

CREEPING BENTGRASS/ANNUAL BLUEGRASS

(*Agrostis palustris* ‘Pennlinks’/*Poa annua*)

Dollar spot; *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*

Red thread; *Laetisaria fuciformis*

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**Control of dollar spot in creeping bentgrass/annual bluegrass golf course fairways, 2005.**

Fungicides were evaluated for preventative control of dollar spot and other diseases in creeping bentgrass fairways. This trial was conducted on #6 fairway at Blowing Rock Country Club in Blowing Rock, NC on a mixed stand of ‘Pennlinks’ creeping bentgrass and annual bluegrass. Mowing was performed 3 times weekly at a height of 0.375 in. with clippings collected, and the site was irrigated to prevent drought stress. Fertilizer was applied as 18-4-18 on 28 Apr (0.5 lb N/1000 sq ft), as 22-0-0 on 28 Jun (0.5 lb N/1000 sq ft), and as 46-0-0 (0.1 lbs N/1000 sq ft) on 11 Apr, 11 May, 21 Jun, 22 Jul, and 2 Aug. Proxy + Primo was applied on 11 Apr (5 + 0.025 oz/1000 sq ft) and Primo was applied alone at 0.27 fl oz/1000 sq ft on 11 May, 21 Jun, 22 Jul, and 2 Aug. Insect pests were suppressed with Merit (1.8 lb/1000 sq ft) on 28 Jun, and broadleaf weeds were controlled with Confront on 28 Apr (24 fl oz/1000 ft sq). Plots were 5 ft x 6ft and were arranged in a randomized complete block with four replications. Fungicides were applied in water equivalent to 2 gal per 1000 sq ft with a CO<sub>2</sub> powered sprayer at 40 psi using TeeJet 8004 nozzles. All treatments were applied on 23 May, 20 Jun, and 25 Jul. Red thread activity was assessed on 6 Jun by counting the number of infection centers in each plot. The number of dollar spot infection centers in each plot was also counted on 25 Jul and 15 Aug. Data were subjected to analysis of variance and means separation by Waller-Duncan k-ratio t test (k=100).

Symptoms of red thread were observed in the experimental area on 6 Jun, or 2 weeks after the initial fungicide application. The infection centers were of a consistent size, approximately 2” to 4” in diameter. No significant differences in red thread incidence were detected among treatments, but only plots treated with 26GT (3 or 4 fl oz) were free of red thread symptoms. Dollar spot activity was first noted in early July and was evaluated on 25 Jul and 15 Aug. Several treatments provided good to excellent dollar spot control on both rating dates, including Emerald (0.18 oz), 26GT (4 fl oz), Eagle (2.4 fl oz), Banner MAXX (2 fl oz), Bayleton (0.5 and 1 oz), Spectro (5.76 oz), and 26/36 (3.75 oz). No significant differences were detected between 3336 and 3336 Plus on either evaluation date.

Treatment and rate / 1000 sq ft	Spray interval (days)	Dollar spot incidence (infection centers/plot)		Red thread incidence (infection centers/plot)
		25 Jul	15 Aug	6 Jun
Emerald 70WG 0.18 oz .....	28 <sup>z</sup>	1 f <sup>y</sup>	1 c	3 a
26GT 2SC 3 fl oz .....	28	18 b	18 bc	0 a
26GT 2SC 4 fl oz .....	28	10 b-f	2 c	0 a
Curalan 50WG 1 oz.....	28	12 bcd	11 bc	4 a
Eagle 20EW 2.4 fl oz.....	28	3 def	10 bc	4 a
Banner MAXX 1.3EC 1 fl oz.....	28	16 bc	25 bc	2 a
Banner MAXX 1.3EC 2 fl oz.....	28	4 def	5 bc	3 a
Bayleton 50DF 0.5 oz .....	28	10 b-f	7 bc	2 a
Bayleton 50DF 1 oz .....	28	4 def	4 c	3 a
Spectro 90WDG 5.76 oz.....	28	1 ef	1 c	1 a
3336 4F 4 fl oz.....	28	10 b-f	29 b	2 a
3336 Plus F 4 fl oz .....	28	11 b-e	20 bc	4 a
26/36 3.2SC 3.75 fl oz .....	28	8 c-f	0 c	2 a
Untreated.....	--	44 a	73 a	5 a

<sup>z</sup>Fungicides were applied on 23 May, 20 Jun, and 25 Jul.

<sup>y</sup>Values are means of four replicates. Means within columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Waller-Duncan k-ratio t-test (k=100).