata Stressgard, Magellan, Biophos, Resyst, Vital Sign, PK-Plus</i>	33	2 to 3 ^f	14
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	3	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	2.5	14-28
Pseudomonas chlororaphis, strain AFS009: <i>Zio</i>	BM02	L ^g	7-21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	1/3 ^b	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	1	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	3	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	1/2 ^b	10-14
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton, Andersons Fungicide VII</i>	3	1.5	14-45
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	1/3 ^b	14-21
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	3	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	2.5	7-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	1/3 ^b	14-28
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	3	7-14
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	3.5	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	3	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	2.5	14
fosetyl-Al + chlorothalonil: <i>on-site tank-mix of labeled solo products.</i>	33 + M5	3.5	14
fluzinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluzinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	3	14
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exeris Stressgard</i>	7+11	3	14-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	3	14-28

continued

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

bility. As conditions warrant, begin preventive fungicide applications by mid- to late-April and continue applications into mid-October. Under severe disease pressure, research shows that biweekly fungicide applications may be needed from early April through mid-November. If temperatures are above normal in December through February, begin a preventive program on annual bluegrass in early- to mid-March, especially if conditions in early-spring are wet. Some studies show enhanced control of basal anthracnose when using DMI fungicides applied in 5 gal of water/1,000 sq ft, as compared to lower carrier volumes.

For both annual bluegrass and creeping bentgrass, be sure to provide sufficient soluble nitrogen to maintain a moderate growth rate through the summer (foliar applications of approximately 0.10-0.25 lb soluble N/1,000 sq ft applied every 7-14 days), as low levels of nitrogen used to promote increased ball speed can enhance disease severity. Studies in Connecticut and Pennsylvania suggest that a foliar nitrogen content of between 3.6 and 3.8% in annual bluegrass reduces susceptibility significantly. Total nitrogen fertilization should be approximately 3-4 lb N/1,000 sq ft per year, with more applied in the spring than in the autumn. Potassium deficiency in the soil and mat layer has been associated with increased disease development; therefore, apply potassium to maintain moderate to high levels in the soil/mat layer (>100 lb K ac⁻¹) and tissue (>2.0% K in clippings). Soluble-K applications should be made bi-weekly at a 1:1 or 2:1 N:K molar adjusted-ratio to reduce anthracnose severity. Acidic conditions have been found to enhance anthracnose, so keep soil pH between 5.8 and 6.2. Raise the mowing height if possible, since studies have shown substantially increased basal rot at lower mowing heights; an increase of 0.020 inch can significantly reduce disease severity. Indeed, it may not be possible to completely control the disease with fungicides on annual bluegrass greens when mowing at or below 0.125 inch. Lightweight vibratory rolling (vibratory or sidewinder) can help maintain acceptable green speed without increasing, and in some cases slightly decreasing, disease severity.

Verticutting to a depth that could cause “severe wounding” of crowns and stolons (0.2 inch) may enhance anthracnose damage. When disease pressure is high, however, grooming that affects only leaf tissue has been shown to slightly reduce anthracnose severity. Thus, verticutting or other cultivation practices (e.g., aeration, scarification, grooming) should be done carefully to avoid extensive turf damage when anthracnose is present, and fungicides should be applied before utilizing any cultivation practice when the disease is active.

Topdressing in the spring at 400 to 800 lb per 1,000-ft² is more effective than fall applications at reducing anthracnose severity. Light, frequent topdressing (up to 200 lb per 1,000 ft² every two-weeks) throughout the summer has consistently reduced disease severity compared to non-topdressed plots. This improvement seems related to improving surface characteristics of the green and helping to protect the growing point from mow-

2. Anthracnose (continued)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	3	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	3	21-28
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	L	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	1.5	14-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	3 ^h	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	3.5 ⁱ	14-21
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	14
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	1/3 ^b	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14-30
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	2	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Lower efficacy rating applies when isolates of *C. cereale* resistant to azoxystrobin (and related QoI fungicides) and/or thiophanate methyl are present. Resistance is very common in numerous locations throughout the U.S.

^c NA = not applicable. The Chipco 26GT and Chipco Signature labels require tank-mixing with selected fungicides for anthracnose control; variable control can be expected from each of these products when sprayed alone.

^d To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not tank-mix Civitas with PCNB or combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products when temperatures and humidity are high.

^e More effective when used preventively as compared to curatively.

^f More effective for controlling anthracnose on *Poa annua* than on creeping bentgrass; should be tank-mixed with selected fungicides to enhance efficacy and longevity of control.

^g Mix Zio using an inductor system or slurry product in a separate container using a drill with a paint mixer bit until completely suspended. Do not allow product to freeze. Do not tank mix with fungicides containing copper or mancozeb. Greater control has been reported when tank mixed with other anthracnose fungicides.

^h Add anti-transpirant such as Transfilm to spray mixture to improve turf quality

ⁱ Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine Autilus and Oreon with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

ing, allowing for closer mowing without stressing/weakening the crown. Particle shape of the sand (subangular vs. round) and different sand incorporation techniques (brushing, dragging, rolling, or irrigation) do not appear to influence anthracnose development, so select the method that best incorporates sand into the canopy to minimize turf injury and wear on mowing equipment. Minimize mowing when the turf is soggy, since the equipment will sink into the turf, potentially scalping it. Use walk-behind mowers, and reduce mowing frequency if the green is growing slowly. Rolling greens with lightweight rollers (vibratory or sidewinder) three times/week, coupled with regular topdressing, can reduce anthracnose pressure. For best results, a rolling program should be initiated by May 1 to give the turfgrass time to adapt to the treatment before the heat of summer. Monitor soil water content to identify the location of dry spots, and irrigate to avoid wilting, particularly between mid-day and late afternoon. Hand water whenever possible.

Typically, preventive spray programs have been much more effective than curative programs against this disease. The combination of Civitas + Harmonizer with another moderately effective anthracnose fungicide during cool weather sometimes results in improved fungicidal efficacy. A good guideline is to begin a preventive program approximately one month before

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

the typical onset of symptoms at the site. In numerous studies, preventive applications of fungicide mixtures have provided better control than the single fungicide products used alone. Preventive applications of reduced-rate tank-mixes of a DMI fungicide and chlorothalonil at two-week intervals have provided excellent control in a number of experiments on creeping bentgrass greens. Avoid high rates of DMI fungicides on putting greens during summer because of the possibility of undesirable growth-regulator effects. When using DMI fungicides alone for anthracnose control, apply in 5 gal of water/1,000 sq ft. For all other fungicides, a minimum spray volume of 2 gal/1,000 sq ft coupled with nozzles providing excellent one-pass coverage is recommended. Tank-mixes of fosetyl-Al + iprodione or chlorothalonil have also been shown to control anthracnose preventively in most tests on creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass putting greens during the summer. If curative applications are necessary, they should include chlorothalonil tank-mixed with a systemic for best results; avoid use of chlorothalonil alone, since in one test this fungicide when used alone reduced root length in a creeping bentgrass putting green during hot weather.

The fungicide flutolanil and the pre-emergent herbicides dithiopyr (Dimension) and bensulide (Betasan) have been shown to enhance damage from anthracnose, as has repeated application of iprodione and vinclozolin used alone. When using thiophanate-methyl, check the pH of the water used to prepare spray solutions; if the pH is high, include a buffering agent to bring the pH to between 6.0 and 7.0 to avoid alkaline hydrolysis.

Repeated applications of trinexapac ethyl (Primo), even at high rates and short intervals, have not increased and have, in some cases, reduced anthracnose severity. This is especially true when applied at seven-day intervals, possibly by improving turf tolerance to low mowing and enhancing plant health. Similarly, application of mefluidide (Embark) or ethephon (Proxy) + trinexapac ethyl in the spring to suppress annual bluegrass seedheads will not increase disease and sometimes has resulted in a reduction of anthracnose severity. In almost all tests of the growth regulator mefluidide (Embark) applied for seedhead suppression, no effect on anthracnose severity has been observed. However, following a program of applying mefluidide or ethephon in March or April at label rates with subsequent applications of trinexapac-ethyl (Primo MAXX 1ME) at 0.1 to 0.2 fl oz/1,000 ft² every 7 to 14 days on annual bluegrass putting greens should provide excellent turf quality and may reduce anthracnose.

Although azoxystrobin and other Q_oI fungicides performed well in early research trials, the emergence of resistant strains is a concern nationwide. High levels of resistance to Q_oI fungicides

(FRAC Code 11) and to thiophanate-methyl (FRAC Code 1) have been documented in anthracnose isolates collected from many locations. Because of this resistance, superintendents should not rely on these fungicide families for anthracnose control; instead, chlorothalonil, fosetyl-Al, fludioxonil, DMIs, penthiopyrad, and polyoxin-D, mineral oil (Civitas), and PCNB will be the best choices for many locations. Note that these materials are best used as preventive rather than curative applications and that mineral oil and PCNB may cause phytotoxicity during hot weather (>90°F, 32°C) or periods of severe environmental stress. For courses where Q_oI fungicides and/or benzimidazole are still effective against anthracnose, avoid sequential applications of either fungicide family in order to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance. For the same reason, it is advisable when using these fungicides for anthracnose control to tank-mix them with a contact fungicide. For sites with multiple resistance to Q_oI fungicides and thiophanate-methyl, the following are examples of combinations that can be used, all at 14-day intervals (products with identical active ingredients may be substituted at equivalent active ingredient rates):

- Chipco Signature 80WDG + Daconil Ultrex 82.5WDG (4.0 oz + 3.2 oz/1,000 sq ft)
- Chipco Signature 80WDG + Fore Rainshield NT 80WP (4.0 oz + 8.0 oz/1,000 sq ft)
- Banner MAXX 1.3MEC + Daconil Ultrex 82.5WDG (1.0 fl oz + 3.2 oz/1,000 sq ft)
- Medallion 50WP + Daconil Ultrex 82.5WDG + Banner MAXX 1.3ME (0.25 oz + 3.2 oz + 1.0 fl oz/1,000 sq ft, respectively).

Reports of quantitative resistance (reduced sensitivity) to DMI fungicides (FRAC Code 3) have emerged recently as well, although to our knowledge these resistant strains are not yet widespread. Diagnosis of anthracnose on turf (any species) at fairway height or higher often suggests involvement of a pre-disposing stress.

Repeated applications of DewCure[®] surfactant has sometimes caused mild phytotoxicity when used alone and substantial phytotoxicity when used in combination with chlorothalonil. In several experiments, the combination of Civitas + Harmonizer can cause phytotoxicity ranging from mild to severe during hot weather. Turfgrass that is under biotic or abiotic stress is more prone to phytotoxicity from this combination. Similarly, products containing PCNB should not be applied to cool-season turf when daytime temperatures exceed 85°F (29°C). Phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass managed as a putting green was observed in one test with Instrata 3.6SC and with a combination of Tourney 50WG + Primo MAXX 1ME.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** **4** = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; **3** = good to excellent control in most experiments; **2** = fair to good control in most experiments; **1** = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; **N** = no efficacy; **L** = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

3. Bentgrass/Bermudagrass Dead Spot

Pathogen: *Ophiosphaerella agrostis*
Pronunciation: [ofio-sfa-rella] [a-growstis]
Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass, hybrid bermudagrass
Season: May-October (creeping bentgrass), March-May (bermudagrass)

Only known to occur on sand-based greens and tees, typically on swards less than six years old or following fumigation. Favored by heat and drought stress. May be confused with dollar spot, copper spot, Microdochium patch, black cutworm damage, or ball marks.

3. Bentgrass/Bermudagrass Dead Spot

	FRAC Code	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
boscalid: <i>Emerald</i>	7	L	14
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	L	14
fosetyl-Al: <i>Chipco Signature</i>	33	NA ^a	14
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	4	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG</i>	1	L	14
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT</i>	11 + 3	L	14
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

^a NA = not applicable. The Chipco Signature label requires tank-mixing with selected fungicides for control of bentgrass dead spot; variable control can be expected from fosetyl-Al alone.

