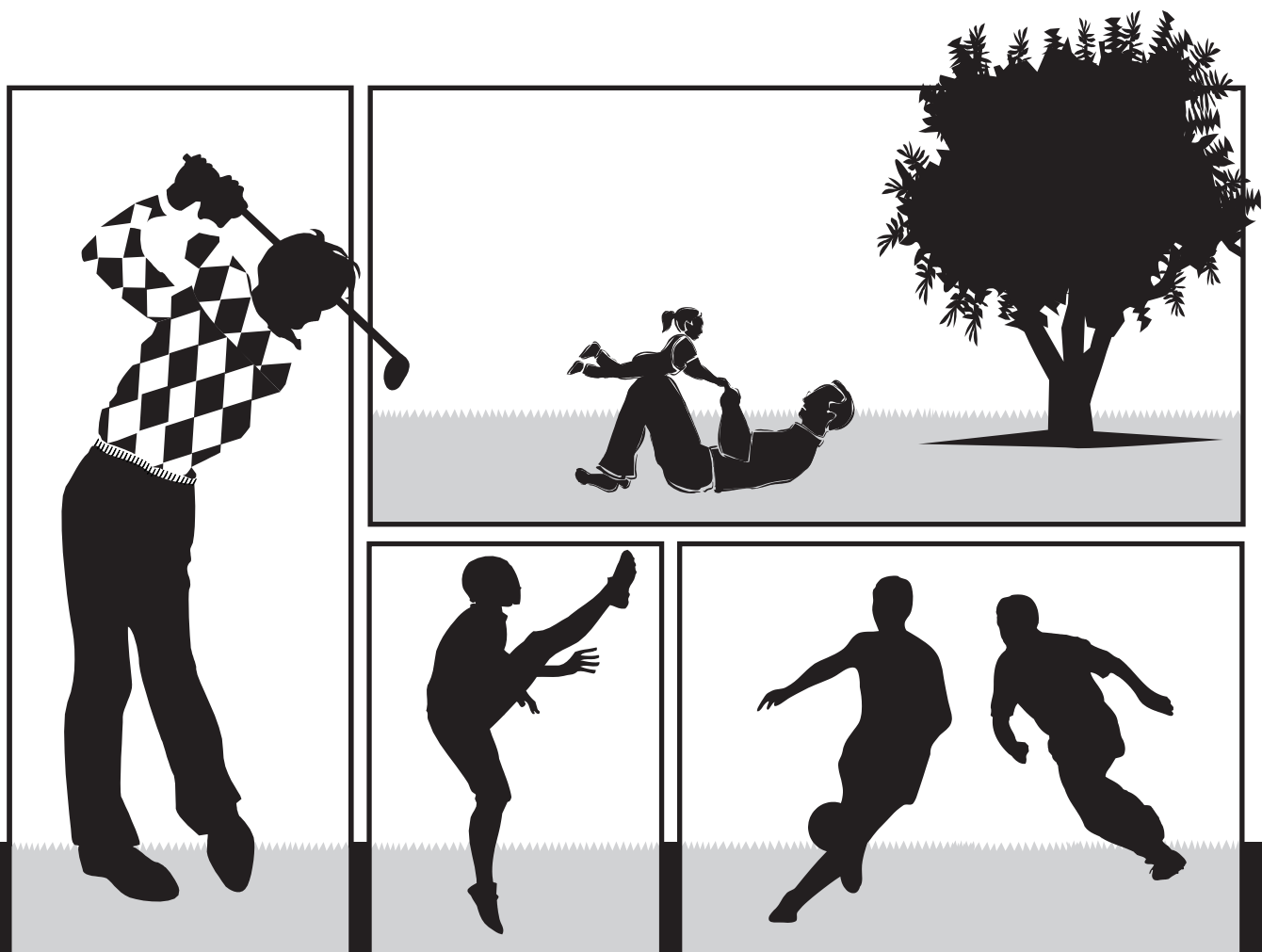


# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

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2011

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# **Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers**

## **2011**

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# ***Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers***

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Recommendations of specific chemicals are based upon information on the manufacturer's label and performance in a limited number of trials. Because environmental conditions and methods of application by growers may vary widely, performance of the chemical will not always conform to the safety and pest control standards indicated by experimental data.

Recommendations for the use of agricultural chemicals are included in this publication as a convenience to the reader. The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University or discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned. Individuals who use agricultural chemicals are responsible for ensuring that the intended use complies with current regulations and conforms to the product label. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical. North Carolina Cooperative Extension agents may also be of assistance.



## ***Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers***

### **Introduction**

*Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers* supplies up-to-date information on pesticides used to control pests in turfgrasses. The tables in this book supplement information available in other North Carolina Cooperative Extension publications. The *Turfgrass Pest Management Manual*, AG-348, provides information that will help the reader to identify major turfgrasses and turfgrass pests and better understand their lifecycles, symptoms, and biology. And while pollution of surface and groundwater supplies from turfgrass pesticide application is uncommon, the turf manager can use *Pesticide Selection and Water Quality for the Professional Turfgrass Manager*, AG-629, when selecting the best pesticide for a site.

Because of the risks involved, many of the very hazardous pesticides are labeled “RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE.” Apply such products only by or under the direct supervision of licensed individuals. Certain pesticides may be used only by commercial or professional and landscape personnel. “GENERAL USE” pesticides can be purchased and applied by anyone; however, anyone applying any pesticide for pay or to public property (including golf courses) must have a license or be supervised by someone with a license.

Use pesticides safely to protect people and the environment. Begin by properly diagnosing your pest problem. If a pesticide is needed, select the proper one. Always follow all label directions and obey all federal, state, and local laws and regulations concerning pesticides.

Recommendations of specific chemicals are based upon information on the manufacturer’s label and performance in a limited number of trials. Because environmental conditions and methods of application by growers may vary widely, performance of the chemical will not always conform to the safety and pest control standards indicated by experimental data.

Recommendations for the use of agricultural chemicals are included in this publication as a convenience to the reader. The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University or discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned. Individuals who use agricultural chemicals are responsible for ensuring that the intended use complies with current regulations and conforms to the product label. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical. North Carolina Cooperative Extension agents may also be of assistance.

See the following Extension publications at [www.turffiles.ncsu.edu](http://www.turffiles.ncsu.edu) for more information on turfgrass management:

- *Turfgrass Pest Management Manual*, AG-348  
Crop Science Extension, Box 7620, N.C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7620
- *Pesticide Selection and Water Quality for the Professional Turfgrass Manager*, AG-629  
Publications, Communication Services, Box 7603, N.C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7603
- *2011 North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual*  
Publications, Communication Services, Box 7603, N.C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7603  
<http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html>

**COMMERCIAL TURF INSECT CONTROL**  
**R. L. BRANDENBURG, Entomology Extension**

| <b>INSECT CONTROL IN COMMERCIAL TURF</b>                                   |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>PEST</b><br>Insecticide and Formulation                                 | <b>Amount Per</b><br>1,000 Sq Ft  | <b>Precautions and Remarks</b>   |
| <b>ANT (Also see IMPORTED FIRE ANT)</b>                                    |   |  |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available         | 0.5 to 1 fl oz  | Use GC formulation for golf courses.   |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP   | 1 to 1.5 oz   |  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 2E, 4E, 2G, 50 WP, Pro                             | See label   | For use on golf courses. See new label.  |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)<br>GC SC<br>LC SC<br>GC G<br>LC G        | See label<br>0.27 to 0.44 fl oz<br>0.27 to 0.54 fl oz<br>1.8 to 3.6 lb<br>1.8 to 3.6 lb |  |
| cyfluthrin (Tempo 2)   | 0.143 fl oz   | Home lawns only.   |
| cypermethrin* (Demon) TC   | See label   |  |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G   | 2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft  |  |
| fipronil (bait)  | See label   |  |
| hydramethylnon* (Maxforce G, Amdro)  | See label   |  |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara, others, WP, CS, GC)        | See label   | Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.  |
| <b>BEE and WASP (Burrowing)</b>  |   |  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP   | 1.5 oz  |  |
| pyrethroids* (Battle, Deltagard, Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, others) | See label   |  |
| <b>BILLBUG</b>   |   |  |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available         | 0.25 to 0.5 fl oz   | Use GC formulation for golf courses.   |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)  | 0.184 to 0.46 fl oz   |  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 50 WSP, Pro  | See label   | For use on golf courses; check new label.  |
| clothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG                                      | 14 to 22 oz<br>0.15 to 0.22 oz  |  |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)<br>GC SC<br>LC SC<br>GC G<br>LC G        | See label<br>0.27 to 0.44 fl oz<br>0.27 to 0.54 fl oz<br>1.8 to 3.6 lb<br>1.8 to 3.6 lb |  |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G   | 2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft  |  |
| dinotefuran (Zylam) 20 SG  | 1 oz  |  |
| imidacloprid* (Merit) 75 WSP   | 3 to 4 level tsp  | Make application prior to egg hatch.   |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)                                | See label   | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara, WP, CS, GC)                | See label   | Observe restrictions near water.   |
| propoxur (Baygon) 1.5 fl oz  | 1 pt  | Treat area thoroughly. Use at least 15 gal water per 1,000 sq ft. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight. Mow grass before treatment. |
| thiamethoxam (Meridian)<br>0.33 G<br>25 WG                                 | 60 to 80 lb/acre<br>12.7 to 17 oz/acre  | Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.                 |
| <b>CHINCH BUG</b>  |   |  |
| acephate* (Orthene T, T&O) 75 S  | 1.2 to 2.4 oz   |  |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Botanigard, Naturalis-T)                        | See label   |  |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)  | 0.184 to 0.46 fl oz   | Suppression.   |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available         | 0.25 to 0.5 fl oz   | Use GC formulation for golf courses.   |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP   | 2.5 to 3 oz   |  |
| clothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG                                      | 1.4 to 1.8 lb<br>0.2 to 0.3 oz  |  |



**INSECT CONTROL IN COMMERCIAL TURF**

| <b>PEST<br/>Insecticide and Formulation</b>  | <b>Amount Per<br/>1,000 Sq Ft</b>   | <b>Precautions and Remarks</b>   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>CHINCH BUG (continued)</b>  |   |  |
| chlorothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)<br>GC SC<br>LC SC<br>GC G<br>LC G                 | See label<br>0.27 to 0.44 fl oz<br>0.27 to 0.54 fl oz<br>1.8 to 3.6 lb<br>1.8 to 3.6 lb |  |
| cypermethrin (Demon) TC  | 0.33 to 0.65 fl oz  |  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban), 2E, 4E,<br>50 WP, Pro   | See label   | For use on golf courses; check new label.  |
| cyfluthrin (Tempo 2)   | 0.2 fl oz   | Home lawns only.   |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G   | 2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft  |  |
| dinotefuran (Zylam) 20 SG  | 1 oz  | For suppression of chinch bugs.  |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)  | See label   | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar WP, CS, GC)                                      | See label   | Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.  |
| permethrin* (Astro)  | 0.4 to 0.8 fl oz  |  |
| <b>CUTWORM, ARMYWORM</b>   |   |  |
| acephate* (Orthene T, T&O)   | 1.2 to 2.4 oz   | Commercial and residential turf only.  |
| azadirachtin* (Neemix, Turplex)  | See label   |  |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available                     | 0.18 to 0.25 fl oz  | Use GC formulation for golf courses.   |
| <i>Bt</i> products, various labels   | See label   |  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP and baits   | 0.75 to 1.5 oz  | Treat in late afternoon. Apply in adequate water for good coverage but do not flood or water in. Do not cut grass for 1 to 3 days after treatment. |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)  | 0.046 to 0.092 fl oz  | Higher rates provide long residual activity.   |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 4 E, 2 ES,<br>50 WP, Pro                                       | See label   | For use on golf courses; check new label.  |
| chlorothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG   | 1.4 to 1.8 lb<br>0.2 to 0.3 oz  | Cutworms only.   |
| chlorothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)   | See label   |  |
| cyfluthrin* (Tempo 2)  | 0.143 fl oz   | Home lawns only.   |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G   | 2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft  |  |
| dinotefuran (Zylam) 20 SG  | 1 oz  |  |
| entomogenous nematodes*  | See label   | Read and follow special application instructions. Effective only against small cutworms.   |
| halofenozide* (Mach 2)<br>2 SC<br>1.5 G  | 1.5 fl oz<br>1 lb   | Can be used two times per season at these rates.   |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)  | See label   | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| indoxacarb (Provaunt) SC   | 0.0625 to 0.25 fl oz  | Not labeled for use on sod farms.  |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar WP, CS, GC)                                      | See label   | Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.  |
| spinosad A or D (Conserve) SC  | 0.25 to 1.25 fl oz  | Rate varies with size and species.   |
| trichlorfon (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP  | 1.5 to 3 oz   |  |
| <b>EARTHWORM</b>   |   |  |
|  |   | Usually not a problem. No effective controls available.  |
| <b>FALL ARMYWORM</b>   |   |  |
| acephate* (Orthene T, T&O)   | 0.5 to 1.2 oz   | Water in immediately after application.  |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)  | 0.046 to 0.092 fl oz  | Higher rates provide long residual control.  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 4 E, 2 E,<br>50WP, Pro   | See label   | For use on golf courses; check new label.  |
| halofenozide* (Mach 2)<br>2 SC<br>1.5 G  | 1.5 fl oz<br>1 lb   | Can be used two times per season at these rates.   |
| indoxacarb (Provaunt) SC   | 0.0625 to 0.25 fl oz  | Not labeled for use on sod farms.  |
| pyrethroids* (Advanced Garden, Battle, Deltagard,<br>Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo) | See label   |  |
| <b>GRASSHOPPER</b>   |   |  |
| acephate* (Orthene T, T&O)   | 0.5 oz  | Do not mow turfgrass for at least 24 hr after application.   |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G   | 2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft  |  |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar WP, CS, GC)                                      | See label   | Do not make applications within 20 ft of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## INSECT CONTROL IN COMMERCIAL TURF

| PEST<br>Insecticide and Formulation   | Amount Per<br>1,000 Sq Ft                   | Precautions and Remarks  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>GROUND PEARL</b>   |   |  |
|   |   | No effective control; practice good management.  |
| <b>GRUB (white, May beetle, chafers, green June beetle, and others)</b>   |   |  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP  | 3 oz  |  |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)   | 0.184 to 0.367 fl oz                        | Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.   |
| clothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG   | 14 to 22 oz<br>0.15 to 0.22 oz              | Mole cricket suppression.  |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)   | See label                                   |  |
| halofenozide* (Grubex, Mach 2)<br>2 SC<br>1.5 G   | 2.9 fl oz<br>3 lb                           | Apply during egg hatch or early instar grub development.   |
| imidacloprid* (Merit, others) 75 WP   | 3 to 4 level tsp                            | Make application prior to egg hatch. (Offers some suppression of caterpillars.)  |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)   | See label                                   | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| thiamethoxam (Meridian)<br>0.33 G<br>25 WG  | 60 to 80 lb/acre<br>12.7 to 17 oz/acre      | Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.   |
| trichlorfon (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP   | 3.75 oz                                     |  |
| <b>GRUB, GREEN JUNE BEETLE (only)</b>   |   |  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP  | 1 to 1.5 oz                                 |  |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)   | 0.184 to 0.367 fl oz                        | Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.   |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 50 WSP, Pro   | See label                                   | For use on golf courses; see new label.  |
| clothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG   | 14 to 22 oz<br>0.15 to 0.22 oz              | Mole cricket suppression.  |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)   | See label                                   |  |
| halofenozide* (Grubex, Mach 2)<br>2 SC<br>1.5 G   | 2.9 fl oz<br>3 lb                           | Apply during egg hatch or early instar grub development.   |
| imidacloprid* (Merit, others) 75 WP   | 3 to 4 level tsp                            | Make application prior to egg hatch. Do not use on sod farms. (Offers some suppression of caterpillars.)   |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)   | See label                                   | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| thiamethoxam (Meridian)<br>0.33 G<br>25 WG  | 60 to 80 lb/acre<br>12.7 to 17 oz/acre      | Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.   |
| <b>GRUB (Japanese beetle)</b>   |   |  |
| <i>Bt</i> , various products  | See label                                   |  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP  | 3 oz  |  |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)   | 0.184 to 0.367 fl oz                        | Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.   |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)   | 0.184 to 0.367 fl oz                        | Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.   |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)   | See label                                   |  |
| clothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG   | 14 to 22 oz<br>0.15 to 0.22 oz              | Mole cricket suppression.  |
| halofenozide* (Grubex, Mach 2)<br>2 SC<br>1.5 G   | 2.9 fl oz<br>3 lb                           | Apply during egg hatch or early instar grub development.   |
| imidacloprid* (Merit, others) 75 WP   | 3 to 4 level tsp                            | Make application prior to egg hatch. (Offers some suppression of caterpillars.)  |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)   | See label                                   | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| thiamethoxam (Meridian)<br>0.33 G<br>25 WG  | 60 to 80 lb/acre<br>12.7 to 17 oz/acre      | Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.   |
| trichlorfon* (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP  | 3.75 oz                                     |  |
| <b>IMPORTED FIRE ANT</b> (See <a href="http://www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/entomology/documents/FireAntMap2009.pdf">http://www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/entomology/documents/FireAntMap2009.pdf</a> for latest quarantine areas.) |   |  |
| acephate*<br>(Lesco-Fate)<br>(Orthene, T, T&O) 75 S<br>(Precise 4G)   | See label<br>1 to 2 tsp/mound<br>4 oz/mound | Distribute uniformly over mound. For best results apply in early morning or late afternoon.  |
| hydramethylnon*<br>(Amdro) 0.88% bait<br><br>(Maxforce G)   | —<br><br>See label                          | Uniformly broadcast 1 to 1.5 lb of bait per acre with ground equipment on pastures, range grasses, lawns, and nonagricultural lands. Or distribute uniformly 5 level tbsps of bait 3 to 4 ft around base of each mound. Do not exceed 1.5 lb per acre. |

**INSECT CONTROL IN COMMERCIAL TURF**

| <b>PEST<br/>Insecticide and Formulation</b>                           | <b>Amount Per<br/>1,000 Sq Ft</b>     | <b>Precautions and Remarks</b>   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>IMPORTED FIRE ANT (continued)</b>                                  |                                       |  |
| avermectin/B1 (Affirm) 0.011% bait                                    | 5 to 7 tbsp/ mound                    | Distribute uniformly 5 to 7 level tbsp of bait 3 to 4 ft around base of each mound.  |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F<br>G form also available      | —                                     | Follow label directions.   |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 4 E   | See label                             |  |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)                                     | See label                             |  |
| GC SC   | 0.27 to 0.44 fl oz                    |  |
| LC SC   | 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz                    |  |
| GC G  | 1.8 to 3.6 lb                         |  |
| LC G  | 1.8 to 3.6 lb                         |  |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G  | 2 to 3 lb/                            |  |
| fenoxy carb (Award) 1 B   | 1 to 3 level tbsp<br>1 to 1.5 lb/acre | Single mound treatment.<br>Apply uniformly with ground equipment.  |
| indoxacarb (Advion Fire Ant Bait)                                     | See label                             | Fast-acting bait.  |
| spinosad (Justice bait)   | See label                             |  |
| fipronil<br>(Maxforce) .00015   | 0.5 to 5.5 oz<br>5 tbs/mound          | Apply as a broadcast. May treat mounds up to four times per year.  |
| (Topchoice) 0.0143  | 2 lb                                  | Apply as a broadcast.  |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)                           | See label                             | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| indoxacarb (Advion) bait  | 1.5 lb/acre                           | Bait formulation.  |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara, others,<br>GC, CS)    | See label                             |  |
| methoprene (Extinguish) 0.5 % bait                                    | 1.5 lb/acre                           | Mound or broadcast.  |
| methoprene + hydromethylnon (Extinguish Plus)                         | 1.5 lb/acre                           |  |
| pyriproxyfen (Distance Fire Ant Bait)                                 | See label                             | Mound or broadcast.  |
| <b>LEAFHOPPER, SPITTLEBUG</b>   |                                       |  |
| acephate* (Orthene, T, T&O) 75 S                                      | 1 oz                                  |  |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also<br>available | 0.25 to 0.5 fl oz                     | Use GC formulation for golf courses.   |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP  | 0.75 to 1.5 oz                        |  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 4 E, 50 WSP, Pro                              | See label                             | For use on golf courses; check new label.  |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G  | 2 to 3 lb                             |  |
| <b>MILLIPEDE</b>  |                                       |  |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also<br>available | 0.25 to 0.5 fl oz                     | Use GC formulation for golf courses.   |
| carbaryl*<br>(Sevimol)<br>(Sevin) 80 WSP                              | 1.5 to 3 oz<br>0.75 to 1.5 oz         |  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 2 E, Pro                                      | See label                             | For use on golf courses; check new label.  |
| cypermethrin (Demon) TC   | See label                             |  |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar WP, CS, GC)                     | See label                             | Do not make applications within 20 ft of any body of water. No reentry<br>until spray has dried.                           |
| <b>MOLE CRICKET</b>   |                                       |  |
| acephate*<br>(Orthene T, T&O, Lescro-Fate)<br>(Precise 4G)            | 1 to 1.9 oz<br>2.8 lb                 | Water soil before application. Do not water in.<br>Apply within 2 weeks of egg hatch for prevention. Irrigate immediately. |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also<br>available | 0.5 to 1 fl oz                        | Use GC formulation for golf course.  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) baits   | See label                             |  |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) B   |                                       |  |
| cyfluthrin* (Tempo 2, Tempo Ultra)                                    | 0.2 fl oz                             | Home lawn use only.  |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G  | 2 to 3 lb                             |  |
| dinotefuran (Zylam) 20 SG   | 1 oz                                  |  |
| entomogenous nematodes*   | See label                             | Various formulations available. Adequate soil moisture critical for good<br>control.                                       |
| fipronil<br>(Chipco Choice) 0.1 G<br>(Top Choice) 0.0143              | 2 lb                                  | Use slit placement equipment.<br>Apply as a broadcast.   |
| imidacloprid (Merit, others)<br>75 WP<br>0.5G                         | 4 level tsp<br>1.8 lb                 | Apply while crickets are less than ½ inch long (June, early July).   |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)                           | See label                             | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.   |
| indoxacarb (Advion) bait  | 50 to 200 lb/acre                     | Not for use on sod farms.  |
| indoxacarb (Provaunt)   | 0.275 oz                              | Must be in possession of a supplemental label for this use at the time of<br>application.                                  |

## Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

### INSECT CONTROL IN COMMERCIAL TURF

| PEST<br>Insecticide and Formulation                                 | Amount Per<br>1,000 Sq Ft      | Precautions and Remarks   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>MOLE CRICKET</b> (continued)                                     |                                |   |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara, others, WP, CS, GC) | See label                      | Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried. |
| propoxur (Baygon) B   | See label                      |   |
| <b>SLUG, SNAIL</b>  |                                |   |
| Mesuro 2 B  | 1 lb                           | Apply late in afternoon.  |
| metaldehyde   | See label                      |   |
| <b>SOD WEBWORM</b>  |                                |   |
| acephate* (Lesco-Fate, Orthene T, T&O) (Precise 4G)                 | 0.5 to 1 oz<br>2.8 lb          | Home lawns only.<br>Irrigate immediately.   |
| azadirachtin* (Azatrol, Neemix, Turplex)                            | 0.5 fl oz                      |   |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , various brands                      | 1 to 2 lb/acre                 |   |
| bifenthrin* (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available  | 0.18 to 0.25 fl oz             | Use GC formulation for golf courses.  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP  | 2.5 to 3 oz                    |   |
| chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)                                     | 0.046 to 0.092 fl oz           |   |
| chlorpyrifos* (Dursban) 4 E, 2 E, 5 G, Pro                          | See label                      | For use on golf courses; check new label.   |
| clothianidin (Arena)<br>.5G<br>50 WDG                               | 14 to 22 oz<br>0.15 to 0.22 oz |   |
| clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)                                   | See label                      |   |
| cyfluthrin* (Tempo 2, Tempo Ultra)                                  | 0.143 fl oz                    | Irrigate immediately after application. Do not apply to newly seeded stands or bentgrass.       |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G  | 2 to 3 lb                      |   |
| dinotefuran (Zylam) 20 SG   | 1 oz                           |   |
| halofenozide (Mach 2)<br>2 SC<br>1.5 G                              | 1.5 fl oz<br>1 lb              | Can be used two times per season at these rates.  |
| imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)                         | See label                      | Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.                              |
| indoxacarb (Provaunt) SC  | 0.0625 to 0.25 fl oz           | Not labeled for use on sod farms.   |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara, others, WP, CS, GC) | See label                      | Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried. |
| methomyl (Lannate) 90 SP  | 0.4 to 0.8 oz                  |   |
| permethrin* (Astro)   | 0.4 to 0.8 fl oz               |   |
| spinosad A and D (Conserve) SC                                      | 0.25 to 1.25 fl oz             | Rate varies with size and species.  |
| trichlorfon* (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP                                  | 1.5 to 3 oz                    |   |
| <b>SOWBUG, PILLBUG</b>  |                                |   |
| bifenthrin* (Talstar) F, GC<br>G form also available                | 0.25 to 0.5 fl oz              | Use GC formulation for golf courses.  |
| carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP  | 0.75 to 1.5 oz                 |   |
| cypermethrin* (Demon) TC  | See label                      |   |
| deltamethrin (Deltagard) G  | 2 to 3 lb                      |   |
| lambda-cyhalothrin* (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara, others, WP, CS, GC) | See label                      | Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried. |

\* Several tradenames available. Check label for active ingredient. Always follow label instructions.

