

MARYLAND TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS



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Diseases can seriously damage turfgrass plants and the appearance of turf. Promoting vigorous growth through sound cultural practices greatly aids in minimizing disease injury. Frequently, however, environmental stress, traffic, or poor management weakens plants and predisposes them to invasion by fungal pathogens.

When disease symptoms appear, the turfgrass manager must make a rapid and accurate diagnosis of the disorder. The prudent manager also attempts to determine the cultural factors that may have contributed to the disease.

The most common cultural abuses that aggravate turf diseases include close and frequent mowing, poor drainage, excessive thatch, light and frequent irrigation, inadequate or excessive nitrogen fertility, shade and traffic. An example is summer patch, which is particularly damaging when turf is mown too closely, given light and frequent irrigations, and fertilized with excessive amounts of nitrogen.

Despite hard work and good management, disease frequently becomes a serious problem. This normally occurs when environmental conditions favor disease development instead of plant growth. For example, snow molds, Pythium blight, and brown patch are damaging when unfavorable temperatures stress plants, impairing their growth and recuperative capacity. In these situations, fungicides are generally recommended in conjunction with cultural practices that promote turf vigor.

Fungicides may be applied prior to disease outbreak in a preventive program or after disease symptoms appear as a curative treatment. Because of increasing costs of pesticides and application, it is an economic necessity that fungicides be chosen wisely. In selecting a fungicide consider its effectiveness, spectrum of activity, shelf-life, ease of application, availability, cost, and safety to the user, environment and plants. Ultimately, use of disease resistant cultivars and sound cultural practices will provide the most efficient means of discouraging disease. See TT-77 for current Maryland turfgrass cultivar recommendations.

The fungicides that are recommended for turfgrass disease control are listed on the following pages. Fungicides should be applied in one to two gallons of water per 1000ft². Consult the label for more information on rates, spray frequency, tank-mixing and other important facts. See TT-32 for Diagnosis of Common Lawn and Athletic Field Diseases.

References to trade or brand names does not constitute an endorsement, guarantee or warranty by the Univ. of Maryland. No discrimination is intended against products not mentioned.



Dollar Spot and Slime Mold in Perennial Ryegrass

KEY POINTS

Accurate disease diagnosis is essential for effective control: Refer to TT-32 for assistance.

Fungicides are costly and may provide only 10 to 21 days of control.

Proper cultural practices can reduce disease severity.

Fungicide application rates that are appropriate for preventive control may not stop active disease.

Labels, formulations and fungicide rates are constantly updated. Before any pesticide application, be sure to consult the most recent product label for directions regarding spray frequency, tank mixes, rates and other important facts.

