

Efficacy of mid-season fungicide application for curative control of summer patch, 2005.

Tests were conducted on a Bridgehampton silt loam located at the Skogley Memorial Turfgrass Research Facility at the University of Rhode Island. The turf was maintained at a 1.5 inch mowing height, irrigated as needed and a total of 3 lbs N was applied in three separate applications throughout the course of the season as a slow release formulation. Plots measured 5 ft x 5 ft with no borders, and were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replicates on an unknown Kentucky bluegrass variety. Fungicides were applied using a CO₂-pressurized hand held sprayer fitted with TeeJet 8004VS Visiflow flat fan nozzles delivering 3.2 gal/1000 sq ft at 40 psi. All treatments were first applied following the onset of summer patch symptoms on 26 July and 14 days later on 9 Aug. Approximately 1 inch of irrigation was applied to all treatments following fungicide application to move the fungicide past the thatch and into the soil.

Both Heritage treatments and the Topsin M treatment were effective at preventing the continued spread of disease and allowing for quick recovery. Although often used as a preventative summer patch treatment, Bayleton did not provide effective curative summer patch control and was statistically and practically no different than the control treatment.

Treatment and rate per 1000 sq ft	% summer patch *	
	23 Aug	
Control	28.3	a
Bayleton 50WP 2.0 oz	20.0	ab
Heritage TL 0.8MEC 2.0 fl oz	5.0	b
Heritage 50WG 0.4 oz	5.0	b
Topsin M 70WP 8.0 oz	1.7	b

* Plots were rated based on the percentage of symptomatic plot area. Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, according to the Waller-Duncan k-ratio t-test (k=100, P≤0.05).