4. Brown Patch (Rhizoctonia Blight)

Pathogen: *Rhizoctonia solani*
Pronunciation: [rizoc-toe-nia] [so-laynee]
Principal hosts: Ryegrasses, tall fescue, and bentgrasses
Season: June-September

On cool-season turf, brown patch is most severe during warm, humid weather, especially when night temperatures exceed 60°F (16°C). Avoid high nitrogen fertility when conditions are conducive to disease development. Periodically, aerify and use other practices that promote good soil drainage. Improve air circulation. The use of fans on putting greens with poor air circulation can reduce brown patch pressure dramatically by improving air circulation, reducing soil moisture, shortening periods of leaf wetness, and lowering canopy temperature. On putting greens, start a preventive spray program when low minimum air temperatures exceed 60°F (16°C) for two to three consecutive nights (usually early-June in Central Kentucky and New Jersey, and late-May in Western Kentucky). During the period from early-July through mid-August, when disease pressure typically is highest, use products with good to excellent effectiveness against brown patch. A curative program (rather than a preventive program) during midsummer is discouraged because of the potential for rapid disease development and the low recuperative potential of creeping bentgrass and other cool-season turfgrasses at that time of year.

When curative control is required, consider using a Q₀I fungicide (such as azoxystrobin or pyraclostrobin), penthiopyrad, or fluxapyroxad; expect that symptoms may increase for several days after application as previously infected tissues continue to develop symptoms. Applications of PCNB or mineral oil prior to or during hot weather may cause phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass. Use insecticides and herbicides judiciously during an active outbreak of brown patch, as several of them have

4. Brown Patch (Rhizoctonia Blight)

	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	4/3 ^b	14/28 ^b
Bacillus licheniformis: <i>EcoGuard</i>	NC	2	3-14
Bacillus subtilis, strain QST 713: <i>Rhapsody</i>	NC	1	7-10
captan: <i>Captan</i>	M4	L	7-10
chloroneb: <i>Terraneb SP</i>	14	L	10
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	3	7-14
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2	7-14
fluzinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	4	14
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	3	7
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	3.5	14-28
flutolanil: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	3	14-21
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	3.5	14-21
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	1	7
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Andersons Fungicide X, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	3	14-28
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Manzate 200, Protect T/O, Dithane, Pentathlon</i>	M3	3	7
mandestrobin: <i>Pinpoint</i>	11	1.5	14
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3	14-21
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^c	14-21
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	2.5	10-21
PCNB: <i>PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Turfcide, Revere</i>	14	2 ^d	7-10
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	4	14-21
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	3.5	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	3	10-21
Pseudomonas chlororaphis, strain AFS009: <i>Zio</i>	BM02	L ^e	7-21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	4	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	1	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	3	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Andersons Systemic Fungicide, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	2.5	10-14
thiram: <i>Spotrete, Thiram</i>	M3	2	7-10
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton, Andersons Fungicide VII</i>	3	2	14-30
Trichoderma harzianum Rifai T-22 plus	NC	L	30
Trichoderma virens G14: <i>TurfShield PLUS</i>			

continued

* Rating system for fungicide efficacy: 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

4. Brown Patch (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code^a	Efficacy[*]	Interval (days)
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	4	14-21
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	3/2 ^f	14-28
vinclozolin: <i>Curalan, Touché</i>	2	1.5	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	4	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, Strobel, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	4	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	3.5	14-28
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	3	7-14
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	2.5	14-21
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	4	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	3	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	3.5	14-21
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluzinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	4	14
fluzinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	4	14
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exteris Stressgard</i>	7 + 11	3.9	14-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	3.5	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	3	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	3.5	21-28
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	1.5	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	3	14-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	4	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	3 ^h	14-28
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-14
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	4	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14-21
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	3	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b 4 applies to two-week spray interval, 3 to four-week interval.

^c To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^d To reduce phytotoxicity, do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

^e Mix Zio using an inductor system or slurry product in a separate container using a drill with a paint mixer bit until completely suspended. Do not allow product to freeze. Do not tank mix with fungicides containing copper or mancozeb. Greater control has been reported when tank mixed with other brown patch fungicides.

^f Lower efficacy rating applies to tall fescue at spray intervals typical for lawn care.

^g Lightly water-in applications to move fungicide into thatch for increased effectiveness.

^h Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

been shown to increase brown patch activity. Various plant growth regulators (PGRs) used on turfgrasses have been shown to occasionally influence brown patch severity. In particular, applications of Cutless (flurprimidol) have been shown to reduce the efficacy of several DMI fungicides against brown patch. In several tests, chlorothalonil (e.g., Daconil Ultrex) has caused mild to moderate phytotoxicity on creeping bentgrass, especially under acute drought stress, and severe phytotoxicity to many fine fescue cultivars during hot weather. If using thiophanate-methyl or polyoxin D, check the pH of the water used to prepare spray solutions; if the pH is high, include a buffering agent to bring the pH to between 6.0 and 7.0 to avoid reduced efficacy due to alkaline hydrolysis.

Avoid high rates of DMI fungicides on putting greens during hot summer weather because of the possibility of undesirable growth-regulator effects (chlorosis, necrosis and/or reduced canopy density). Research has shown that putting green turf exhibiting growth-regulating effects of DMI fungicides can suffer significantly greater infestations of algae in summer. In one putting-green test, use of pyraclostrobin at the high labeled rate led to encroachment by algae. In another test, a fairway tank-mix spray program consisting of Banner MAXX 1.3ME + Heritage 50WG + Primo MAXX 1ME led to brown patch resurgence approximately one month after applications ended. This phenomenon is often referred to as a “latent effect” (the enhancement of target diseases at a later date) and has also been reported with repeated use of other fungicides such as chlorothalonil. Fungicides may disturb a delicate balance among microorganisms that compete with and antagonize disease-causing fungi. This may explain why some diseases reoccur more rapidly and cause more injury in turfs previously treated with fungicides. This is another reason why it is important to judiciously use and rotate fungicides with different modes of action.

For high-maintenance tall fescue lawns, ready-to-use fungicide formulations available to homeowners typically have performed poorly in research trials (with azoxystrobin being one of the few exceptions). Applications of azoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, flutolanil, pyraclostrobin, or trifloxystrobin to lawns have provided acceptable control of brown patch for three to four weeks as has the use of penthiopyrad or fluxapyroxad in several published tests under high disease pressure. Q_oI fungicides generally have performed best over a four week application interval. Acceptable control sometimes (but not always) has been achieved using DMI (=FRAC Code 3) fungicides, such as propiconazole and fluxapyroxad. Granular formulations of fungicidal materials can provide adequate disease suppression but sometimes do not provide complete disease control—and often provide less disease control in lawns than sprayable formulations. Be aware that chlorothalonil, iprodione, PCNB, and vinclozolin are no longer labeled for use on home lawns. Also, note that fungicide products marketed for residential application by homeowners have performed poorly in field experiments.

*** Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

Repeated applications of commercial surfactants (such as Dew Cure[®]) intended to reduce dew accumulation can reduce brown patch pressure. However, repeated applications of Dew-Cure[®] have caused turf yellowing in certain experiments as well as increased brown patch activity. Repeated applications of DewCure[®] may cause substantial phytotoxicity on annual bluegrass putting turf when used in combination with chlorothalonil.

On several turf species, failures of fungicides (e.g., thiophanate-methyl) that are normally effective against brown patch may indicate the presence of *Chrysorhiza zea*, the cause of leaf and sheath spot, which can sometimes be active during hot conditions. Do not rely on thiophanate-methyl for brown patch control during hot (greater than 90°F, [32°C]), humid conditions favorable for *C. zea*.

5. Brown Ring Patch

Pathogen: *Waitea circinata*
Pronunciation: [way-taya] [sersi-nahta]
Principal hosts: Annual bluegrass, creeping bentgrass, roughstalk bluegrass
Season: May-September

Damage tends to be worse on drier parts of putting greens, especially under low fertility. Addition of a 0.5 lb to 1.0 lb nitrogen (in any form) often helps promote recovery. However, use caution with nitrogen applications during summer, to avoid favoring Pythium and brown patch activity. Primo MAXX (trinexapac ethyl) alone sometimes has increased disease slightly in research trials, though Primo in combination with nitrogen fertility prior to symptom development has resulted in substantially less disease and improved turfgrass quality relative to untreated controls. Fungicides usually perform better if some nitrogen fertility is in place. Based on results from research trials, two applications of fungicides at a high-labeled rate may give better performance than one application and/or lower rates. Mixtures of labeled fungicides (for example, azoxystrobin + propiconazole, or polyoxin D + propiconazole) have sometimes provided superior control compared to the same fungicides used alone.

5. Brown Ring Patch

	FRAC Code	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3 ^a	14-28
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	3 ^a	7-14
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
flutoloni: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	3	30
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	L	14
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3	14
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	L ^a	14
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm, Endorse</i>	19	3	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner</i>	3	3 ^a	14-21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia</i>	11	L	14-28
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	3	14-28
triticonazole: <i>Chipco Triton</i>	3	3	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	14-21
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	2x @ 21
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
Isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^b	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

^a Labeled based on manufacturer-issued 2(ee) recommendation.

^b Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

6. Copper Spot

Pathogen: *Microdochium sorghi*
Pronunciation: [micro-**doke**-ium] [**sorg**-ee]
Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass
Season: July-August

Copper spot is most severe during extended periods of hot, humid weather. In limited testing, biweekly preventive applications of the following fungicides have provided good control: azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil, fluazinam, azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil, and propiconazole + chlorothalonil, iprodione + thiophanate-methyl, and DMI fungicides. Sequential applications of SDHI fungicides such as boscalid have been shown to enhance the incidence and severity of copper spot. Thus, SDHI fungicides should not be used, or should be tank mixed with copper spot fungicides, when disease pressure is high.

6. Copper Spot

	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	4	7-10
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	L	10-28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
mancozeb: <i>Protect T/O, Mancozeb, Dithane</i>	M3	L	7-14
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	L	14
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Andersons Systemic Fungicide, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	L	7-14
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	L	15-30
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	4	14
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	L	14
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	4	14
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	4	14-21
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14-21

^a NC = Not classified.

7. Dollar Spot

Pathogen: *Clariireedia jacksonii* (cool-season turf), *Clariireedia monteithiana* (warm-season turf), and *Clariireedia homoeocarpa* and *Clariireedia bennettii* (cool-season turf primarily in the U.K.)
Pronunciation: [cleara-**reed**-ia] [jack-**sown**-i]
[cleara-**reed**-ia] [mon-teeth-ee-**ana**]
[cleara-**reed**-ia] [homio-carpa]
[cleara-**reed**-ia] [ben-**ne**-ti]
Principal hosts: All turfgrasses
Season: Typically April-October, but can occur as late as December in the Mid-Atlantic States

Dollar spot is most severe during humid weather with moderate temperatures. Maintain adequate nitrogen fertility. In experiments in Kentucky, early morning mowing, irrigation at sunrise (when needed), dragging by hose, and other practices that disperse dew reduced dollar spot pressure. On fairway-height turf, an "early curative" fungicide program (applications made when disease is first beginning to appear) can often result in less chemical use than a completely preventive spray program, especially on varieties with a degree of dollar spot resistance, such as L-93. On putting greens, research has shown that a consistent program of lightweight rolling once or twice per day, five days per week generally reduces dollar spot pressure. The greatest benefit of rolling occurred when performed twice in the morning following mowing. However,

rolling once either in the morning or afternoon sometimes was beneficial in reducing disease pressure. On fairways, both light-weight rolling (am) and sand topdressing have been reported to reduce the severity of this disease in other studies.