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

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Notes: A mode of action code has been added to the Herbicide and Formulation column of this table. Use MOA codes for herbicide resistance management. See Table 8-11, Herbicide Resistance Management, for details.

Several of the preemergence herbicides are available on fertilizer carriers for homeowner application.

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft | Amount of Formulation Per Acre                  | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Preemergence Control, SMOOTH and LARGE CRABGRASS, FOXTAILS, other annual grasses</b> |                                       |   |                                   |   |
| benefin, MOA 3 (Balan 2.5 G) 2.5 G  | 2.75 lb                               | 120 lb  | 3                                 | Safe to apply to all established turfgrass except bentgrass. Do not apply in the spring to lawns seeded the previous fall or to golf course greens. Do not use on newly sprigged turfgrasses.   |
| benefin + trifluralin, MOA 3 + 3 (Team 2 G) 2 G (Team Pro 0.86%) 0.86 G                 | 3.5 lb<br>8 lb                        | 150 lb<br>349 lb                                | 3                                 | Use on lawns and golf course fairways of bahiagrass, bentgrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass.  |
| bensulide, MOA 8 (Bensumec 4 LF or Betasan 4.8-E) 4 EC (PreSan) 12.5 G (PreSan) 7 G     |                                       | varies because several concentrations available | 10                                | May be applied to all established turfgrass and dichondra, residential lawns, and also golf course greens and tees. Limit 2 applications per year to greens and tees. Do not use on newly sprigged turfgrasses.   |
| bensulide + oxadiazon, MOA 8 + 14 (Goosegrass/Crabgrass Control) 6.56 G                 | 2.6 lb                                | 116 lb  | 6 + 1.5                           | Controls crabgrass and goosegrass. Use on established bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, tall fescue, bentgrass, perennial bluegrass, or perennial ryegrass fairways and tees. Use also on bermudagrass and bentgrass greens.   |
| dithiopyr, MOA 4 (Dimension 2 EW) 2 EW (Dimension Ultra WSP or Dithiopyr 40 WSB) 40 WP  | 0.75 fl oz<br>0.46 oz                 | 1 qt<br>20 oz                                   | 0.5                               | May be applied to all cool-season and warm-season turfgrasses except colonial bentgrass. See label for injury precautions regarding certain varieties. Also controls pre-tillered crabgrass. Split applications recommended in southern and coastal regions of the state. Timely irrigation or rainfall is critical for activation.   |
| indaziflam, MOA 21 (Specticle 20 WSP) 20 WSP  | 0.057 to 0.115 oz                     | 2.5 to 5 oz                                     | 0.03125 to 0.0625                 | Use only on established turf (1 year after seeding) such as bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, seashore paspalum, and bahiagrass. Labeled for commercial and residential lawns, golf courses excluding putting greens, sod farms, athletic fields, parks and cemeteries. Use a minimum of 2.5 oz per acre for crabgrass, annual bluegrass and broadleaf weed control and a minimum of 3.75 oz per acre for goosegrass, annual sedge and kyllinga species control. Apply up to 2.5 oz per acre on centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass due to tolerance concerns. For all other tolerant turfgrasses, do not exceed 5 oz per acre in a single application or 7.1 oz per acre within a calendar year. There is an 8 month overseeding restriction following a 2.5 oz per acre application. Can sprig 2 months following application, or if sprigged first wait 4 months before spraying. Can sod 4 months following application, or if sodded first wait 2 months after rooting before spraying. |
| metolachlor, MOA 15 (Pennant Liquid) 8 EC (Pennant) 5 G                                 | 1.5 fl oz<br>1.8 lb                   | 4 pt<br>80 lb                                   | 4                                 | Apply to established bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, and zoysiagrass.   |
| napropamide, MOA 15 (Devrinol) 50 WDG (Devrinol) 2 G                                    | 1.5 to 2.2 oz<br>2.3 to 3.4 lb        | 4 to 6 lb<br>100 to 150 lb                      | 2 to 3                            | Use in established bahiagrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and tall fescue.   |
| oryzalin, MOA 3 (Oryzalin 4 Pro or Surfian A.S.) 4 AS                                   | 1.5 fl oz                             | 2 qt  | 2                                 | Use on established bahiagrass, centipedegrass, tall fescue, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, and bermudagrass except greens and tees. A total of 3 qt per acre may be used if application is split by applying 1.5 qt per acre followed by 1.5 qt per acre 8 to 10 weeks later. Follow label directions. Do not apply in the spring or summer to tall fescue reseeded the previous fall.  |
| (Harrier WDG) 85 WDG  | 0.64 to 0.88 oz                       | 1.75 to 2.4 lb                                  | 1.4875 to 2.04                    | Observe same turf tolerances and tall fescue precautions as above. Successful preemergence activity should occur if activated by 0.5 inch of water within 21 days of application. Apply 2.4 lb per acre as a single application or 1.75 lb per acre in sequential applications spaced 12 weeks apart.   |
| oxadiazon, MOA 14 (Oxadiazon 2G) 2 G (Ronstar G or Regal Ronstar A.C.) 2 G              | 2.3 to 4.6 lb<br>2.3 to 3.4 lb        | 100 to 200 lb<br>100 to 150 lb                  | 2 to 4<br>2 to 3                  | Use in established perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, bentgrass, bermudagrass, tall fescue, zoysiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass. Red fescue is not tolerant. Do not apply to dichondra, centipedegrass, putting greens or tees, or to newly seeded areas. Do not apply to bentgrass mowed at less than 3/8 in. Do not apply to wet turf. Rainfall or irrigation after application will improve weed control activity. May be applied when sprigging bermudagrass and zoysiagrass. Do not apply to home lawns.   |
| (Oxadiazon 50 WSB or Ronstar 50 WSB) 50 WP  | 1.5 to 2.2 oz                         | 4 to 6 lb                                       | 2 to 3                            | Use in dormant, established bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass in fairways and parks. Should be applied at least 2 to 3 weeks before greenup of turf. May be applied when sprigging bermudagrass and zoysiagrass. Do not use on home lawns.  |
| (Ronstar Flo, Oxadiazon SC or Starfighter L) 3.17 SC                                    | 1.85 to 2.8 fl oz                     | 2.52 to 3.81 qt                                 | 2 to 3                            | Use in dormant, established bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass in fairways and parks. May apply 2 lb a.i. per acre when sprigging bermudagrass. Make application at least 2 to 3 weeks before greenup of turf. Do not use on home lawns.   |
| oxadiazon + benefin, MOA 14 + 3 (Regalstar) 1.5 G                                       | 4.5 lb                                | 200 lb  | 2 + 1                             | Use on turf and golf courses of bermudagrass, centipede-grass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, bentgrass (fairways only), bluegrass, ryegrass, and tall fescue. Do not use on home lawns. Product contains 38% N. Apply to dry foliage.  |
| oxadiazon + prodiamine, MOA 14 + 3 (Regalstar II) 1.2 G                                 | 4.5 lb                                | 200 lb  | 2 + 0.4                           | Use on turf and golf courses (excluding putting greens) of established bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, St. Augustinegrass, ryegrass, centipedegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and tall fescue. Product contains 38% N. Apply to dry foliage.  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre   | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre                    | Precautions and Remarks  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Preemergence Control, SMOOTH and LARGE CRABGRASS, FOXTAILS, other annual grasses (continued)</b>                               |   |  |  |  |
| pendimethalin, MOA 3<br>(Pendulum 2 G)<br>(Pre-M 0.86 G)<br>(Signature 0.86 G)<br>(Signature 0.75 G)                              | 1.72 to 3.44 lb<br>4 to 5.3 lb<br>2.67 to 5.34 lb<br>3.1 to 6.15 lb                       | 75 to 150 lb<br>175 to 230 lb<br>116 to 232 lb<br>135 to 268 lb                  | 1.5 to 3<br>1.5 to 2<br>1 to 2<br>1 to 2             | Use on established bahiagrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, fine fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, tall fescue, and zoysiagrass. Do not use on winter-overseeded grasses.   |
| pendimethalin, MOA 3 (Pendulum AquaCap) 3.8 CS  | 1.15 to 2.3 fl oz   | 3.1 to 6.3 pt  | 1.5 to 3   | Use on noncropland as well as established nonresidential and residential turf areas mowed at least 4 times consisting of bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, bentgrass, established <i>Poa annua</i> (0.5 inch height or taller), fine fescue, and tall fescue. Do not use on bentgrass or <i>Poa annua</i> greens and tees. If lower rate is applied initially, repeat in 6-8 weeks for extended control. Do not reseed or overseed into treated turfgrass for 3 months, or sprig turfgrass for 5 months following application. Do not exceed 4.2 pt per acre on residential and sod farm turfgrass. |
| prodiamine, MOA 3<br>(Barricade 65 WG) 65 WG<br>(Barricade 4 FL) 4 FL<br>(Prodiamine 65 WDG or RegalKade 65 WDG) 65 WG            | 0.28 to 0.4 oz<br>0.23 to 1.1 fl oz<br>0.185 to 0.83 oz                                   | 0.75 to 1.5 lb<br>0.625 to 3 pt<br>0.5 to 2.3 lb                                 | 0.5 to 1<br>0.3125 to 1.5<br>0.325 to 1.5            | May be used on established bahiagrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysia, tall fescue, creeping red fescue, perennial bluegrass and ryegrass, and creeping bentgrass. Do not apply to greens. May apply when sprigging or plugging bermudagrass.  |
| (RegalKade) 0.5 G   | 1.5 to 6.9 lb   | 64 to 300 lb   | 0.32 to 1.5  | See precautions for Barricade except may be used on established turf only. Do not apply more than 150 lb per acre per application. Do not make more than two applications per calendar year. Wait at least 60 days after initial application before making a second application. Prodiamine is coated on a 32-3-12 dry fertilizer carrier.   |
| siduron, MOA 7 (Tupersan) 50 WP   | 7.3 oz  | 20 lb  | 10   | Use only on bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, and certain bentgrasses (check label). Can be used at the rate of 8 lb of formulation when seeding bentgrass, bluegrass, fescue, and ryegrass. Can also be used in newly sprigged or established zoysia. Do not use on bermudagrass, carpetgrass, or centipedegrass.  |
| <b>Preemergence Control, GOOSEGRASS</b>   |   |  |  |  |
| dimethenamid, MOA 15<br>(Tower) 6 L   | 0.73 fl oz  | 32 fl oz   | 1.5  | Use on golf course turf, excluding greens, consisting of bentgrass, bluegrass species, fescue species, perennial ryegrass, bahiagrass, bermudagrass species, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, seashore paspalum and zoysiagrass. For extended control, make sequential applications within 5 to 8 weeks at 32 fl oz per acre rate. Irrigate within 24 hours of application for optimum control. Following application, wait 6 weeks to overseed or reseed, wait 2 months to sprig, wait until 2 mowings for new sod, and wait until 4 mowings for newly seeded turf.  |
| <b>Preemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS (<i>Poa annua</i>)</b>  |   |  |  |  |
| benefin + trifluralin, MOA 3 + 3<br>(Team 2 G) 2 G  | 2.27 lb   | 100 lb   | 2  | Apply during late summer before <i>Poa annua</i> germinates. Do not apply to turf areas that are to be overseeded. See section on preemergence control of crabgrass or product labels for turfgrass tolerance.   |
| bensulide, MOA 8<br>(Betasan 4.8-E or Bensumec 4 LF) 4 EC<br>(PreSan) 12.5 G<br>(PreSan) 7 G                                      |   | several concentrations available   | 12.5   |  |
| dithiopyr, MOA 4<br>(Dimension 2 EW) 2 EW<br>(Dimension Ultra WSP or Dithiopyr 40 WSB) 40 WP                                      | 0.75 fl oz<br>0.46 oz   | 1 qt<br>20 oz  | 0.5  | Timely irrigation or rainfall is critical for activation.  |
| indaziflam, MOA 21<br>(Specticle 20 WSP) 20 WSP   | 0.057 to 0.115 oz   | 2.5 to 5 oz  | 0.03125 to 0.0625                                    |  |
| metolachlor, MOA 15<br>(Pennant Liquid) 8 EC<br>(Pennant) 5 G   | 0.7 to 1.5 fl oz<br>0.9 to 1.8 lb   | 2 to 4 pt<br>40 to 80 lb   | 2 to 4   |  |
| napropamide, MOA 15<br>(Devrinol) 50 WDG<br>(Devrinol) 2 G  | 1.5 to 2.25 oz<br>2.3 to 3.4 lb   | 4 to 6 lb<br>100 to 150 lb   | 2 to 3   |  |
| oryzalin, MOA 3 (Oryzalin 4 Pro or Surflan A.S.) 4 AS<br>(Harrier WDG) 85 WDG   | 1.1 fl oz<br>0.64 to 0.88 oz  | 1.5 qt<br>1.75 to 2.4 lb   | 1.5<br>1.4875 to 2.04                                | Apply full rate unless potentially thin turfgrass cover is a problem caused by dense poa infestation.  |
| oxadiazon, MOA 14 (Ronstar G or Regal Ronstar A.C.) 2 G<br>(Oxadiazon 2G) 2 G   | 2.3 lb<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb   | 100 lb<br>100 to 200 lb  | 2<br>2 to 4  |  |
| pendimethalin, MOA 3<br>(Pendulum 2 G)<br>(Pre-M 0.86 G)<br>(Signature 0.86 G)<br>(Signature 0.75 G)<br>(Pendulum AquaCap) 3.8 CS | 1.72 to 3.44 lb<br>4 to 5.3 lb<br>2.67 to 5.34 lb<br>3.1 to 6.15 lb<br>1.15 to 1.55 fl oz | 75 to 150 lb<br>175 to 230 lb<br>116 to 232 lb<br>135 to 268 lb<br>3.1 to 4.2 pt | 1.5 to 3<br>1.5 to 2<br>1 to 2<br>1 to 2<br>1.5 to 2 |  |

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

| Herbicide and Formulation  | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft                   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre                   | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre         | Precautions and Remarks   |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Preemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS (<i>Poa annua</i>) (continued)</b>   |   |  |   |   |
| prodiamine, MOA 3<br>(Barricade 65 WG) 65 WG<br>(Barricade 4 FL) 4 FL<br>(Prodiamine 65 WDG or RegalKade 65 WDG) 65 WG | 0.28 to 0.4 oz<br>0.23 to 1.1 fl oz<br>0.185 to 0.83 oz | 0.75 to 1.5 lb<br>0.625 to 3 pt<br>0.5 to 2.3 lb | 0.5 to 1<br>0.3125 to 1.5<br>0.325 to 1.5 |   |
| pronamide, MOA 3 (Kerb WSP) 50 WP  | 0.75 to 1 oz  | 2 to 3 lb  | 1 to 1.5                                  | Gives preemergence and postemergence control. Apply September 15 to February 1. Can also be used for removal of overseeded grasses; therefore, do not overseed grass if it is desired to maintain a stand. Do not overseed treated area within 90 days of treatment. Injury symptoms from postemergence applications are slow to develop. Use on bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, St. Augustinegrass, and centipedegrass.   |
| <b>Preemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS in OVERSEEDED BERMUDAGRASS</b>   |   |  |   |   |
| benefin, MOA 3 (Balan) 2.5 G   | 2.75 lb   | 120 lb   | 3   | Apply in late summer before <i>Poa annua</i> germinates. Perennial ryegrass can be overseeded 6 weeks after Balan 2.5 G is applied.   |
| dithiopyr, MOA 4<br>(Dimension 2 EW) 2 EW<br>(Dimension Ultra WSP or Dithiopyr 40 WSB) 40 WP                           | 0.75 fl oz<br>0.46 oz                                   | 1 qt<br>20 oz                                    | 0.5                                       | Apply in late summer before <i>Poa annua</i> germinates. Perennial ryegrass can be overseeded 6 to 8 weeks after application. Apply only on well-established bermudagrass. Do not reapply in fall or winter after overseeding unless injury can be tolerated.   |
| prodiamine, MOA 3 (Barricade 65 WG) 65 WG  | 0.213 to 0.367 oz                                       | 0.58 to 1 lb                                     | 0.37 to 0.65                              | Use on golf courses (excluding putting greens) when overseeding with perennial ryegrass at a minimum seeding rate of 350 lb per acre. Apply 8 to 10 weeks before overseeding and expect 70 percent or greater control. For best potential control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding. However, this could increase ryegrass seedling mortality or temporarily reduce root growth.  |
| <b>Preemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS in OVERSEEDED BERMUDAGRASS GREENS AND TEES</b>                               |   |  |   |   |
| fenarimol<br>(Rubigan) 50 WSP<br>(Rubigan A.S.) 1 AS   | 1 to 1.5 oz<br>4 to 6 fl oz                             | 44 to 65 oz<br>1.375 to 2.11 gal                 | 1.4 to 2                                  | Use as a preemergence program in bermudagrass greens and tees to be overseeded. Use two or three applications to reach a total of 3 oz per 1000 sq ft for the 50 WSP or 12 oz per 1000 sq ft for the 1 AS. Rubigan should be applied before the germination of <i>Poa annua</i> and the last application 14 days before overseeding with perennial ryegrass or 30 days prior to overseeding with <i>Poa trivialis</i> or bentgrass. In North Carolina <i>Poa annua</i> germination can occur from late August to mid-September under irrigated conditions. See label for timing of applications and other precautions   |
| <b>Preemergence and Postemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS</b>  |   |  |   |   |
| ethofumesate, MOA 8<br>(Prograss) 1.5 EC   | 2 fl oz   | 2.67 qt  | 1   | For control of annual bluegrass in dormant bermudagrass overseeded with perennial ryegrass or in established perennial ryegrass turf. Rates are per application. The first application should be 30 to 45 days after overseeding with perennial ryegrass. The second application should be 21 to 28 days later. Do not apply Prograss to overseeded bermudagrass after January 1 in North Carolina.   |
| (PoaConstrictor) 4 SC  | 0.55 to 1.47 fl oz                                      | 1.5 to 4 pt                                      | 0.75 to 2                                 | Must be professionally applied to residential and nonresidential turf including golf courses and sod farms. May be applied to established perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, creeping bentgrass, tall fescue, St. Augustinegrass, and dormant bermudagrass. Do not apply to putting greens. Delay application at least 8 weeks after a pgr application. Fall annual bluegrass control best during period of maximum germination. Spring applications most effective following fall applications. For overseeded bermudagrass, apply 1 to 2 weeks after perennial ryegrass emergence and repeat at 21- to 28-day intervals. Do not apply to bermudagrass 4 weeks prior to breaking winter dormancy. |
| <b>Postemergence Control and Seedhead Suppression, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS in OVERSEEDED BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS, TEES</b>      |   |  |   |   |
| bispyribac-sodium, MOA 2<br>(Velocity) 17.6 SG   | 0.046 to 0.138 oz                                       | 2 to 6 oz  | 0.021875 to 0.065625                      | Do not apply to putting greens, ryegrass mowed to less than 0.375 in., or non-overseeded bermudagrass. Apply between Feb. 1 and March 15. Make first application when annual bluegrass begins flowering. If actively flowering, use the low rate and re-treat in 28 to 35 days. If not actively flowering, use the low rate and re-treat in 14 to 21 days with the low rate. Do not apply if air temperature is less than 50°F within 3 days after application. Check label for further special instructions.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, OVERSEEDED PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, <i>Poa trivialis</i></b>       |   |  |   |   |
| flazasulfuron, MOA 2 (Katana) 25 DG  | 0.011 to 0.069 oz                                       | 0.5 to 3 oz                                      | 0.0078 to 0.0469                          | For use on well established bermudagrass, zoysiagrass and centipedegrass grown on nonresidential turf including industrial parks, tank-sod- and seed farms, cemeteries, athletic field and commercial lawns. Apply a maximum of 1.5 oz per acre on fully green centipedegrass. 3 oz per acre needed for annual bluegrass control and best if applied in spring. 0.5 to 1.5 oz per acre will control perennial and Italian ryegrass. 1.5 oz per acre needed for tall fescue control. 2.25 to 3 oz per acre needed for <i>poa trivialis</i> control. Include a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume.  |
| foramsulfuron, MOA 2 (Revolver) 0.19 SC  | 0.2 to 0.6 fl oz  | 8.8 to 26.2 fl oz                                | 0.013 to 0.039                            | For use on bermudagrass and zoysiagrass grown on home lawns, golf courses and sod farms. Do not use on warm season turfgrass collars surrounding bentgrass greens. May be applied up to 1 week prior to overseeding. Do not apply within 2 weeks of bermudagrass sprigging. Apply in 25 to 60 gal water per acre. Rainfast after 2 hours. Surfactant not required.  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

