

As a group the strobilurins have not yet been registered in Australia for use in the turf market. However, in the USA these have been available for some time and several are now on the market.

Research was carried out at Rutgers University in 1999/2000 into the use of these for the control of brown patch in cool season turfgrass. Two studies were carried out using azoxystrobin (AZ), trifloxystrobin (TS) and chlorothalonil.

The aim was to review differing rates of application and application methods to assess their efficacy against brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

The experimental variables were as follows (assuming all products contain 50% active):

PRODUCT	RATE	WATER RATE L/HA	NOZZLE TYPE
TS	462g/ha	207, 414, 828, 1655, 3310	Flat fan, rain drop, flood
AZ	618g/ha	207, 414, 828, 1655, 3310	Flat fan
CT	13.8l/ha	207, 414, 828, 1655, 3310	Flat fan

Results

- The results gained were independent of nozzle type
- The rate of 207L water/ha resulted in the lowest rate of control
- All rates above 207L gave good control
- When FF nozzles were used, AZ was more effective than CT or TS in suppressing brown patch.

In the second study, TS was applied to tall fescue at a rate of 308 and 1372g/ha and clippings were either returned or removed. Returning treated clippings improved disease control up to 49%.

References

Impact of water volume, nozzle type, and clipping removal on the efficacy of trifloxystrobin and other selected fungicides for the control of brown patch in cool-season turfgrass. E. N. WEIBEL and B. B. Clarke. Dept. of Plant Pathology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901. Publication no. P-2001-0037-NEA.