Follow practices for reducing the risk of fungicide resistance, as strains of *Clariireedia* resistant to benzimidazole and DMI fungicides have been found in several instances throughout the U.S. Resistance to benzimidazole fungicides usually results in complete loss of disease control, whereas resistance to DMI fungicides results in reduced efficacy or shorter intervals of control. Similarly, cases of resistance to the SDHI fungicides have recently been reported in the U.S. and abroad. The growth regulators paclobutrazol and flurprimidol slightly suppress dollar spot development and have the same biochemical mode of action as the DMI fungicides. Therefore, avoid repeated use of DMI fungicides for dollar spot control combined with growth regulators containing paclobutrazol or flurprimidol. This combination may enhance the risk of DMI resistance and could also result in excessive turf growth regulation or turf chlorosis under stressful growing conditions. Where paclobutrazol is used on creeping bentgrass for growth regulation, research indicates that fungicide rates can be reduced by 20-25% with no loss in dollar spot control. The growth regulator trinexapac-ethyl (Primo MAXX) does not affect dollar spot control when used prior to

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

disease outbreaks; however, it can slow turf recovery following an outbreak of the disease because it limits plant growth.

Avoid high rates of DMI fungicides on putting greens during the summer because of the possibility of undesirable growth-regulator effects (e.g., reduced turf density and/or phytotoxicity). Repeated use of azoxystrobin (and other Q₀I fungicides)

or flutolanil has been shown to sometimes increase dollar spot pressure, occasionally substantially. Recent studies have shown a similar effect from the fungicides fludioxonil, polyoxin D, and trifloxystrobin as well as Silwet® L-77 surfactant. Concurrent use of such products with DMI fungicides during weather favorable for dollar spot could increase the risk of resistance

7. Dollar Spot

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Bacillus licheniformis: <i>EcoGuard</i>	NC	2	3-14
Bacillus subtilis, strain QST 713: <i>Rhapsody</i>	NC	1	7-10
boscalid: <i>Emerald</i>	7	4/3.5 ^{b,e}	14-28
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	3	7-14
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	3	10-30
fluazinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	4	14
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	3	14-21
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	4 ^e	14-28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	1	7
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	3.5	14-28
isofetamid: <i>Kabuto</i>	7	3.5 ^e	14
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Protect T/O, Dithane, Mancozeb</i>	M3	1	7-14
mandestrobin: <i>Pinpoint</i>	11	4/3.5 ^b	14-21
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	4	14-28
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	4	14-21
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	2 ^c	7-21
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	3.5	14-28
PCNB: <i>PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Turfcide, Revere</i>	14	2 ^d	21-28
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	3.5 ^e	14-21
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	4	7-28
<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> , strain AFS009: <i>Zio</i>	BM02	L ^f	7-21
pydiflumetofen: <i>Posterity</i>	7	4/3.5 ^{b,e}	14-28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3.5	14
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> : <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	1.5	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	4	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Andersons Systemic Fungicide, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	4 ^e	10-21
thiram: <i>Spotrete, Thiram, Defiant</i>	M3	1	7-10
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton, Andersons Fungicide VII</i>	3	4	14-30
<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai T-22 plus <i>Trichoderma virens</i> G14: <i>TurfShield PLUS</i>	NC	1	7-14
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	3.5 ^e	14-28
vinclozolin: <i>Curalan, Touché, Vorlan</i>	2	4	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	3.5	7-14
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	3	14-21
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	3	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	3.5	14-28
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	3.5	7-21

continued

7. Dollar Spot (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	4	21-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	3.5	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	4	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	3.5	14-21
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluazinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	4	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	4	14
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exteris Stressgard</i>	7+11	4	7-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	3	14-21
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	2.5	14-21
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	3	21-28
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	4	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	4	14-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	4/3.5 ^g	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	3 ^h	14-28
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-10
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	4	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14-30
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b 4 applies to two-week spray interval, 3.5 to three or four week intervals.

^c Efficacy is higher with shorter labeled spray intervals. To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^d To reduce phytotoxicity, do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher.

^e Resistant isolates have recently been identified for several sub-groups of the SDHI fungicides. While SDHI resistance has not been widely detected to date, resistance to thiophanate methyl is very common in the U.S. Resistance to iprodione and reduced sensitivity to the DMI fungicides has also been reported.

^f For suppression of dollar spot. Mix Zio using an inductor system or slurry product in a separate container using a drill with a paint mixer bit until completely suspended. Do not allow product to freeze. Do not tank mix with fungicides containing copper or mancozeb. Greater control has been reported when tank mixed with other dollar spot fungicides.

^g 4 applies to two-week spray interval, 3.5 to three or four week intervals.

^h Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

to DMI fungicides. If using thiophanate-methyl, check the pH of the water used to prepare spray solutions; if the pH is high, include a buffering agent to bring the pH to between 4.0 and 7.0 to avoid alkaline hydrolysis. Be sure to use nozzle/gallonage (carrier volume) combinations to achieve thorough and complete spray coverage; check spray coverage using water-sensitive spray paper (available online from numerous suppliers). In particular, contact fungicides may require application volumes of 2 gal/1,000 sq ft for optimal results under high disease pressure. If spraying preventively on fairways, recent research suggests two applications (the second within four weeks of the first) provide considerably longer control than one spray. If attempting curative control after disease has become severe, fungicide mixtures (premixes or tank-mixes) are preferable for better efficacy and reduced risk of fungicide resistance. Several studies have shown that efficacy of DMI fungicides is greater when applied as a spray compared to a granular product. Monthly applications of ethephon (Proxy) have been shown to increase dollar spot pressure, although this effect was not seen where Proxy was applied with trinexapac ethyl (Primo MAXX). Repeated application of Insignia 20WG or Concert 4.3SC has been associated with enhanced algal growth in certain putting-green experiments. Phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass has been observed from applications of Trinity + Daconil, Reserve, Concert, and Banner MAXX + Daconil Ultrex during hot weather due to the DMI component of these combinations. Applications of PCNB

prior to or during hot weather may also cause phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass.

Repeated applications of commercial surfactants (such as Dew Cure[®]) intended to reduce dew accumulation can reduce dollar spot pressure. However, Dew Cure has caused turf yellowing in certain experiments as well as increased brown patch activity.

In several experiments, improved control of dollar spot has been achieved using reduced rates of conventional fungicides when products were tank mixed with Civitas + Harmonizer. In several experiments, Civitas + Harmonizer alone and in combination with a propiconazole + chlorothalonil tank mix resulted in phytotoxicity during hot weather. The same combination has also been associated with enhanced algal growth on a putting green presumably due to the thinning associated its use during heat stress.

The fungicide product Daconil Action, a premix of chlorothalonil and acibenzolar-S-methyl, has provided somewhat longer residual control or somewhat better efficacy compared to chlorothalonil alone in a number of experiments. Recent research at Rutgers has shown that the fungicide boscalid was more efficacious (longer intervals of control and fewer applications per year) when applied to more dollar spot tolerant cultivars (Declaration, 007, Shark, Capri) compared to more susceptible cultivars (Independence and Penncross). Thus select cultivars with improved tolerance to dollar.

8. Fairy Ring

Pathogen:	A complex of basidiomycete fungi
Pronunciation:	[ba-sidio-my-seat]
Principal hosts:	All turfgrasses
Season:	All year

Fertilize with nitrogen or iron and irrigate appropriately to mask symptoms. Aerification and topdressing can decrease thatch depth, improve water infiltration and reduce symptoms. To manage putting greens with fairy ring, make sure that they have a steady, consistent moisture supply in the root zone rather than experiencing regular extremes of a very wet root zone alternating with a dry root zone. Fungicide use to suppress symptoms is not recommended except on putting greens or other turfs managed at or below 0.25 inch height of cut. The fungicides listed in the accompanying table suppress growth of some of the fungi that cause fairy ring, but aerification, adequate nitrogen fertility, use of a wetting agent, and judicious irrigation may be necessary to alleviate symptoms. Aerification prior to fungicide application may sometimes improve efficacy by improving soil penetration. Apply the fungicides in 2-4 gal of water/1,000 sq ft (or more, if required by the label). Some studies indicate the importance of high-volume applications as well as inclusion of a wetting agent (either the day before application or tank-mixed with the fungicide) for both preventive as well as curative applications. However, research is mixed on these points, since other studies suggest that high spray volumes and wetting agents may not improve control. Wetting agents should not be

tank-mixed with DMI fungicides, as these fungicides increase the potential for phytotoxicity and may reduce efficacy. Unless the label specifies otherwise, applying 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately after fungicide application (before the fungicide has a chance to dry) helps with fungicide penetration, although studies are mixed on the importance of this practice, as well. Within label limits, frequent applications at lower rates may give better control than higher rates applied infrequently. In some (but not all) tests, application of wetting agents alone such as Revolution or Cascade Plus alleviated symptoms somewhat. In certain tests, Revolution has resulted in increased populations of mushrooms or has caused phytotoxicity. In some research trials, early-spring applications of DMI fungicides (Bayleton 4SC or Banner MAXX) with post-application irrigation caused temporary phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass later in summer during hot, dry conditions. Recognize that numerous fungi can cause fairy rings. Some of these fungi may not be sensitive to these fungicides at normal use rates; others may be too deep in the soil to be affected by fungicides. Studies in North Carolina suggest that the optimal time to make the first application in spring is when the five-day average soil temperature reaches 55-60°F (13-16°C). A second application 30 days later may sometimes be necessary for season-long control. Although flutolanil is often effective, in at least one research trial testing curative applications, this fungicide enhanced fairy ring pressure rather than reducing it (highlighting the difficulty in planning a control program for this disease complex).

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

8. Fairy Ring

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy ^{b*}	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3	28
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	21-28
flutolanil: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	3	21-30
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	3	28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>ZerotoI</i>	NC	L	7
mandestrobin: <i>Pinpoint</i>	11	L	14
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	L	28
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3	21
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	L ^c	14-28
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	2	7
pydiflumetofen: <i>Posterity</i>	7	L	21-28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	28
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L ^d	28
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton FLO</i>	3	3	14-21
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	28
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3	14-28

continued

8. Fairy Ring (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy ^{b*}	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	28
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	21-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^e	28
pydiflumetofen: <i>Posterity</i>	7	L	21-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	3	28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	1-2x @ 21-28
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x @ 28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Efficacy rating assumes application with a wetting agent in at least 2 gal water/1,000 sq ft.

^c Labeled based on manufacturer-issued 2(ee) recommendation.

^d Disease not listed on federal label but may be used in accordance with manufacturer-issued 2(ee) recommendation.

^e Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

9. Gray Leaf Spot

Pathogen:	<i>Pyricularia grisea</i> (<i>Pyricularia oryzae</i>)
Pronunciation:	[pie-ricku-lar-ia] [o-rise-ee] [pie-ricku-lar-ia] [gri-sea-a]
Principal host:	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue
Season:	July-September

Develops during warm, humid weather in mid- to late-summer and early-autumn. Perennial ryegrass is generally more susceptible than tall fescue, and outbreaks of gray leaf spot on fine fescue turf has recently been reported on the east coast. Keep nitrogen fertility low during the summer to reduce susceptibility; apply a total of no more than 0.5 lb N/1,000 sq ft during spring and summer. The disease is more severe at higher cutting heights, so scout roughs when weather is conducive to infection to detect the first outbreaks of gray leaf spot on golf courses. Use resistant perennial ryegrass or tall fescue cultivars when seeding new areas or overseeding existing swards. To reduce disease potential, delay seedings until minimum night-time air temperatures are consistently below 65°F (18°C). Fungicide protection is generally necessary under Kentucky and New Jersey conditions, especially during August and early September when explosive disease increase is possible. During the period of logarithmic increase, only fungicides with high efficacy are recommended. However, excessive reliance on the Q_oI and benzimidazole fungicides runs a substantial risk of selecting fungicide-resistant strains of *P. grisea*. Therefore, compounds with moderate efficacy can and should be used for applications on either side of this treatment window; they should also be used as mixing partners with highly efficacious compounds during the period when logarithmic increase is possible. Tank-mixes of propiconazole (Banner MAXX 1.3ME at 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) or tri-

adimefon (Bayleton 50WP at 1 oz/1,000 sq ft) with chlorothalonil (Daconil Ultrex 82.5WDG at 3.2 oz/1,000 sq ft, for example) can provide superior control as compared to the individual products. Similarly, a tank-mix of azoxystrobin (Heritage TL 0.8ME at 1 fl oz) + chlorothalonil (Daconil Ultrex 82.5WDG at 3.2 oz/1,000 sq ft) has consistently provided better control in research trials in New Jersey compared to the individual components alone, even when Q_oI resistant isolates were present.