| Herbicide and Formulation  | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft | Amount of Formulation Per Acre | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Postemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, OVERSEEDED PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, <i>Poa trivialis</i> (continued)</b> |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| rimsulfuron, MOA 2 (TranXit GTA) 25 DF   | 0.046 to 0.092 oz                     | 2 to 4 oz                      | 0.03125 to 0.0625                 | May be applied to bermudagrass on professionally managed sports facilities at professional and collegiate levels, golf courses, sod farms, industrial and commercial lawns. For annual bluegrass control, apply November through December and again February through March at 2 oz per acre. May be applied 10 to 14 days prior to overseeding. For overseeded removal, apply 2 oz per acre 3 to 4 weeks before desired removal date, and repeat 3 weeks later. For all grass control, apply 4 oz per acre if single application only. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is required. Do not apply to cool-season turfgrasses, residential lawns, bermudagrass putting greens, or newly sprigged/sodded bermudagrass.  |
| sulfosulfuron, MOA 2 (Certainty) 75 DG   | 0.017 to 0.046 oz                     | 0.75 to 2 oz                   | 0.035 to 0.09375                  | May be applied to certain ornamental native grasses and also bermudagrass species, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and kikuyugrass grown on sod farms, golf courses (excluding greens), commercial and residential turf that is highly managed, and other noncrop areas. Use 1.5 to 2 oz per acre for fall annual bluegrass control 7 to 10 days before overseeding. Use 0.75 to 1.25 oz per acre for fall or winter control in nonoverseeded bermudagrass, and reapply if needed but not before 21 days after initial application. For tall fescue control, two applications may be required at 4- to 10-wk intervals. Perennial ryegrass control not as complete as with Revolver, TranXit GTA, or Monument 75 WG. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume. Do not exceed 2.66 oz per acre per year.                      |
| trifloxysulfuron, MOA 2 (Monument 75 WG) 75 WG   | 0.0023 to 0.0129 oz                   | 0.1 to 0.56 oz                 | 0.0047 to 0.0263                  | May be applied to residential bermudagrass and zoysiagrass and also on golf courses, sod farms, and other nonresidential turf areas. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% by volume is recommended. Temporary discoloration may occur if used with MSO or COC. May be applied 3 weeks prior to overseeding. Use rates of 0.1 to 0.3 oz per acre to remove overseeded perennial ryegrass and <i>Poa trivialis</i> to aid bermudagrass spring transition. Labeled turf species can be seeded or sprigged into treated areas 4 weeks after application.   |
| <b>Preemergence and Postemergence Control, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS and certain winter annual broadleaf weeds</b>                    |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| atrazine, MOA 5 (AAtrex or Atrazine) 4 L (AAtrex Nine-O or Atrazine 90) DF, WSP, WG  | 0.75 to 1.5 fl oz<br>0.025 to 0.05 lb | 1 to 2 qt<br>1.1 to 2.2 lb     | 1 to 2                            | Use on centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and dormant bermudagrass. Apply November 15 to December 31. Follow label directions.   |
| simazine, MOA 5 (Sim-Trol DF, Simazine WG, DF or Regal Wynstar DF) 90 WDG or DF (Princep Liquid, Simazine or Sim-Trol) 4 L   | 0.4 to 0.8 oz<br>0.75 to 1.5 fl oz    | 1.1 to 2.2 lb<br>1 to 2 qt     | 1 to 2                            | Use on bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass. See label for instructions on newly sprigged turfgrass or on hybrid bermudagrass. Apply November 15 to December 15. Follow label directions.  |
| <b>Preemergence Control, Certain Broadleaf Weeds</b>   |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| isoxaben, MOA 21 (Gallery 75 Dry Flowable) 75 DF   | 0.25 to 0.5 oz                        | 0.66 to 1.33 lb                | 0.5 to 1                          | All established turfgrasses are tolerant. Check label for specific weeds controlled.  |
| pendimethalin, MOA 3 (Pendulum AquaCap) 3.8 CS   | 1.15 to 1.55 fl oz                    | 3.1 to 4.2 pt                  | 1.5 to 2                          | See section on preemergence control of crabgrass or product label for turfgrass tolerance. Provides preemergence control of summer broadleaf weeds, such as prostrate spurge, prostrate knotweed, and purslane species, as well as winter broadleaf weeds, such as yellow woodsorrel, hop clover, cudweed species, common chickweed, lawn burweed, henbit, and corn speedwell when applied before expected germination.   |
| <b>Preemergence and Postemergence Control CRABGRASS, GOOSEGRASS, OTHER ANNUAL GRASSES, BROADLEAF WEEDS, SEDGES</b>           |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| mesotrione, MOA 27 (Tenacity) 4 SC   | 0.092 to 0.183 fl oz                  | 4 to 8 fl oz                   | 0.125 to 0.25                     | Use on residential turf, golf courses (not greens) and sod farms for pre- and postemergence weed control. Tolerant turfgrasses include St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Add a nonionic surfactant and repeat application after 2 to 3 weeks for improved postemergence control. Tank mix with Barricade 65 WG for extended preemergence grassy weed control. Can be applied at seeding to all tolerant grasses except fine fescue. After turf germination, wait 4 weeks or until turf has been mowed twice before making a postemergence application. Also controls henbit, chickweed, dandelion, white clover, Florida betony, Florida pusley, ground ivy, oxalis, wild violet, creeping bentgrass, and yellow nutsedge.  |
| sulfentrazone + prodiamine, MOA 14 + 3 (Echelon 4 SC) 4 SC   | 0.184 to 0.826 fl oz                  | 0.5 to 2.25 pt                 | 0.25 to 1.125                     | For use in residential and institutional lawns, athletic fields, sod farms, golf course fairways and roughs, roadsides, utility right-of-ways, railways, and industrial areas. Apply to turf following a second mowing, if a good root system has been established. Apply up to 12 fl oz per acre to bentgrass at 0.5 inches or higher, fine fescue, and perennial ryegrass. Apply 18 to 24 fl oz per acre to perennial bluegrass, tall fescue, and all warm season grasses except St. Augustinegrass (do not apply) and bermudagrass (apply 18 to 36 fl oz per acre). For sod production, apply 6 months after establishment, and do not harvest within 3 months. Do not apply with adjuvants or surfactants. Echelon should not be applied to cool-season turf with N-containing fertilizers unless some short-term discoloration is tolerable. |



**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft | Amount of Formulation Per Acre | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Postemergence Control, CRABGRASS, GOOSEGRASS</b>   |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| fenoxaprop, MOA 1 (Acclaim Extra) 0.57 EC   | 0.3 to 0.9 fl oz                      | 0.8 to 2.4 pt                  | 0.057 to 0.174                    | Use only on perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and zoysiagrass. Reduced vigor or discoloration can occur. Rate depends upon leaf number or tillers of grass weeds and turf tolerance. Check label. A second application may be applied after 14 days.  |
|   | 0.08 fl oz                            | 3.5 fl oz                      | 0.016                             | Apply only to established Penncross bentgrass maintained at a minimum cutting height of at least 0.25 in. Bentgrass should be established for one growing season. Do not apply to greens. Applications should be made at a minimum of 21-day intervals, beginning in the spring when grassy weeds first emerge and are not larger than two-leaf. Repeat applications throughout the summer as new infestations of one- to two-leaf grassy weeds occur. See label for other restrictions.  |
| metribuzin, MOA 5 (Sencor 75 Turf) 75 WDF   | 0.12 to 0.24 oz                       | 0.33 to 0.67 lb                | 0.25 to 0.5                       | Recommended for application by commercial applicators only on established bermudagrass turf (such as parks, athletic fields, golf course fairways, cemeteries, and sod farms) that has a mowing height of 0.5 in. or greater. Apply when turf is vigorously growing and not under stress. Repeat if necessary in 7 to 10 days. Do not make more than two applications per season. Do not apply to greens, tees, or aprons.  |
| sethoxydim, MOA 1 (Segment) 1 EC  | 0.8 to 1.38 fl oz                     | 2.25 to 3.75 pt                | 0.28 to 0.47                      | Use in seedling and established centipedegrass and fine fescues. Apply 2.25 pt to grasses up to 6 inches and 3.75 pt to grasses up to 12 inches if turf is tolerant. Does not control yellow and purple nutsedge, annual bluegrass or broadleaf weeds. Apply no sooner than 3 weeks after spring greenup of centipedegrass. Apply before crabgrass becomes extensively tillered. Delay all treatments with Segment until newly planted centipedegrass has 3 in. of new stolon growth. Do not mow within 7 days before or after application. Two applications 3 weeks apart will suppress bahiagrass. Additives or adjuvants not required.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, SMOOTH and LARGE CRABGRASS, BARNYARDGRASS, WHITE AND HOP CLOVER, COMMON DANDELION, DOLLARWEED, FOXTAILS</b> |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| quinclorac, MOA (27 + 4) (Drive 75 DF or Quinclorac 75 DF) 75 DF (Drive XLR8) 1.5 SL  | 0.367 oz                              | 1 lb                           | 0.75                              | For use in residential and nonresidential turf that is established, or newly seeded, overseeded, or sprigged. Refer to label for specific varieties. Apply to common and hybrid bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, buffalograss, tall fescue, annual and perennial ryegrass, creeping bentgrass, and zoysiagrass. Can also be applied to fine fescue but must be in a blend. Some discoloration of hybrid bermudagrass, creeping bentgrass or fine fescue may occur. Do not apply to bahiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, or dichondra. Do not use on golf course greens or collars. The addition of methylated seed oil (1.5 pt per acre or 0.55 oz per 1,000 sq ft) or a crop oil concentrate (2 pt per acre or 0.73 oz per 1,000 sq ft) is required for control. Application to weeds under stress will result in poor control. Irrigation 24 hours prior to application is recommended if drought conditions exist. Some ornamental plants are sensitive to Drive. See label for further precautions. |
|   | 1.45 fl oz                            | 2 qt                           | 0.75                              |   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, SMOOTH and LARGE CRABGRASS, BARNYARDGRASS, FOXTAILS, and many broadleaf weeds</b>                           |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| quinclorac + sulfentrazone + 2,4-D amine + dicamba, MOA (27 + 4) + 14 + 4 + 4 (Q4) 1.54 L   | 2.57 to 2.94 fl oz                    | 7 to 8 pt                      | 1.35 to 1.54                      | For use in fully dormant bermudagrass and zoysiagrass as well as cool-season turf including annual bluegrass and ryegrass, perennial bluegrass and ryegrass, and fescue species. Do not apply to bahiagrass, bentgrass (creeping, 'Seaside,' 'Colonial'), centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, carpetgrass, and golf course greens, tees, and collars. May be applied to home lawns. Apply to seedling grasses after second or third mowing, or 28 days after emergence. Wait 3 to 4 weeks after sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations to apply. Wait 4 weeks after application to seed.  |
| (Q4 Plus) 1.79 L  | 1.8 to 3 fl oz                        | 5 to 8 pt                      | 1.12 to 1.79                      | Contains 0.25 lb ai per gal more quinclorac than Q4. Same statements as above except can be applied to actively growing bermudagrass after spring greenup but use only 5 to 7 pt per acre.  |
| quinclorac + 2,4-D amine + dicamba, MOA (27 + 4) + 4 + 4 (Quincept) 1.875 SL  | 2.57 to 2.94 fl oz                    | 7 to 8 pt                      | 1.64 to 1.875                     | For use in residential and nonresidential cool season turf, including athletic fields, golf courses, and sod farms. Do not use on centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, zoysiagrass, bermudagrass, bentgrass, or dichondra. Can apply to tolerant turfgrass seedlings after third mowing, and to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses 3 to 4 weeks after operations.  |
| quinclorac + mecoprop + dicamba, MOA (27 + 4) + 4 + 4 (Onetime) 2.45 SL   | 0.5 to 1.45 fl oz                     | 0.68 to 2 qt                   | 0.4165 to 1.225                   | For use in warm- and cool-season residential and non-residential turf, including but not limited to commercial property, parks, roadsides, schools, athletic fields, cemeteries, and golf courses. May be applied to species of bermudagrass, bluegrass, fescue, and ryegrass as well as creeping bentgrass, seashore paspalum, and zoysiagrass. Use with methylated seed oil at 1.5 pt per acre. Allow 28 days of seedling or sprig growth before application. If treating first, allow 28 days before seeding or sprigging. Do not apply to golf course collars or greens or to turf grown for sod. Use low rate in 2 split applications when treating creeping bentgrass.  |
| sulfentrazone + quinclorac, MOA 14 + (27 + 4) (Solitare) 75 WG  | 0.367 to 0.735 oz                     | 1 to 2 lb                      | 0.75 to 1.5                       | Use up to 21 oz per acre on well-established tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass. Use up to 32 oz per acre on well-established bermudagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass and seashore paspalum. May be applied to residential, commercial, and institutional lawns, athletic fields, sod farms, and golf course fairways and roughs. After treatment, wait at least 1 month before reseeding, overseeding (use slit seeder for best results), or sprigging. Wait at least 3 months for sod establishment and do not spray within 3 months of harvest. Solitare will control goosegrass in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Yellow nutsedge and kyllinga species are also controlled. Do not apply with a spray adjuvant.   |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft | Amount of Formulation Per Acre           | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Postemergence Control, LARGE CRABGRASS, CARPETGRASS, BULL PASPALUM, BAHIAGRASS, FOXTAILS, and many broadleaf weeds, including CHAMBERBITTER, CORN SPEEDWELL, DICHONDRA, DOLLARWEED, DOVEWEED, FLORIDA BETONY, FLORIDA PUSLEY, LESPEDEZA, OXALIS, SPURGE, VIRGINIA BUTTONWEED, KYLLINGA</b> |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| thiencarbazone-methyl + iodoflufenon + dicamba, MOA 14 + 2 + 4 (Celsius WG) 68 WG   | 0.057 to 0.113 oz                     | 2.5 to 4.9 oz                            | 0.106 to 0.208                    | For use by licensed applicators in residential and commercial lawns, golf courses (excluding greens), sports fields, parks, recreational areas, roadsides, school grounds, and sod farms. Provides up to 60 days residual control. Use on bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, and St Augustinegrass. Apply maximum 7.4 oz per acre per season. Safe to use at high temperatures. Ryegrass can be overseeded 2 weeks after application. Apply 30 days prior to seeding bermudagrass or zoysiagrass. Wait 2 weeks after bermudagrass seedling emergence or sprigging operation before applying. For zoysiagrass, wait 3 weeks after seedling emergence before applying. A nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil at 0.25% v/v is required for optimum control.                |
| <b>Postemergence Control, GOOSEGRASS</b>  |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| diclofop-methyl, MOA 1 (Illoxan) 3 EC   | 0.75 to 1 fl oz                       | 32 to 43 fl oz                           | 0.75 to 1                         | Apply in established bermudagrass. Rate depends upon number of goosegrass leaves from one to four leaves. Check label for specific rates.  |
| foramsulfuron, MOA 2 (Revolver) 0.19 SC   | 0.39 fl oz                            | 17 fl oz                                 | 0.025                             | For use on bermudagrass and zoysiagrass grown on home lawns, golf courses and sod farms. See precautions listed under annual bluegrass section. For goosegrass control, apply 17 fl oz per acre on plants up to 2 tillers followed by 17 fl oz per acre 2 weeks later.   |
| sulfentrazone, MOA 14 (Dismiss) 4 SC  | 0.275 fl oz                           | 0.75 pt                                  | 0.375                             | May be applied to home lawns. For use on creeping bentgrass, tall and fine fescue, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and all warm-season turf species except St. Augustinegrass. See precautions listed under purple and yellow nutsedge section. For goosegrass control, apply 0.75 pt per acre on plants up to 2 tillers.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, BAHIAGRASS, CRABGRASS, DALLISGRASS, GOOSEGRASS, NUTSEDGE, ANNUAL SEDGES, SANDBUR</b>  |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| MSMA, MOA 17 (various brands)   |                                       | several concentrations                   | 2 to 3                            | Bermudagrass is tolerant. Bluegrass, fescue, and zoysia are slightly sensitive. Do not use on bentgrass, carpetgrass, centipedegrass, or St. Augustinegrass. MSMA restrictions: For existing golf courses, spot treat (100 sq ft per spot) not to exceed 25% of total acreage. For new courses, make 1 broadcast application per year. For sod farms, make 1 to 2 broadcast applications per year and maintain 25 feet buffer around permanent water bodies. For highway rights of way, make 2 broadcast applications and maintain 100 feet buffer around permanent water bodies. MSMA use will be cancelled as of Dec. 31, 2012 with use of existing stocks permitted through 2013.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, CRABGRASS, GOOSEGRASS, SANDBUR, DALLISGRASS</b>   |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| MSMA, MOA 17 (various brands) + metribuzin, MOA 5 (Sencor 75 Turf) 75 WDF   |                                       | several concentrations + 0.17 to 0.33 lb | 1.5 to 2 + 0.125 to 0.25          | See remarks for MSMA and metribuzin. The combination improves goosegrass control. Should be applied to bermudagrass only.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, CRABGRASS, GOOSEGRASS, SANDBUR, DALLISGRASS and many broadleaf weeds</b>  |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| MSMA + 2,4-D + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 17 + 4 + 4 + 4 (Trimec Plus) 2.88 F  | 3 to 5 fl oz                          | 1 to 1.67 gal                            | 1.8 + 0.48 + 0.48 + 0.12          | Use on bermudagrass, perennial bluegrass, fescues, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass. A second application will enhance control of dallisgrass or goosegrass.  |
| MSMA + 2,4-D + clopyralid + dicamba, MOA 17 + 4 + 4 + 4 (Millennium Ultra Plus) 2.42 L  | 3 to 5 fl oz                          | 1 to 1.67 gal                            | 2.42 to 4.04                      | Do not use on residential turf. Apply to bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, tall fescue, perennial bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Apply to seeded grasses after third mowing. Wait 3 to 4 weeks after application to seed. Do not exceed 1 gallon per acre on cool-season grasses and 1.67 gallons per acre on warm-season grasses.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, CRABGRASS, GOOSEGRASS, SANDBUR</b>  |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| asulam, MOA 18 (Asulox) 3.34 SL   | 1.8 fl oz                             | 5 pt                                     | 2                                 | Use only on St. Augustinegrass and Tifway 419 turf. On golf courses, use only on fairways and roughs.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, YELLOW NUTSEDGE, ANNUAL SEDGE</b>   |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| bentazon, MOA 6 (Basagran T/O or Lescogran) 4 SL  | 0.75 to 1.5 fl oz                     | 1 to 2 qt                                | 1 to 2                            | For control of yellow nutsedge in established bluegrass, fescues, bentgrass, ryegrass, bermudagrass, bahiagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, and zoysiagrass. Apply to yellow nutsedge when actively growing under good soil moisture conditions. Additional applications may be made at intervals of 10 to 14 days until nutsedge is controlled.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, PURPLE and YELLOW NUTSEDGE, KYLLINGA SPECIES</b>  |                                       |  |                                   |  |
| flazasulfuron, MOA 2 (Katana) 25 DG   | 0.034 to 0.069 oz                     | 1.5 to 3 oz                              | 0.023 to 0.0469                   | For use on well established bermudagrass, zoysiagrass and centipedegrass grown on nonresidential turf including golf course fairways, roughs and tees, and industrial parks, tank-sod- and seed farms, cemeteries, athletic field and commercial lawns. Apply a maximum of 1.5 oz per acre on fully green centipedegrass. 3 oz per acre needed for perennial nutsedge and some annual sedge species control. Repeat applications in 2 to 6 weeks when nutsedge or sedge growth is evident. 1.5 to 2.25 oz per acre will control kyllinga species. Maintain a 25 feet nontreated border beside susceptible turf species. Can overseed in 2 weeks if applied up to 1.5 oz per acre. Wait 4 weeks if applied more than 1.5 oz per acre. Include a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume. |
| imazaquin, MOA 2 (Image 70 DG) 70 DG  | 0.128 to 0.256 oz                     | 0.357 to 0.714 lb                        | 0.25 to 0.5                       | Use on bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass. Do not apply during spring greenup. Temporary yellowing may occur. Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution. Addition of MSMA at 1.5 lb active per acre will improve sedge control in MSMA tolerant turfgrasses.  |