Disease, Turfgrass Host and Season	Fungicide	Rate of Formulated Material/1000ft ²	Schedule and Comments
<p>Algae (Blue-green; aka Cyanobacteria)</p> <p>All turfgrasses, especially putting greens</p> <p>May to October</p>	<p>*Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others)</p> <p>Fore, Dithane Junction</p>	<p>3-6 oz.</p> <p>6-8 oz.</p> <p>2-6 oz.</p>	<p>Apply preventively on 10-14 day intervals. Alleviate compaction and poor surface drainage. Increase mowing height and ensure proper N-P-K nutrition.</p> <p>Junction may discolor turf; apply in 5.0 gal. water/1000ft²; do not use in sprayers with aluminum parts. *Preventive applications of chlorothalonil is most efficacious.</p>
<p>Anthracnose</p> <p><i>Colletotrichum cereale</i></p> <p>Annual bluegrass and bentgrass</p> <p>March to October</p>	<p>*Banner MAXX</p> <p>*Bayleton 50W</p> <p>3336 Plus</p> <p>Compass</p> <p>Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others)</p> <p>Disarm</p> <p>*Eagle</p> <p>Endorse</p> <p>Heritage</p> <p>Insignia</p> <p>Medallion</p> <p>*Rubigan AS</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>*Trinity</p> <p>*Tourney</p> <p>*Triton Flo</p>	<p>1-2 oz.</p> <p>1-2 oz.</p> <p>6-8 oz</p> <p>0.15-0.25 oz.</p> <p>3-6 oz.</p> <p>0.18-0.36 oz.</p> <p>1.0-2.0 oz</p> <p>4.0 oz.</p> <p>0.2- 0.4 oz.</p> <p>0.5-0.9 oz.</p> <p>0.25–0.50 oz.</p> <p>0.75-3.5 fl. oz.</p> <p>4-6 oz.</p> <p>1-2 oz.</p> <p>0.28-0.37 oz.</p> <p>0.4-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on 7 to 14 day intervals. Alleviate compaction and use modest levels of N-fertilizer in summer. On greens, spoon feed 0.10 lb N per 1000ft² weekly when disease is active, increase mowing height, and reduce mowing frequency.</p> <p>Apply fungicides preventively on 14 to 21 day intervals. *DMI fungicides are less effective when applied alone and should be mixed with either chlorothalonil or Medallion. For best results tank-mix one of the listed fungicides with either chlorothalonil or Medallion when applying fungicides after disease symptoms have appeared.</p>
<p>Bacterial Wilt</p> <p><i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.</p> <p>Annual bluegrass</p> <p>May to October</p>	<p>COCS</p> <p>Junction</p> <p>Kocide</p>	<p>0.5-1.0 oz.</p> <p>1.0-2.0 oz.</p> <p>1.0-2.0 oz.</p>	<p>Copper-based products are contact protectants that may slow spread of the bacteria. These products do not control the disease in infected plants. Apply on a 5-7 day interval. Disease can rapidly redevelop after rain. Increase mowing height and avoid abrasive cultural practices.</p>
<p>Bentgrass Dead Spot</p> <p><i>Ophiosphaerella agrostis</i></p> <p>Bentgrass</p> <p>June to October</p>	<p>Banner MAXX</p> <p>Chipco 26GT</p> <p>3336 Plus</p> <p>Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others)</p> <p>Emerald</p> <p>Insignia</p> <p>Medallion</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p>1-2 oz.</p> <p>4-6 oz.</p> <p>6-8 oz.</p> <p>3-6 oz.</p> <p>0.18 oz.</p> <p>0.5-0.9 oz.</p> <p>0.3-0.5 oz.</p> <p>4-6 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on a 7-14 day interval and tank-mix with 0.10 lb N/1000ft² to promote recovery.</p>

<p>Brown Patch</p> <p><i>Rhizoctonia solani</i></p> <p>All turfgrasses, Particularly ryegrasses, bentgrasses, and tall fescue</p> <p>June to September</p>	<p>*Banner MAXX *Bayleton 50W Chipco 26GT 3336 Plus ‡ Compass Curalan Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) Disarm *Eagle ‡ Endorse Fore, Dithane *Eagle ‡ Heritage ‡ Insignia Medallion ‡ ProStar *Trinity *Tourney *Triton Flo</p>	<p>1-2 oz. 1.0 oz. 4-6 oz. 4-6 oz. 0.15-0.25 oz. 4-6 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.9-0.36 oz. 1.0-2.0 oz. 4.0 oz. 6-8 oz. 0.6-1.2 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.5-0.9 oz. 0.25 oz. 2.2-3.0 oz. 1.0-2.0 oz. 0.28-0.37 oz. 0.4-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Apply during hot humid weather especially when night temperatures exceed 68°F, and avoid excessive N and night irrigation.</p> <p>*DMI fungicides are more effective when tank-mixed with either chlorothalonil, Chipco 26GT, Fore or Medallion.</p> <p>‡ Compass, Endorse, Heritage, Insignia and ProStar can provide 21 days or longer control. Granular formulation of Heritage (see label for rates) is very effective.</p>
<p>Brown Ring Patch aka Waitea Patch</p> <p><i>Rhizoctonia circinata</i></p> <p>Annual bluegrass on greens</p> <p>May and June</p>	<p>Disarm Heritage Insignia ProStar</p>	<p>0.36 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.5-0.9 oz. 2.2-3.0 oz.</p>	<p>Tank-mix with chlorothalonil or mancozeb for best results. 3336 Plus has little or no effect on this disease.</p>
<p>Copper Spot</p> <p><i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i></p> <p>Bentgrasses; particularly velvet bentgrass</p> <p>July to September</p>	<p>Bayleton 50W 3336 Plus Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) Rubigan</p>	<p>1-2 oz. 4-6 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.7-1.5 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed. Copper spot rarely occurs in Maryland.</p>