To minimize the risk of fungicide resistance, rotate frequently among fungicides having different modes of action. The wisest strategy is to switch after only one application of any given systemic mode of action, especially with Q_oI fungicides or thiophanate-methyl. Also advisable in reducing the risk of fungicide resistance is to tank-mix these fungicides with a contact fungicide when using them for gray leaf spot control.

Newly emerged ryegrass seedlings are most susceptible to gray leaf spot four to five weeks post-emergence and often need fungicidal protection until sustained periods of cool, dry weather develop in autumn. One study suggests that efficacy of azoxystrobin deteriorates when the turf is under extreme drought stress. The high labeled rate of Prograss™ herbicide applied in spring to perennial ryegrass has been shown to somewhat enhance gray leaf spot damage. Consider using the lower rate of Prograss as split applications in the spring. If using thiophanate-methyl, check the pH of the water used to prepare spray solutions; if the pH is high, include a buffering agent to bring the pH to between 4.0 and 7.0 to avoid alkaline hydrolysis. Q_oI-resistant strains of *P. grisea* have been detected in isolated locations in Kentucky and elsewhere depending on the year; resistant strains may be transported as conidia to sites by winds in some years but not others. Q_oI fungicides remain an

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

9. Gray Leaf Spot

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	1/4 ^b	14-21
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	2.5	7-10
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	1/3.5 ^b	14-28
mancozeb: <i>Fore</i>	M3	2	14
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	2	14
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	2.5 ^c	14
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	1	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	2	14
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	1/4 ^b	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	2.5	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo</i>	1	4	7-14
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton 50</i>	3	2	14
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	1/3 ^b	14-21
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown, Heritage + Daconil</i>	11 + M5	3.5	10-14
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	2.5/3.5 ^b	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	L	7-14
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	2.5	14-21

continued

important tool for combating gray leaf spot; however, monitor treated areas for unexpected disease outbreaks. Under severe disease pressure, use of premixes or tank-mixes of fungicides

9. Gray Leaf Spot (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names (continued)	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	4	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	21
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exteris Stressgard</i>	7+11	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	3	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
mancozeb + chlorothalonil: <i>Fore Rainshield + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M3 + M5	3	14
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	3 ^d	14-28
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-10
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14
triadimefon + chlorothalonil: <i>Bayleton 50 + Daconil Ultrex</i>	3 + M5	3	14
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Lower efficacy rating applies when isolates of *P. oryzae* resistant to azoxystrobin (and related Q₀I fungicides) are present. Resistance has been reported to occur in some years and not others in the same location, thus it is best to apply Q₀I fungicides with other products labeled for the control of this disease.

^c To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^d Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

with different modes of action may help reduce the risk of fungicide resistance and improve efficacy, especially if tank-mixes are rotated after each application.

10. Gray Snow Mold/Speckled Snow Mold

Pathogen:	<i>Typhula incarnata</i> (gray snow mold) / <i>Typhula ishikariensis</i> (speckled snow mold)
Pronunciation:	[tif -u-la] [in-car- nah -ta] / [tif -u-la] [ish-ee-car- een -siss]
Principal host:	Creeping bentgrass, annual bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescue
Season:	November-May

Gray snow mold and speckled snow mold are caused by different pathogens but their symptoms, optimal infection environment, and control recommendations are similar. Both diseases require long durations of snow cover to cause disease; gray snow mold typically requires approximately 60 days of continuous snow cover to cause disease and speckled snow mold typically requires at least 90 days of continuous snow

cover. Symptoms for both diseases are tan or brown patches of turf 1 to 3 feet in diameter. Gray and speckled snow mold can be easily differentiated from each other by their sclerotia, which are long-term survival structures produced by both fungi once the snow melts in spring. Gray snow mold sclerotia are small and reddish in color and are embedded in infected leaf tissue, similar in appearance to red sand granules. Speckled snow mold sclerotia are even smaller and black in color and have the appearance of pepper sprinkled over infected turf. Snow mold can be reduced by avoiding quick-release nitrogen fertilizer in the late-fall, but cultural practices alone are not sufficient to eliminate snow mold in areas that experience prolonged snow cover. In these areas, one or two fungicide applications made in 1 to 1.5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft should be made shortly

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** **4** = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; **3** = good to excellent control in most experiments; **2** = fair to good control in most experiments; **1** = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; **N** = no efficacy; **L** = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

prior to expected snow cover. No single active ingredient can provide complete control under heavy snow mold pressure, and three or more active ingredients mixed together are typically required to provide acceptable control under these conditions. Under more moderate snow mold pressure, one or two active

ingredients is typically sufficient to provide acceptable control of gray and speckled snow mold. These diseases are no longer active once the snow melts in the spring and recovery can be hastened by light fertilization and verticutting.

10. Gray Snow Mold/Speckled Snow Mold

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy ^{b*}	No. of Applications (x) ^c
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage, Heritage TL</i>	11	2	1-2x
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Daconil WeatherStik</i>	M5	2	1-2x
fluzinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	2	1-2x
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	2	1-2x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame SC</i>	11	2	1-2x
flutoloni: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	L	1x
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	L	1-2x
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT</i>	2	2	1-2x
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	2	1-2x
PCNB: <i>Turficide</i>	14	3	1-2x
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	2	1-2x
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	L	1-2x
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx</i>	3	2	1-2x
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia</i>	11	2	1-2x
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia SC</i>	11	2	1-2x
tebuconazole: <i>Mirage, Torque</i>	3	3	1-2x
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton Flo</i>	3	2	1-2x
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	2	1-2x
triticonazole: <i>Trinity</i>	3	3	1-2x
Combination Products^b			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	2	1-2x
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway</i>	11 + 3	3	1-2x
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway G</i>	11 + 3	2	1-2x
benzovindiflupyr + difenoconazole + azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Contend</i>	7 + 3 + 11 + 3	4	1-2x
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	2	1-2x
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	4	1-2x
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>Daconil WeatherStik + 26GT</i>	M5 + 2	3	1-2x
chlorothalonil + propiconazole + PCNB: <i>Concert + Turficide</i>	M5 + 3 + 14	4	1-2x
chlorothalonil + propiconazole + propiconazole: <i>Concert + Banner MAXX</i>	M5 + 3 + 3	4	1-2x
fluzinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	1-2x

continued

10. Gray Snow Mold/Speckled Snow Mold (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy ^{b*}	No. of Applications (x) ^c
fluzinam + tebuconazole + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>Traction + 26/36</i>	29 + 3 + 2 + 1	4	1-2x
fluzinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	3	1-2x
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exteris</i>	7 + 11	2	1-2x
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	2	1-2x
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame T</i>	11 + 3	4	1-2x
iprodione + fluzinam: <i>26GT + Secure</i>	2 + 29	3	1-2x
iprodione + tebuconazole + chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>Enclave</i>	2 + 3 + M5 + 1	4	1-2x
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36</i>	2 + 1	2	1-2x
iprodione + trifloxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Interface + Mirage</i>	2 + 11 + 3	4	1-2x
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface</i>	2 + 11	2	1-2x
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	1-2x
PCNB + chlorothalonil + propiconazole	14 + M5 + 3	4	1-2x
PCNB + tebuconazole + fluzinam: <i>Premion + Secure</i>	14 + 3 + 29	4	1-2x
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	3	1-2x
propiconazole + chlorothalonil: <i>Banner MAXX + Daconil WeatherStik</i>	3 + M5	3	1-2x
propiconazole + chlorothalonil: <i>Concert</i>	3 + M5	3	1-2x
propiconazole + fluzinam: <i>Banner Maxx + Secure</i>	3 + 29	3	1-2x
pyraclostrobin + boscalid: <i>Honor</i>	11 + 7	2	1-2x
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	2	1-2x
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole + PCNB + chlorothalonil: <i>Insignia SC + Trinity + Turficide + Daconil Ultrex</i>	11 + 3 + 14 + M5	4	1-2x
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole + PCNB: <i>Insignia SC + Trinity + Turficide</i>	11 + 3 + 14	4	1-2x
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar G</i>	11 + 3	2	1-2x
tebuconazole + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>Torque + 26/36</i>	3 + 2 + 1	4	1-2x
triadimefon + trifloxystrobin: <i>Tartan</i>	3 + 11	2	1-2x

^a Do not treat more than 10,000 sq ft per acre of turf area. Use of a non-ionic surfactant may enhance control.

^b For proper rates when tank mixing products, consult either the product labels or the University of Wisconsin Snow Mold Research Results (tdl.wisc.edu/results)

^c Prior to snow cover.

11. Large Patch of Zoysiagrass (formerly Zoysiagrass Patch)

Pathogen: *Rhizoctonia solani*
Pronunciation: [rizoc-toe-nia] [so-laynee]
Principal hosts: Zoysiagrass, bermudagrass
Season: April-June and September-October

Large patch is favored by chronic high soil moisture and close mowing. Bermudagrass is less susceptible and quicker to recover than zoysiagrass. Improve drainage in affected fairways by filling low areas or installing tile drainage. Avoid over-irrigation, especially in spring and autumn. Avoid adding nitrogen fertil-

izer in September or during periods in spring when the disease is visibly active (indicated by a bright orange color at the patch margin). On fairways, raise the mowing height by 0.25 inch in mid- to late-September. Some observations suggest that mowing when the turf is soggy and growing slowly increases disease activity. Aerify during the peak of summer, when the large patch fungus is relatively inactive, since aerifying in early-summer or late-summer can result in spread of the disease. Studies suggest that disease development is not influenced by nitrogen rate and source or by pre-emergence herbicides.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

On sites with a history of the disease, studies consistently show that at least one fungicide application in autumn is critical for successful control in high-pressure sites. Recent observations indicate that the disease can be active as early as the first week in August, earlier than in previous decades. It is unknown why the epidemiology of this disease is changing, but fungicide use recommendations are currently dynamic as we continue to learn more about this disease. At this time, perhaps the most rational use of preventive fungicides is to carefully map affected areas of the course and to treat these in late-August to early-September. A second or even third treatment is often valuable. Timing windows for additional applications include 4-6 weeks after the first application and/or in early-spring. All three applications may be necessary under high disease pressure. If applying curatively (after disease has developed) in autumn, the application may not show a benefit until mid-spring, but curative applications of effective products in autumn certainly can provide some disease

control the following season. Re-treatment in early spring is often necessary on high-maintenance zoysiagrass fairways, especially if sustained wet weather occurs in spring. Re-treatment in spring-time is of greatest value on sites where there is a substantial threat of bermudagrass encroachment into the thinned zoysiagrass areas; applications are of less value on sites without such a risk (such as centers of fairways, newly established zoysiagrass). If applying fungicide to zoysiagrass in the spring, make the application when the first indication of active disease is observed. On bermudagrass, late-spring fertilization with nitrogen will help many swards outgrow the damage without the need for spring applications of fungicide. Use the highest labeled rate of the product selected, and apply in a minimum of 2.5 gal of water/1,000 sq ft. There is no need to irrigate or syringe after application if clippings are not being removed. In limited research, a premix of azoxystrobin + propiconazole was more effective than one of trifloxystrobin + triadimefon (source PDMR 8:T019).