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft                    | Amount of Formulation Per Acre               | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre            | Precautions and Remarks  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Postemergence Control, PURPLE and YELLOW NUTSEDGE, KYLLINGA SPECIES (continued)</b>  |  |  |  |  |
| halosulfuron, MOA 2 (Sedgehammer) 75 WDG  | 0.9 g  | 0.67 to 1.33 oz                              | 0.031 to 0.062                               | May be applied to bermudagrass, bahiagrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, creeping bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, and fine fescue. Apply broadcast when sedges have reached the three- to eight-leaf stage. Use lower rate for light infestations and higher rate for heavy infestations. A second treatment will usually be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment. Use an 80% active nonionic surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.5% by volume). Do not exceed 1 to 2 pt of surfactant per acre. Do not apply to putting greens. Sedgehammer only suppresses green kyllinga. |
| MSMA, MOA 17 (various brands)   |  | several concentration                        | 2 to 3                                       | See remarks for MSMA above. Will require at least two applications 7 to 10 days apart.   |
| sulfosulfuron, MOA 2 (Certainty) 75 DG  | 0.017 to 0.029 oz  | 0.75 to 1.25 oz                              | 0.035 to 0.059                               | May be applied to certain ornamental native grasses and also bermudagrass species, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and kikuyugrass grown on sod farms, golf courses (excluding greens), commercial and residential turf that is highly managed, and other noncrop areas. Use 0.75 to 1.25 oz per acre, and repeat in 4 to 10 weeks if needed. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume.   |
| trifloxysulfuron, MOA 2 (Monument 75 WG) 75 WG  | 0.0023 to 0.0129 oz                                      | 0.1 to 0.56 oz                               | 0.0047 to 0.0263                             | May be applied to residential bermudagrass and zoysiagrass and also on golf courses, sod farms, and other nonresidential turf areas. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% by volume is recommended. Temporary discoloration may occur if used with MSO or COC. Use rates of 0.33 to 0.56 oz per acre for sedge and kyllinga species control. Labeled turf species can be seeded or sprigged into treated areas 4 weeks after application. Repeat application may be needed in 4 to 6 weeks.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, PURPLE and YELLOW NUTSEDGE, KYLLINGA SPECIES, and various broadleaf weeds</b>   |  |  |  |  |
| sulfentrazone, MOA 14 (Dismiss) 4 SC  | 0.092 to 0.275 fl oz                                     | 0.25 to 0.75 pt                              | 0.125 to 0.375                               | May be applied to home lawns. For use on creeping bentgrass, tall and fine fescue, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and all warm-season turf species except St. Augustinegrass. Wait 3 months to seed, overseed, or sprig unless overseeding bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass, which only requires a 4- to 6-week waiting period after application. Apply to seedling grasses after second mowing and to new sod 6 months after establishment.  |
| sulfentrazone + imazethapyr, MOA 14 + 2 (Dismiss South) 4 SC  | 0.22 to 0.33 fl oz                                       | 9.5 to 14.4 fl oz                            | 0.29 to 0.45                                 | May be applied to home lawns, athletic fields, sod farms, golf course fairways and roughs, and various non-crop sites. For use on bahiagrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, and zoysiagrass. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter. Do not reseed, overseed, or sprig within 1 month of application. Expect slight perennial ryegrass injury if overseeded 2 to 4 weeks after application. Allow 3 month sod establishment before treatment.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, BAHAGRASS, CRABGRASS, YELLOW and PURPLE NUTSEDGE, ANNUAL SEDGE, KYLLINGA SPECIES</b>  |  |  |  |  |
| imazapic, MOA 2 (Plateau DG) 70 DG  | 0.032 to 0.066 oz  | 1.43 to 2.86 oz (1 to 2 water soluble packs) | 0.063 to 0.125                               | For use on centipedegrass only when grown as fine turf in nonresidential areas such as commercial and industrial turf, golf courses, and other recreational areas. Not for use in home lawns. Do not use on other turfgrass species. See label for mixing instructions of water soluble packs. A repeat application may be needed on tough to control perennial weeds such as bahiagrass. The highest labeled rate may discolor centipedegrass by causing a red color.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, DANDELION, CARPETWEED, CAROLINA CRANESBILL, CURLY DOCK, PLANTAIN, DICHONDRA, SHEPHERDS-PURSE, YELLOW ROCKET</b>                                       |  |  |  |  |
| 2,4-D amine, MOA 4 (various brands) 4 SL  | 3 to 4 tsp   | 1.5 to 2 pt                                  | 0.75 to 1                                    | Cut rate one-half for bentgrass, carpetgrass, centipedegrass, and St. Augustinegrass. Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. To reduce danger of injury to flowers and ornamentals by spray drift, use low pressure and do not spray on windy days.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, COMMON CHICKWEED, MOUSEEAR CHICKWEED, CREEPING CHARLIE or GROUND IVY, DANDELION, LESPEDEZA, BLACK MEDIC, SPOTTED SPURGE, HOP or WHITE CLOVER</b>      |  |  |  |  |
| mecoprop, MOA 4 (MCPP-p 4 Amine) 1.9 L (Mecomec 2.5) 1.16 L (Mecomec 4) 1.74 L  | 1 to 1.5 fl oz<br>1.5 to 2.25 fl oz<br>0.75 to 1.5 fl oz | 2.7 to 4 pt<br>4 to 6 pt<br>2 to 4 pt        | 0.64 to 0.95<br>0.58 to 0.87<br>0.43 to 0.87 | Observe same precaution as for 2,4-D. May be used on bentgrass, carpetgrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and other turf grasses.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, CHICKWEED, WHITE CLOVER, DANDELION, CURLY DOCK, HAWKWEED, HENBIT, KNOTWEED, RED SORREL, KNAWEL, SPURWEED, SPOTTED SPURGE, WILD STRAWBERRY, YARROW</b> |  |  |  |  |
| dicamba, MOA 4 (Banvel) 4 SL  | 1 to 2 tsp   | 0.5 to 1 pt                                  | 0.25 to 0.5                                  | Apply as foliar spray to growing weeds. Prevent injury to ornamentals. Avoid rooting zone of shallow-rooted trees and shrubs.  |
| diglycolamine, MOA 4 (Vanquish) 4 SL  | 1 to 4.5 tsp   | 0.5 to 2 pt                                  | 0.25 to 1                                    | Do not exceed 1 pt per acre on bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass. Apply to newly seeded grasses after the second mowing. Do not exceed 0.25 pt per acre on extended sensitive plant roots on sandy soils and 0.5 pt per acre on clay soils.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, ALL WEEDS LISTED UNDER 2,4-D AMINE, MCPP, DICAMBA, and DIGLYCOLAMINE SECTIONS</b>   |  |  |  |  |
| 2,4-D amine + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 4 + 4 + 4 (Trimec) various formulations (Triplet SF) 3.23 L or (Three-Way Selective Herbicide) 3.23 L   | See label<br>0.75 to 1.5 fl oz                           | See label<br>2 to 4 pt                       | See label<br>0.8075 to 1.615                 | Check individual labels for specific instructions and precautions. Generally, 1) apply to grass seedlings after second mowing; 2) apply to sodded, sprigged, or plugged turf 3 to 4 weeks after operations; and 3) wait 3 to 4 weeks after application to seed. Many products labeled for tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, perennial bluegrass, bermudagrass, and St. Augustinegrass. Some products labeled for bentgrass putting greens, bahiagrass, zoysiagrass, and centipedegrass. Some products labeled for home use when applied by a commercial applicator.   |
| MCPA + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 4 + 4 + 4 (Tri-Power) 4 L  | 0.7 to 1.5 fl oz   | 2.5 to 4.1 pt                                | 1.25 to 2.05                                 |  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks  |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Postemergence Control, CURLY DOCK, BROADLEAF DOCK, GALINSOGA, NIGHTSHADE, CLOVER (RED, HOP, WHITE, SWEET) GOLDENROD, MUSK THISTLE, SPEEDWELLS, COMMON VETCH, HAIRY BUTTERCUP, BROADLEAF PLANTAIN</b>   |   |                                |                                   |  |
| clopyralid, MOA 4 (Lontrel) 3 EC  | 0.1 to 0.5 fl oz                        | 0.25 to 1.33 pt                | 0.09 to 0.5                       | Do not apply to home lawns. May be used on bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, creeping red, chewings, sheep and tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, bermudagrass, bahiagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass. Do not apply to putting greens and tees. Should be applied in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre. Surfactants are not necessary. Do not apply to exposed roots of certain trees and shrubs (legumes such as acacia, locust, mimosa, redbud, or mesquite) or <i>Tilia</i> spp. Do not use treated clippings for mulching and compost during the growing season of application.   |
| <b>ALL WEEDS LISTED UNDER 2,4-D AMINE, CLOPYRALID, DICAMBA, and DIGLYCOLAMINE SECTIONS</b>  |   |                                |                                   |  |
| 2,4-D amine + clopyralid + dicamba, MOA 4 + 4 + 4 (Millennium Ultra) 3.75 L (Millennium Ultra 2) 3.56 L   | 0.36 to 1.1 fl oz<br>0.55 to 1.1 fl oz  | 1 to 3 pt<br>1.5 to 3 pt       | 0.47 to 1.41<br>0.67 to 1.34      | Do not apply to home lawns. Use on perennial bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue species, bentgrass (excluding greens and tees), bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass. Do not apply to seedling grasses until well established. Wait 3 to 4 weeks after application to seed.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, VIRGINIA BUTTONWEED, CHICKWEED SPECIES, WHITE CLOVER, DANDELION, HENBIT, GROUND IVY, PROSTRATE KNOTWEED, MATCHWEED, BLACK MEDIC, PLANTAIN SPECIES, COMMON WOODSORREL</b>  |   |                                |                                   |  |
| 2,4-D amine + fluroxypyr + dicamba, MOA 4 + 4 + 4 (Escalade) 4.4 SL or (Escalade Low Odor) 4.4 SL (Escalade 2) 4 SL   | 0.46 to 1.84 fl oz<br>0.36 to 1.1 fl oz | 1.25 to 5 pt<br>1 to 3 pt      | 0.69 to 2.75<br>0.5 to 1.5        | Use on perennial bluegrass and ryegrass, tall fescue, creeping bentgrass (excluding greens and tees), bermudagrass species, bahiagrass, zoysiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass in residential, industrial, and institutional lawns, parks, cemeteries, athletic fields, golf courses, and sod farms. Use on St. Augustinegrass sod farms only. Apply 1 to 2 pt per acre on creeping bentgrass and 1.5 to 1.8 pt per acre on warm season turf grown for sod. Apply 2 to 3 pt per acre to all other turf areas. For non-turf areas, rate can be increased to 2 to 5 pt per acre. Application can be made to grass seedlings after second mowing and to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses 3 to 4 weeks after operations.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, Winter and Summer Annual Broadleaf Weeds</b>  |   |                                |                                   |  |
| bentazon + atrazine, MOA 6 + 5 Create by tank mixing  |   |                                | 0.5 to 0.75 +<br>0.5 to 0.75      | Apply to bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass. Check individual labels for weeds controlled and weed size for proper application.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, BLACK MEDIC, WHITE, HOP CLOVER, BUCKHORN PLANTAIN, COMMON CHICKWEED, MOUSEEAR CHICKWEED, HENBIT, SPURWEED (LAWN BURWEED), BROADLEAF PLANTAIN, DANDELION, FALSE DANDELION, LESPEDEZA, PROSTRATE SPURGE*, WILD VIOLET*</b>            |   |                                |                                   |  |
| aminocyclopyrachlor, MOA 4 (Imprelis) 2 SL  | 0.069 to 0.14 fl oz                     | 3 to 6 fl oz                   | 0.047 to 0.09375                  | DO NOT USE GRASS CLIPPINGS FROM TREATED AREAS FOR MULCHING OR COMPOST! May be applied by a commercial applicator to residential, industrial and institutional lawns, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, athletic fields and sod farms. Can apply up to 6 fl oz per acre to Kentucky bluegrass, fescue species and perennial ryegrass in home lawns if a 5 feet nontreated border from susceptible plants is observed. Maintain a 25 feet nontreated border for commercial turf and sod farm applications. Can apply up to 4.5 fl oz per acre to bahiagrass and 3 fl oz per acre to centipedegrass and zoysiagrass. Safe to apply 4.5 fl oz per acre immediately prior to or after seeding of cool season grasses. Do not exceed 18 fl oz per acre per year. Do not seed, sod, sprig or plug warm season grasses until 60 days after application. |
| triclopyr + clopyralid, MOA 4 + 4 (Confront) 3 SL   | 0.37 to 0.74 fl oz                      | 1 to 2 pt                      | 0.28 to 0.56 +<br>0.09 to 0.19    | Do not apply to home lawns. May be used on centipedegrass, bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, tall fescue, creeping red fescue, chewing fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass. *Repeat treatment may be necessary.  |
| MCPA ester + triclopyr ester + dicamba, MOA 4 + 4 + 4 (Cool Power) 3.6 EC   | 0.91 to 1.29 fl oz                      | 2.5 to 3.5 pt                  | 1.125 to 1.575                    | May be applied to home lawns by a commercial applicator. Not for use on turf grown for resale or other commercial use as sod or seed production. Use on perennial bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue species, bentgrass (excluding greens and tees), bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass. Do not apply to seedling grasses until well established. Wait 3 to 4 weeks after application to seed.   |
| MCPA amine + triclopyr amine + dicamba, MOA 4 + 4 + 4 (Horsepower) 4.56 L   | 0.73 to 1.1 fl oz                       | 2 to 3 pt                      | 1.14 to 1.71                      |  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, PLANTAIN, CHICKWEED, DANDELION, PURSLANE, and THISTLE SPECIES, GROUND IVY, LAWN BURWEED, HENBIT, CORN SPEEDWELL, SPOTTED SPURGE</b>   |   |                                |                                   |  |
| carfentrazone-ethyl, MOA 14 (QuickSilver) 1.9 EW  | 0.0126 to 0.048 fl oz                   | 0.55 to 2.1 fl oz              | 0.008 to 0.031                    | May be applied to bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, perennial ryegrass, and bentgrass. To expand the weed spectrum and extend control of the weeds listed here and on the label, carfentrazone-ethyl can be tank mixed with the entire range of phenoxy products—amines, esters, and other salts—and is also compatible with dicamba, atrazine, glyphosate, glufosinate, clopyralid, triclopyr, and MSMA. When applied alone, add 0.12 to 0.25% nonionic surfactant.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, WHITE CLOVER, DANDELION, GROUND IVY, SPURGES, PLANTAINS, CHICKWEEDS, HENBIT, LAWN BURWEED, WOODSORRELS, DOLLARWEED, POISON IVY, POISON OAK, CORN SPEEDWELL, WILD STRAWBERRY, WILD VIOLET, VIRGINIA PEPPERWEED, SHEPHERD'S PURSE</b> |   |                                |                                   |  |
| carfentrazone + 2,4-D ester + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 14 + 4 + 4 + 4 (Speed Zone) 2.2 EC  | 0.75 to 1.8 fl oz                       | 2 to 5 pt                      | 0.55 to 1.375                     | May be used on annual and perennial bluegrass, annual and perennial ryegrass, tall and fine fescue, creeping and colonial bentgrass, common and hybrid bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass. For use in ornamental turf, golf courses, lawns, sod farms, cemeteries, and parks. Optimum results when applied when temperatures are between 45 and 75°F but may be applied up to 90°F. Lower rates may be used in cooler weather. Rainfast within 3 hr and may reseed after 2 wk. May apply 3 to 4 wk after sodding, sprigging, or plugging.   |
| carfentrazone + 2,4-D ester + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 14 + 4 + 4 + 4 (Speed Zone Southern) 0.81 EC  | 0.55 to 2.2 fl oz                       | 1.5 to 6 pt                    | 0.1519 to 0.6075                  | Also may be used on bahiagrass, buffalograss, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, and kikuyugrass. May reseed after 1 wk.   |

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

| Herbicide and Formulation   | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft | Amount of Formulation Per Acre | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Postemergence Control, WHITE CLOVER, DANDELION, GROUND IVY, SPURGES, PLANTAINS, CHICKWEEDS, HENBIT, LAWN BURWEED, WOODSORRELS, DOLLARWEED, POISON IVY, POISON OAK, CORN SPEEDWELL, WILD STRAWBERRY, WILD VIOLET, VIRGINIA PEPPERWEED, SHEPHERD'S PURSE (continued)</b> |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| carfentrazone + MCPA ester + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 14 + 4 + 4 + 4 (Power Zone) 2.91 EC  | 0.75 to 2.2 fl oz                     | 2 to 6 pt                      | 0.7275 to 2.1825                  | Same precautions and turf uses as Speed Zone 2.2 EC except cannot be applied to creeping and colonial bentgrass.  |
| sulfentrazone + 2,4-D amine + MCPP + dicamba, MOA 14 + 4 + 4 + 4 (Surge) 2.18 SL  | 0.92 to 1.84 fl oz                    | 2.5 to 5 pt                    | 0.68 to 1.36                      | Apply 2.5 to 3.25 pt per acre on warm season turf including bermudagrass species, zoysiagrass, bahiagrass, and buffalograss. Apply 3.25 to 4 pt per acre on cool season turf including species of bluegrass, ryegrass, fescue, and bentgrass (excluding greens and tees). Four to 5 pt per acre needed to control corn speedwell and wild violet. Turf areas include residential, ornamental, institutional, and sod farms. Apply to grass seedlings after second mowing. Apply to sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas 3 to 4 weeks after operations. Treated areas may be reseeded 3 weeks after application.   |
| triclopyr ester + sulfentrazone + 2,4-D ester + dicamba, MOA 4 + 14 + 4 + 4 (T Zone) 2.51 EC  | 0.75 to 1.5 fl oz                     | 2 to 4 pt                      | 0.628 to 1.26                     | Apply 2 to 2.25 pt per acre on fully dormant bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass. Apply 3.25 to 4 pt per acre on annual and perennial bluegrass and ryegrass, and tall, red, and fine fescue. Rainfast within 3 hours. Approved turf areas include residential, ornamental, institutional, noncropland, and sod farms. Apply to grass seedlings after the second or third mowing. Apply to sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas 3 to 4 weeks after operations. Treated areas may be reseeded 3 weeks after application.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, CHICKWEED, CLOVER, PLANTAIN and DANDELION SPECIES, FLORIDA BETONY, DOLLARWEED, GROUND IVY, LESPEDEZA, and YELLOW WOODSORREL</b>   |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| penoxsulam, MOA 2 (various brands) 0.014 G or 0.03 G  | 3.4 to 10.3 lb or 1.7 to 4.6 lb       | 150 to 450 lb or 75 to 200 lb  | 0.02 to 0.06                      | May be applied to residential and commercial lawns, golf courses (excluding greens and tees), parks, athletic fields, and sod farms. Use on turf that has been mowed at least 3 times or sprigs that have developed secondary root systems. Apply up to 75 lb per acre of 0.03 G or 150 lb per acre of 0.014 G to perennial ryegrass and tall fescue. Apply up to 150 lb per acre of 0.03 G or 300 lb per acre of 0.014 G to bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and fine fescue. Apply up to 200 lb per acre of 0.03 G or 450 lb per acre of 0.014 G to bermudagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass. Do not apply to dormant centipedegrass. Reapply at 4 weeks if needed but do not exceed 300 lb per acre of 0.03 G or 650 lb per acre of 0.014 G per season. After treatment, wait 3 to 4 weeks to reseed. |
| <b>CARPETWEED, CHICKWEED, DANDELION, CURLY DOCK, CUTLEAF EVENINGPRIMROSE, HENBIT, KNOTWEED, COMMON MALLOW, POISON IVY, AND ANNUAL SOWTHISTLE</b>  |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| pyraflufen ethyl, MOA 14 (Octane 2% SC) 0.177 SC  | 0.016 to 0.092 fl oz                  | 0.7 to 4 fl oz                 | 0.000938 to 0.0055                | Used in established sod farm and ornamental turf by commercial applicators and professional landscapers only. Turf can be newly seeded, sodded, or sprigged as long as it is established and not under stress. Tolerant turfgrasses include bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, perennial bluegrass, and creeping bentgrass (not greens or tees). Apply 1 to 4 fl oz alone to 3- to 6-inch tall weeds. For larger weeds and broader spectrum control, apply 0.75 to 1.5 fl oz and tank mix with 2,4-D, mecoprop, dicamba, chloroprop, MCPA, triclopyr, or fluroxypyr.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, BAHIAGRASS, PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, WILD GARLIC, SPURWEED, HENBIT, Miscellaneous Other Broadleaf Weeds</b>  |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| metsulfuron, MOA 2 (Blade, Manor, or MSM Turf) 60 WDG   | 0.003 to 0.02 oz                      | 0.125 to 1 oz                  | 0.005 to 0.038                    | May be applied to established bermudagrass, zoysiagrass (Meyer or Emerald), St. Augustinegrass, Kentucky bluegrass or fine fescue. Do not apply to turf less than 1 year old. Do not exceed 0.5 oz per acre on centipedegrass, fine fescue, or Kentucky bluegrass. See label for a complete list of weeds controlled. The addition of 0.25% nonionic surfactant will enhance control. May be used for removal of perennial ryegrass from overseeded warm-season turf species. For bahiagrass control, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz per acre after spring greenup but before seedhead development. A repeat treatment may be necessary in 4 to 6 weeks.   |
| (Patriot) 60 WDG  | 0.007 to 0.046 oz                     | 0.33 to 2 oz                   | 0.012 to 0.075                    | Apply to unimproved industrial turf only. Use maximum of 0.5 oz per acre for fescue and bluegrass and 2 oz per acre for bermudagrass.   |
| <b>Postemergence Control, TALL FESCUE, WILD GARLIC, HENBIT, and Miscellaneous Other Broadleaf Weeds</b>   |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| chlorsulfuron, MOA 2 (Corsair) 75 WDG   | 0.02 to 0.122 oz                      | 1 to 5.33 oz                   | 0.05 to 0.25                      | May be applied to all established turfgrass species except tall fescue, buffalograss, ryegrass, and dichondra. Some discoloration or delayed greenup may occur on St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, or bahiagrass if applied while turf is under stress. See label for a complete list of weeds controlled. The addition of 0.25% nonionic surfactant will enhance control.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control, WILD GARLIC, WILD ONION</b>   |                                       |                                |                                   |   |
| imazaquin, MOA 2 (Image 70 DG) 70 DG  | 0.128 to 0.256 oz                     | 0.357 to 0.714 lb              | 0.25 to 0.5                       | Use on bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass. Do not apply during spring greenup. Temporary yellowing may occur. Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution.   |
| 2,4-D amine, MOA 4 (various brands) 4 SL  | 2.2 fl oz                             | 3 qt                           | 3                                 | Apply in fall when garlic is young and actively growing. Add a wetting agent to keep spray from bouncing off garlic leaves. Repeat treatment for 2 years. Avoid spray drift which can injure susceptible plants. Use on bluegrass, fescue, bermudagrass, or zoysia. For more susceptible grasses, uses spot treatment below.  |
|   | Spot treatment                        |                                |                                   | One tbsp of 1% 2,4-D solution per garlic clump or use pressurized applicator. Apply December to April. Use as spot treatment for widely scattered clumps in small areas. Avoid excessive spraying as turfgrass injury may result.   |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF

