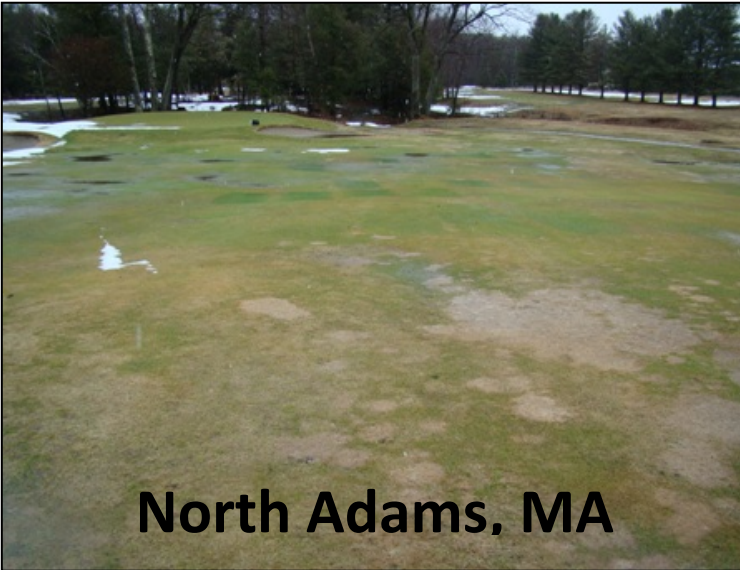


# 2011 Snow Mold Field Day Report



**North Adams, MA**



**Queensbury, NY**



**Manchester, VT**



**Pittsfield, MA**

UNIVERSITY OF  
**Massachusetts**  
**Amherst**

Turfgrass Pathology Lab  
Dept. of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sci.  
230 Stockbridge Rd  
Amherst, MA 01003

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**Turfgrass Pathology Lab  
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## **Berkshire Hills Country Club Snow Mold Trial Pittsfield, MA**

K. Campbell-Nelson, C. Ok, J. Popko and G. Jung

Department of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sciences  
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

### **OBJECTIVE**

To evaluate fungicides for the control of Typhula blight (caused by *Typhula ishikariensis* and *T. incarnata*) and pink snow mold (caused by *Microdochium nivale*).

### **EXPERIMENTAL METHODS**

This evaluation was conducted at Berkshire Hills Country Club in Pittsfield, MA on an annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) fairway maintained at 0.5-inch mowing height. Individual plots measured 3 ft x 6 ft (18 ft<sup>2</sup>), and were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications and a one foot buffer strip between plots (Fig 1).

Fungicides listed in Table 1 were applied based on labeled or suggested rates. Individual treatments were applied at a nozzle pressure of 40 p.s.i using a CO<sub>2</sub> pressurized boom sprayer equipped with two XR Teejet 8004 VS nozzles. All fungicides were agitated by hand and applied in the equivalent of 2 gallons of water per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>. All fungicide applications were made on November 19th, 2010. Fungicide treatments numbered 24-27 (Table 1) were split applications made on November 12th and on November 19th, 2010. Snow mold severity (caused by *T. incarnata* and *M. nivale*) was visually assessed as percent disease covering plots and turfgrass quality was assessed on a 1-9 scale with 6 being acceptable. Ratings were made on March 28, 2011. Data was subject to an analysis of variance and means were separated using Fisher's protected least significant difference.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Snow cover persisted on the experimental plot for approximately 90-100 days and moderate disease severity was observed within untreated plots (21.3%). Evaluation based on morphological characteristics determined most snow mold damage was caused by grey snow mold (*T. incarnata*-90%) and some by pink snow mold (*M. nivale*-10%). Analysis of variance determined the main effect fungicide treatment was highly significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Only treatment 17 provided complete control of all snow molds. Many treatments provided acceptable control of snow molds (< 5% disease on plots). Treatments 6, 8, 20, 23-27, 35, 37-40 and 42 did not provide significantly better control than the untreated.