11. Large Patch of Zoysia (formerly Zoysia Patch)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3	28
chloroneb: <i>Terraneb SP</i>	14	L	21-28
fluazinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	L	14
flutolanil: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	4	30
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	L	14-28
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	2	14-21
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	L	14
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L	Sept. and Oct. before dormancy
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	2.5	28
PCNB: <i>PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Turfcide</i>	14	4	21-28
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	3	14-28
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	1.5	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	2	1x
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	3.5	1-2x @ 28
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	4	1x
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	3	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21

continued

11. Large Patch of Zoysia (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x @ 14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14-21
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
fluazinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	L	14-21
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^b	28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x @ 14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

12. Leaf Smuts (Stripe Smut, Flag Smut)

Pathogen: *Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*
Pronunciation: [u-still-ahgo] [stria-formis]
 [euro-sistis] [agro-pie-ree]
Principal hosts: Kentucky bluegrass
Season: April-November

The severity of leaf smuts can be increased by high nitrogen in the spring or summer, as well as low phosphorus and potassium

fertility. Renovate with resistant varieties of Kentucky bluegrass or with tall fescue, which are not affected. Stripe smut may be enhanced by applications of chlorothalonil or thiram. Apply fungicide in early- to mid-October; water-in before product dries on the leaf. A single, well-timed application in early- to mid-October is far superior to multiple applications in the spring. Control of these diseases is very difficult with spring applications of fungicides. See label for specific smut diseases controlled.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

12. Leaf Smuts (Stripe Smut, Flag Smut)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	L	1x
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	3	1-2x
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	3	1x
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	1x
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, T-Storm</i>	1	3	2x
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	3	1x

continued

12. Leaf Smuts (continued)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
Combination Products			
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	1x
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	1x
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	1x
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

13. Leaf Spot and Melting Out

Pathogen:	<i>Bipolaris</i> and <i>Drechslera</i> spp. (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.)
Pronunciation:	[bipo-laris] [dreck-slurra] [hel-mintho-spore-ium]
Principal hosts:	All turfgrasses
Season:	April-October

Avoid applying quick-release nitrogen fertilizers when conditions are optimal for leaf spot development. Reduce thatch

in early spring or fall when thatch depth is excessive (>0.5 in.). Water deeply and infrequently to avoid drought stress. Renovate with improved, disease resistant cultivars. Where necessary, apply fungicides preventively. For curative applications, use products rated as 4 in the accompanying table. On high-maintenance perennial ryegrass, leaf spotting leading to leaf blighting (melting-out) can develop anytime extended periods of wet weather with temperatures in the 50s and lower 60s (°F) occur (depending on weather, from March through early June).

13. Leaf Spots and Melting Out

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3.5	14-21
captan: <i>Captan</i>	M4	L	7-10
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	3	7-10
fluazinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	3	14
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	3.5	14-21
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	3	14-21
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Andersons Fungicide X, Raven, Lescro 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	3.5	14-28
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Manzate 200, Protect T/O, Dithane, Pentathlon</i>	M3	3.5	7-14
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^b	14
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	1	14
PCNB: <i>PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Turfcide, Revere</i>	14	2	21-28
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	3.5	14
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	L	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	1.5	14
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	1	7-14
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	2.5	14-28
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	L	14-28
vinclozolin: <i>Curalan, Touché, Vorlan</i>	2	3.5	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	3.5	14-21
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3	14-21

continued

13. Leaf Spots and Melting Out (continued)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobelT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	3	7-21
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14-21
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	14-21
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluazinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	L	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	3.5	14-28
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-10
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefenftrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

Applications of thiophanate-methyl, triadimefon or other DMI fungicides may increase disease pressure. Certain fungicides or formulations of products are labeled for only one phase (i.e., leaf spot or melting out) of this disease. Where red leaf spot (caused by *Drechslera erythrospila*) is active on creeping bentgrass, azoxystrobin can provide effective control but flutolanil has been shown to enhance disease development. Limited studies

have shown poor control of *Bipolaris sorokiniana* on creeping bentgrass with the combination of triticonazole + chlorothalonil.

In bermudagrass, phytotoxicity has been caused by summer applications of certain DMI fungicides (FRAC Code 3; specifically, products containing metconazole, propiconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, or triticonazole) (source=PDMR 8:T010).

14. Necrotic Ring Spot

Pathogen: *Ophiosphaerella korrae*
Pronunciation: [ofio-sfa-rella] [core-ee]
Principal hosts: Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, red fescue
Season: March-June and September-October

Control thatch buildup and reduce compaction with regular aerification. Avoid high nitrogen fertility, particularly in spring and summer. Irrigate to prevent drought stress. Although deep and infrequent irrigation is recommended for management of most turf diseases, light and frequent irrigation can promote

survival after an outbreak of necrotic ring spot, since the disease results in a shallow (more drought sensitive) root system. It may also help to apply this irrigation strategy during the hottest part of the day. Maintain a mowing height no lower than 2 inches. Apply fungicides in April or May when soil temperatures are between 55 and 65°F [10-18°C] and water into the thatch/soil prior to drying on leaves. Overseed affected areas with perennial ryegrass, or renovate with resistant varieties of Kentucky bluegrass or with tall fescue. Applications of chlorothalonil may enhance disease pressure.

14. Necrotic Ring Spot

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	L	14-28
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	3	1-2x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	2	14-21
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^b	14
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	3	28
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	2	28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	L	14-28
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, T-Storm</i>	1	2	10-14
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21

continued

14. Necrotic Ring Spot (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	28
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	L	14-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^c	28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^c Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

15. Pink Snow Mold/Microdochium Patch (Fusarium Patch)

Pathogen: *Monographella nivalis* (*Microdochium nivale*, *Fusarium nivale*)
Pronunciation: [mono-graph-el-la] [nee-vah-is]
 [micro-doke-ium] [nee-vah-lee]
 [fyu-sar-ium] [nee-vah-lee]
Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass, annual bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescues
Season: November-May; can occur any time of year in the Pacific Northwest when conditions are conducive to infection

Common on greens and fairways seeded the previous summer or autumn. Can also be destructive in one year-old or even older greens, and in established fairways of perennial ryegrass that are overseeded annually. There are two phases caused by this fungus: Pink Snow Mold and Microdochium Patch. The pink snow mold phase occurs under snow cover and forms discrete, circular patches (up to 12 inches in diameter) that can coalesce into large areas of blighted turf. The Microdochium patch phase develops in the absence of snow during cool, rainy weather as small,

* Rating system for fungicide efficacy: 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

water-soaked spots (typically 1-3 inches in diameter, occasionally expanding up to 8 inches) that often appear as “streaks.” Damage associated with Microdochium patch often appears “smeared” and may follow mower or drainage patterns. To suppress both types, mow turf until dormancy to avoid excess growth in autumn, which can lead to lodging and enhanced disease development. Do not leave turf uncut in late-autumn or winter. Remove mulches of fallen tree leaves. Control drifting snow with the use of snow fences. On new bentgrass seedings, provide conditions favorable for good drainage; begin spraying in early-November before turf goes dormant and continue at four-week intervals

provided there is no snow cover until temperatures exceed 60°F (16°C) during rain events in the spring (or 65°F [18°C], if the disease has recently been active). On established bentgrass that consistently experiences the disease, apply a fungicide preventively in early- to mid-November and then repeat in mid- to late-January. On overseeded perennial ryegrass, a single preventive application during the first half of December, or earlier if snow is expected, is optimal. Based on published reports, more consistent control can be expected by tank-mixing iprodione and chlorothalonil than by applying either fungicide alone. Avoid using high rates of PCNB on putting greens after January 1st because of the potential

15. Pink Snow Mold/Microdochium Patch (= Fusarium Patch)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	2.5	14-28
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo</i>	M5	2.5	21-28
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2	1-2x
fluzinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	3	1-2x
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	4	1x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	4	14-28
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	L	14-28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Andersons Fungicide X, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	3	Variable
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Protect T/O, Mancozeb, Dithane</i>	M3	2	14-42
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3.5	1-2x
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	2.5 ^b	14-21
myclobutanol: <i>Eagle</i>	3	2	1-2x
PCNB: <i>PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Turfcide, Revere</i>	14	3.5	1x
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	3.5	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	3	1x
pydiflumetofen: <i>Posterity</i>	7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	2.5	10-14
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	3	1-2x
thiram: <i>Spotrete, Defiant</i>	M3	L	2x
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	2	60-90
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	3.5	1-2x
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	3.5	14-28
vinclizolin: <i>Curalan, Touché, Vorlan</i>	2	2	10-21
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	10-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath WP, Contend B</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28, Contend B once
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
benzovindiflupyr + difenoconazole: <i>Contend A</i>	7 + 3	3	Once, late fall
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	2.5	14-28

continued

15. Pink Snow Mold/Microdochium Patch (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	L	21-28
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	3	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	4	28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	3	1-2x @ 14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	3.5	14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluzinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluzinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	1-2x @ 14
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exeris Stressgard</i>	7+11	3	10-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	4	28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanol: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	3.5	21-30
iprodione + chlorothalonil: <i>Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex, Pegasus L, E-Pro ETQ</i>	2 + M5	3.5	1-2x @ 21-28
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	L	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	3.5	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Interface Stressgard + Mirage</i>	2 + 11 + 3	3.5	1x
iprodione + trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Interface Stressgard + Tartan</i>	(2 + 11) + (11 + 3)	3.5	1x
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>FFIII</i>	14 + M5 + 3	L	28-42
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^c	28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	3	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefenflufenconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	3.5	1x
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14-21
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	4	1x

^a NC = Not classified.

^b To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB. Under sustained overcast, cool, and rainy conditions, repeated application of Civitas has induced some phytotoxicity in Poa annua turf. Tank mixing Civitas with Instrata may also cause injury to Poa annua turf.

^c Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

* Rating system for fungicide efficacy: 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

for occasional phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass, especially if temperatures unexpectedly become warm during the spring. Of the two grasses, creeping bentgrass is the more sensitive to PCNB phytotoxicity. Phytotoxicity from PCNB is most likely when temperatures exceed 70°F (21°C). PCNB applied at high rates to creeping bentgrass or annual bluegrass in late-autumn or early-winter can cause turf yellowing at spring greenup. Under sustained overcast, cool, rainy conditions, re-

peated applications of Civitas + Harmonizer have induced some phytotoxicity on annual bluegrass. A three-way mixture of Civitas + Harmonizer + Instrata has also been observed to cause injury on annual bluegrass. High rates of Instrata or DMI fungicides alone can induce slight phytotoxicity (expressed as a foliar tip necrosis) that typically disappears with a return to regular mowing in the spring. Recovery from a disease outbreak can be hastened with light fertilization and by verticutting.

16. Powdery Mildew

Pathogen: *Blumeria graminis* (*Erysiphe graminis*)
Pronunciation: [blue-mare-ia] [gram-innis]
 [airy-si-fee] [gram-innis]
Principal host: Kentucky bluegrass
Season: April-November

16. Powdery Mildew

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	L	14-28
Bacillus subtilis, strain QST 713: <i>Rhapsody</i>	NC	L	7-10
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	L	1x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^b	14
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	4	14-28
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	L	14
potassium dihydrogen phosphate: <i>Nutrol</i>	NC	L	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	4	14-28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	L	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	28
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	4	15-30
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

continued

Confined mainly to shady areas. Remove vegetation to increase penetration in shady locations. Avoid high nitrogen fertility. Renovate affected areas with more shade-tolerant tall fescues or fine fescues.