| Herbicide and Formulation  | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Postemergence Control of Various Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in Unimproved Turf and Other Noncrop Areas</b> |   |                                |                                   |   |
| glyphosate, MOA 9 (Glyphro) 5.4 SL (Glyphosate T&O, Razor, or Razor Pro) 4 SL                                | 0.14 to 1.1 fl oz<br>0.75 to 2.94 fl oz | 0.375 to 3 pt<br>1 to 4 qt     | 0.25 to 2<br>0.5 to 4             | Apply to dormant or actively growing well established bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Bahiagrass growth will be suppressed if treated after spring greenup and before seedhead formation. Treat winter annual weeds when less than 6 in. tall. Higher rates are needed for more mature plants. Apply in 10 to 25 gal of water per acre and use an NIS at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution.   |
| glyphosate + 2,4-D amine, MOA 9 + 4 (Campaign) 1.2 + 1.9 lb/gal SL   | 0.55 to 1.47 fl oz                      | 1.5 to 4 pt                    | 0.58 to 1.55                      | Apply in 15 to 30 gal of water per acre. May be applied to highly maintained dormant bermudagrass at 2 to 4 pt per acre. In low maintenance bermudagrass, Oust can be added at 0.25 to 1 oz per acre when dormant or actively growing. Apply 2 to 4 pt per acre on dormant bahiagrass and 1.5 to 2 pt per acre on actively growing bahiagrass. Tank mix with Oust if needed. Check label for Oust rates. Tall fescue applications can be made in the spring or summer at 2 to 3 pt per acre with or without Oust. Spray tall fescue at 4 to 6 in. tall and before seedhead emergence to minimize injury.  |
| sulfosulfuron, MOA 2 (Outrider) 75 WG  | 0.017 to 0.046 oz                       | 0.75 to 2 oz                   | 0.035 to 0.094                    | May be used in well established dormant and actively growing bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Wait 30 days to re-treat if needed, and do not exceed 2.66 oz per acre per year. If treating weeds postemergence, use an NIS at 2 qt per 100 gal spray solution unless tank mixed with Roundup Pro. Outrider can also be tank mixed with Campaign, Escort, Oust, and Telar, but check label for proper turf species and timing. Expect temporary injury or discoloration with tank mix partners. For well established tall fescue, do not exceed 1 oz per acre per year, and do not tank mix. Outrider is effective on johnsongrass.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control in Dormant Warm Season Turf ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, Various Other Winter Annual Weeds</b> |   |                                |                                   |   |
| diquat, MOA 22 (Reward LS) 2 SL  | 0.4 to 0.75 fl oz                       | 1 to 2 pt                      | 0.25 to 0.5                       | Apply in 20 to 100 gal spray mix as a broadcast application. Add 1 to 2 pt of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gal of solution. Bermudagrass must be dormant. More than one application may be needed.   |
| glyphosate, MOA 9 (Glyphosate T&O, Razor Pro, or Roundup Pro) 4 SL   | 0.37 fl oz                              | 1 pt                           | 0.5                               | Apply in 5 to 20 gal water per acre with 0.5% by volume of a nonionic surfactant. Application to actively growing annual bluegrass must be made before initiation of bermudagrass greenup in the spring.  |
| glyphosate, MOA 9 (Touchdown Pro) 3 LC   | 0.18 to 1.47 fl oz                      | 0.5 to 4 pt                    | 0.1875 to 1.5                     | Apply to dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass before spring greenup. Apply in 10 to 40 gal water per acre. Will control winter annual weeds up to 6 in. tall and four- to six-leaf tall fescue. Use a 75% active ingredient nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume or dry ammonium sulfate at 0.5% by weight.  |
| glyphosate + diquat, MOA 9 + 22 (QuikPRO) 76 WG (Razor Burn) 4.21 SL   | 0.11 to 0.37 oz<br>0.18 to 0.62 fl oz   | 5 to 16 oz<br>8 to 27 fl oz    | 0.24 to 0.76<br>0.26 to 0.89      | Apply to dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass not grown for research, sale, or other commercial uses, such as sod, seed production. Apply in 10 to 80 gal water per acre. Rates greater than 9 oz per acre QuikPro or 15 fl oz per acre Razor Burn may cause injury or delay greenup in highly maintained areas. Controls tall fescue.   |
| metribuzin, MOA 5 (Sencor 75 Turf) 75 WDF  | 0.25 oz                                 | 0.67 lb                        | 0.5                               | For application by commercial applicators to <i>dormant</i> bermudagrass turf. Broadcast spray before greenup of turf. Do not apply to greens, tees, or aprons. Controls common chickweed, corn speedwell, henbit, parsley-piert, and spurweed.   |
| <b>Suppression/Control, BERMUDAGRASS</b>   |   |                                |                                   |   |
| fenoxaprop, MOA 1 (Acclaim Extra) 0.57 EC  | 0.46 fl oz                              | 1.25 pt                        | 0.089                             | Use on Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, fine and tall fescue, and zoysiagrass. Apply June 1, July 1, August 1, and September 1, and repeat for 2 years. Can be tankmixed with 1 pt per acre Turflon Ester following the same schedule as above. Apply June 1 and Aug 1 for 2 years if tankmixed with 1 qt per acre Turflon Ester. Zoysia may show discoloration but should recover in 10 to 14 days following tankmix applications.  |
| fluzifop, MOA 1 (Fusilade II) 2 EC   | 0.05 to 0.14 fl oz                      | 2 to 6 fl oz                   | 0.03 to 0.09                      | Use on tall fescue or zoysia. For fescue, apply 5 to 6 oz per acre during warm weather in early spring when bermudagrass is breaking dormancy and repeated in fall when bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. For zoysia, apply 4 oz per acre on June 1 and August 1 and repeat for 2 years. Can be tank-mixed with 1 qt per acre Turflon Ester following same schedule as above. Zoysia or tall fescue may show slight discoloration but should recover in 10 to 14 days. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Apply in a minimum of 30 gal of water per acre.  |
| siduron, MOA 7 (Tupersan) 50 WP  | 0.5 to 1 lb                             | 21.78 to 43.56 lb              | 10.88 to 21.78                    | Apply as an 8- to 12-inch band treatment with a single nozzle sprayer along putting green perimeter to suppress bermudagrass stolon encroachment. Initiate in March or April, and continue subsequent applications at 4- to 5-wk intervals.   |
| triclopyr, MOA 4 (Turflon Ester Ultra) 4 lb/gal  | 0.73 fl oz                              | 1 qt                           | 1.0                               | Use on perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue or ornamental turf including sod farms and golf courses. Do not apply to zoysia unless injury can be tolerated. Apply June 1, July 1, August 1, and September 1, and repeat for 2 years. Can be tank-mixed with Acclaim Extra or Fusilade II at rates and timings listed above. New low-odor formulation uses methylated seed oil solvents instead of petroleum distillates.  |
| <b>Postemergence Control BERMUDAGRASS</b>  |   |                                |                                   |   |
| clethodim, MOA 1 (Envoy Plus) 0.97 EC  | 0.4 to 0.8 fl oz                        | 17 to 34 fl oz                 | 0.125 to 0.25                     | For use on sod farms only. Do not apply to centipedegrass being grown for seed. Do not apply until 3 weeks after full greenup of centipedegrass in spring. Do not mow for 1 week before and after application. The addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 % solution (1 pt per 50 gal water) or a crop oil concentrate at 1% solution (2 qt per 50 gal water) is necessary for control. A repeat application usually 3 to 4 weeks after the first application will be required for bermudagrass control. Use higher rates for more established bermudagrass. Do not apply more than 68 oz of Envoy per acre per year. Some discoloration of centipedegrass will occur at higher rates. |

**CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN LAWNS AND TURF**

| <b>Herbicide and Formulation</b>  | <b>Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft</b> | <b>Amount of Formulation Per Acre</b> | <b>Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre</b> | <b>Precautions and Remarks</b>  |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Preplant Control or Lawn Renovation — Emerged Annual and Perennial Grass and Broadleaf Weeds</b> |  |                                       |  |   |
| glyphosate, MOA 9 (Glyphosate T&O, Razor Pro, or Roundup Pro) 4 SL                                  | 0.75 to 3 fl oz                              | 1 to 4 qt                             | 1 to 4                                   | Where existing vegetation is growing in a field or unmowed situation, apply to actively growing weeds at the stages according to label. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring, or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application. Desirable turfgrass may be established following treatment.         |
| glyphosate, MOA 9 (Touchdown Pro) 3 LC  | 0.18 to 1.47 fl oz                           | 0.5 to 4 pt                           | 0.1875 to 1.5                            | Same remarks as Roundup Pro, above. In addition, use a 75% active ingredient nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume or dry ammonium sulfate at 0.5% by weight.  |
| glyphosate + diquat, MOA 9 + 22 (QuikPRO) 76 WG (Razor Burn) 4.21 SL                                | 1.65 to 4.5 oz<br>2.75 to 5.5 fl oz          | 4.5 to 12.25 lb<br>3.75 to 7.5 qt     | 3.4 to 9.3<br>3.95 to 7.89               | Generally use QuikPro at 4.5 lb per acre on annuals, 9 lb per acre on perennials, and 12.25 lb per acre on dusty or stressed plants, dense stands, or difficult-to-control perennials. Generally use Razor Burn at 3.75 qt per acre on annuals and 7.5 qt per acre on perennials. Do not use on turf grown for research, for sale, or for commercial uses, such as sod or seed production. Do not use if renovating bermudagrass or kikuyugrass sods. Delay tillage for 7 days after application.                               |
| <b>Trimming and Edging and Control of Emerged Weeds</b>   |  |                                       |  |   |
| diquat, MOA 22 (Reward LS) 2 SL   | 0.4 to 0.75 fl oz                            | 1 to 2 pt                             | 0.25 to 0.5                              | Add nonionic surfactant at 0.25 oz per gallon of water. Water volumes above 15 gal per acre should be used. For spot sprays, use 0.3 to 0.75 fl oz per gallon.  |
| glufosinate, MOA 10 (Finale) 1 SL   | 2.2 to 4.4 fl oz                             | 3 to 6 qt                             | 0.75 to 1.5                              | Rate depends upon the weed to be controlled and stage of growth. Consult label. For spot or directed spray use 1.5 to 4 fl oz per gallon of water.  |
| glyphosate + diquat, MOA 9 + 22 (QuikPRO) 76 WG (Razor Burn) 4.21 SL                                | 1.65 to 4.5 oz<br>2.75 to 5.5 fl oz          | 4.5 to 12.25 lb<br>3.75 to 7.5 qt     | 3.4 to 9.3<br>3.95 to 7.89               | May be used in general noncrop areas. Do not use on plants grown for sale or other commercial uses, such as seed production. See rate comments in lawn renovation section. For spray to wet treatments, apply QuikPro at 1.2 oz per gal of water for annuals and 1.5 oz per gal of water for perennials. Apply Razor Burn at 2 fl oz per gal of water for annuals and 2.5 fl oz per gal water for perennials. For directed spot treatment of perennials using hand-held low volume equipment, apply 4 to 8 oz per gal of water. |

## HERBICIDE MODES OF ACTION FOR LAWNS AND TURF

| HERBICIDE MODES OF ACTION FOR LAWNS AND TURF                                  |  |  |                             |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Brand Names   | Active Ingredient(s)                                     | Chemical Family  | Mode of Action <sup>1</sup> |
| AAtrex, AAtrex Nine-O, Atrazine   | atrazine   | triazine   | 5                           |
| Acclaim Extra   | fenoxaprop   | aryloxyphenoxy propionate  | 1                           |
| Asulox  | asulam   | carbamate  | 18                          |
| Balan   | benefin  | dinitroaniline   | 3                           |
| Banvel, Vanquish  | dicamba  | benzoic acid   | 4                           |
| Barricade, Prodiamine, Regalkade  | prodiamine   | dinitroaniline   | 3                           |
| Basagran T/O, Lescogran   | bentazon   | benzothiadiazole   | 6                           |
| Bensumec, Betasan, Presan   | bensulide  | organophosphorus   | 8                           |
| Blade, Manor, MSM Turf, Patriot   | metsulfuron  | sulfonylurea   | 2                           |
| Boa, Gramoxone Max  | paraquat   | bipyridylum  | 22                          |
| Campaign  | 2,4-D + glyphosate                                       | phenoxy-carboxylic acid + glycine  | 4 + 9                       |
| Celsius   | thiencarbazone + iodosulfuron + dicamba                  | triazolinone + sulfonylurea + benzoic acid   | 14 + 2 + 4                  |
| Certainty   | sulfosulfuron  | sulfonylurea   | 2                           |
| Confront  | triclopyr + clopyralid                                   | pyradinecarboxylic acid + pyradinecarboxylic acid                                    | 4 + 4                       |
| Cool Power  | MCPA ester + triclopyr ester + dicamba                   | phenoxy + pyridinecarboxylic acid + benzoic acid                                     | 4 + 4 + 4                   |
| Corsair, Telar XP   | chlorsulfuron  | sulfonylurea   | 2                           |
| Devrinol  | napropamide  | acetamide  | 15                          |
| Dimension, Dithiopyr  | dithiopyr  | pyridine   | 4                           |
| Dismiss   | sulfentrazone  | triazinone   | 14                          |
| Dismiss South   | sulfentrazone + imazethapyr                              | triazinone + imidazolinone   | 14 + 2                      |
| Drive, Drive XLR8, Quinclorac   | quinclorac   | quinoline carboxylic acid  | (27 + 4)                    |
| Echelon   | sulfentrazone + prodiamine                               | triazinone + dinitroaniline  | 14 + 3                      |
| Envoy Plus  | clethodim  | cyclohexanedione   | 1                           |
| Escalade, Escalade 2  | 2,4-D + fluroxypyr + dicamba                             | phenoxy + pyridinecarboxylic acid + benzoic acid                                     | 4 + 4 + 4                   |
| Finale  | glufosinate  | organophosphorus   | 10                          |
| Fusilade II   | fluzifop   | aryloxyphenoxy propionate  | 1                           |
| Gallery   | isoxaben   | benzamide  | 21                          |
| Glypro, Glyphosate T&O, Razor, Razor Pro, Roundup formulations, Touchdown Pro | glyphosate   | glycine  | 9                           |
| Goosegrass / Crabgrass Control  | bensulide + oxadiazon                                    | organophosphorus + oxadiazole  | 8 + 14                      |
| Harrier WDG, Oryzalin 4 Pro, Surflan  | oryzalin   | dinitroaniline   | 3                           |
| Horsepower  | MCPA amine + triclopyr amine + dicamba                   | phenoxy + pyridinecarboxylic acid + benzoic acid                                     | 4 + 4 + 4                   |
| Illoxan   | diclofop   | aryloxyphenoxy propionate  | 1                           |
| Image   | imazaquin  | imidazolinone  | 2                           |
| Imprelis  | aminocyclopyrachlor                                      | pyrimidine carboxylic acid   | 4                           |
| Katana  | flazasulfuron  | sulfonylurea   | 2                           |
| Kerb  | pronamide  | benzamide  | 3                           |
| Lockup  | penoxsulam   | triazolopyrimidine   | 2                           |
| Lontrel   | clopyralid   | pyridinecarboxylic acid  | 4                           |
| MCPP-p4 Amine, Mecomec  | mecoprop   | phenoxyalkanoic acid   | 4                           |
| Millennium Ultra  | 2,4-D + clopyralid + dicamba                             | phenoxy-carboxylic acid + pyridinecarboxylic acid + benzoic acid                     | 4 + 4 + 4                   |
| Millennium Ultra Plus   | monosodium methylarsonate + 2,4-D + clopyralid + dicamba | organic arsenical + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + pyridinecarboxylic acid + benzoic acid | 17 + 4 + 4 + 4              |



## HERBICIDE MODES OF ACTION FOR LAWNS AND TURF

| Brand Names                                       | Active Ingredient(s)                                   | Chemical Family   | Mode of Action <sup>1</sup> |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Monument  | trifloxysulfuron                                       | sulfonylurea  | 2                           |
| MSMA  | monosodium methylarsonate                              | organic arsenical   | 17                          |
| Octane  | pyraflufen ethyl                                       | phenylpyrazole  | 14                          |
| Onetime   | quinclorac + mecoprop + dicamba                        | quinoline carboxylic acid + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid                   | (27 + 4) + 4 + 4            |
| Oxadiazon and Ronstar formulations, Starfighter L | oxadiazon  | oxadiazole  | 14                          |
| Pendulum, Pendulum Aquacap, Pre-M, Signature      | pendimethalin  | dinitroaniline  | 3                           |
| Pennant, Pennant Liquid                           | metolachlor  | chloroacetamide   | 15                          |
| Plateau   | imazapic   | imadazolinone   | 2                           |
| Poa Constrictor, Progress                         | ethofumesate   | benzofuranes  | 8                           |
| Power Zone  | carfentrazone + MCPA + mecoprop + dicamba              | triazinone + phenoxy + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid                        | 14 + 4 + 4 + 4              |
| Princep, Regal Wynstar, Simazine, Sim-Trol        | simazine   | triazine  | 5                           |
| Q4, Q4 Plus                                       | quinclorac + sulfentrazone + 2,4-D + dicamba           | quinoline carboxylic acid + triazinone + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + benzoic acid   | (27 + 4) + 14 + 4 + 4       |
| QuickSilver                                       | carfentrazone  | triazinone  | 14                          |
| QuikPRO, Razor Burn                               | glyphosate + diquat                                    | glycine + bipyridilium  | 9 + 22                      |
| Quincept  | quinclorac + 2,4-D + dicamba                           | quinoline carboxylic acid + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + benzoic acid                | (27 + 4) + 4 + 4            |
| Regalstar   | oxadiazon + benefin                                    | oxadiazole + dinitroaniline   | 14 + 3                      |
| Regalstar II                                      | oxadiazon + prodiamine                                 | oxadiazole + dinitroaniline   | 14 + 3                      |
| Revolver  | foramsulfuron  | sulfonylurea  | 2                           |
| Reward LS   | diquat   | bipyridilium  | 22                          |
| Rubigan   | fenarimol  | substituted pyrimidine  | -                           |
| Sedgehammer                                       | halosulfuron   | sulfonylurea  | 2                           |
| Segment   | sethoxydim   | cyclohexanedione  | 4                           |
| Sencor  | metribuzin   | triazinone  | 5                           |
| Solitare  | sulfentrazone + quinclorac                             | triazinone + quinoline carboxylic acid  | 14 + (27 + 4)               |
| Specticle   | indaziflam   | benzamide   | 21                          |
| Speed Zone, Speed Zone Southern                   | carfentrazone + 2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba             | triazinone + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid        | 14 + 4 + 4 + 4              |
| Surge   | sulfentrazone + 2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba             | triazinone + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid        | 14 + 4 + 4 + 4              |
| Team, Team Pro                                    | benefin + trifluralin                                  | dinitroaniline + dinitroaniline   | 3 + 3                       |
| Tenacity  | mesotrione   | benzoylcyclohexanedione   | 27                          |
| Tower   | dimethenamid   | chloroacetamide   | 15                          |
| TranXit GTA                                       | rimsulfuron  | sulfonylurea  | 2                           |
| Tri-Power   | MCPA + mecoprop + dicamba                              | mcpa + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid  | 4 + 4 + 4                   |
| Trimec, Triplet, Three-Way                        | 2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba                             | phenoxy-carboxylic acid + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid                     | 4 + 4 + 4                   |
| Trimec Plus                                       | monosodium methylarsonate + 2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba | organic arsenical + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + phenoxyalkanoic acid + benzoic acid | 17 + 4 + 4 + 4              |
| Tupersan  | siduron  | phenylurea  | 7                           |
| Turflon Ester Ultra                               | triclopyr  | pyridinecarboxylic acid   | 4                           |
| Tzone   | triclopyr + sulfentrazone + 2,4-D + dicamba            | pyridinecarboxylic acid + triazinone + phenoxy-carboxylic acid + benzoic acid     | 4 + 14 + 4 + 4              |
| Velocity  | bispyribac-sodium                                      | pyrimidinylbenzoic acid   | 2                           |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## HERBICIDE MODES OF ACTION FOR LAWNS AND TURF

| Brand Names | Active Ingredient(s) | Chemical Family         | Mode of Action <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2,4-D amine | 2,4-D                | phenoxy-carboxylic acid | 4                           |

**'Mode of Action Code Key:**

- 1 Acetyl CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) Inhibitors
- 2 Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) Inhibitors
- 3 Mitosis Inhibitors that inhibit polymerization of microtubules
- 4 Synthetic Auxins
- 5 Photosystem II Inhibitors that bind differently than groups 6 and 7
- 6 Photosystem II Inhibitors that bind differently than groups 5 and 7
- 7 Photosystem II Inhibitors that bind differently than groups 5 and 6
- 8 Fatty Acid and Lipid Biosynthesis Inhibitors
- 9 Enolpyruvyl Shikimate-3-Phosphate (EPSP) Synthase Inhibitors
- 10 Glutamine Synthetase Inhibitors
- 14 Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase (PPG oxidase or Protox) Inhibitors
- 15 Mitosis Inhibitors that inhibit very long chain fatty acid synthesis
- 17 Potential Nucleic Acid Inhibitors or Non-descript mode of action
- 18 Dihydropteroate Synthetase Inhibitors
- 19 Auxin Transport Inhibitors
- 21 Cellulose Inhibitors
- 22 Photosystem I Inhibitors
- 27 Cellulose Inhibitors

## TOLERANCE OF ESTABLISHED COOL-SEASON TURFGRASSES TO PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDY GRASSES

| Herbicide             | Kentucky Bluegrass   | Tall Fescue | Fine Fescue | Perennial Ryegrass | Bentgrass Golf Greens |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|                       | <b>KEY:</b> T = tolerant when used properly according to the label; M = marginally tolerant, may cause injury or thinning of the turf; NR = not registered for use on this turfgrass. Apply only to established grasses. |             |             |                    |                       |
| Benefin*              | T  | T           | M           | T                  | NR                    |
| Benefin + trifluralin | T  | T           | M           | T                  | NR                    |
| Bensulide*            | T  | T           | T           | T                  | T                     |
| Bensulide + oxadiazon | T  | T           | NR          | T                  | T                     |
| DCPA*                 | T  | T           | M           | T                  | NR                    |
| Dithiopyr**           | T  | T           | T           | T                  | T                     |
| Napropamide           | NR   | T           | T           | NR                 | NR                    |
| Oryzalin              | NR   | T           | NR          | NR                 | NR                    |
| Oxadiazon*            | T  | T           | NR          | T                  | NR                    |
| Pendimethalin         | T  | T           | T           | T                  | NR                    |
| Prodiamine            | T  | T           | T           | T                  | NR                    |
| Siduron***            | T  | T           | T           | T                  | M                     |

\* Only benefin, bensulide, DCPA, and oxadiazon may be applied in the spring to grasses seeded the previous fall.

\*\* Do not use dithiopyr on Chewings fescue, colonial bentgrass, or unamended golf greens.

\*\*\* Siduron may be applied when seeding tolerant grasses.

**TOLERANCE OF ESTABLISHED WARM-SEASON TURFGRASSES TO PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDY GRASSES**

|                       | Bahiagrass   | Bermudagrass | Bermudagrass<br>Putting Greens | Centipedegrass | St.<br>Augustinegrass | Zoysiagrass |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>Herbicide</b>      | <b>KEY:</b> T = tolerant when used properly according to the label; NR = not registered for use on this turfgrass. |              |                                |                |                       |             |
| Benefin               | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Benefin + trifluralin | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Bensulide'            | T  | T            | T                              | T              | T                     | T           |
| Bensulide + oxadiazon | NR   | T            | T                              | NR             | NR                    | T           |
| DCPA                  | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Dithiopyr*            | T  | T            | T                              | T              | T                     | T           |
| Indaziflam            | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Metolachlor           | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Napropamide           | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | NR          |
| Oryzalin              | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Oxadiazon             | NR   | T            | NR                             | NR             | T                     | T           |
| Pendimethalin         | T  | T            | T                              | T              | T                     | T           |
| Prodiamine            | T  | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |
| Siduron               | NR   | NR           | NR                             | NR             | NR                    | T           |
| Simazine and atrazine | NR   | T            | NR                             | T              | T                     | T           |

\* Do not use dithiopyr on unamended golf greens.