Table 1. Snow mold and turf quality ratings on March 28, 2011 at Berkshire Hills Country Club.

Trt. #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>	Turf Quality <sup>b</sup>
1	Untreated	...	21.3 E-G <sup>c</sup>	4.7 CD <sup>c</sup>
2	Interface	4.0	0.7 I	6.7 A
	Triton Flo	0.9		
3	Interface	5.0	1.0 I	6.7 A
	Triton Flo	0.9		
4	Interface	6.0	1.7 HI	6.3 AB
	Triton Flo	0.9		
5	Reserve 4.8 Sc	4.5	0.7 I	6.7 A
	Compass	0.3		
6	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	8.3 G-I	5.3 BC
	Compass	0.3		
7	Tartan	2.0	1.7 HI	6.3 AB
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
8	Instrata	9.3	6.3 G-I	5.7 A-C
9	Instrata	11.0	1.3 I	5.7 A-C
10	Interface	3.0	0.3 I	6.7 A
	Triton Flo	0.5		
11	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	1.0 I	6.7 A
	Interface	6.0		
12	Interface	5.0	3.3 HI	6.0 AB
13	Insignia SC	0.7	2.0 HI	6.3 AB
	Trinity	1.5		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
14	Insignia SC	0.5	1.3 I	6.0 AB
	Trinity	1.0		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
15	Honor	0.8	1.7 HI	6.3 AB
	Trinity	1.0		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
16	Torque	0.6	1.7 HI	6.3 AB
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0		
17	Torque	0.6	0.0 I	6.7 A
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0		
	Spectro	3.7		
18	Torque	0.6	2.0 HI	6.3 AB
	Affirm	0.9		
19	Torque	0.6	3.7 HI	6.0 AB
	Affirm	0.9		
	Spectro	3.7		
20	QP TM/C	6.0	5.0 G-I	6.0 AB
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0		
	QP Propiconazole 14.3	2.0		
21	QP 642	11.8	2.7 HI	6.0 AB
22	QP Chlorothalonil 720	5.5	1.0 I	6.3 AB
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0		
	QP Tebuconazole	0.7		

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Turf quality was rated on a scale of 1-9, with 6 being acceptable.

<sup>c</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

Table 1. Continued.

Trt. #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>	Turf Quality <sup>b</sup>
23	QP Chlorothalonil 720	4.8	6.0 G-I <sup>c</sup>	5.7 A-C
	QP IPRO 2 SE	2.2		
	QP Fludioxonil	0.4		
24	Exp A		60.0 A	2.0 G
25	Exp B		40.7 B-D	3.3 EF
26	Exp C		53.3 AB	2.7 FG
27	Exp D		29.3 D-F	4.0 DE
28	Velista	0.7	3.0 HI	6.0 AB
29	Velista	0.7	0.7 I	6.3 AB
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Chipco 26 GT	4.0		
30	Velista	0.7	0.3 I	6.3 AB
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Heritage	0.7		
31	Velista	0.7	1.7 HI	6.3 AB
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Banner MAXX	2.0		
32	Velista	0.7	1.3 I	6.3 AB
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Cleary's 3336	2.0		
33	Velista	0.7	3.0 HI	6.0 AB
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
34	Velista	0.7	0.3 I	6.7 A
	Medallion	0.3		
	Banner MAXX	2.0		
35	Civitas	16.0	5.7 G-I	5.7 A-C
	Harmonizer	4.0		
	Concert	4.0		
36	Civitas	16.0	2.0 HI	6.3 AB
	Harmonizer	4.0		
	Trinity	1.5		
37	Civitas	16.0	36.0 C-E	3.7 D-F
	Harmonizer	4.0		
38	Civitas	16.0	46.7 A-C	3.7 D-F
	Harmonizer	1.0		
39	Turfcide	8.0	18.3 F-H	4.7 CD
40	Spotrete	8.0	6.0 G-I	5.7 A-C
	Teremec	12.0		
41	Pentathlon	12.0	4.3 HI	5.7 A-C
	Teremec	12.0		
42	Spotrete	8.0	43.3 A-D	3.0 E-G
	Pentathlon	12.0		

