

Evaluation of sprayable and granular fungicides for prevention of spring dead spot, 2006-2007.

Commercial and experimental fungicide formulations were evaluated for their preventative control of spring dead spot in bermudagrass fairways. This trial was conducted on #14 fairway at Treyburn Country Club in Durham, NC on '419' bermudagrass. Plots were 5 ft x 10 ft and were arranged in a randomized complete block with four replications. Fungicides were applied in water equivalent to 5 gal per 1000 sq ft with a CO₂ powered sprayer at 40 psi using TeeJet 8008 nozzles. All treatments were initiated on 3 Oct 06 and were reapplied at the appropriate intervals as indicated in the table. Turf color was evaluated as percent green turf on 31 Oct 06. Percent turf area exhibiting spring dead spot symptoms was assessed on 7 May 07. Data were subjected to analysis of variance and means separation using the Waller-Duncan k-ratio t test (k=100).

Four applications of Banner Maxx (2 fl oz, 14 day interval) induced significant yellowing and bronzing of the bermudagrass foliage. On 31 Oct 06, plots treated with Banner Maxx exhibited reduced green color compared to all other treatments. Spring dead spot incidence was low, with an average of 4.6% symptomatic turf in untreated control plots. No significant differences in spring dead spot incidence were observed among the treatments in this study.

Treatment, formulation, and rate per 1000 sq ft	Application interval	Spring dead spot incidence (%)	
		Turf color ^z 31 Oct 06	7 May 07
Heritage TL 0.8ME 2 fl oz	AE ^y	7.8 a ^x	4.2 a
Banner Maxx 1.3ME 2 fl oz	ACEG	6.0 b	8.4 a
A14912A G 4 lb	AE	7.8 a	3.1 a
A14912A G 4 lb	AEI	7.8 a	4.1 a
Untreated Control		7.5 a	6.1 a

^zTurf color using a 0-10 scale, where 0=no green turf in plot, and 10=100% of turf in plot green.

^yApplication interval represents the dates on which fungicides were applied: A-19 Sep 06, C-3 Oct 06, E-18 Oct 06, G-31 Oct 06, I-14 Nov 06.

^xValues are means of four replications. Means within columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Waller-Duncan k-ratio t-test (k=100).