**TOLERANCE OF TURFGRASSES TO POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL**

|                    | 2,4-D   | Mecoprop | Dicamba | 2,4-D + Mecoprop | 2,4-D + Dichlorprop | 2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dicamba | 2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dichlorprop | Mecoprop + Dichlorprop | Bentazon + Atrazine | Triclopyr | Clopyralid | Fluroxypyr |
|--------------------|---|----------|---------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| <b>Turfgrass</b>   | <b>KEY:</b> I = intermediate tolerance, use with caution, use at reduced label rates or minimum label rates; S = sensitive, DO NOT USE THIS HERBICIDE; T = tolerant. Since tolerance frequently depends upon rate used and formulation selected, CAREFULLY CHECK THE LABEL. |          |         |                  |                     |                            |                                |                        |                     |           |            |            |
| <b>COOL SEASON</b> |   |          |         |                  |                     |                            |                                |                        |                     |           |            |            |
| Bentgrass          | S-I   | T        | S-I     | I                | S-I                 | I                          | I                              | I                      | S*                  | S         | T          | T          |
| Kentucky bluegrass | T   | T        | T       | T                | T                   | T                          | T                              | T                      | S                   | T         | T          | T          |
| Tall fescue        | T   | T        | T       | T                | T                   | T                          | T                              | T                      | S                   | T         | T          | T          |
| Fine fescue        | T   | T        | T       | T                | T                   | T                          | I                              | T                      | S                   | S         | T          | T          |
| Perennial ryegrass | T   | T        | T       | T                | T                   | T                          | T                              | T                      | S                   | T         | T          | T          |
| <b>WARM SEASON</b> |   |          |         |                  |                     |                            |                                |                        |                     |           |            |            |
| Bahiagrass         | S-I   | T        | T       | T                | I                   | I                          | T                              | T                      | S                   | S         | T          | T          |
| Bermudagrass       | T   | T        | T       | T                | T                   | I                          | T                              | T                      | T                   | S         | T          | T          |
| Centipedegrass     | S-I   | T        | I       | S-I              | S-I                 | S-I                        | I                              | I                      | T                   | S         | T          | T          |
| St. Augustinegrass | S-I   | S-I      | S-I     | S-I              | S-I                 | S-I                        | I                              | I                      | T                   | S         | T          | T          |
| Zoysiagrass        | T   | T        | T       | S-I              | S-I                 | T                          | T                              | T                      | T                   | I         | T          | T          |

\* Do not use on golf course greens and tees.

| TOLERANCE OF TURFGRASSES TO POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL |   |                               |                        |                              |                              |               |               |  |  |  |                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|---------------------|
|   | 2,4-D + Triclopyr   | MCPA + Triclopyr + Clopyralid | Triclopyr + Clopyralid | 2,4-D + Clopyralid + Dicamba | 2,4-D + Fluroxypyr + Dicamba | Carfentrazone | Sulfentrazone | Carfentrazone + 2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dicamba | Sulfentrazone + 2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dicamba | Thiencarbazon + Iodosulfuron + Dicamba | Aminocyclopyrachlor |
| <b>Turfgrass</b>  | <b>KEY:</b> I = intermediate tolerance, use with caution, use at reduced label rates or minimum label rates; S = sensitive, DO NOT USE THIS HERBICIDE; T = tolerant. Since tolerance frequently depends upon rate used and formulation selected, CAREFULLY CHECK THE LABEL. |                               |                        |                              |                              |               |               |  |  |  |                     |
| <b>COOL SEASON</b>  |   |                               |                        |                              |                              |               |               |  |  |  |                     |
| Bentgrass   | S-I   | T                             | S                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | S                                      | S                   |
| Kentucky bluegrass  | T   | T                             | T                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | S                                      | T                   |
| Tall fescue   | T   | T                             | T                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | S                                      | T                   |
| Fine fescue   | I   | T                             | S                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | S                                      | T                   |
| Perennial ryegrass  | T   | T                             | T                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | S                                      | T                   |
| <b>WARM SEASON</b>  |   |                               |                        |                              |                              |               |               |  |  |  |                     |
| Bahiagrass  | S   | T                             | S                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | I  | T  | S                                      | T                   |
| Bermudagrass  | S   | T                             | T                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | T                                      | S                   |
| Centipedegrass  | S   | S                             | T                      | S                            | S                            | T             | T             | I  | S  | T                                      | I                   |
| St. Augustinegrass  | S   | S                             | S                      | S                            | S                            | T             | S             | I  | S  | T                                      | S                   |
| Zoysiagrass   | S   | T                             | T                      | T                            | T                            | T             | T             | T  | T  | T                                      | I                   |

\* Do not use on golf course greens and tees.

| TOLERANCE OF TURFGRASSES TO POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF GRASS OR BROADLEAF WEEDS |  |        |          |          |               |          |           |              |            |            |          |           |             |            |           |            |            |
|--|--|--------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|  | CMA, DSMA, MSMA  | Asulam | Atrazine | Bentazon | Chlorsulfuron | Diclofop | Dithiopyr | Ethofumesate | Fenoxaprop | Glyphosate | Imazapic | Imazaquin | Metsulfuron | Metribuzin | Pronamide | Quinclorac | Sethoxydim |
| <b>Turfgrass</b>   | <b>KEY:</b> D = apply only during dormant season; I = intermediately tolerant; use with caution, use at reduced label rates or minimum label rates; S = sensitive—DO NOT USE THIS HERBICIDE; T = tolerant. |        |          |          |               |          |           |              |            |            |          |           |             |            |           |            |            |
| <b>COOL SEASON</b>   |  |        |          |          |               |          |           |              |            |            |          |           |             |            |           |            |            |
| Bentgrass  | I  | S      | S        | T        | T             | S        | T         | I            | S-I        | S          | S        | S         | S-I         | S          | S         | I          | S          |
| Kentucky bluegrass   | I  | S      | S        | T        | T             | S        | T         | T            | T          | S          | S        | S         | I           | S          | S         | T          | S          |
| Tall fescue  | I  | S      | S        | T        | S             | S        | T         | T            | T          | S          | S-I      | S         | S-I         | S          | S         | T          | S          |
| Fine fescue  | I  | S      | S        | T        | T             | S        | T         | S            | T          | S          | S-I      | S         | I           | S          | S         | I          | T          |
| Perennial ryegrass   | T  | S      | S        | I        | S             | S        | T         | T            | T          | S          | S        | S         | S           | S          | S         | T          | S          |
| <b>WARM SEASON</b>   |  |        |          |          |               |          |           |              |            |            |          |           |             |            |           |            |            |
| Bahiagrass   | S  | S      | S        | T        | I             | S        | T         | S            | S          | D          | S-I      | S         | S           | S          | S         | S          | S          |
| Bermudagrass   | T  | T*     | T        | T        | T             | T        | T         | D            | S          | D          | I        | T         | T           | T          | T         | T**        | S          |
| Centipedegrass   | S  | S      | T        | T        | I             | S        | T         | S            | S          | S          | T        | T         | I           | S          | S         | S          | T          |
| St. Augustinegrass   | S  | T      | T        | T        | I             | S        | T         | T            | S          | S          | S        | T         | T           | S          | S         | S          | S          |
| Zoysiagrass  | I  | S      | T        | T        | I             | S        | T         | S            | T          | S          | I        | T         | T           | S          | S         | T          | S          |

\* Use only on Tifway 419 bermudagrass.

\*\* Hybrid bermudagrass is intermediately tolerant to quinclorac.

**TOLERANCE OF TURFGRASSES TO POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF GRASS OR BROADLEAF WEEDS**

|                    | Bispyribac-sodium  | Foramsulfuron | Mesotrione | Rimsulfuron | Sulfosulfuron | Trifloxysulfuron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------|--|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Turfgrass</b>   | <b>KEY:</b> D = apply only during dormant season; I = intermediately tolerant; use with caution, use at reduced label rates or minimum label rates; S = sensitive—DO NOT USE THIS HERBICIDE; T = tolerant. |               |            |             |               |                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>COOL SEASON</b> |  |               |            |             |               |                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bentgrass          | I  | S             | S          | S           | S             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky bluegrass | S  | S             | T          | S           | S             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tall fescue        | S  | S             | T          | S           | S             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fine fescue        | S  | S             | T          | S           | S             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perennial ryegrass | I  | S             | T          | S           | S             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>WARM SEASON</b> |  |               |            |             |               |                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bahiagrass         | S  | S             | S          | S           | S             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermudagrass       | S  | T             | S          | T           | T             | T                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Centipedegrass     | S  | S             | T          | S           | T             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Augustinegrass | S  | S             | T          | S           | T             | S                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zoysiagrass        | S  | T             | S          | T           | T             | T                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\* Use only on Tifway 419 bermudagrass.  
 \*\* Hybrid bermudagrass is intermediately tolerant to quinclorac.

| SUSCEPTIBILITY OF BROADLEAF WEEDS TO POSTEMERGENCE TURF HERBICIDES |                        |                                 |          |         |                        |                   |                  |                     |                            |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Weed   | Classification of Weed | Response of Weeds to Herbicides |          |         |                        |                   |                  |                     |                            |
|  |                        | 2,4-D                           | Mecoprop | Dicamba | Triclopyr + Clopyralid | 2,4-D + Triclopyr | 2,4-D + Mecoprop | 2,4-D + Dichlorprop | 2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dicamba |
| Bittercress, hairy   | WA                     | S                               | I        | S       | Unknown                | Unknown           | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Buttercups   | WA, B, P               | S-I                             | I        | I-R     | S                      | Unknown           | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Buttonweed, Virginia   | P                      | I                               | I-R      | I-R     | I                      | I                 | I                | I                   | I                          |
| Carpetweed   | SA                     | S                               | I        | S       | Unknown                | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Chickweed, common  | WA                     | R                               | S-I      | Unknown | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Chickweed, mouseear  | WA, P                  | I-R                             | S-I      | S       | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Chickory   | P                      | S                               | S        | S       | Unknown                | Unknown           | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Clover, hop  | WA                     | I                               | S        | S       | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Clover, white  | P                      | I                               | S        | S       | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Dandelion, catsear   | P                      | S-I                             | I        | S       | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Dandelion, common  | P                      | S                               | S        | S       | Unknown                | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Dichondra  | P                      | S                               | I        | S-I     | S                      | Unknown           | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Dock (broadleaf, curly)  | P                      | I                               | I-R      | S       | S                      | S-I               | I                | I                   | S-I                        |
| Dogfennel  | P                      | R                               | Unknown  | S       | Unknown                | Unknown           | Unknown          | Unknown             | Unknown                    |
| Garlic, wild   | P                      | S-I                             | R        | S-I     | S                      | Unknown           | S-I              | S-I                 | S-I                        |
| Geranium, Carolina   | WA                     | S                               | S-I      | S       | I                      | Unknown           | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Hawkweed   | P                      | S-I                             | R        | S-I     | Unknown                | Unknown           | S-I              | S-I                 | S-I                        |
| Healall  | P                      | S                               | R        | S-I     | Unknown                | Unknown           | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Henbit   | WA                     | I-R                             | I        | S       | S                      | S                 | I                | S-I                 | S                          |
| Horseweed  | WA, SA                 | I                               | Unknown  | S       | S                      | Unknown           | Unknown          | Unknown             | S-I                        |
| Ivy, ground  | P                      | I-R                             | I        | S-I     | S-I                    | S-I               | I                | I                   | S-I                        |
| Knawel   | WA                     | R                               | I        | S       | Unknown                | S                 | S-I              | S-I                 | S                          |
| Knotweed, prostrate  | SA                     | R                               | I        | S       | Unknown                | Unknown           | S-I              | S-I                 | S                          |
| Lespedeza  | SA                     | I-R                             | S        | S       | S                      | W                 | S-I              | I                   | S                          |
| Mallow   | SA                     | I-R                             | I        | S-I     | Unknown                | S                 | S-I              | S-I                 | S-I                        |
| Medic, black   | A                      | R                               | I        | S       | S                      | S                 | I                | S                   | S                          |
| Mugwort  | P                      | I                               | I-R      | S-I     | Unknown                | Unknown           | I                | I                   | I                          |
| Parsley-piert  | WA                     | R                               | S-I      | S-I     | Unknown                | S                 | S-I              | R                   | S-I                        |
| Pennywort, lawn  | P                      | S-I                             | S-I      | S-I     | Unknown                | Unknown           | S-I              | S-I                 | S-I                        |
| Plantains  | P                      | S                               | I-R      | R       | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Purslane, common   | SA                     | I                               | R        | S       | Unknown                | S                 | I                | I                   | S-I                        |
| Sorrel, red  | P                      | R                               | S        | S       | S                      | Unknown           | S-I              | I                   | S                          |
| Speedwell, corn  | WA                     | I-R                             | I-R      | I-R     | Unknown                | Unknown           | I-R              | I-R                 | I-R                        |
| Spurge, prostrate  | SA                     | I                               | I        | S       | S-I                    | S-I               | I                | S-I                 | S-I                        |
| Spurge, spotted  | SA                     | I-R                             | S-I      | S-I     | S-I                    | S-I               | S-I              | S-I                 | S                          |
| Spurweed (lawn burweed)  | WA                     | I                               | S-I      | S       | S                      | S                 | S-I              | I                   | S                          |
| Strawberry, India mock   | P                      | R                               | I        | S-I     | Unknown                | Unknown           | I                | R                   | S-I                        |
| Vetch, common  | WA, SA                 | S                               | S        | S       | S                      | S                 | S                | S                   | S                          |
| Violet, Johnny jump-up, wild pansy                                 | WA                     | I-R                             | I-R      | S-I     | S-I                    | I                 | I-R              | I                   | I-R                        |
| Violet, wild   | P                      | I-R                             | I-R      | S-I     | S-I                    | S-I               | I-R              | I                   | I-R                        |
| Woodsorrel (common yellow)   | P                      | R                               | R        | I       | S-I                    | S-I               | I-R              | I-R                 | I-R                        |
| Yarrow   | P                      | I                               | I-R      | S       | Unknown                | Unknown           | I-R              | I                   | S-I                        |
| Yellow rocket  | WA                     | S-I                             | I        | S-I     | Unknown                | Unknown           | S-I              | S-I                 | S                          |

**KEY:** A = annual; B = biennial; P = perennial; SA = summer annual; WA = winter annual; S = susceptible; I = intermediately susceptible, good control can sometimes be achieved with high rates, but a repeat treatment 3 to 4 weeks later, each at the standard or reduced rate, is usually more effective; R = resistant in most cases.

## Trade Names for Selected Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

**2,4-D**  
 Dymec  
 Lesco A-4D  
 Weedar 64  
 Weedestroy AM-40 Amine Salt

**2,4-D + Dicamba**  
 Lesco Eight-One  
 81 Selective Weedkiller

**2,4-D + Dichlorprop (2,4-DP)**  
 Turf D + DP amine  
 Turf 2D + 2DP ester  
 Weedone DPC

**2,4-D + Mecoprop (or MCP)**  
 Ortho Weed-B-Gon Weed Killer\*  
 Phenomec  
 2 MCP + 2D Amine Turf Herbicide  
 2 Plus 2  
 2,4-D + Triclopyr  
 Chaser

**2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dichlorprop**  
 Weedestroy Triamine  
 Weedestroy Triester  
 Dissolve

**2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dicamba**  
 Lesco Three-Way  
 MEC Amine-D  
 MEC Amine-BG  
 33 Plus\*

Trimec Classic, Trimec Southern  
 Trimec Bentgrass, Trimec 1000  
 Triplet SF  
 Weed-B-Gone for Southern Lawns  
 Formula II\*

**Atrazine**  
 AAtrex 4L, AAtrex Nine-O  
 Atrazine 4L, Atrazine DF  
 Bonus S\*

**Bentazon + Arazine**  
 Prompt

**Chlorsulfuron**  
 Corsair

**Dicamba**  
 Banvel  
 Vanquish

**Diquat**  
 Reward

**Glufosinate**  
 Finale

**Glyphosate**  
 Roundup Pro  
 Roundup ProDry  
 Roundup\*  
 Ortho Kleenup\*  
 Lesco Avail  
 Weed Wrangler

**Imazapic**  
 Plateau DG

**MCPA + Mecoprop + Dicamba**  
 Lesco Eliminate  
 Trimec Encore  
 Tri-Power

**MCPA + Mecoprop + Dichlorprop**  
 Weedestroy Triamine II  
 Weedestroy Triester II

**MCPA + Triclopyr + Dicamba**  
 Horsepower (amine)  
 Cool Power (ester)

**Mecoprop (MCP)**  
 MCP-p 4 Amine  
 Mecomec 4, Mecomec 2.5  
 Ortho Chickweed & Clover Control\*  
 Weedestroy MCP-4 Amine

**Metsulfuron**  
 Blade  
 Manor

**MSMA**  
 MSMA Turf  
 MSMA 6.6

**MSMA + 2,4-D + Mecoprop + Dicamba**  
 Trimec Plus (Quadmec)

**Simazine**  
 Princep Liquid, Princep DF  
 Regal Wynstar  
 Sim-trol

**Triclopyr + Clopyralid**  
 Confront

\* Products available for homeowner use.

### ANNUAL GRASSY WEED CONTROL RATINGS FOR TURF HERBICIDES

| Herbicide     | Crabgrass         | Goosegrass        | Annual Bluegrass  |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Benfin        | Good              | Fair              | Good              |
| Bensulide     | Good              | Poor              | Good              |
| Clethodim     | Good to Excellent | Good to Excellent | Good to Excellent |
| DCPA          | Good              | Poor              | Good              |
| Dithiopyr     | Good to Excellent | Good              | Good              |
| Indaziflam    | Good to Excellent | Good to Excellent | Good to Excellent |
| Metolachlor   | Good              | Fair              | Good              |
| Napropamide   | Good              | Good              | Good              |
| Oryzalin      | Good to Excellent | Good              | Good              |
| Oxadiazon     | Good              | Good              | Good              |
| Pendimethalin | Good to Excellent | Fair to Good      | Good              |
| Proflam       | Good to Excellent | Good              | Good              |
| Quinclorac    | Excellent         | Not Registered    | Not Registered    |
| Siduron       | Good              | Fair              | Not Registered    |

Excellent = 90 to 100% effective control; Good = 80 to 90% effective control; Fair = 70 to 80% effective control; Poor = less than 70% effective control.

### TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

E. L. BUTLER and L. P. TREDWAY, Plant Pathology Extension

When more than one brand name exists for an agricultural chemical, the name of brand that first came onto the market is listed first. Otherwise, brand names are listed in alphabetical order. The order in which brand names are given is not an indication of a recommendation or criticism.

#### TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**   | Application Interval (days)***                            |                                  |
|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| ALGAE (Cyanobacteria)  | chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil) 82.5 WDG<br>(Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F                                     | 1.8 to 3.25<br>2 to 3.6<br>4 to 5.5<br>3 to 5<br>6 to 8                              | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>14<br>7 to 14<br>14                 |                                  |
|  | (Daconil Zn) 4.1 6 F   |  |   |                                  |
|  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  | 2.5 to 4.5   | 10 to 14  |                                  |
|  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  | 3 to 5.4   | 7 to 14   |                                  |
|  | chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****   | 5.75 to 8.0  | 7 to 14   |                                  |
|  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl (Spectro) 90 WDG****   | 2 to 5.76  | 7 to 14   |                                  |
|  | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****  | 3.2 to 5.4   | 14 to 28  |                                  |
|  | mancozeb<br>(Dithane, Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Protect) 75 WP<br>(Wingman) 75 WP | 6<br>6<br>10<br>6<br>6   | See label<br>7 to 14<br>See label<br>7 to 14<br>See label |                                  |
|  | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF   | 2 to 4   | 7 to 14   |                                  |
|  | ANTHRACNOSE<br>( <i>Colletotrichum cereale</i> )   | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31G                                  | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb                         | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28 |
|  |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME  | 1.5 to 3  | 14 to 28                         |
|  |  | chlorothalonil****<br>Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG<br>(Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F | 2.75 to 5<br>3 to 3.6<br>3.6 to 5.5                       | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>14         |
| (Daconil Zn) 4.16 F  |  | 4.4 to 5<br>5.3 to 8   | 7 to 14<br>14   |                                  |
| (Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 4.17 F  |  | 3 to 5<br>7.9  | 7 to 14<br>14   |                                  |
| (Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F  |  | 2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5   | 7 to 14<br>14   |                                  |
| (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus) 6 L<br>(Pegasus) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus HPX) 6 F                        |  | 2.8 to 3.2<br>3.6 to 5.5<br>3.25 to 5<br>3.6 to 5.5                                  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14                  |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  |  | 2.5<br>4.5   | 7 to 10<br>14 to 21                                       |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  |  | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28  |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****   |  | 8.0  | 14  |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****  |  | 4.5 to 8.5   | 7 to 28   |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.59 SC****  |  | 2.75 to 6  | 14 to 28  |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consynt) 67 WDG<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG<br>(Peregrine) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG |  | 2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76   | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21<br>14<br>7 to 14                      |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****  |  | 3.2 to 5.4   | 14 to 28  |                                  |
| fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   |  | 1.75 to 3.5  | 30  |                                  |
| fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP  |  | 0.25 to 0.5  | 14  |                                  |
| fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G   |  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                                      |                                  |
| fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L  |  | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 28  |                                  |
| flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG   |  | 2 to 3   | 14 to 30  |                                  |
| iprodione + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(26/36) 3.8 F<br>(Dovetail) 3.8 F  |  | 2 to 4<br>1 to 4   | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                                      |                                  |
| iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****   |  | 5 to 7   | 14 to 28  |                                  |



**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| <b>Disease</b>                                      | <b>Fungicide and Formulation*</b>  | <b>Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**</b>        | <b>Application Interval (days)***</b>    |                                  |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>ANTHRACNOSE</b> (continued)                      | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.28 to 0.37   | 14 to 21                                 |                                  |
|   | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)   | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)                                   | 7 to 21                                  |                                  |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil) 20 EW   | 1.2  | 14 to 21                                 |                                  |
|   | polyoxin D (Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP   | 0.88<br>4  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14                       |                                  |
|   | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 1 to 2   | 14 to 28                                 |                                  |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28                                 |                                  |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28                                 |                                  |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | 28                                       |                                  |
|   | thiophanate-methyl (3336) 50 WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 2 to 6<br>2 to 8<br>0.67 to 1.3<br>3 to 9 lb<br>1 to 2 | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14<br>14         |                                  |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP  | 1  | 30 to 45                                 |                                  |
|   | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG   | 0.15 to 0.25   | 14 to 21                                 |                                  |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon (Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP  | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2                                   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                     |                                  |
|   | triticonazole (Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG<br>(Triton Flo) 3 F  | 0.5 to 1<br>0.15 to 0.225<br>0.41 to 1.1               | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28         |                                  |
|   | <b>BROWN RING PATCH</b><br>( <i>Rhizoctonia circinata</i> var. <i>circinata</i> )  | azoxystrobin (Heritage) 0.31 G                         | 2 to 4 lb                                | 14 to 28                         |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****    | 3.2 to 5.4                               | 14 to 28                         |
|   |  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L              | 0.25 to 1.0                              | 14 to 28                         |
|   |  | polyoxin D (Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP       | 0.88<br>4                                | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14               |
|   |  | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG                           | 0.37                                     | 14                               |
|   |  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L                            | 0.6                                      | 28                               |
| triticonazole (Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton FLO) 3 F  |  | 1 to 2<br>0.5 to 1.1                                   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                     |                                  |
| <b>BROWN PATCH</b><br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) |  | azoxystrobin (Heritage) 50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G      | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb        | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28 |
|   |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME          | 0.75 to 3                                | 14 to 28                         |
|   |  | chloroneb (Teremec) 65 SP<br>(Teremec) 2.9 F           | 3 to 4<br>5 to 7                         | 7 to 10<br>7 to 10               |
|   | chlorothalonil**** (Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG   | 1.8 to 3.23<br>3.7 to 5                                | 7 to 14<br>14                            |                                  |
|   | (Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F   | 2 to 3.6<br>4 to 5.5                                   | 7 to 14<br>14                            |                                  |
|   | (Daconil Zn) 4.16 F  | 3 to 5<br>6 to 8                                       | 7 to 14<br>14                            |                                  |
|   | (Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 4.17 F  | 3 to 5<br>7.9  | 7 to 14<br>14                            |                                  |
|   | (Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F  | 2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5                                     | 7 to 14<br>14                            |                                  |
|   | (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus) 6 L<br>(Pegasus) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus HPX) 6 F  | 1.8 to 3.2<br>2 to 3.6<br>1.82 to 3.25<br>2 to 3.6     | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14 |                                  |
|   | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  | 2.5<br>4.5   | 14<br>14 to 21                           |                                  |
|   | chlorothalonil + fenarimol (TwoSome) F****   | 3 to 6   | 7 to 10                                  |                                  |
|   | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  | 1.5 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                                 |                                  |
|   | chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.2 7SC****   | 5.75<br>8  | 7 to 10<br>14                            |                                  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease   | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**   | Application Interval (days)***                  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| BROWN PATCH (continued)                               | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****                          | 3 to 5.5<br>5.5 to 8.5   | 7 to 14<br>14 to 28                             |  |
|   | chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****           | 2.75 to 6  | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG | 2 to 8<br>3 to 5.76  | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                            |  |
|   | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****                          | 3.2 to 5.4   | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   | 1.5  | 7 to 14   |  |
|   | fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP  | 0.2 to 0.25<br>0.5   | 7<br>14   |  |
|   | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G                                     | 0.09 to 0.36<br>1.2 to 4.6 lb  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                            |  |
|   | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L                                    | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 DG  | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG                             | 2 to 3   | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | iprodione 26GT, Iprodione Pro, IPro, Raven****<br>2 F, 2 SC, 2 SE            | 3 to 4   | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(26/36) 3.8 F<br>(Dovetail) 3.8 F      | 2 to 4<br>1 to 4   | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                            |  |
|   | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****                           | 4 to 6   | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Protect) 75 WP               | 4<br>4<br>4  | 10<br>7<br>7 to 14                              |  |
|   | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF                                 | 2 to 4   | 7   |  |
|   | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.28 to 0.37   | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)             | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)   | 7 to 21   |  |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil) 20 EW                                     | 1.2  | 14  |  |
|   | polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP                          | 0.88<br>4  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14                              |  |
|   | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME     | 1 to 2   | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | 28  |  |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG                                      | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | thiram (Spotrete) 4 F  | 3.75 to 7.5  | 3 to 10   |  |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F  | 0.5 to 1   | 15 to 30  |  |
|   | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG   | 0.1 to 0.2<br>0.15 to 0.25   | 14<br>21  |  |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP             | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                            |  |
|   | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG<br>(Triton Flo) 3 F     | 0.75 to 2<br>0.15 to 0.3<br>0.41 to 1.1  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28                |  |
|   | vinclozolin (Curalan, Touche) 50 EG****                                      | 1  | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | COPPER SPOT<br>( <i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i> )                             | chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG<br>(Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F<br>(Daconil Zn) 4.16 F<br>(Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 6 F | 3.7 to 5<br>4 to 5.5<br>6 to 8<br>3 to 5<br>7.9 | 14<br>14<br>14<br>7 to 10<br>14          |
|   |  | (Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F  | 2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5                              | 7 to 10<br>14                            |
|   |  | (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus) 6 L<br>(Pegasus) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus HPX) 6 F  | 3.2<br>3.6 to 5.5<br>3.25 to 5<br>3.6 to 5.5    | 7 to 10<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14 |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  | 2.5   | 14                                       |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC**** |  | 5.9  | 14  |  |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****   |  | 5.5 to 8.5   | 14  |  |