16. Powdery Mildew (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names (continued)	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

17. Pythium Blight (Cottony Blight)

Pathogen: Pythium species, especially *P. aphanidermatum* and *P. graminicola*
Pronunciation: [pithium] [a-fan-iddler-maytum]
 [pithium] [gramma-nick-ola]
Principal hosts: Perennial ryegrass, creeping bentgrass, annual bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue
Season: June-September

Pythium blight is favored by hot, wet, muggy weather and is especially active when highs exceed 90°F (32°C) and lows exceed 70°F (21°C) for at least two to three consecutive days. Avoid excessive soil moisture and nitrogen fertility, water early in the day to allow drying before nightfall, and improve

drainage and air circulation. Avoid mowing wet grass if active mycelium is present on diseased grass, which can spread spores of the disease. Short spray intervals (7-10 days) are sometimes needed under high disease pressure, even for the most effective products. For curative situations, research suggests that cyazofamid, mefanoxam, and propamocarb are the most efficacious. Tank-mixes of mancozeb and chloroneb may provide poorer control than each fungicide used alone. When using fosetyl-Al, research suggests that two or more consecutive applications of this fungicide are necessary for good control under severe disease pressure; however, fosetyl-Al sometimes provides poor curative control of Pythium. Phosphite (phosphonate) materials like fosetyl-Al should be applied to plant surfaces and not

* Rating system for fungicide efficacy: 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

syringed after application since they may undergo chemical changes in the soil that reduce effectiveness. Avoid excessive use of mefenoxam or metalaxyl, since resistance to these fungicides in *Pythium aphanidermatum* has been documented on perennial ryegrass fairways on several Kentucky golf courses and other states. An isolate of *P. aphanidermatum* resistant to Q₀I fungicides was found in turfgrass in Iowa, and isolates resistant to propamocarb have been found in ornamentals, suggesting there is a significant resistance risk of resistance in this turfgrass pathogen. Use seed treated with mefenoxam or metalaxyl, especially for seedings made in the summer prior to early September. This seed treatment should be sufficient

to protect Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, and fine fescues; for perennial ryegrass, a follow-up granular or spray application may be necessary if weather is conducive to disease activity. For creeping bentgrass, the seed of which is normally not treated with fungicide, treat the soil at seeding or shortly thereafter with a systemic like cyazofamid, mefenoxam, or propamocarb; repeat at least once post-emergence if the seeding was made in August. Flutolanil, when applied for control of brown patch, has been shown to substantially increase *Pythium* blight activity if conditions favor *Pythium*. Koban (ethazole) may cause phytotoxicity if the application is made during hot weather, especially in low spray gallonage; see label directions and restrictions.

17. Pythium Blight (Cottony Blight)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3	10-14
chloroneb: <i>Terraneb SP, Andersons Fungicide V</i>	14	L	5-7
cyazofamid: <i>Segway</i>	21	3.5	14-21
ethazole (= etridiazole): <i>Koban, Terrazole</i>	14	1	5-10
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	3	7-14
fosetyl-Al: <i>Chipco Signature, Signature Xtra Stressgard, Prodigy</i>	33	3	14-21
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Protect T/O, Mancozeb, Dithane</i>	M3	2	5
mefenoxam: <i>Subdue MAXX, Quell, Fenox</i>	4	3 ^b	7-21
metalaxyl: <i>Subdue 2E, Andersons Pythium Control</i>	4	2.5 ^b	7-21
phosphite (salts of phosphorous acid): <i>Appear, Alude, Biophos, Fiata Stressgard, Magellan, Resyst, Vital</i>	33	2.0 to 2.5 ^c	14
propamocarb: <i>Banol</i>	28	3.0	7-21
<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> , strain AFS009: <i>Zio</i>	BM02	L ^d	7-21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	2.5	10-14
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> : <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	3	10-14

continued

17. Pythium Blight (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin + cyazofamid: <i>Union</i>	11 + 21	4	14-21
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	10-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	10-14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluopicolide + propamocarb: <i>Stellar</i>	43 + 28	2	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	7-14
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-14
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	10-14
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14

^a NC = Not classified

^b Isolates of *Pythium* species resistant to mefenoxam and metalaxyl have been reported in some locations.

^c Efficacy varies somewhat among formulated products.

^d Mix Zio using an inductor system or slurry product in a separate container using a drill with a paint mixer bit until completely suspended. Do not allow product to freeze. Do not tank mix with fungicides containing copper or mancozeb. Greater control has been reported when applied at 7- vs 14-day intervals and when tank mixed with other *Pythium* fungicides.

18. Pythium Root Dysfunction

Pathogen: Principally *Pythium volutum*, possibly other *Pythium* spp.

Pronunciation: [pithium] [va-lootum]

Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass, annual bluegrass

This disease is often associated with stands less than eight years old, on high-sand-content greens. In Kentucky, this disease has sometimes been associated with the following circumstances: established soil-based greens overlain with several inches of sand topdressing or newly established, sand-based creeping bentgrass greens, especially during the first autumn. Symptoms generally occur during late-spring (with symptoms progressing through the heat of summer) or during mid- to late-autumn. Symptoms often develop first on mounds or sloped areas, particularly if receiving full sun. Root infections develop most aggressively at soil temperatures between 54-75°F (12-24°C), although symptoms may develop a month or more later during hot weather.

Maintain adequate nitrogen fertility, as this disease is most common in nitrogen-deficient turfgrass. If the soil profile shows signs of layering, aerify as needed. A soil horizon with excessive organic-matter accumulation in the root zone of a sand-based green can hold excessive moisture and favor infection. If this condition exists, aerify in spring or autumn with 0.25-inch to 0.50-inch tines on close spacing (1.25 inches to 1.5 inches) just deeply enough to penetrate the organic layer, then back-fill holes with sand; during the summer, punch holes in the layer with solid tines and lightly topdress to maintain adequate gas exchange. If heavy organic matter is in the top inch, deep verticutting in spring or autumn will remove organic matter more effectively than aerification but will require longer recovery times, so this practice should be used only when good growing conditions prevail. During periods when soil temperatures at a 2-inch depth are between 54-75°F (12-24°C), avoid overly frequent irrigations. However, once symptoms develop, hand-watering severely affected areas can help affected turf survive.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

Increase mowing height above 0.125 inch during summer and reduce mowing frequency. Rolling greens daily and mowing every other day may reduce the disease severity and improve the tolerance of the turf to infection. Consider using a walk-behind mower. Soil surfactants may improve uniformity of water penetration into the root zone, thus assisting with irrigation management. During active outbreaks, avoid mowing when wet to reduce mechanical damage to infected grass. Overseed as soon as possible after an outbreak, but be sure to avoid use of mancozeb prior to overseeding, since that material is phytotoxic to seedlings of various grasses.

Fungicides will be more effective if used preventively rather than curatively. On sites with a history of disease, treat preventively every 21-28 days when soil temperatures at a 2-inch depth are between 54-75°F (12-24°C), the temperature range under which *P. volutum* is most active. Except as noted below, sprayed fungicides should be applied in at least 4-6 gal of water/1,000 sq ft or followed immediately with 0.125 inch of irrigation to wash fungicide into the root zone. Granular products should be applied when the turf is dry and watered in after application. Koban may cause phytotoxicity if the application is made during hot weather, especially in low spray gallonage; see label directions and restrictions. In addition to the individual products listed in the accompanying table, tank-mixes of Signature 80WG + Banol 6SC (4 oz + 2 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) or Signature 80WG + Subdue MAXX 2ME (4 oz + 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) also reportedly have provided good disease suppression. These tank-mixes are reportedly most effective when applied to the foliage in 2 gal of water/1,000 sq ft.

The spray program recommended by North Carolina State University researchers (who have published the most extensive research on this disease) is as follows:

- Insignia 20WG (0.9 oz/1,000 sq ft, watered in with 0.125 inch of irrigation).
- Segway 3.3SC (0.9 fl oz/1,000 sq ft, watered in with 0.125 inch of irrigation).
- Signature 80WG + Banol 6SC (4 oz + 2 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) or Signature 80WG + Subdue MAXX 1ME (4 oz + 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) applied in 2 gal/1,000 sq ft and left on the foliage.

19. Red Thread

Pathogen: *Laetisaria fuciformis* (*Corticium fuciforme*)

Pronunciation: [lay-ta-sar-ia] [few-si-formis]
[cor-tissium] [few-si-forma]

Principal hosts: Perennial ryegrass, fine-leaf fescues, tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass

Season: February-November

Maintain adequate nitrogen fertility. In several tests, azoxystrobin has provided good curative performance. A recent field study also showed excellent curative recovery from an application of 1 lb urea/1,000 sq ft, without application of fungicide. In that same test, good curative recovery was also observed with chlorothalonil, flutolanil, iprodione, mancozeb,

18. Pythium Root Dysfunction

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	2 ^b	10-14
cyazofamid: <i>Segway</i>	21	3	14-21
ethazole: <i>Koban</i>	14	1	5-10
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
fosetyl-Al: <i>Chipco Signature</i>	33	1	14-21
mefenoxam: <i>Quell</i>	4	1.5	10-21
phosphite (salts of phosphorous acid): <i>Appear</i>	33	L	7-14
propamocarb: <i>Banol</i>	28	1.5	7-21
<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> , strain AF5009: <i>Zio</i>	BM02	L ^c	7-21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	14-28
<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai T-22 plus <i>Trichoderma virens</i> G14: <i>TurfShield PLUS</i>	NC	L	30
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	21-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	10-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Based on a manufacturer 2(ee) recommendation.

^c Mix Zio using an inductor system or slurry product in a separate container using a drill with a paint mixer bit until completely suspended. Do not allow product to freeze. Do not tank mix with fungicides containing copper or mancozeb. Greater control has been reported when tank mixed with other Pythium fungicides.

This program can be used preventively every 21-28 days in the autumn and spring when soil temperatures are 54-75°F (12-24°C). This program can also be used curatively every 14-28 days. If spraying fungicides curatively, an increased mowing height and appropriate nitrogen fertilization are necessary to encourage turf recovery. Since pyraclostrobin and cyazofamid are at risk for development of resistance, be sure to rotate fungicides according to the program described above.

Application of Segway 3.3SC resulted in increased brown patch damage in one creeping bentgrass putting green test.

pyraclostrobin, and vinclozolin. In one test, a formulation of myclobutanil (Eagle) caused foliar discoloration and stand thinning to creeping red fescue when applied for red thread control. A related disease called Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*) occasionally develops during humid, mild weather in winter on creeping bentgrass and on dormant bermudagrass. Treatment against pink patch is not recommended in most circumstances. However, if considering use of a fungicide, be aware that testing indicates that flutolanil is ineffective against pink patch. Fungicides with the greatest activity against pink patch include azoxystrobin, fenarimol, iprodione, mancozeb, myclobutanil, propiconazole, and thiophanate-methyl.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

19. Red Thread

	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	4	14-28
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	3	7-10
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2	30
fluzainam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	L	14
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
flutolanil: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	4	21-28
iprodione: <i>Chipco 26GT, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro</i>	2	3.5	14
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Protect T/O, Mancozeb, Dithane</i>	M3	2	7-14
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	L	14
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^b	14
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	2	14-21
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	4	14
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	4	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	3	14-21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	4	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	1	7-14
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	3	15-30
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	L	14-21
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	4	14-28
vinclozolin: <i>Curalan, Touché, Vorlan</i>	2	2	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28

continued

19. Red Thread (continued)

	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	L	7-14
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14-21
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	14-21
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluzainam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluzainam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exeris Stressgard</i>	7+11	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
iprodione + thiophanate-methyl: <i>26/36, Dovetail, Twosome, ArmorTech TMI</i>	2 + 1	L	14-21
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	L	14
Isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^c	14-28
potassium phosphite + chlorothalonil: <i>Vitalonil</i>	33 + M5	L	7-10
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	14-28
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	3	14-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^c Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

20. Rhizoctonia Leaf and Sheath Spot

(previously considered a variant of Brown Patch)

Pathogen:	<i>Waitea circinata (Chrysorhiza zaeae, Rhizoctonia zaeae)</i>
Pronunciation:	[way-taya] [sersi-nahta] [crisso-riza] [zee-ee] [rizoc-toe-nia] [zee-ee]
Principal hosts:	Creeping bentgrass, roughstalk bluegrass
Season:	June-August

Maintain adequate fertility, especially nitrogen and potash. A weekly application of 0.25 lb N/1,000 sq ft is advisable for at-risk greens. Manage thatch appropriately. Raise the height of cut prior to and during periods of stress, and incorporate rolling if added green speed is necessary. Aggressively verticut and aerify, but only during times of year when the turf is actively growing. On several turf species, failures of fungicides that are normally effective against brown patch (e.g., thiophanate-methyl) may indicate the presence of *Chrysorhiza zaeae*, which can sometimes be active during very hot conditions (sustained period

20. Rhizoctonia Leaf and Sheath Spot

	FRAC Code	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
Fungicide: Some Trade Names			
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage TL</i>	11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Echo, Ensign, Equus, Mainsail</i>	M5	L	7-14
flutolanil: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	L	14-21
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	L	7-14
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	L	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, Oximus, StrobeT</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	28

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

of high temperatures in the 90s). Avoid thiophanate-methyl as a stand-alone fungicide during hot weather. Syringe fungicides before they dry to move them into the crown. Some studies also indicate that dicarboximide fungicides (iprodione and vinclo-

zolin, FRAC group 2) have poor effectiveness and may allow the disease to develop when used as stand-alone fungicides during hot weather. Preventive fungicide applications provide best results; curative applications provide very erratic results.