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.  
<sup>b</sup> Turf quality was rated on a scale of 1-9, with 6 being acceptable.  
<sup>c</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

2010-11 Snow Mold Trial Plot Map														
<b>Rep 3</b>	12	40	17	37	29	26	2	24	19	27	4	42	18	14
	33	6	9	39	5	30	28	15	34	13	1	3	36	25
	21	11	41	38	22	7	31	10	32	35	20	16	8	23
<b>Rep 2</b>	24	34	28	9	25	17	22	35	14	31	12	15	8	30
	3	40	33	5	26	32	18	29	27	1	4	2	20	13
	7	19	16	23	41	6	21	39	37	10	36	38	42	11
<b>Rep 1</b>	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Figure 1. Numbers inside plots refer to treatment numbers from Table 1.

## Glens Falls Country Club Snow Mold Trial Queensbury, NY

K. Campbell-Nelson, C. Ok, J. Popko and G. Jung

Department of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sciences  
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

### OBJECTIVE

To evaluate fungicides for the control of Typhula blight (caused by *Typhula ishikariensis* and *T. incarnata*) and pink snow mold (caused by *Microdochium nivale*).

### EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

This evaluation was conducted at the Glens Falls Country Club in Queensbury, NY on a mostly creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) fairway with some annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) maintained at 0.5-inch mowing height. Individual plots measured 3 ft x 6 ft (18 ft<sup>2</sup>), and were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications and a one foot buffer strip between plots (Fig 2).

Fungicides listed in Table 2 were applied based on labeled or suggested rates. Individual treatments were applied at a nozzle pressure of 40 p.s.i using a CO<sub>2</sub> pressurized boom sprayer equipped with two XR Teejet 8004 VS nozzles. All fungicides were agitated by hand and applied in the equivalent of 2 gallons of water per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>. All fungicide applications were made on November 18th, 2010. Fungicide treatments numbered 24-27 (Table 2) were split applications made on November 11th and on November 18th, 2010. Snow mold severity (caused by *T. incarnata*, *T. ishikariensis* and *M. nivale*) was visually assessed as percent disease covering plots on April 5th, 2011. Data was subject to an analysis of variance and means were separated using Fisher's protected least significant difference.

### RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Snow cover persisted on the experimental plot for approximately 100 days and high disease severity was observed within untreated plots (76.7%). Evaluation based on morphological characteristics determined that most snow mold damage was caused by Typhula blight (*T. incarnata* and *T. ishikariensis*). Analysis of variance determined the main effect fungicide treatment was highly significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Treatments 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 30, 31, 32 and 33 provided complete control of all snow molds. Treatments 5-8, 11, 13, 16, 20, 21, 28 and 29 provided acceptable control of snow molds (< 5%). Treatments 24-27, 38 and 39 did not provide significantly better control than the untreated.

Table 2. Snow mold ratings on April 5, 2011 at Glens Falls Country Club.

Trt #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>	
1	Untreated	...	76.7	AB <sup>b</sup>
2	Interface	4.0	13.3	E-G
	Triton Flo	0.9		
3	Interface	5.0	15.0	E-G
	Triton Flo	0.9		
4	Interface	6.0	12.7	E-G
	Triton Flo	0.9		
5	Reserve 4.8 Sc	4.5	2.0	FG
	Compass	0.3		
6	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	3.0	FG
	Compass	0.3		
7	Tartan	2.0	1.0	FG
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
8	Instrata	9.3	2.0	FG
9	Instrata	11.0	11.7	E-G
10	Interface	3.0	20.0	EF
	Triton Flo	0.5		
11	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	1.7	FG
	Interface	6.0		
12	Interface	5.0	55.0	CD
13	Insignia SC	0.7	0.3	G
	Trinity	1.5		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
14	Insignia SC	0.5	0.0	G
	Trinity	1.0		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
15	Honor	0.8	0.0	G
	Trinity	1.0		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
16	Torque	0.6	0.7	G
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0		
17	Torque	0.6	0.0	G
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0		
	Spectro	3.7		
18	Torque	0.6	0.0	G
	Affirm	0.9		
19	Torque	0.6	0.0	G
	Affirm	0.9		
	Spectro	3.7		
20	QP TM/C	6.0	4.0	FG
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0		
	QP Propiconazole 14.3	2.0		
21	QP 642	11.8	2.7	FG
22	QP Chlorothalonil 720	5.5	0.0	G
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0		
	QP Tebuconazole	0.7		

