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NF01-467 Turf Disease Fact Sheet No. 7: Management Program for Anthracnose

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Turf Disease Fact Sheet No. 7 Management Program for Anthracnose

by John E. Watkins, Extension Plant Pathologist

Cause, Hosts and Occurrence

Anthracnose: Cause: *Colletotrichum graminicola*
 Primary Hosts: Annual bluegrass, creeping bentgrass
 Occurrence: July - August

Key Symptoms and Signs

- Irregularly shaped patches of yellow-bronze turf.
- Elongated reddish brown spots on the leaves.
- Black, spiny fungal structures on infected leaves, visible with 10X hand lens.

Cultural/Maintenance Practices

- Provide sufficient nitrogen to maintain moderate growth rate through the summer.
- Irrigate to maintain plant vigor and avoid drought stress.

Fungicide Program

- Preventive applications of reduced-rate tank mixes of a DMI fungicide and chlorothalonil at two-week intervals.

Products reported to provide fair to excellent control of anthracnose include:

Commercial Products

<i>Active ingredient(s)</i>	<i>Product name(s)</i>
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azoxystrobin	Heritage
chlorothalonil	Daconil Ultrex, Thalonil, Manicure Ultrex
fenarimol	Rubigan
myclobutanil (DMI)	Eagle
propiconazole (DMI)	Banner MAXX
thiophanate-methyl	Cleary's 3336, Fungo, Cavalier
triadimefon (DMI)	Bayleton, Lesco Granular Turf Fungicide, Accost
trifloxystrobin (DMI)	Compass
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl	Spectro 90

Home Lawn Products

<i>Active ingredient(s)</i>	<i>Product name(s)</i>
propiconazole	ferti-lome Liquid Systemic Fungicide
thiophanate-methyl	Green Light Fung-Away II Systemic Fungicide, ferti-lome Halt Systemic, Dragon Systemic Fungicide 3336WP
triadimefon	Green Light Systemic Lawn Fungicide, Bonide Lawn Fungicide with Bayleton

Fungicides listed represent the best information available. No criticism is intended of products not listed, nor is endorsement by the University of Nebraska given to those listed. Read and follow all product label directions for mixing and application.

File NF01-467 under PLANT DISEASES
F-8, Turf
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