<p>Dollar Spot</p> <p><i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i></p> <p>All turfgrasses</p> <p>May to November</p>	<p>*Banner MAXX *Bayleton 50W Chipco 26GT 3336 Plus Curalan, Touche Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) Emerald *Eagle *Rubigan AS *Trinity *Tourney *Triton Flo</p>	<p>1-2 oz. 0.5-1.0 oz. 2-4 oz. 2-4 oz. 2-4 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.13-0.18 oz. 0.6-1.2 oz. 0.75-1.5 fl. oz. 1-2 oz. 0.18-0.37 oz. 0.3-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Maintain adequate N levels, increase mowing height, mow early AM to remove dew and maintain good soil moisture during dry periods in late summer (especially August and September).</p> <p>Alternate fungicides with different modes of action to avoid development of resistant strains. Avoid Heritage DG formulation and ProStar when dollar spot is active. Most QoI fungicides (e.g., Disarm, Insignia, Heritage TL) suppress dollar spot, but their use should be avoided when dollar spot is active to reduce the potential for resistance. Thiophanate (3336 Plus, TM, etc) resistance and reduced sensitivity to *DMI fungicides is common.</p>
<p>Fairy Rings</p> <p><i>Marasmius oreades,</i> <i>Agaricus spp., Lycoperdon</i> <i>spp.,</i> and others</p> <p>All turfgrasses</p> <p>All year; especially damaging in summer</p>	<p>Bayleton Disarm Heritage ProStar Endorse Tourney</p>	<p>2-4 oz. 0.28-0.36 oz. 0.4 oz. 2.2-4.5 oz. 4.0 oz. 0.37 oz.</p>	<p>Frequent aeration, water injection into dry "fairy ring" soil with a tree root feeder or water fork, wetting agents and maintaining adequate N fertility alleviates symptoms.</p> <p>Drench ProStar or Heritage on a 4 week interval or Endorse twice on a 7 day interval after aeration. Tank-mixing Bayleton with ProStar may improve performance. Tank-mix fungicide with a soil wetting agent to improve penetration. Core or spike prior to drenching-in fungicide + wetting agent.</p>
<p>Gray Leaf Spot</p> <p><i>Pyricularia grisea</i></p> <p>Perennial ryegrass and tall fescue</p> <p>Mid July to early November</p>	<p>Chlorothalonil (Daconil, Others) 3336 Plus Compass Endorse Fore, Dithane Disarm Heritage Insignia †Banner MAXX+ Chlorothalonil †Bayleton 50W+ Chlorothalonil †Tourney</p>	<p>3-6 oz. 6-8 oz 0.15-0.25oz. 4.0 oz. 6 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.5-0.9 oz. 1.0 + 3.2 oz. 0.5-0.3.2 oz. 0.37 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on a 10-14 day interval beginning mid-July. †DMI fungicides alone are weak, but tank-mixes with chlorothalonil or Fore may provide up to 21 days control during low to moderate disease pressure periods. Collect clippings and mow when turf is dry. Avoid using 3336 Plus, Compass, Disarm Heritage, and Insignia more than twice annually to delay the onset of resistance.</p>

