Many factors influence the efficacy of turfgrass fungicides, including fungicide application rate and intervals between applications, host susceptibility, fungicide resistance, environment, nozzle type, spray volume, fungicide topical mode of action, leaf coverage, and depletion rate (Latin, 2011).

Microdochium patch (*Microdochium nivale*) is a disease that affects turfgrass foliage. Microdochium patch is of major concern in humid, cool regions where annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* L.) turf is often dominant. To date, there is little published research showing results for the influence of nozzle types, fungicide topical mode of action, and spray volumes regarding Microdochium patch control. Therefore, the main objective of this field study was to evaluate the effect on Microdochium patch control from the interaction of nozzle type–spray volume combinations with fungicide topical mode of action.

**Effects of Nozzle–Spray Volume Combinations on Spray Coverage**

A spray nozzle coverage analysis was conducted using a completely randomized design with four replications. For this experiment, water was applied with four different nozzle–spray volume combinations: XR11004 (1 gal/1000 ft$^2$) and XR11008 (2 gal/1000 ft$^2$) (TeeJet, Glendale, IL) flat fans, which produce medium (226–325 μm) and coarse (326–400 μm) droplets, respectively; and 1/4TTJ04 (1 gal/1000 ft$^2$) and 1/4TTJ08 (2 gal/1000 ft$^2$) (TeeJet, Glendale, IL), which produce extremely coarse (500–650 μm) droplets (TeeJet Technologies, 2008). The water was applied with a CO$_2$–pressurized backpack sprayer with a 3-nozzle handheld boom at 30 lb/sq in, 20 inches off the ground. Applications took place inside to avoid the effects of wind, and treatments were repeated four times for each nozzle.