

Efficacy of mid-season fungicide application for curative control of summer patch, 2007.

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-in. mowing height, irrigated as needed and a total of 3 lbs nitrogen 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 before the onset of summer patch symptoms on 13 July and 14-days later on 27 July. Approximately 1-in. of irrigation was applied to all treatments following fungicide application to move the fungicide past the thatch and into the soil.

Although summer patch incidence was lower in 2007 than in previous years, the current study demonstrates that the QOI's Heritage and Insignia do provide relatively good control of the disease. The DMI's are typically used preventatively but can provide curative control of the disease at low levels of disease. Because disease pressure was so low in the current study, however, it is difficult to predict how well products like Insignia and Trinity will perform at more intense disease pressure. Heritage has been shown to provide excellent summer patch control under high disease pressure and it is possible that Insignia may also.

Treatment and rate per 1000 sq ft	% summer patch *	
	10 Sep	
Control	13.3	b
Insignia 20WG 0.5 oz/M + Trinity 1.7SC 1.0 oz/M	1.7	a
Insignia 20WG 0.9 oz/M	0.0	a
Trinity 1.7SC 2.0 oz/M	6.7	ab
Bayleton 50WP 2.0 oz/M	10.0	ab
Heritage 50WG 0.4 oz/M	3.3	ab

* 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).