<p>Leaf Spot, Melting-Out, and Net-blotch</p> <p><i>Drechslera</i> spp., <i>Bipolaris</i> spp. (Formerly <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) All turfgrasses</p> <p>April to November</p>	<p>Chipco 26GT Compass Curalan Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) Fore, Dithane Medallion</p>	<p>2-4 oz. 0.15-0.25 oz. 2-4 oz. 3-6 oz. 4-6 oz. 0.25 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on 14-21 day intervals. Avoid drought stress, light and frequent watering, excessive thatch, applications of broadleaf herbicides and high N fertility in spring. Overseed with improved cultivars.</p>
<p>Microdochium Patch (a.k.a. Pink Snow Mold and Fusarium Patch)</p> <p><i>Microdochium nivale</i></p> <p>All turfgrasses, esp. bentgrass and annual bluegrass</p> <p>November to May</p>	<p>†Banner MAXX †Bayleton 50W †Chipco 26GT †Chlorothalonil (Daconil, Others) †Disarm †Heritage †Insignia †Compass †3336 Plus **Medallion ‡Terraclor 75 WP †Tourney †Triton Flo</p>	<p>2-4 oz. 1-2 oz.. 4-8 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 0.4-0.7 oz. 0.9 oz. 0.25 oz. 2-4 oz. 0.5 oz. 6-8 oz. 0.37 oz. 0.3-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Symptoms appear during cool, wet weather in the presence or absence of snow cover. Where chronic, apply just prior to cold and wet weather. Disease can be most damaging in April and May.</p> <p>† Tank-mix with chlorothalonil, Terraclor or Chipco 26GT for best results.</p> <p>**Tank-mix with Banner MAXX.</p> <p>‡ See label restrictions.</p>
<p>Moss</p> <p>All turfgrasses, especially putting greens All year, especially summer</p>	<p>Junction Fatty acid soaps TerraCyte Quicksilver</p>	<p>2-6 oz. See label See label See label</p>	<p>Chemicals are more effective in spring and fall than summer. Quicksilver is most consistent. All can discolor. Apply Junction in 5.0 gal. water/1000ft². Physically remove by verticutting; increase mowing height; and increase N fertility in fall [ammonium sulfate (3.0 lb N/M²/yr)].</p>
<p>Necrotic Ring Spot</p> <p><i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i></p> <p>Kentucky bluegrass and creeping red fescue</p> <p>All year, especially April to November</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Eagle 3336 Plus Heritage Rubigan AS Triton Flo</p>	<p>4.0 oz. 1.2 oz. 4.0 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz 4.0-6.0 fl. oz. 0.3-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Apply fungicide in April and May, and water-in prior to drying on leaves. The symptoms of this disease mimic summer patch. Necrotic ring spot is uncommon in Maryland, but can be severe in some cultivars.</p>
<p>Nematodes</p> <p>All turfgrass species host nematodes, but putting greens are most susceptible to injury. Summer</p>	<p>None available</p>		<p>Increase mowing height, irrigate deeply but infrequently, use proper amounts of N-P-K fertilizers at appropriate times of year. There are no commercially available chemicals that are known to effectively control plant parasitic nematodes.</p>

<p>Powdery Mildew</p> <p><i>Blumeria graminis</i> (Formerly <i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)</p> <p>Bluegrasses and fine fescues in shaded sites</p> <p>April to November</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Bayleton 50W Disarm Eagle Heritage</p>	<p>1-2 oz. 1.0 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 1.2 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed. Reduce shade and improve air movement. Avoid excessive N fertility, drought stress, and increase mowing height.</p>
<p>Pythium Blight</p> <p><i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>All turfgrasses, particularly ryegrass, bentgrass, annual bluegrass, and fescues. Spring or summer seeded stands are especially vulnerable.</p> <p>June to September</p>	<p>Alude (other K phosphites) *Banol †Koban Segway *Signature *Subdue MAXX †Terramec SP</p>	<p>5-10 oz. 1.5-4 oz. 4-6 oz. 0.45-0.9 fl. oz. 4-6 oz. 0.5-1.0 oz. 4-6 oz.</p>	<p>†Koban and SP are best for curative (i.e., knockdown) treatment. Water early in the day, and improve drainage and air circulation. Avoid excessive N fertility. Most of these materials can discolor greens when applied during hot weather.</p> <p>*Tank-mixing with Fore/Dithane WP (4.0-6.0 oz/1000ft²) is suggested.</p> <p>Signature, Banol and Subdue can provide 14 or more days of control. Length of control can be less than 7 days when environmental conditions are very conducive for this disease. Signature and Banol should be applied preventively for best results.</p>
<p>Pythium Root Diseases</p> <p><i>Pythium</i> spp.</p> <p>Annual bluegrass and bentgrass</p> <p>Spring and autumn during excessively wet periods</p>	<p>† Banol † Koban **Insignia *Signature Segway †Subdue MAXX †Terramec SP</p>	<p>1.5-4 oz. 4-6 oz. 0.9 oz. 4-6 oz. 0.45-0.9 fl. oz. 0.5-1.0 oz. 4-6 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on 14- 21 day intervals. Improve drainage and increase mowing height. †Water-in to a 0.5-1.0 inch soil depth.</p> <p>*Tank mix with Fore WP (4-6 oz/1000ft²) and do not water-in. Fore flowable is not compatible with Signature.</p> <p>** Insignia drenches were shown to be effective on patch-type root Pythium (i.e., <i>P. volutum</i>).</p>
<p>Red Thread / Pink Patch</p> <p><i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i> and Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces</i> spp.)</p> <p>All turfgrasses, particularly ryegrasses and creeping red fescue</p> <p>All year during wet, overcast periods (especially April to June)</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Bayleton 50W Curalan Chipco 26GT Compass Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) Disarm Endorse Heritage Insignia ProStar Trinity Tourney Triton Flo</p>	<p>2 oz. 0.5- 1.0 oz. 2-4 oz. 4 oz. 0.10-0.25 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 4.0 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.5-0.9 oz. 2.2 oz. 1-2 oz. 0.37 oz. 0.4-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on 14-21 day intervals. Maintain adequate N fertility levels. Apply 1.0 lb N/1000ft² in the spring when the disease is evident.</p>