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

Table 2. Continued.

Trt #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>
23	QP Chlorothalonil 720	4.8	15.3 E-G <sup>b</sup>
	QP IPRO 2 SE	2.2	
	QP Fludioxonil	0.4	
24	Exp A		70.0 A-C
25	Exp B		78.3 A
26	Exp C		80.0 A
27	Exp D		71.7 A-C
28	Velista	0.7	5.0 E-G
29	Velista	0.7	0.7 G
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Chipco 26 GT	4.0	
30	Velista	0.7	0.0 G
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Heritage	0.7	
31	Velista	0.7	0.0 G
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Banner MAXX	2.0	
32	Velista	0.7	0.0 G
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Cleary's 3336	2.0	
33	Velista	0.7	0.0 G
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
34	Velista	0.7	0.3 G
	Medallion	0.3	
	Banner MAXX	2.0	
35	Civitas	16.0	23.3 E
	Harmonizer	4.0	
	Concert	4.0	
36	Civitas	16.0	13.3 E-G
	Harmonizer	4.0	
	Trinity	1.5	
37	Civitas	16.0	43.3 D
	Harmonizer	4.0	
38	Civitas	16.0	61.7 A-D
	Harmonizer	1.0	
39	Turfcide	8.0	58.3 B-D
40	Spotrete	8.0	11.0 E-G
	Teremec	12.0	
41	Pentathlon	12.0	10.0 E-G
	Teremec	12.0	
42	Spotrete	8.0	15.0 E-G
	Pentathlon	12.0	

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

2010-11 Snow Mold Trial Plot Map														
Rep 3	12	40	17	37	29	26	2	24	19	27	4	42	18	14
	33	6	9	39	5	30	28	15	34	13	1	3	36	25
	21	11	41	38	22	7	31	10	32	35	20	16	8	23
Rep 2	24	34	28	9	25	17	22	35	14	31	12	15	8	30
	3	40	33	5	26	32	18	29	27	1	4	2	20	13
	7	19	16	23	41	6	21	39	37	10	36	38	42	11
Rep 1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Figure 2. Numbers inside plots refer to treatment numbers from Table 2.

## Manchester Country Club Snow Mold Trial Manchester, VT

K. Campbell-Nelson, C. Ok, J. Popko and G. Jung

Department of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sciences  
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

### OBJECTIVE

To evaluate fungicides for the control of Typhula blight (caused by *Typhula ishikariensis* and *T. incarnata*) and pink snow mold (caused by *Microdochium nivale*).

### EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

This evaluation was conducted at Manchester Country Club in Manchester, VT on an annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) fairway maintained at 0.5-inch mowing height. Individual plots measured 3 ft x 6 ft (18 ft<sup>2</sup>), and were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications and a one foot buffer strip between each plot (Fig 3).

