IPM Program updated May 2005
___ skip clean-up pass when possible in stressful weather. Details:

___ maintain sufficient nitrogen and water for healthy growth. Details:

___ syringe greens to reduce stress and continue into the late afternoon when windy. Details:

___ temporarily increase mowing height during stressful weather. Details:

___ move cup more frequently and/or divert traffic in disease-prone greens. Details:

___ maintain thatch at ½” or less. Details:

___ other practices used. Details:
4) **Curative cultural practices:** During disease outbreaks, some additional practices will help minimize disease. Check those that you perform and provide details:

- ___ wash mowers when moving from greens with anthracnose to reduce spread of spores. Details

- ___ hydroject or spike compacted areas where disease is active Details:

- ___ avoid sand top-dressing until disease is checked. Details:

- ___ temporarily skip clean-up pass. Details:

- ___ spoon-feed quick release nitrogen fertilizer to enhance recovery. Details:
5) **Fungicides:** The University of Massachusetts Extension Turf Program has determined that there is “no viable alternative” to the use of chlorothalonil as part of a fungicide management program for anthracnose on golf course putting greens. Chlorothalonil is available for turfgrass use under numerous trade names. Examples include Andersons 5% Daconil, ChloroStar, Concorde SST, Daconil Ultrex, Daconil Weatherstik, Daconil Zn, Echo, Lebanon Daconil, Thalonil, and Ultrex. It is also present in several combination products such as Consyst, Lesco TwoSome, Spectro.

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<tr>
<th>Dates and sites of pesticide applications</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Product Name and EPA #</th>
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**Note:** Chlorothalonil is a contact/protectant fungicide. It is not effective when watered-in. A combination of chlorothalonil with a systemic/penetrant fungicide is most effective for foliar anthracnose. If you have basal rot/crown rot anthracnose, water-in the systemic/penetrant fungicide while it is still wet on the leaves to the crown area. Apply chlorothalonil in a separate application and allow it to dry. Preventive applications to disease-prone areas where anthracnose has been previously diagnosed can be very effective.

6) **Sprayer calibration:** You must calibrate your sprayer each year.

   Date of calibration ________________ Method used to calibrate ________________

7) **Notification form:** You must notify the Department of Agricultural Resources Pesticide Bureau **after** you apply a pesticide product which is listed on the groundwater protection list. Notifications must be made to the Department **within ten days of the end of the month in which applications are made.** One form can be used for all of the month’s applications. For example:

   If three applications are made in May, then you must notify the Department by June 10th that the applications have been made. If you make another three applications in June, then you would also have to notify the Department by July 10th.

   Electronic notification forms can be accessed through the Department website at: http://www.mass.gov/agr/pesticides/water/groundwater_report.htm

   Groundwater Protection Program,
   Department of Agricultural Resources,          Date Notification
   251 Causeway Street,                           Form sent to DFA
   Boston, MA 02114

   This information must be maintained with your pesticide records.