**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*                                  | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**      | Application Interval (days)***  |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>COPPER SPOT</b> (continued)                                     | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consyst) 67 WDG | 3 to 8  | 7 to 10                         |
|  | (Peregrine) 67 WDG  | 3 to 8  | 14                              |
|  | (Spectro) 90 WDG  | 3 to 5.76                                     | 14                              |
|  | (TM/C) 67 WDG   | 3 to 8  | 14 to 21                        |
|  | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS                                    | 0.75 to 1.5                                   | 10 to 28                        |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L                   | 0.25 to 1.0                                   | 14 to 21                        |
|  | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG            | 2 to 3  | 14 to 21                        |
|  | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl (26/36) 3.8 F                | 2 to 4  | 14 to 21                        |
|  | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75 DF                                 | 4 to 8  | 10                              |
|  | (Fore) 80 WP  | 4 to 8  | 7 to 14                         |
|  | (Pentathlon) 4 LF   | 7 to 14                                       | 7 to 14                         |
|  | (Pentathlon) 75 DF  | 4 to 8  | 7                               |
|  | (Protect, Wingman) 75 WP                                    | 4 to 8  | 7 to 14                         |
|  | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF                | 2 to 4  | 7 to 14                         |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW                 | 1.2   | 14                              |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L                                 | 0.6   | 28                              |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50 WP or 4 F                   | 2 to 4  | 14                              |
|  | (3336 Plus) 2 F   | 2 to 4  | 14 to 28                        |
|  | (SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG                            | 0.67 to 1.3                                   | 14                              |
|  | (3336) 2 G  | 1.5 to 6 lb                                   | 14                              |
| (SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L                                    | 1 to 2  | 14  |                                 |
| thiram (Spotrete) 4F   | 3.75 to 7.5   | 3 to 10                                       |                                 |
| triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F                              | 0.5 to 1  | 15 to 30                                      |                                 |
| <b>DEAD SPOT</b><br>( <i>Ophiosphaerella agrostis</i> )            | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME               | 1.5 to 3                                      | 14                              |
|  | boscalid**** (Emerald) 70 WG                                | 0.18  | 14                              |
|  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl**** (Spectro) 90 WDG    | 3.72 to 5.76                                  | 14                              |
|  | fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP                               | 0.3 to 0.5                                    | 14                              |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG                             | 0.5 to 0.9                                    | 14 to 28                        |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG                     | 0.55 to 1.1                                   | 14 to 28                        |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F                    | 4 to 6  | 14                              |
|  | (3336 Plus) 2 F   | 4 to 6  | 14                              |
|  | (3336) 2 G  | 6 to 9 lb                                     | 14                              |
|  | <b>DOLLAR SPOT</b><br>( <i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i> )    | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME | 0.75 to 3                       |
| boscalid**** (Emerald) 70 WG                                       |   | 0.13 to 0.18                                  | 14 to 28                        |
| chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil Ultrex) 82.5W DG                    |   | 1 to 3.25<br>3.7 to 5                         | 7 to 21<br>14 to 21             |
| (Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F                                 |   | 1 to 3.6<br>4 to 5.5                          | 7 to 21<br>14 to 21             |
| (Daconil Zn) 4.16 F  |   | 1.5 to 5<br>6 to 8                            | 7 to 21<br>14                   |
| (Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 4.17 F                                      |   | 3 to 5<br>7.9                                 | 7 to 14<br>14                   |
| (Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F  |   | 2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5                            | 7 to 14<br>14                   |
| (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF                               |   | 1.8 to 3.2                                    | 7 to 10                         |
| (Pegasus) 6 L  |   | 2 to 3.6                                      | 7 to 14                         |
| (Pegasus) 82.5 DF  |   | 1.82 to 3.25                                  | 7 to 14                         |
| (Pegasus HPX) 6 F  |   | 2 to 3.6                                      | 7 to 14                         |
| chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****                  |   | 2.5 to 4.5                                    | 7 to 14                         |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****              |   | 3 to 5.9                                      | 14 to 21                        |
| chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****       |   | 2.8 to 5.75                                   | 7 to 10                         |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****                |   | 1.5 to 3<br>3 to 5.5<br>5.5 to 8.5            | 7 to 10<br>14 to 21<br>14 to 28 |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC**** |   | 2.75 to 6                                     | 21 to 28                        |
| chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consyst) 67 WDG        |   | 2 to 8  | 7 to 21                         |
| (Peregrine) 67 WDG   |   | 2 to 8  | 14                              |
| (Spectro) 90 WDG   |   | 3.72 to 5.76                                  | 14 to 21                        |
| (TM/C) 67 WDG  |   | 2 to 8  | 7 to 14                         |
| chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****                |   | 0.25 to 1.0                                   | 14 to 21                        |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease   | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**                 | Application Interval (days)***           |                      |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------|
| <b>DOLLAR SPOT</b> (continued)                      | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   | 0.75 to 1.5  | 10 to 28                                 |                      |
|   | fluoaxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                            | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                     |                      |
|   | fluoaxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L   | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 21                                 |                      |
|   | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG   | 2 to 3   | 14 to 30                                 |                      |
|   | iprodione (26GT, Iprodione Pro, IPro, Raven)****<br>2 F, 2 SC, 2 SE  | 2 to 4   | 14 to 28                                 |                      |
|   | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(26/36) 3.8 F<br>(Dovetail) 3.8 F  | 2 to 4<br>1 to 4   | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                     |                      |
|   | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****   | 2 to 4<br>4 to 6   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                     |                      |
|   | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75D F<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Protect, Wingman) 75 WP                               | 6 to 8<br>6 to 8<br>10 to 14<br>6 to 8<br>6 to 8         | 10<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7<br>7 to 14 |                      |
|   | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF   | 2 to 4   | 7 to 14                                  |                      |
|   | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.18 to 0.37   | 14 to 21                                 |                      |
|   | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)   | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)                                     | 7 to 21                                  |                      |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW  | 0.5 to 2.4   | 14 to 28                                 |                      |
|   | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Propiconazole, Propiconazole Pro, Savvi, Spectator) 1 ME   | 0.5 to 2   | 7 to 28                                  |                      |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.9  | 14                                       |                      |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  | 0.83 to 1.1  | 14 to 21                                 |                      |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | 28                                       |                      |
|   | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 2 to 4<br>2 to 4<br>0.67 to 1.3<br>1.5 to 6 lb<br>1 to 2 | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14<br>14         |                      |
|   | thiram (Spotrete) 4 F  | 3.75 to 7.5  | 3 to 10                                  |                      |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F  | 0.25 to 1  | 14 to 30                                 |                      |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP   | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2                                     | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                     |                      |
|   | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG<br>(Triton FLO) 3 F   | 1 to 2<br>0.15 to 0.3<br>0.28 to 1.1                     | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28         |                      |
|   | vinclozolin (Curalan, Touche) 50 EG****  | 1  | 21 to 28                                 |                      |
|   | <b>FAIRY RING</b> ( <i>Basidiomycetes</i> )  | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G     | 0.4<br>2<br>2 to 4 lb                    | 28<br>28<br>14 to 28 |
|   |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4ME             | 1.5 to 3                                 | 14 to 28             |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + fluoaxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****   | 4.5 to 5.9                               | 21 to 28             |
|   |  | fluoaxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G                | 0.28 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb            | 21 to 28<br>28       |
|   |  | fluoaxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L               | 0.5 to 1.0                               | 21 to 28             |
| flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 WDG                  |  | 2.2 to 4.5   | 21 to 30                                 |                      |
| flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG    |  | 3 to 6.12  | 21 to 28                                 |                      |
| metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG                        |  | 0.37   | 21                                       |                      |
| polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP |  | 1<br>4   | 7<br>7                                   |                      |
| pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG                     |  | 0.9  | 28                                       |                      |
| pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG             |  | 1.1  | 28                                       |                      |
| tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L                         |  | 0.6  | 28                                       |                      |
| triadimefon (Bayleton) 50DF, 4.15 F                 |  | 1 to 2   | 14 to 21                                 |                      |
| trifloxystrobin + triadimefon (Tartan) 2 SC         |  | 1 to 2   | 14 to 28                                 |                      |

**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| Disease   | Fungicide and Formulation*  | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**                    | Application Interval (days)***           |
|---|---|---|--|
| GRAY LEAF SPOT<br>( <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> ) | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.7 TL<br>0.31 G  | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb                           | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28         |
|   | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME   | 1.5 to 3  | 14 to 28                                 |
|   | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****   | 2.5 to 4.5  | 10 to 14                                 |
|   | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****   | 3 to 5.9  | 14 to 28                                 |
|   | chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG   | 1.8 to 3.25<br>3.7 to 5                                     | 7 to 21<br>14                            |
|   | (Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F  | 2 to 3.6<br>4 to 5.5  | 7 to 10<br>14                            |
|   | (Daconil Zn) 4.16 F   | 3 to 5<br>6 to 8  | 7 to 14<br>14                            |
|   | (Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 4.17 F   | 3 to 5<br>7.9   | 7 to 10<br>14                            |
|   | (Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F   | 2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5  | 7 to 14<br>14                            |
|   | (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus) 6 L<br>(Pegasus) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus HPX) 6 F   | 1.8 to 3.2<br>2 to 3.6<br>1.82 to 3.25<br>2 to 3.6          | 7 to 10<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14 |
|   | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****   | 3 to 5.9  | 14 to 28                                 |
|   | chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****  | 5.75  | 7 to 10                                  |
|   | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****   | 3 to 5.5<br>5.5 to 8.5                                      | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21                      |
|   | chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****  | 2.75 to 6   | 10 to 14                                 |
|   | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Conyst) 67 WDG<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG<br>(Peregrine) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG                             | 2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76                  | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21<br>14<br>14          |
|   | fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP   | 0.25 to 0.5   | 14                                       |
|   | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L   | 0.25 to 1.0   | 14 to 28                                 |
|   | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                               | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                     |
|   | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG  | 2 to 3  | 14                                       |
|   | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Wingman) 75 WP   | 6.4 to 12.8<br>8<br>9 to 14<br>8<br>8                       | 7 to 14<br>14<br>5<br>7<br>7             |
|   | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG  | 0.37  | 14                                       |
|   | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)  | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)  | 7 to 21                                  |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle) 20 EW  | 1.2 to 2.4  | 14                                       |
|   | polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP   | 0.88<br>4   | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14                       |
|   | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME  | 1 to 2  | 14                                       |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG   | 0.5 to 0.9  | 14 to 28                                 |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG   | 0.55 to 1.1   | 14 to 28                                 |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L   | 0.6   | 28                                       |
|   | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50 WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>6 to 9 lbs.<br>2.35 to 3.53<br>3.5 to 5 | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14<br>14         |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F   | 0.5 to 1  | 14                                       |
|   | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG  | 0.15 to 0.2<br>0.25   | 14<br>21                                 |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP  | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                     |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*  | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**   | Application Interval (days)***          |
|--|---|--|---|
| HELMINTHOSPORIUM LEAF SPOT/MELTING OUT<br>( <i>Bipolaris</i> spp.; <i>Drechslera</i> spp.) | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31G   | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb          | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21<br>14 to 21        |
|  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME   | 1.5 to 3                                   | 14 to 21                                |
|  | chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG   | 1.8 to 3.25<br>3.7 to 5                    | 7 to 21<br>14 to 21                     |
|  | (Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F  | 2 to 3.6<br>4 to 5.5                       | 7 to 21<br>14                           |
|  | (Daconil Zn) 4.16 F   | 3 to 5<br>6 to 8                           | 7 to 21<br>14                           |
|  | (Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 4.17 F   | 3 to 5<br>7.9                              | 7 to 10<br>14                           |
|  | (Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F   | 2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5                         | 7 to 10<br>14                           |
|  | (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF  | 1.8 to 3.2                                 | 7 to 10                                 |
|  | (Pegasus) 6 L   | 2 to 3.6                                   | 7 to 14                                 |
|  | (Pegasus) 82.5 DF   | 1.82 to 3.25                               | 7 to 14                                 |
|  | (Pegasus HPX) 6 F   | 2 to 3.6                                   | 7 to 14                                 |
|  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****   | 2.5 to 4.5                                 | 14 to 21                                |
|  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****   | 3 to 5.9                                   | 14 to 21                                |
|  | chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****  | 5.75                                       | 7 to 10                                 |
|  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****   | 3 to 5.5<br>5.5 to 8.5                     | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21                     |
|  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****  | 2.75 to 6                                  | 10 to 21                                |
|  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Con Syst) 67 WDG<br>(Peregrine) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG | 2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76<br>2 to 8 | 7 to 21<br>14<br>14<br>14 to 21         |
|  | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****   | 3.2 to 4.5                                 | 14 to 28                                |
|  | fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP   | 0.25 to 0.5                                | 14 to 21                                |
|  | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb              | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                    |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L   | 0.25 to 1.0                                | 14 to 28                                |
|  | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG  | 2 to 3                                     | 14                                      |
|  | iprodione (26GT, Iprodione Pro, IPro, Raven)****<br>2 F, 2 SC, 2 SE   | 3 to 4                                     | 14 to 28                                |
|  | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl<br>(26/36) 3.8 F<br>(Dovetail) 3.8 F   | 2 to 4<br>1 to 4                           | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                    |
|  | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****  | 4 to 6                                     | 14 to 28                                |
|  | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Protect, Wingman) 75 WP      | 4<br>4<br>5 to 14<br>4<br>4                | 10<br>7 to 14<br>3 to 5<br>7<br>7 to 14 |
|  | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF  | 2 to 4                                     | 7 to 14                                 |
|  | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)  | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)                       | 7 to 21                                 |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW   | 1.2  | 14                                      |
|  | polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP   | 0.88<br>4                                  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14                      |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME  | 1 to 2                                     | 14                                      |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG   | 0.5 to 0.9                                 | 14 to 28                                |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28WG  | 0.55 to 1.1                                | 14 to 28                                |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50 WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(3336) 2 G  | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>6 to 9 lbs             | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14                    |
|  | thiram (Spotrete) 4 F   | 3.75 to 7.5                                | 3 to 10                                 |
|  | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG  | 0.1 to 0.15<br>0.15 to 0.25                | 14<br>21 to 28                          |

**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**                   | Application Interval (days)***   |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>HELMINTHOSPORIUM LEAF SPOT/MELTING OUT</b><br>(continued)       | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP   | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2                                       | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28             |
|  | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG   | 0.5 to 2<br>0.15 to 0.3                                    | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28             |
|  | vinclozolin**** (Curalan, Touche) 50 EG  | 1  | 14 to 28                         |
|  |  |  |                                  |
| <b>LARGE PATCH (ZOYSIA PATCH)</b><br>( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G   | 0.2 to 0.4<br>2<br>2 to 4 lb                               | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28 |
|  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME  | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 28                         |
|  | chloroneb<br>(Teremec) 65 SP<br>(Teremec) 2.9 F  | 5<br>9   | 21 to 28<br>21 to 28             |
|  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  | 2.5<br>4.5   | 14<br>14 to 28                   |
|  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                         |
|  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Peregrine) 67 WDG<br>(Consyst) 67 WDG  | 2 to 8<br>2 to 8   | 14<br>7 to 14                    |
|  | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****  | 3.2 to 5.4   | 14 to 28                         |
|  | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G   | 0.28 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                              | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28             |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L  | 0.5 to 1.0   | 21 to 28                         |
|  | flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 WDG   | 2.2  | 30                               |
|  | iprodione (26GT, Iprodione Pro, IPro, Raven)****<br>2 F, 2 SC, 2 SE  | 4  | 14 to 21                         |
|  | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl (26/36) 3.8 F   | 2 to 4   | 14 to 21                         |
|  | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****   | 4  | 14 to 21                         |
|  | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.37   | 14                               |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW  | 2.4  | 28 (fall)                        |
|  | polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP  | 0.88<br>4  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14               |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 3 to 4   | early fall                       |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28                         |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  | 1.1  | 14 to 28                         |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | 28                               |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 2 to 4<br>2 to 4<br>0.67 to 1.3<br>1.5 to 6 lbs.<br>1 to 2 | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14<br>14 |
|  | thiophanate-methyl + flutolanil (SysStar) 80 WDG   | 2 to 3   | 14 to 21                         |
|  | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F  | 1 to 2   | fall and spring                  |
|  | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG   | 1 to 2<br>0.15 to 0.3                                      | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28             |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*  | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**             | Application Interval (days)***                |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <b>LEAF AND SHEATH SPOT</b><br>( <i>Rhizoctonia zeae</i> , <i>R. oryzae</i> )                    | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G                                     | 2<br>2 to 4 lbs.                                     | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                          |  |
|  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME                                   | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****                               | 2.5<br>4.5   | 14<br>14 to 21                                |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****                    | 5.75<br>8  | 7 to 10<br>14                                 |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.59 SC****             | 2.75 to 6  | 14 to 21                                      |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl**** (Spectro) 90 WDG                        | 3 to 5.76  | 14 to 21                                      |  |
|  | flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WDG   | 2.2 to 4.5   | 14 to 21                                      |  |
|  | polyoxin D (Affirm) 11.3 WDG  | 0.88   | 7 to 14                                       |  |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG   | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG   | 1.1  | 14 to 28                                      |  |
| <b>PINK PATCH</b><br>( <i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i> )  | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G                            | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb                    | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28              |  |
|  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME                                   | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****                               | 2.5 to 4.5   | 14 to 21                                      |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****                           | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****                             | 3 to 5.5<br>5.5 to 8.5                               | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21                           |  |
|  | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****                             | 3.2 to 4.5   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                        | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                          |  |
|  | flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 WDG  | 1.5  | 21 to 28                                      |  |
|  | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG                                | 2  | 21 to 28                                      |  |
|  | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****                              | 4  | 14  |  |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME        | 2  | 14 to 21                                      |  |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG   | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG   | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L   | 0.6  | 28  |  |
|  | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG  | 0.1 to 0.15<br>0.2 to 0.25                           | 14<br>21                                      |  |
|  | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon (Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP                   | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2                                 | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                          |  |
|  | triticonazole (Trinity) 1.7 EC  | 1 to 2   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | vinclozolin**** (Curaian, Touche) 50 EG   | 1  | 14 to 28                                      |  |
|  | <b>PINK SNOW MOLD/<br/>MICRODOCHIUM PATCH</b><br>( <i>Microdochium nivale</i> ) | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G | 0.2 to 0.4<br>0.7<br>2<br>3.5<br>4 lb<br>7 lb | 10 to 28<br>1 application<br>10-28<br>1 application before<br>snow cover<br>10 to 28<br>single application |
|  |   | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME        | 1.5 to 3<br>5.25                              | 10 to 28<br>1 application  |
| chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  |   | 2.5 to 4.5   | 14 to 21                                      |  |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  |   | 3 to 5.9   | 28  |  |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****  |   | 8.5  | 14 to 28                                      |  |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****                               |   | 5 to 11  | late fall                                     |  |
| chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consyst, Peregrine, TM/C) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG |   | 6 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76                               | 1 application<br>14                           |  |
| chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****  |   | 3.2 to 5.4   | 14 to 28                                      |  |
| fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   |   | 8<br>4   | 1 application<br>30 (2 applications)          |  |
| fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP  |   | 0.25 to 0.5  | 14  |  |