Fungicides listed in Table 3 were applied based on labeled or suggested rates. Individual treatments were applied at a nozzle pressure of 40 p.s.i using a CO<sub>2</sub> pressurized boom sprayer equipped with two XR Teejet 8004 VS nozzles. All fungicides were agitated by hand and applied in the equivalent of 2 gallons of water per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>. All fungicide applications were made on November 18th, 2010. Fungicide treatments numbered 24-27 (Table 3) were split applications made on November 11th and on November 18th, 2010. Snow mold severity (caused by *T. incarnata* and *M. nivale*) was visually assessed as percent disease covering plots and turfgrass quality was assessed on a 1-9 scale with 6 being acceptable. Ratings were made on March 31, 2011. Data was subject to an analysis of variance and means were separated using Fisher's protected least significant difference.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Snow cover persisted on the experimental plot for approximately 90-100 days and moderate disease severity was observed within untreated plots (43%). Evaluation based on morphological characteristics determined that most snow mold damage was caused by grey snow mold (*T. incarnata*-98%) and pink snow mold (*M. nivale*-2%). Analysis of variance determined the main effect fungicide treatment was highly significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Treatments 5, 6, 11, 15, 19, 22, and 30-33 provided complete control of all snow molds. Many treatments provided acceptable control of snow molds (< 5%). Treatments 24-27, 37, 40 and 42 did not provide significantly better control than the untreated.

Table 3. Snow mold and turf quality ratings on March 31, 2011 at Manchester Country Club.

Trt. #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>	Turf Quality <sup>b</sup>
1	Untreated	...	42.7 AB <sup>c</sup>	3.3 FG <sup>c</sup>
2	Interface	4.0	1.7 E	6.3 AB
	Triton Flo	0.9		
3	Interface	5.0	1.7 E	6.0 A-C
	Triton Flo	0.9		
4	Interface	6.0	0.3 E	6.7 A
	Triton Flo	0.9		
5	Reserve 4.8 Sc	4.5	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Compass	0.3		
6	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Compass	0.3		
7	Tartan	2.0	0.7 E	6.7 A
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
8	Instrata	9.3	1.0 E	6.0 A-C
9	Instrata	11.0	0.7 E	6.3 AB
10	Interface	3.0	1.0 E	6.3 AB
	Triton Flo	0.5		
11	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Interface	6.0		
12	Interface	5.0	8.0 E	5.0 CD
13	Insignia SC	0.7	1.7 E	6.3 AB
	Trinity	1.5		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
14	Insignia SC	0.5	0.7 E	6.7 A
	Trinity	1.0		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
15	Honor	0.8	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Trinity	1.0		
	Chlorothalonil	3.2		
16	Torque	0.6	1.0 E	6.3 AB
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0		
17	Torque	0.6	0.3 E	6.3 AB
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0		
	Spectro	3.7		
18	Torque	0.6	0.3 E	6.7 A
	Affirm	0.9		
19	Torque	0.6	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Affirm	0.9		
	Spectro	3.7		
20	QP TM/C	6.0	2.0 E	6.0 A-C
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0		
	QP Propiconazole 14.3	2.0		
21	QP 642	11.8	1.3 E	6.0 A-C
22	QP Chlorothalonil 720	5.5	0.0 E	6.7 A
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0		
	QP Tebuconazole	0.7		

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Turf quality was rated on a scale of 1-9, with 6 being acceptable.

<sup>c</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

Table 3. Continued.

Trt. #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>	Turf Quality <sup>b</sup>
23	QP Chlorothalonil 720	4.8	3.7 E <sup>c</sup>	6.0 A-C <sup>c</sup>
	QP IPRO 2 SE	2.2		
	QP Fludioxonil	0.4		
24	Exp A		50.0 A	3.0 G
25	Exp B		37.7 A-C	3.7 E-G
26	Exp C		33.0 BC	3.7 E-G
27	Exp D		46.7 AB	2.7 G
28	Velista	0.7	1.3 E	6.0 A-C
29	Velista	0.7	1.0 E	6.0 A-C
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Chipco 26 GT	4.0		
30	Velista	0.7	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Heritage	0.7		
31	Velista	0.7	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Banner MAXX	2.0		
32	Velista	0.7	0.0 E	6.7 A
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
	Cleary's 3336	2.0		
33	Velista	0.7	0.0 E	7.0 A
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0		
34	Velista	0.7	0.3 E	6.7 A
	Medallion	0.3		
	Banner MAXX	2.0		
35	Civitas	16.0	7.3 E	5.0 CD
	Harmonizer	4.0		
	Concert	4.0		
36	Civitas	16.0	2.0 E	6.0 A-C
	Harmonizer	4.0		
	Trinity	1.5		
37	Civitas	16.0	40.0 A-C	3.3 FG
	Harmonizer	4.0		
38	Civitas	16.0	25.3 CD	4.3 D-F
	Harmonizer	1.0		
39	Turfcide	8.0	2.7 E	5.3 B-D
40	Spotrete	8.0	10.0 DE	5.0 CD
	Teremec	12.0		
41	Pentathlon	12.0	1.3 E	6.3 AB
	Teremec	12.0		
42	Spotrete	8.0	13.3 DE	4.7 DE
	Pentathlon	12.0		