<p>Rust</p> <p><i>Puccinia graminis</i> and other <i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p>Bluegrasses (especially Merion), ryegrass and zoysiagrass</p> <p>July to October</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Bayleton Disarm Eagle Heritage Insignia Tourney Triton Flo</p>	<p>2 oz. 0.5 -1.0 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 1.0-2.0 oz 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.5-0.9 oz. 0.37 oz. 0.3-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>One application would be expected to be very effective. Improve turf vigor by maintaining adequate N levels.</p>
<p>Spring Dead Spot</p> <p><i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i></p> <p>Bermudagrass, esp. Tufcote and Vamont</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Eagle Disarm Heritage *Rubigan AS</p>	<p>4.0 fl. oz. 2.4 oz 0.36 oz. 0.4 oz. 4.0-6.0 fl. oz.</p>	<p>Apply a fungicide once in mid-Sept. or about 30 days prior to expected bermudagrass dormancy. Expect only 30-60% reduction in disease. Spring and summer applications of ammonium sulfate + KCl help to reduce disease severity over time. Avoid applying N after mid-August. Avoid nitrate forms of N. *Rubigan applied at 4.0 fl. oz. per 1000ft²., three times on a 14 day interval ending prior to bermudagrass dormancy also provides preemergence <i>Poa annua</i> control.</p>
<p>Stripe Smut</p> <p><i>Ustilago striiformis</i> and Flag Smut <i>Urocystis agropyri</i></p> <p>Bluegrasses (particularly Merion), ryegrasses, and tall fescue</p> <p>Primarily spring and fall</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Bayleton Eagle</p>	<p>1-2 oz. 1-2 oz. 1-2 oz.</p>	<p>A single application in May or during mid to late October provides good control. Avoid drought stress and control excessive thatch.</p>
<p>Slime Molds</p> <p><i>Physarum cinereum</i> and others</p> <p>All turfgrasses</p> <p>Moist periods, moderate temperature of spring, summer and fall</p>	<p>No fungicide necessary</p>		<p>Remove fruiting structures from turfgrass leaves by mowing, poling, dragging, brushing or hosing with water.</p>
<p>Southern Blight</p> <p><i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i></p> <p>Bluegrass and bentgrass</p> <p>Summer</p>	<p>Disarm Heritage ProStar</p>	<p>0.36 oz. 0.4 oz 2.2-4.0 oz.</p>	<p>Apply or spot apply fungicide as needed. This disease rarely occurs in Maryland.</p>