21. Rusts

Pathogen:	<i>Puccinia coronata</i> and <i>Puccinia graminis</i>
Pronunciation:	[puck-sinnia] [coro-nata] [puck-sinnia] [gram-innis]
Principal hosts:	Bluegrasses, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, zoysiagrass
Season:	August-November

Maintain adequate nitrogen fertility and soil moisture to maintain turf growth. An application of nitrogen fertilizer can help a sward recover from a rust outbreak. Recently, many 'Midnight-type' cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass have been identified as highly susceptible to rust; whereas, in the past they were considered to be fairly resistant to this disease. Fungicides are commonly not necessary in actively growing turf under Kentucky conditions. See label for specific rust diseases controlled.

21. Rusts^a

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^b	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	4	14-28
Bacillus subtilis, strain QST 713: <i>Rhapsody</i>	NC	L	7-10
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex, Manicure, Concorde SST, Chlorostar, Echo, Pegasus L</i>	M5	3	7-14
fluazinam: <i>Secure, Rotator, Soteria</i>	29	L	14
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
mancozeb: <i>Fore, Manzate 200, Protect T/O, Dithane, Pentathlon</i>	M3	3	7-14
mandestrobin: <i>Pinpoint</i>	11	3	14
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3.5	14
mineral oil (Crown rust): <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^c	14-21
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	L	14-28
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	L	14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG</i>	1	2.5	7-14
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton, Andersons Fungicide VII</i>	3	3.5	14-30
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	2.5	14-21
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	L	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-21
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-21
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28

continued

21. Rusts^a (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^b	Efficacy*	Interval (days)
chlorothalonil + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Daconil Action</i>	M5 + P1	3	14
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	14
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
copper hydroxide + mancozeb: <i>Junction</i>	M1 + M3	L	7-14
fluazinam + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Secure Action</i>	29 + P1	L	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exteris Stressgard</i>	7+11	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
iprodione + trifloxystrobin: <i>Interface Stressgard</i>	2 + 11	L	14-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^d	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28

^a Check label to assure product is labeled for the particular rust disease present.

^b NC = Not classified.

^c To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^d Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

22. Slime Molds

Pathogen:	<i>Phyvarum</i> and <i>Fuligo</i> spp.
Pronunciation:	[fie-sahrum] [few-leeego]
Principal hosts:	All turfgrasses
Season:	May-October

No fungicide necessary. Slime molds typically occur during prolonged periods of wet weather. Fruiting structures can be removed by spraying leaves with water from a hose, mowing, dew whipping (poling), or brushing. Control thatch to reduce appearance of slime molds.

* Rating system for fungicide efficacy: 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

23. Spring Dead Spot

Pathogen:	<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> and <i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i>
Pronunciation:	[ofio-sfa-rella] [her-patrick-a] [ofio-sfa-rella] [core-ee]
Principal hosts:	Bermudagrass
Season:	April-July

For best results, use cultural control practices over several seasons since effective management of this disease requires a long-term approach that is designed to enhance the root system of bermudagrass. Avoid late-summer nitrogen fertilization; apply the final nitrogen application no later than mid-July so that the turf runs low in nitrogen by mid-September. Raise mowing height before Labor Day. Minimize thatch and soil compaction, since these impede root development. Maintain good soil drainage to allow roots to flourish. Maintain adequate potassium fertility levels to enhance turf resistance to the disease. On putting greens, avoid using topdressings with a pH above 6.0. Recent research in North Carolina has shown that fertilization with calcium nitrate helps suppress damage from *O. korrae*, whereas damage from *O. herpotricha* is reduced by use of ammonium sulfate. If using ammonium-based fertilizers, wash them off leaves if applied when temperatures will exceed 80°F (27°C) to avoid burn. If not using exclusively ammonium-based nitrogen fertilizer, maintain the soil pH around 5.2 to 5.3 (extracted in distilled water) by making light applications of flowers of sulfur (2 lb/1,000 sq ft) to areas with the disease, evaluating soil test results for a year before re-treating. An incremental approach is recommended since over-application of sulfur can result in slow spring greenup and temporary turf thinning, particularly in soils with a low organic-matter content. Following sulfur applications, most of the acidity may be confined to the top 0.5-1.0 inch of soil, so monitor the soil pH by sampling at this depth. For turf areas where the disease has been particularly active, an aggressive mid-summer aerification program has been shown to reduce disease pressure. For such areas, core-aerify (0.5-inch tines or less) and verticut (0.25-inch depth) in early-July and again in early-August, as long as soil moisture is adequate for turf recovery (but avoid vertical mowing after September 1). Football fields should not be subjected to aggressive vertical mowing late in the summer, because this will unduly compromise sod strength. Dinitroaniline (DNA) pre-emergent herbicides (for control of grassy annuals) may slow recovery of bermudagrass from spring dead spot damage.

Fungicidal control of this disease can be very inconsistent; golf course superintendents are encouraged to carefully evaluate whether fungicidal control is the best course of action for their situation. Research shows that applying only one spray often provides no disease control and two to four sprays are necessary to achieve significant reductions in disease severity. Therefore, it is better to either spray several times or not use fungicides. Two applications—one in late-August and another in late-September (target soil temperatures at a 2-inch depth of 60-80°F [16-27°C])—are usually the minimum needed in Kentucky to achieve some control using fungicides although, even with these applications, control can vary greatly. If using a single application, apply in early-September. Light irrigation

23. Spring Dead Spot

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code^a	Efficacy[*]	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	2	1-2x
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2	1x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	14-28
isofetamid: <i>Kabuto</i>	7	3.5 ^b	1-2x @ 14-28
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	L	28
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^c	Sept. and Oct. before dormancy
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	2	1-2x
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	3.5 ^d	28
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	1.5	1-3x
pydiflumetofen: <i>Posterity</i>	7	L	2x @ 28
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	3	2x @ 28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x @ 14-21
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	1.5 ^b	1-2x @ 14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Oreon</i>	14 + 3	L ^e	28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	28

^a NC = Not classified

^b Begin one month prior to dormancy or when soil temps fall below 65 F in the fall; apply in at least 2 gal water/1,000 sq ft and irrigate with 1/8 inch water

^c To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^d Labeled based on manufacturer-issued 2(ee) recommendation.

^e Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

immediately after application will sometimes improve control, especially with spray volumes of 2 gal/1,000 sq ft or less. The benefit of immediate irrigation may be minimal under light disease pressure, but there is little harm in implementing the practice. While disease control may be incomplete, sometimes fungicides improve survival enough to allow rapid regrowth into affected patches. In one test, propiconazole was reported to increase susceptibility to frost and delay spring greenup. In order to minimize fungicide use against this disease, map areas affected by the disease and treat only those areas. In addition, GPS sprayers can be used for this and other perennial diseases caused by ectotrophic root-infecting fungi to target fungicides specifically to infested areas potentially resulting in significant monetary savings. Research on fungicide applications at spring greenup indicates that these applications provide no improve-

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

ment in turfgrass recovery from disease. Applications of DMI fungicides (FRAC Code 3) may delay recovery by causing phytotoxicity, as summertime applications of certain DMI fungicides

(specifically, products containing metconazole, propiconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, or triticonazole) have been shown to cause phytotoxicity (source=PDMR 8:T010).

24. Summer Patch (Poa Patch)

Pathogen: *Magnaporthiopsis poae*, *Magnaporthiopsis meyeri-festuca*.
Pronunciation: [magna-**por**thy opis] [**poe**-ee]
 [magna-**por**thy opis] [mi-**ur**-i] [fest-**ook**-ee]
Principal hosts: Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, fine fescues
Season: July-September

Raise mowing height and irrigate deeply and infrequently during mid- to late-summer. Light, frequent irrigation during the heat of summer favors continued disease development, resulting in greater root rot compared to a deep, infrequent irrigation program. Use acidifying fertilizers as nitrogen sources, or use sulfur applications, both of which will lower soil pH; however, calcareous soils or frequent irrigation of the turf with high pH water may counteract this effect. The most acidifying fertilizer is ammonium sulfate; sulfur-coated urea will also reduce pH but more slowly. Wash ammonium sulfate off leaves if applied when temperatures will exceed 80°F (27°C) to avoid burn. Avoid nitrate-based fertilizers, which can raise soil pH and enhance symptoms. At symptom onset, an application of 0.2 lb of nitro-

gen as ammonium sulfate in 20 gal of water/1,000 sq ft can help promote recovery, although the benefit is partial and temporary (2-3 weeks in some research trials). Renovate with resistant varieties of Kentucky bluegrass or with perennial ryegrass or tall fescue. Root infections are most aggressive when the soil is warm, saturated, and compacted. Therefore, aerify with hollow tines (when symptoms are not present) to reduce compaction and improve oxygenation of the soil profile. Recent research at the University of Connecticut has shown that solid tines can enhance disease severity, presumably by increasing compaction at the bottom of the coring holes (similar to a plow layer). Alternate aerification depth periodically to avoid this problem. Apply manganese sulfate at a rate of 6 lb Mn/acre in the spring; repeated applications on a monthly basis during the growing season may further reduce disease severity but additional research is needed to confirm the value of subsequent applications. Preventive fungicide applications from May-August are more effective than curative treatments.

Putting greens with significant annual bluegrass infestations and a previous history of disease will require preventive treat-

24. Summer Patch (Poa Patch)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3.5	14-28
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2	1-2x
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	L	14
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	3.5	14-28
fluxapyroxad: <i>Xzemplar</i>	7	2.5	14-28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	3	21-28
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	3	14
mineral oil: <i>Civitas</i>	NC	L ^b	7
myclobutanil: <i>Eagle</i>	3	3	28
penthiopyrad: <i>Velista</i>	7	2.5 ^c	14-28
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	3	14-28
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3.5	14-28
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	3	14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	2.5	10-21
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	3	30
trifloxystrobin: <i>Compass</i>	11	3	21-28
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	3	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	3	14-28
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	3	14-28

continued

24. Summer Patch (continued)

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + iprodione: <i>E-Pro ETQ, Chipco 26GT + Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5 + 2	L	28
chlorothalonil + iprodione + thiophanate-methyl + tebuconazole: <i>Enclave</i>	M5 + 2 + 1 + 3	2.5	14-28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	14
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
fluazinam + tebuconazole: <i>Traction</i>	29 + 3	L	14
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^d	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	3.5	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	3.5	28
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	3	1-3x @ 21-28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b To reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, do not apply during hot weather (>90°F) or periods of severe environmental stress, and do not combine with chlorothalonil, DMI fungicides, or iron-containing products under high temperatures and high humidity, or tank-mix with PCNB.

^c Labeled based on manufacturer-issued 2(ee) recommendation.