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Turf quality was rated on a scale of 1-9, with 6 being acceptable.

<sup>c</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

2010-11 Snow Mold Trial Plot Map														
Rep 3	12	40	17	37	29	26	2	24	19	27	4	42	18	14
	33	6	9	39	5	30	28	15	34	13	1	3	36	25
	21	11	41	38	22	7	31	10	32	35	20	16	8	23
Rep 2	24	34	28	9	25	17	22	35	14	31	12	15	8	30
	3	40	33	5	26	32	18	29	27	1	4	2	20	13
	7	19	16	23	41	6	21	39	37	10	36	38	42	11
Rep 1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Figure 3. Numbers inside plots refer to treatment numbers from Table 3.

**North Adams Country Club  
North Adams, MA**

K. Campbell-Nelson, C. Ok, J. Popko and G. Jung

Department of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sciences  
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

**OBJECTIVE**

To evaluate fungicides for the control of Typhula blight (caused by *Typhula ishikariensis* and *T. incarnata*) and pink snow mold (caused by *Microdochium nivale*).

**EXPERIMENTAL METHODS**

This evaluation was conducted at North Adams Country Club in North Adams, MA on an annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and fine fescue (*Festuca rubra*) fairway maintained at 0.5-inch mowing height. Individual plots measured 3 ft x 6 ft (18 ft<sup>2</sup>), and were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications and a one foot buffer strip between each plot (Fig 4).

Fungicides listed in Table 3 were applied based on labeled or suggested rates. Individual treatments were applied at a nozzle pressure of 40 p.s.i using a CO<sub>2</sub> pressurized boom sprayer equipped with two XR Teejet 8004 VS nozzles. All fungicides were agitated by hand and applied in the equivalent of 2 gallons of water per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>. All fungicide applications were made on November 19th, 2010. Fungicide treatments numbered 24-27 (Table 4) were split applications made on November 12th and on November 19th, 2010. Snow mold severity (total caused by *T. incarnata*, *T. ishikariensis* and *M. nivale*) was visually assessed as percent disease on April 5th, 2011. Data was subject to an analysis of variance and means were separated using Fisher's protected least significant difference.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

At the time when applications were made in November 2010, pink snow mold (*M. nivale*) was present on 14 plots in small quantities ranging from 1-20%. Snow cover persisted on the experimental plot for approximately 100 days and low disease severity was observed within untreated plots (10%). Evaluation based on morphological characteristics determined that most snow mold damage was caused by Typhula blight (*Typhula ishikariensis* and *T. incarnata*) and pink snow mold (*M. nivale*). Analysis of variance determined the main effect fungicide treatment was highly significant ( $P = 0.0012$ ). Despite significant differences in fungicide treatment, all treatments were similar to the untreated. Treatments 2, 5, 6, 31 and 34 provided complete control of all snow molds.

Table 4. Snow mold ratings on April 5, 2011 at North Adams Country Club.