<p>Summer Patch</p> <p><i>Magnaporthe poae</i></p> <p>Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, and fine leaf fescue</p> <p>July to September</p>	<p>Banner MAXX Bayleton 50W Compass 3336 Plus Disarm Eagle Heritage Insignia Tourney Triton Flo</p>	<p>2-4 oz. 1-2 oz. 0.25 oz. 4-8 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 1.2-2.4 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.9 oz. 0.37 oz. 0.6-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Apply in early June and early July to lawns.</p> <p>For greens, begin treatment in mid-May and apply on 28 day intervals. Increase mowing height, and irrigate deeply at onset of drought. Avoid excessive thatch, compaction, high N fertility in spring, and nitrate forms of N. Use slow release and acidifying N fertilizers such as sulfur coated urea.</p> <p>Watering-in fungicide before it dries on leaves may improve effectiveness.</p>
<p>Take-all Patch</p> <p><i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i></p> <p>Bentgrasses</p> <p>Infection periods spring and fall; damage may not appear until late spring or summer</p>	<p>Bayleton Banner MAXX *Rubigan AS Dismiss Heritage Insignia Triton Flo</p>	<p>2.0-4.0 oz. 2.0-4.0 oz. 4.0 oz. 0.36 oz. 0.4 oz. 0.9 oz. 0.6-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Disease injury is best alleviated by acidifying soil with ammonium sulfate (A.S.) or ammonium chloride (A.C.). Substitute A.S. or A.C. for other water soluble N fertilizers, and apply 3-4 lbs N/1000ft² annually, with one application during April.</p> <p>Maintain soil pH = 5.5, and avoid use of limestone unless pH falls below 5.2. Apply potassium (2-4 lbs/1000ft²) from KCl and phosphorus (1-2 lbs/1000ft²) annually. Apply MnSO₄ (Mn at 1-2 lb/acre) monthly, except winter.</p> <p>Fungicides applied 2 to 4 times curatively or preventively in Oct., Nov., Apr., and May will alleviate disease injury. Apply fungicides to greens in 100 gal./acre with flat-fan nozzles. *Rubigan may injure annual bluegrass.</p>
<p>Typhula Blight or Gray Snow Mold</p> <p><i>Typhula incarnata</i> <i>Typhula ishkariensis</i></p> <p>All turfgrasses</p> <p>December to April</p>	<p>‡Banner MAXX ‡Bayleton 50W ‡Compass ‡Chipco 26GT ‡Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) ‡Disarm ‡Heritage ‡Insignia ‡Medallion ‡ProStar *Terraclor 75 WP †Terramec SP ‡Tourney ‡Triton Flo</p>	<p>2-4 oz. 1-2 oz. 0.25 oz. 4-8 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.18-0.36 oz. 0.4 oz. 0.9 oz. 0.5 oz. 3.0-4.5 oz. 6-8 oz. 6-9 oz. 0.37 oz. 0.3-1.1 oz.</p>	<p>Apply before the first heavy snow or onset of cold, rainy weather. Generally, only one early winter application is sufficient in Maryland.</p> <p>*See label restrictions. ‡Tank-mix with Chlorothalonil, Chipco 26GT or Terraclor for best results.</p>

<p>Yellow Patch or Cool Temperature Brown Patch</p> <p><i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i></p> <p>Bentgrass, annual bluegrass and perennial ryegrass</p> <p>November to May</p>	<p>†Chipco 26GT †Chlorothalonil (Daconil, others) †Dismiss †Endorse †Heritage †Medallion ‡ProStar</p>	<p>4-6 oz. 3-6 oz. 0.28-0.36 oz. 4-0 oz. 0.2-0.4 oz. 0.5 oz. 3.0-4.5 oz.</p>	<p>Apply as needed on a 14 day interval.</p> <p>†Tank-mix with chlorothalonil, Chipco 26GT, or Medallion for best results.</p> <p>‡ProStar has both preventive and curative activity.</p> <p>3336 Plus has little or no effect on this disease.</p>
<p>Yellow Tuft</p> <p><i>Sclerophthora macrospora</i></p> <p>All turfgrasses</p> <p>All year, especially late fall to spring</p>	<p>*Subdue MAXX</p>	<p>0.5-1.0 oz.</p>	<p>Make one or two annual applications preventively in spring or fall. Apply three times on a two week interval for curative control; curative control can be erratic. Improve drainage.</p> <p>*Tank-mix with Medallion for best results.</p>

^x Chlorothalonil is sold under the following trade names: Daconil Ultrex, Daconil Weatherstik, Concorde, Echo, Manicure and others. There are several formulations and rates vary. See the label for more specific rate information.

^y Propiconazole is sold under the following trade names: Banner MAXX, Propiconazole Pro, and Spectator. There are two formulations and rates vary. See the label for more specific rate information information.

^z Iprodione is sold under the trade names of Chipco 26GT, Iprodione Pro and others.

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