^d Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

* Rating system for fungicide efficacy: 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

ment against summer patch. Begin preventive applications in late-April to mid-May, depending on how early soils warm up. Begin preventive treatments when soil temperature at a 2-inch depth in mid-afternoon is at least 65°F (18°C) for five to six consecutive days. Apply DMI fungicides at summer patch rates no later than early-June to minimize the risk of excessive turf growth regulation and phytotoxicity. GPS sprayers can be used for this and other perennial diseases caused by ectotrophic root-infecting fungi to target fungicides specifically to infested areas potentially resulting in significant monetary savings. Avoid using topdressings with a pH above 6.0. Also, avoid growth regulators containing paclobutrazole or flurprimidol while high rates of DMI fungicides are in place to further minimize over regulation and phytotoxicity, especially during the months of June through August, when hot weather can develop. Research has shown that putting-green turf exhibiting growth-regulating effects of DMI fungicides can suffer significantly greater infestations of algae in summer due to reduced turf density. The growth regulators mefluidide (Embark) and flurprimidol (Cut-

less) have been shown to enhance symptoms of summer patch. Greater effectiveness using fungicides on putting greens may be achieved by including a foliar “spoon-feeding” program of 0.25-0.5 lb N/1,000 sq ft monthly from June through August.

For preventive treatments, studies suggest that DMIs (e.g., propiconazole) and QoIs (e.g., azoxystrobin), and the combination of azoxystrobin + difenconazole (Briskway) are preferred choices. Thiophanate-methyl has provided inconsistent control as a curative treatment, and triadimefon has shown good efficacy only in a preventive use. If spraying, control may sometimes be improved by applying fungicides (particularly thiophanate-methyl) in at least 5 gal of water/1,000 sq ft or by washing fungicides into the root zone before they dry with 0.1-0.125 inch of irrigation. If applying granular products, apply when the turf is dry, then irrigate into the thatch. Avoid repeated use of chlorothalonil or iprodione during mid- to late-summer, as they have been associated with enhanced symptom development from summer patch in certain tests. Torque caused phytotoxicity (yellowing, thinning) on annual bluegrass in several published tests.

25. Take-All Patch (Ophiobolus Patch)

Pathogen: *Gaeumannomyces graminis*
Pronunciation: [goy-manno-myseas] [gram-innis]
Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass
Season: April-October, especially April-July

Often most severe in new greens, especially when lime has been incorporated into the root zone. Avoid using topdressings with a pH above 6.0, which can enhance symptoms. Maintain adequate levels of potassium and phosphorous. Reduce thatch, and aerify (but curtail these activities if symptoms are present to avoid excessive stress on the grass). Maintain soil pH between 5.5 and 6.0. Use ammonium sulfate during spring and autumn. Substitute another nitrogen source with less burn potential during summer, but minimize the use of nitrate forms of nitrogen, since they can raise soil pH and enhance the disease. Wash ammonium fertilizers off leaves if applied when temperatures will exceed 80°F (27°C) to prevent foliar burn. Maintain adequate nitrogen. Remove affected patches and re-sod if practical.

On sites with a low manganese level and a history of take-all patch, apply 2 lb soluble manganese/acre as a foliar fertilizer in the spring, avoiding applications in the summer because of the risk of phytotoxicity (for example, apply 5.5 lb manganese sulfate/acre to achieve 2 lb manganese/acre). Rates as high as 6 lb manganese/acre may be needed on soils deficient in manganese.

Applications of manganese sulfate should be applied in high spray volumes sufficient to penetrate the thatch, since a low spray volume could cause the material to be chemically bound in the foliage and removed with clippings. Some high-manganese, greens-grade fertilizers on the market would supply as much as 6.5 lb of manganese/acre, and they may also be useful to control take-all. However, most of the specialty greens fertilizers on the market contain very low

25. Take-All Patch (Ophiobolus Patch)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3.5	2-4x
fenarimol: <i>Rubigan</i>	3	2.5	2x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	28
hydrogen dioxide: <i>Zerotol</i>	NC	L	7
mandestrobin: <i>Pinpoint</i>	11	L	14
mefentrifluconazole: <i>Maxtima</i>	3	L	28
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	L	14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	2.5	2-4x
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	3	28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	1-2x @ 14-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	1.5	14
triadimefon: <i>Bayleton</i>	3	2.5	2-4x
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	L	14-28
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + difenconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	3.5	28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	28
chlorothalonil + propiconazole: <i>Concert, Concert II</i>	M5 + 3	L	1-2x @ 14
chlorothalonil + tebuconazole: <i>E-Scape ETQ</i>	M5 + 3	L	28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^b	14-28
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	28
trifloxystrobin + triadimefon: <i>Armada, Tartan</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x @ 28

^a NC = Not classified.

^b Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

amounts of manganese, and it would take perhaps a dozen applications to supply the amount of manganese necessary to reduce take-all pressure.

Sprayed fungicides should be applied in at least 5 gal of water/1,000 sq ft or followed immediately (before they dry) with 0.125-0.25 inch of irrigation to wash fungicide into the root zone. Granular fungicides should be applied when the turf is dry and then watered into the soil. Several studies suggest that, for outbreaks that develop during the spring, the most important time to treat preventively with fungicide is from mid-September into early-November; target fungicide applications when average soil temperatures at a 2-inch depth are in the range of 45-60°F (7-16°C). For conditions of severe disease pressure, several

additional applications at 21- to 28-day intervals beginning in early-April are often necessary. GPS sprayers can be used for this and other perennial diseases caused by ectotrophic root-infecting fungi to target fungicides specifically to infested areas potentially resulting in significant monetary savings. For sites where symptoms appear or worsen during summer, studies indicate that treatments are often needed in spring; consider a fungicide application when springtime soil temperature at a 2-inch depth averaged over five days exceeds 55°F (13°C). Curative applications of effective fungicides in early-summer have been shown to speed turf recovery. See product labels for specifics on application timing. High labeled rates have been needed for best results in several studies.

26. Yellow Patch (Low-temperature Brown Patch)

Pathogen:	<i>Ceratobasidium cereale</i> (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)
Pronunciation:	[sarah-towba- sid ium] [siri- ah -lay] [rizoc- toe -nia] [siri- ah -liss]
Principal hosts:	Creeping bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass
Season:	October-April

Improve soil drainage and reduce excessive thatch. Autumn applications of nitrogen may help the turf outgrow symptoms the following spring, particularly when an application is made after

the last mowing. For sites with a chronic, recurring problem, a nitrogen application in November is important in preventing late-winter turf damage. Mow as needed to avoid tall, dense growth. Of the two species, annual bluegrass is the more susceptible host. On creeping bentgrass, infections typically are confined to leaf blades only; symptoms usually disappear without fungicide treatment with the onset of warm weather and regular mowing; treat only if the disease is a chronic, recurring problem. Limited field experiences suggest that azoxystrobin is the preferred fungicide for curative treatments on an annual bluegrass.

26. Yellow Patch (Low Temperature Brown Patch)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
azoxystrobin: <i>Heritage</i>	11	3	28
chlorothalonil: <i>Daconil Ultrex</i>	M5	2.5	7-14
fludioxonil: <i>Medallion</i>	12	2.5	1x
fluoxastrobin: <i>Fame</i>	11	L	28
flutolanil: <i>Prostar, Pedigree</i>	7	3	21-28
metconazole: <i>Tourney</i>	3	L	1-2x
polyoxin D: <i>Affirm</i>	19	L	7-14
propiconazole: <i>Banner Maxx, Spectator, Savvi</i>	3	2.5	1x
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
tebuconazole: <i>Torque, Mirage Stressgard, Sipcam Clearscape ETQ, Offset, ArmorTech TEB360</i>	3	L	1-2x @ 21-28
thiophanate-methyl: <i>3336 EG, Fungo, Systec 1998, Cavalier, T-Storm</i>	1	L	14
triticonazole: <i>Trinity, Triton</i>	3	L	21-28

continued

26. Yellow Patch (continued)

Fungicide: <i>Some Trade Names</i>	FRAC Code ^a	Efficacy*	Interval (days) or Applications (x)
Combination Products			
azoxystrobin + acibenzolar-S-methyl: <i>Heritage Action</i>	11 + P1	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Renown</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + difenoconazole: <i>Briskway</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
azoxystrobin + propiconazole: <i>Headway, Goliath</i>	11 + 3	L	28
azoxystrobin + tebuconazole: <i>ArmorTech ZOXY-T, StrobeT, Oximus</i>	11 + 3	L	1-2x @ 14-21
chlorothalonil + fludioxonil + propiconazole: <i>Instrata</i>	M5 + 12 + 3	L	14-21
fluopyram + trifloxystrobin: <i>Exteris Stressgard</i>	7+11	L	21-28
fluoxastrobin + chlorothalonil: <i>Fame C</i>	11 + M5	L	14-28
fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil: <i>Disarm M</i>	11 + 3	L	28
fluoxastrobin + tebuconazole: <i>Fame+T</i>	11 + 3	L	21-28
isofetamid + tebuconazole: <i>Tekken</i>	7 + 3	L	14-28
PCNB + tebuconazole: <i>Premion</i>	14 + 3	L ^b	21-28
thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil: <i>SysStar</i>	1 + 7	L	21-28

^a NC = Not classified

^b Do not apply to cool-season turf at daytime temperatures of 85°F or higher. Combine with a pigment to mask chlorosis that may occur at high label rate. After application, immediately irrigate with 1/4 inch water.

* **Rating system for fungicide efficacy:** 4 = consistently good to excellent control in published experiments; 3 = good to excellent control in most experiments; 2 = fair to good control in most experiments; 1 = control is inconsistent between experiments but performs well in some instances; N = no efficacy; L = limited published data on effectiveness; + = intermediate between two efficacy categories.

27. Yellow Tuft

Pathogen: *Sclerophthora macrospora*
Pronunciation: [scler-**off**-thora] [macro-**spore**-a]
Principal hosts: Creeping bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, perennial ryegrass
Season: April-September

Improve soil drainage and reduce excessive thatch. Brushing or grooming can be used to dislodge severely infected plants. Application of nitrogen fertilizer may mask symptoms but will not reduce infection. For curative control, two to three applications of a fungicide listed in the accompanying table may be necessary.

27. Yellow Tuft

Fungicide: Some Trade Names	FRAC Code^a	Efficacy^{b**}	Interval (days)
fosetyl Al: <i>Chipco Signature, Signature Xtra Stressgard</i>	33	L	21
mefenoxam: <i>Subdue MAXX</i>	4	2.5	7-21
phosphite (salts of phosphorous): <i>Appear, Alude, Biophos, Fiata Stressgard, Magellan, Resyst, Vital</i>	33	L	21
pyraclostrobin: <i>Insignia Intrinsic</i>	11	1	14-28
Reynoutria sachalinensis: <i>Regalia PTO</i>	NC	L	7-14
Combination Products			
boscalid + pyraclostrobin: <i>Honor Intrinsic</i>	7 + 11	L	14-28
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl: <i>ConSyst, Spectro, Broadcide, Peregrine, Tee-1-Up, TM/C</i>	M5 + 1	L	14
pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad: <i>Lexicon</i>	11 + 7	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + mefentrifluconazole: <i>Navicon</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28
pyraclostrobin + triticonazole: <i>Pillar</i>	11 + 3	L	14-28

^a NC = Not classified

^b Efficacy ratings pertain to curative applications; efficacy of preventive applications are unavailable.

Useful Web Resources

Web-based resources that may prove useful to readers include the following:

- University of Kentucky Turfgrass Science Program: <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/ukturf/>
- Rutgers Plant Diagnostic Laboratory: <https://njaes.rutgers.edu/plantdiagnosticlab/>
- Rutgers University Center for Turfgrass Science: <http://www.turf.rutgers.edu/>
- Identification of turfgrass species: <https://turf.purdue.edu/>
- Disease identification: <http://turfdiseaseid.ncsu.edu/>
- National Turfgrass Evaluation Program: <http://www.ntep.org/>
- NC State University – TurfFiles: <http://www.turf.ncsu.edu/>
- Wisconsin Fungicide Trial Results: <https://tdl.wisc.edu/results/>

Mention or display of a trademark, proprietary product, or firm in text or figures does not constitute an endorsement and does not imply approval to the exclusion of other suitable products or firms.