Trt #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>
1	Untreated	...	10.0 A-H <sup>b</sup>
2	Interface	4.0	0.0 H
	Triton Flo	0.9	
3	Interface	5.0	1.0 H
	Triton Flo	0.9	
4	Interface	6.0	1.7 GH
	Triton Flo	0.9	
5	Reserve 4.8 Sc	4.5	0.0 H
	Compass	0.3	
6	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	0.0 H
	Compass	0.3	
7	Tartan	2.0	0.3 H
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
8	Instrata	9.3	8.0 C-H
9	Instrata	11.0	5.3 E-H
10	Interface	3.0	0.3 H
	Triton Flo	0.5	
11	Reserve 4.8 Sc	5.4	1.0 H
	Interface	6.0	
12	Interface	5.0	7.7 C-H
13	Insignia SC	0.7	0.7 H
	Trinity	1.5	
	Chlorothalonil	3.2	
14	Insignia SC	0.5	1.0 H
	Trinity	1.0	
	Chlorothalonil	3.2	
15	Honor	0.8	0.3 H
	Trinity	1.0	
	Chlorothalonil	3.2	
16	Torque	0.6	2.0 GH
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0	
17	Torque	0.6	4.3 F-H
	Cleary's 26/36	4.0	
	Spectro	3.7	
18	Torque	0.6	4.0 F-H
	Affirm	0.9	
19	Torque	0.6	3.3 F-H
	Affirm	0.9	
	Spectro	3.7	
20	QP TM/C	6.0	0.7 H
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0	
	QP Propiconazole 14.3	2.0	
21	QP 642	11.8	6.7 D-H
22	QP Chlorothalonil 720	5.5	4.3 F-H
	QP IPRO 2 SE	4.0	
	QP Tebuconazole	0.7	

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

Table 4. Continued.

Trt #	Trade Name	Rate (oz/M)	Snow Mold <sup>a</sup>
23	QP Chlorothalonil 720	4.8	2.3 F-H <sup>b</sup>
	QP IPRO 2 SE	2.2	
	QP Fludioxonil	0.4	
24	Exp A		17.7 A-D
25	Exp B		20.0 AB
26	Exp C		3.7 F-H
27	Exp D		14.0 A-F
28	Velista	0.7	0.7 H
29	Velista	0.7	1.0 H
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Chipco 26 GT	4.0	
30	Velista	0.7	2.0 GH
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Heritage	0.7	
31	Velista	0.7	0.0 H
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Banner MAXX	2.0	
32	Velista	0.7	1.0 H
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
	Cleary's 3336	2.0	
33	Velista	0.7	1.0 H
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0	
34	Velista	0.7	0.0 H
	Medallion	0.3	
	Banner MAXX	2.0	
35	Civitas	16.0	8.3 B-H
	Harmonizer	4.0	
	Concert	4.0	
36	Civitas	16.0	13.3 A-G
	Harmonizer	4.0	
	Trinity	1.5	
37	Civitas	16.0	21.7 A
	Harmonizer	4.0	
38	Civitas	16.0	3.3 F-H
	Harmonizer	1.0	
39	Turfcide	8.0	16.7 A-E
40	Spotrete	8.0	2.0 GH
	Teremec	12.0	
41	Pentathlon	12.0	2.7 F-H
	Teremec	12.0	
42	Spotrete	8.0	18.7 A-C
	Pentathlon	12.0	

<sup>a</sup> Values represent percent disease severity mean of three replicates.

<sup>b</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the Fisher's protected least significant difference.

2010-11 Snow Mold Trial Plot Map														
Rep 3	12	40	17	37	29	26	2	24	19	27	4	42	18	14
	33	6	9	39	5	30	28	15	34	13	1	3	36	25
	21	11	41	38	22	7	31	10	32	35	20	16	8	23
Rep 2	24	34	28	9	25	17	22	35	14	31	12	15	8	30
	3	40	33	5	26	32	18	29	27	1	4	2	20	13
	7	19	16	23	41	6	21	39	37	10	36	38	42	11
Rep 1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Figure 4. Numbers inside plots refer to treatment numbers from Table 4.