
From: K-State turf information [K-STATE_TURF@LISTSERV.KSU.EDU] on behalf of Megan Kennelly [kennelly@KSU.EDU]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2009 3:26 PM
To: K-STATE_TURF@LISTSERV.KSU.EDU
Subject: [K-STATE_TURF] K-State Turf: diagnostic update, and pine Dothistroma
Attachments: large patch.pdf

Hello,

1) A few samples

There have been a few turf samples rolling in. Mostly it appears to be abiotic stresses related to winter injury. In addition, there was a sample where the fescue/bluegrass lawn was fertilized in February and then declined in March. Probably that Feb fertility overly pushed some top growth, then the turf just couldn't hack it when all the cold and snow came along in March.

For information on fertilizing different turfgrass species, check out the following website:

<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/hort2/MF2324.pdf>

2) Diseases of warm-season grasses are a-comin'

The warm-season grasses continue to green up, and I suspect that we'll be seeing some large patch on zoysiagrass and spring dead spot in bermudagrass. Large patch is much more common on lower-cut zoysia, such as in fairways. Not so common in lawns, since taller turf is less susceptible.

There is spring dead spot info available here:

<http://www.plantpath.ksu.edu/FCKUploads/File/Spring%20Dead%20Spot.pdf>

As for large patch, I just discovered that I need to update the website (whoops! I better do that!) but you can check here for images:

<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/path-ext/factSheets/Turf/Largepatch2.asp>

And refer to the attached table for some updated fungicide information for large patch, keeping in mind that fall is the best time for apps.

Finally, just to confuse things, it IS possible to get spring dead spot in zoysia, and to get large patch in bermudagrass! If you see it, let me know, and send pictures!

3) Speaking of large patch

A number of people have sent in samples of large patch for our collection. If you have not, and are willing to, let me know and we can deal with the logistics of shipping

4) And, at last, pines

We can't get away without mentioning the last of the 3 big diseases of pines. The season for dealing with Dothistroma is coming.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/plant2/1722.pdf>

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Fungicides labeled for large patch (also called zoysia patch)

Active ingredient	Fungicide group ^a	Efficacy and notes	Typical application interval (days)	Examples of products
azoxystrobin	QoI (strobilurin)	excellent	28	Heritage
chloroneb	miscellaneous aromatic	<i>little info avail</i>	21-28	Terraneb SP
fluoaxastrobin	QoI (strobilurin)	<i>little info avail</i>	14-28	Disarm*
flutolanil	carboximide	excellent	30	Prostar
Iprodione	dicarboximide	Fair to good	14-21	Chipco 26GT, Raven, Lesco 18 Plus, Iprodione Pro
metconazole	DMI	<i>little info avail</i>	14	Tourney
myclobutanil	DMI	good	28	Eagle
PCNB	aromatic	Excellent	21-28	Cleary's PCNB, Penstar, Terraclor, Turfcide
propiconazole	DMI	good	1 app	Banner MAXX, Spectator
pyraclostrobin	QoI (strobilurin)	Good	14-28	Insignia*
triadimefon	DMI	Excellent	1 app	Bayleton
triticonazole	DMI	good to excellent	14-28	Trinity, Triton

* Pyraclostrobin is not labeled for large patch on the federal label but it may be used in accordance with 2(ee) recommendation.

References to products are not intended to be an endorsement to the exclusion of other products that may be similar. Any person using pesticides assumes full responsibility for their use in accordance with the label.

Tables modified from Chemical Control of Turfgrass Diseases 2009 by P. Vincelli and A.J. Powell, University of Kentucky