**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**                   | Application Interval (days)***                     |                                  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>PINK SNOW MOLD/<br/>MICRODOCHIUM PATCH</b><br>(continued)   | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G   | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                              | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                               |                                  |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L  | 0.5 to 1.0   | 21 to 28   |                                  |
|  | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG   | 4 to 6.12<br>2 to 3  | 1 application<br>14 to 21                          |                                  |
|  | iprodione (26GT, Iprodione Pro, IPro, Raven)****<br>2 F, 2 SC, 2 SE  | 4 to 8   | 1 to 2 applications                                |                                  |
|  | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(26/36) 3.8 F<br>(Dovetail) 3.8 F  | 2 to 4<br>1 to 4   | 14 to 21<br>14 to 21                               |                                  |
|  | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****   | 5 to 7   | prior to snow cover                                |                                  |
|  | mancozeb<br>(Dithane, Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Protect) 75 WP  | 6 to 8<br>6 to 8<br>10 to 14<br>6 to 8                     | 14 to 42<br>14 to 42<br>14 to 42<br>7 to 14        |                                  |
|  | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF   | 2 to 4   | 14 to 42   |                                  |
|  | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.37 to 0.44   | late fall  |                                  |
|  | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)   | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)                                       | 7 to 21  |                                  |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW  | 1.2 to 2.4   | prior to snow cover                                |                                  |
|  | PCNB (various brands)<br>75 WP<br>10 G<br>4 F  | 3 to 8<br>80 to 160<br>12 to 16                            | 28 to 42<br>prior to snowfall<br>prior to snowfall |                                  |
|  | polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP  | 0.88<br>4  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14                                 |                                  |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 2 to 4   | fall to early spring                               |                                  |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28   |                                  |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28   |                                  |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | fall   |                                  |
|  | thiram (Spotrete)<br>4 F<br>75 WDG   | 3 to 12<br>3 to 8  | fall and spring<br>fall and spring                 |                                  |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 2 to 4<br>2 to 4<br>0.67 to 1.3<br>1.5 to 6 lbs.<br>1 to 2 | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14<br>14                   |                                  |
|  | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F  | 1 to 2   | 60 to 90   |                                  |
|  | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG   | 0.2 to 0.25  | fall to early spring                               |                                  |
|  | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP   | 2<br>1.2   | fall to early spring<br>fall to early spring       |                                  |
|  | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG<br>(Triton Flo) 3 G   | 0.5 to 2<br>0.15 to 0.3<br>0.28 to 1.1                     | 14 to 28<br>late fall<br>10 to 14                  |                                  |
|  | vinclozolin**** (Curalan, Touche) 50 EG  | 1  | 10 to 21   |                                  |
|  | <b>POWDERY MILDEW<br/>(Blumeria graminis)</b>  | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G       | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb                  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28 |
|  |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME              | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 28                         |
|  |  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC          | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                         |
| chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****  |  | 2.5 to 4.5   | 14 to 21   |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****  |  | 4.5 to 8.5   | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consyst) 67 WDG<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG<br>(Peregrine) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG |  | 2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>2 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76                 | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21<br>14<br>14                    |                                  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**             | Application Interval (days)***               |                                  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| POWDERY MILDEW (continued)   | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   | 2 to 4   | 1 application                                |                                  |
|  | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G                                 | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                        | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                         |                                  |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L                                | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 28                                     |                                  |
|  | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF                             | 2 to 4   | 7 to 14                                      |                                  |
|  | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)         | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)                                 | 7 to 21                                      |                                  |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW                              | 1.2  | 14 to 28                                     |                                  |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME | 1 to 2   | 14 to 28                                     |                                  |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28                                     |                                  |
|  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG                                  | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28                                     |                                  |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | 28   |                                  |
|  | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F                                    | 0.5 to 1   | 15 to 30                                     |                                  |
|  | PYTHIUM BLIGHT ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )                         | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G | 0.4<br>2<br>2 to 4 lb                        | 10 to 14<br>10 to 14<br>10 to 14 |
| azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME  |  | 3  | 10 to 14                                     |                                  |
| chloroneb<br>(Teremec) 65 SP<br>(Teremec) 2.9 F  |  | 4<br>7   | 5 to 7<br>5 to 7                             |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  |  | 3 to 5.9   | 7 to 14                                      |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****   |  | 5  | 7 to 14                                      |                                  |
| cyazofamid (Segway) 3.33 SC  |  | 0.45 to 0.9  | 14 to 21                                     |                                  |
| ethazole<br>(Koban) 30 WP<br>(Terrazole) 35 WP   |  | 2 to 4.5<br>2 to 4                                   | 10<br>10 to 14                               |                                  |
| fluopicolide + propamocarb (Stellar) 5.7 SC  |  | 1.2  | 14   |                                  |
| fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L  |  | 0.5 to 1.0   | 14   |                                  |
| fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G   |  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                        | 7 to 14<br>14                                |                                  |
| fosetyl AI<br>(Signature, Fosetyl-AI) 80 WDG<br>(Autograph) 70 DF  |  | 4<br>8<br>4.6<br>9.2                                 | 14<br>21<br>14<br>21                         |                                  |
| mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Protect, Wingman) 75 WP |  | 8<br>8<br>14<br>8<br>8                               | 10<br>5 to 14<br>5<br>5<br>7 to 14           |                                  |
| mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF   |  | 2 to 4   | 5  |                                  |
| mefenoxam<br>(Subdue) 43 WSP<br>(Subdue MAXX, Quell) 2 ME<br>(Subdue) 1 GR<br>(Fenox, Mefenoxam) 2 AQ, 2 EC        |  | 0.28 to 0.56<br>0.5 to 1<br>12.5 to 25<br>0.2 to 1   | 10 to 21<br>10 to 21<br>10 to 14<br>10 to 21 |                                  |
| metalaxyl (Vireo) 2 MEC  |  | 1 to 2   | 10 to 21                                     |                                  |
| phosphorus acid<br>(Alude, Resyst) 3.3 F<br>(Magellan) 4.3 F<br>(Vital) 4.2 F<br>(Vital Sign) 4.2 F                |  | 5 to 10<br>4.1 to 8.2<br>4 to 6<br>4 to 8            | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21<br>14<br>7 to 14         |                                  |
| propamocarb (Banol) 6 S  |  | 1.3 to 4   | 7 to 21                                      |                                  |
| pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  |  | 0.9  | 14 to 28                                     |                                  |
| pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  |  | 1.1  | 10 to 14                                     |                                  |
| PYTHIUM ROOT DYSFUNCTION ( <i>Pythium volutum</i> )  |  | cyazofamid (Segway) 3.33 SC                          | 0.45 to 0.9                                  | 14 to 21                         |
|  |  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG                      | 0.9  | 14 to 28                         |
|  |  | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28WG               | 1.1  | 14 to 28                         |

**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*  | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**                          | Application Interval (days)***                  |          |
|--|---|---|---|----------|
| <b>PYTHIUM ROOT ROT (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)</b>    | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G  | 0.4<br>2<br>2 to 4  | 10 to 14<br>10 to 14<br>10 to 14                |          |
|  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME   | 3   | 10 to 14  |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC   | 3 to 5.9  | 7 to 10   |          |
|  | ethazole<br>(Koban) 30 WP<br>(Terrazole) 35 WP  | 4.5<br>2 to 4   | 10<br>10 to 14                                  |          |
|  | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                                     | 7 to 10<br>14                                   |          |
|  | fosetyl AI<br>(Signature, Forsetyl-AI ) 80 WDG<br><br>(Autograph) 70 DF   | 4<br>8<br>4.6<br>9.2  | 14<br>21<br>14<br>21                            |          |
|  | phosphorous acid (Vital Sign) 2.4 F   | 6 to 8  | 7 to 14   |          |
|  | propamocarb (Banol) 6 S   | 1.3 to 4  | 7 to 21   |          |
|  | <b>RAPID BLIGHT (<i>Labyrinthula</i> spp.)</b>  | mancozeb (Fore) 80 WP   | 8   | 14       |
|  |   | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****                | 4 to 6  | 14 to 28 |
|  |   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG                                   | 0.5 to 0.9                                      | 14       |
| pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28WG           |   | 0.55 to 1.1   | 14 to 28  |          |
| trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG                 |   | 0.15 to 0.2<br>0.25   | 14<br>21  |          |
| trifloxystrobin + triadimefon (Armada) 50 WP     |   | 0.6 to 1.2  | 14 to 28  |          |
| <b>RED THREAD (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)</b> | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G  | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb                                 | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28                |          |
|  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME   | 1.5 to 3  | 14 to 28  |          |
|  | chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG<br><br>(Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F<br><br>(Daconil Zn) 4.16 F  | 1.8 to 3.25<br>3.25 to 5<br>2 to 5.5<br>5.5<br>3 to 5<br>5.3 to 8 | 7 to 10<br>14<br>7 to 14<br>14<br>7 to 10<br>14 |          |
|  | (Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 4.17 F<br><br>(Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F  | 3 to 5<br>7.9<br>2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5                               | 7 to 10<br>14<br>7 to 10<br>14                  |          |
|  | (Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus) 6 L<br>(Pegasus) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus HPX) 6 F                       | 1.8 to 3.2<br>3.6 to 5.5<br>3.25 to 5<br>3.6 to 5.5               | 7 to 10<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14        |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****   | 2.5 to 4.5  | 14 to 21  |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****   | 3 to 5.9  | 14 to 28  |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + potassium phosphite (Vitalonil) 5.27 SC****  | 5.75  | 7 to 10   |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****   | 3 to 5.5<br>5.5 to 8.5  | 7 to 14<br>14 to 21                             |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****  | 2.75 to 6   | 14 to 21  |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consyst) 67 WDG<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG<br>(Peregrin) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG | 3 to 8<br>3 to 8<br>3 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76                        | 7 to 10<br>14 to 21<br>14<br>14                 |          |
|  | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****   | 0.25 to 1.0   | 14 to 28  |          |
|  | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS  | 8   | 30  |          |
|  | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                                     | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                            |          |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L   | 0.25 to 1.0   | 14 to 28  |          |
|  | flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 WDG  | 1.5   | 21 to 28  |          |
|  | flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG  | 2 to 3  | 14 to 21  |          |
|  | iprodione (iprodione (26GT, Iprodione Pro, IPro, Raven)****<br>2 F, 2 SC, 2 SE  | 4   | 14  |          |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease   | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**   | Application Interval (days)***  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| RED THREAD (continued)                              | iprodione + thiophanate-methyl (26/36) 3.8 F****   | 2 to 4   | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****   | 4  | 14  |  |
|   | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75D F<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Pentathlon) 4 LF<br>(Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Protect, Wingman) 75 W                                | 4 to 8<br>4 to 8<br>7 to 14<br>4 to 8<br>4 to 8  | 10<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7<br>7 to 14  |  |
|   | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF   | 2 to 4   | 7 to 14   |  |
|   | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.37   | 14  |  |
|   | mineral oil (Civitas) + proprietary pigment (Civitas Harmonizer)   | (8 to 32) + (1 to 4)   | 7 to 21   |  |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil) 20 EW   | 1.2  | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP  | 0.88<br>4  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14  |  |
|   | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 2  | 14 to 21  |  |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | 28  |  |
|   | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 2 to 4<br>2 to 4<br>0.67 to 1.3<br>1.5 to 6 lbs.<br>1 to 2   | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14<br>14  |  |
|   | thiram (Spotrete) 4 F  | 3.75 to 7.5  | 3 to 10   |  |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F  | 0.5 to 1   | 15 to 30  |  |
|   | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG   | 0.1 to 0.15<br>0.2 to 0.25   | 14<br>21  |  |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP   | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28  |  |
|   | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG   | 0.5 to 1<br>0.15 to 0.3  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28  |  |
|   | vinclozolin**** (Curulan, Touche) 50 EG  | 1  | 14 to 28  |  |
|   | RUST ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)   | azoxystrobin (Heritage) 50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G  | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28   |
|   |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME  | 1.5 to 3  | 14 to 28   |
|   |  | chlorothalonil****<br>(Daconil Ultrex) 82.5 WDG<br>(Daconil Weather Stik, Legend) 6 F<br>(Daconil Zn) 4.16 F<br>(Chlorothalonil 500ZN) 6 F<br>(Chlorothalonil 720SFT) 6 F<br>(Chlorothalonil, Chlorostar) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus) 6 L<br>(Pegasus) 82.5 DF<br>(Pegasus HPX) 6 F | 3.7 to 5<br>4.0 to 5.5<br>6 to 8<br>3 to 5<br>7.9<br>2.12 to 3.5<br>5.5<br>3.2<br>3.6 to 5.5<br>3.25 to 5<br>3.6 to 5.5 | 14<br>14<br>14<br>7 to 14<br>14<br>7 to 10<br>14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 14 |
|   |  | chlorothalonil_ + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****   | 2.5 to 4.5  | 14 to 21   |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****  | 3 to 5.9  | 14 to 28   |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****  | 3 to 5.5<br>4.5 to 8.5  | 7 to 14<br>14 to 28  |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****   | 2.75 to 6   | 14 to 28   |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl****<br>(Consyst) 67 WDG<br>(Peregrine) 67 WDG<br>(Spectro) 90 WDG<br>(TM/C) 67 WDG   | 3 to 8<br>3 to 8<br>3.72 to 5.76<br>3 to 8  | 7 to 14<br>14<br>14<br>14 to 21  |
| chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L**** |  | 3.2 to 4.5   | 14 to 28  |  |

**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| Disease   | Fungicide and Formulation*  | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**             | Application Interval (days)***                 |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>RUST</b> (continued)   | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                        | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                           |  |
|   | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L   | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 28                                       |  |
|   | iprodione + trifloxystrobin (Interface) 2.27 L****  | 4 to 6   | 14 to 28                                       |  |
|   | mancozeb<br>(Dithane) 75 DF<br>(Fore) 80 WP<br>(Petathlon) 4 LF<br>(Pentathlon) 75 DF<br>(Wingman) 75 WP          | 4<br>4<br>5 to 7<br>4<br>4                           | 10<br>7 to 14<br>7 to 10<br>7 to 10<br>7 to 10 |  |
|   | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF  | 2 to 4   | 7 to 14  |  |
|   | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG  | 0.37   | 14   |  |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW   | 1.2  | 14 to 28                                       |  |
|   | propiconazole (Banner Maxx, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME  | 1 to 2   | 14 to 28                                       |  |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG   | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28                                       |  |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28WG  | 0.55 to 1.1  | 14 to 28                                       |  |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L   | 0.6  | 28   |  |
|   | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(T-Bird) 4.5 L<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>3.5 to 5<br>2.35 to 3.53         | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14                     |  |
|   | thiram (Spotrete) 4 F   | 3.75 to 7.5  | 3 to 10  |  |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F   | 0.5 to 1   | 15 to 30                                       |  |
|   | trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG  | 0.1 to 0.15<br>0.2 to 0.25                           | 14<br>21                                       |  |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP  | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2                                 | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                           |  |
|   | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG  | 0.5 to 1<br>0.15 to 0.225                            | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                           |  |
|   | <b>SLIME MOLD</b><br>( <i>Myxomycetes spp.</i> )  | mancozeb (Fore) 80 WP                                | 4 to 8   | 7 to 14                                    |
|   |   | mancozeb + copper hydroxide (Junction) 60 DF         | 2 to 4   | 7 to 14                                    |
|   | <b>SOUTHERN BLIGHT</b><br>( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )   | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb              | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28           |
| azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME   |   | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 28                                       |  |
| chloroneb (Termec) 65 SP  |   | 4  | 5 to 7   |  |
| chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****   |   | 2.5 to 4.5   | 14 to 21                                       |  |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****   |   | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                                       |  |
| fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G  |   | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                        | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                           |  |
| flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 WDG  |   | 1.5  | 21 to 28                                       |  |
| flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG  |   | 2  | 21 to 28                                       |  |
| fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L   |   | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 28                                       |  |
| triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F   |   | 0.5 to 2   | 14 to 28                                       |  |
| trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP  |   | 1 to 2<br>0.6 to 1.2                                 | 14<br>14                                       |  |
| <b>SPRING DEAD SPOT</b><br>( <i>Ophiosphaerella korrae</i> ;<br><i>O. herpotricha</i> ; <i>O. narmari</i> ) |   | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL           | 0.4<br>2                                       | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                       |
|   |   | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME        | 3  | 14 to 28                                   |
|   |   | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC    | 5.9  | 14 to 28                                   |
|   |   | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS                             | 6<br>4   | 1 application<br>14 to 30 (2 applications) |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**                     | Application Interval (days)***                           |                                  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>SPRING DEAD SPOT</b><br>(continued)   | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G   | 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb  | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                                     |                                  |
|  | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L  | 0.5 to 1.0   | 14 to 28   |                                  |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW  | 2.4  | 28 (fall)  |                                  |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 4  | 30   |                                  |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | fall and spring  |                                  |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336) 2 G   | 4 to 6<br>6 to 9 lb  | 14<br>14   |                                  |
| <b>STRIPE SMUT (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>)</b>   | chlorothalonil + propiconazole (Concert) 4.3 SC****  | 4.5 to 8.5   | fall or spring   |                                  |
|  | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW  | 1.2  | 14   |                                  |
|  | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 1 to 2   | fall or spring   |                                  |
|  | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | spring   |                                  |
|  | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(T-Bird) 4.5 L<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>6 to 9 lbs.<br>5 to 10<br>3 to 3.53<br>5 | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14<br>14 to 21<br>14 to 21<br>14 to 21 |                                  |
|  | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP  | 1  | refer to label   |                                  |
|  | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP   | 1<br>0.6   | refer to label<br>refer to label                         |                                  |
|  | <b>SUMMER PATCH (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)</b>  | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G         | 0.2 to 0.4<br>1 to 2<br>2 to 4 lb                        | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 28 |
|  |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME                | 1.5 to 3   | 14 to 28                         |
|  |  | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****        | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                         |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****   |  | 6 to 11  | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****  |  | 3.2 to 4.5   | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   |  | 2 to 4<br>2<br>4 to 8  | 30 (2 applications)<br>30 (greens)<br>single application |                                  |
| fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G   |  | 0.18 to 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                                | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                                     |                                  |
| fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L  |  | 0.25 to 1.0  | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP  |  | 0.5  | 14   |                                  |
| metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   |  | 0.37   | 14   |                                  |
| myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW  |  | 1.2 to 2.4   | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   |  | 2<br>4   | 14<br>28   |                                  |
| pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  |  | 0.5 to 0.9   | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG  |  | 1.1  | 14 to 28   |                                  |
| tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  |  | 0.6  | 28   |                                  |
| thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(3336) 2 G<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 85 WDG<br>(SysTec 1998, T-Bird, TM) 4.5 L |  | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>6 to 9 lb<br>3.53<br>5                   | 14 to 21<br>14 to 28<br>14 to 21<br>14<br>14             |                                  |
| triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F  |  | 1 to 2   | 30   |                                  |
| trifloxystrobin (Compass) 50 WDG   |  | 0.2 to 0.25  | 21 to 28   |                                  |
| trifloxystrobin + triadimefon<br>(Tartan) 2 SC<br>(Armada) 50 WP   |  | 2<br>1.2   | 21 to 28<br>21 to 28                                     |                                  |
| triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG   |  | 1 to 2<br>0.3 to 0.6   | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                                     |                                  |

**TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL**

| <b>Disease</b>  | <b>Fungicide and Formulation*</b>  | <b>Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)**</b>      | <b>Application Interval (days)***</b>   |                      |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------|
| <b>TAKE-ALL PATCH</b><br><i>(Gaeumannomyces graminis)</i>                 | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G                       | 0.4<br>2<br>2 to 4 lb                                | 28<br>28<br>28                          |                      |
|   | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME                              | 3  | 14 to 28                                |                      |
|   | chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****                      | 5.9  | 28                                      |                      |
|   | chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****                        | 3.2 to 5.4   | 14 to 28                                |                      |
|   | fenarimol (Rubigan) 1 AS   | 4<br>4 to 8  | 30 (greens)<br>30 (1 or 2 applications) |                      |
|   | fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G                                   | 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                                | 28<br>28                                |                      |
|   | fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L                                  | 0.5 to 1.0   | 28                                      |                      |
|   | metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG   | 0.37   | 14                                      |                      |
|   | myclobutanil (Eagle, Myclobutanil)<br>20 EW                                | 2.4  | 28 (spring/fall)                        |                      |
|   | propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME   | 2 to 4   | spring and fall                         |                      |
|   | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG  | 0.9  | 28                                      |                      |
|   | pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG                                    | 1.1  | 28                                      |                      |
|   | tebuconazole (Torque) 3.6 L  | 0.6  | fall and spring                         |                      |
|   | thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50 WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(3336) 2 G | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>6 to 9 lb                        | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14                    |                      |
|   | triadimefon (Bayleton) 50 WSP, 4.15 F                                      | 1 to 2   | 21 to 28                                |                      |
|   | trifloxystrobin + triadimefon (Armada) 50 WP                               | 1.2  | 28                                      |                      |
|   | triticonazole<br>(Trinity) 1.7 SC<br>(Triton) 70 WDG                       | 1 to 2<br>0.15 to 0.3                                | 14 to 28<br>14 to 28                    |                      |
|   | <b>YELLOW PATCH</b><br><i>(Rhizoctonia cerealis)</i>                       | azoxystrobin (Heritage)<br>50 WG<br>0.8 TL<br>0.31 G | 0.4<br>2<br>2 to 4 lb                   | 28<br>28<br>14 to 28 |
|   |  | azoxystrobin + propiconazole (Headway) 1.4 ME        | 3                                       | 28                   |
|   |  | chlorothalonil + azoxystrobin (Renown) 5.16 L****    | 2.5 to 4.5                              | 14 to 28             |
| chlorothalonil + fluoxastrobin (Disarm C) 4.25 SC****                     |  | 3 to 5.9   | 14 to 28                                |                      |
| chlorothalonil + propiconazole + fludioxonil (Instrata) 3.6 SC****        |  | 8 to 11  | late fall                               |                      |
| chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl**** (Spectro) 90 WDG****              |  | 3 to 5.76  | 14 to 21                                |                      |
| chlorothalonil + triticonazole (Reserve) 4.79 L****                       |  | 3.2 to 5.4   | 21 to 28                                |                      |
| fludioxonil (Medallion) 50 WP   |  | 0.5  | 1 application                           |                      |
| fluoxastrobin (Disarm)<br>4 SC<br>0.25 G                                  |  | 0.36<br>2.3 to 4.6 lb                                | 28<br>14 to 28                          |                      |
| fluoxastrobin + myclobutanil (Disarm M) L                                 |  | 0.25 to 1.0  | 28                                      |                      |
| flutolanil (Prostar) 70 WP, 70 WDG  |  | 1.5  | 21 to 28                                |                      |
| flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl (SysStar) 80 WDG                          |  | 2  | 21 to 28                                |                      |
| metconazole (Tourney) 50 WDG  |  | 0.37 to 0.44   | late fall                               |                      |
| polyoxin D<br>(Affirm) 11.3 WDG<br>(Endorse) 2.5 WP                       |  | 0.88<br>4  | 7 to 14<br>7 to 14                      |                      |
| propiconazole (Banner MAXX, Kestrel, Propiconazole, Savvi, Strider) 1 ME  |  | 3 to 4   | late fall                               |                      |
| thiophanate-methyl<br>(3336) 50WP or 4 F<br>(3336 Plus) 2 F<br>(3336) 2 G |  | 4 to 6<br>4 to 8<br>6 to 9 lb                        | 14<br>14 to 28<br>14                    |                      |
| triticonazole<br>(Triton FLO) 3 F<br>(Trinity) 1.75 SC                    |  | 0.55 to 1.1<br>1 to 2                                | 21 to 28<br>21 to 28                    |                      |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## TURFGRASS DISEASE CONTROL

| Disease  | Fungicide and Formulation*                   | Amount of Formulation (oz/1,000 sq ft)** | Application Interval (days)*** |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| YELLOW TUFT<br>( <i>Sclerophthora macrospora</i> ) | fosetyl AI<br>(Signature, Fosetyl-AI) 80 WDG | 4<br>8                                   | 14<br>21                       |
|  | (Autograph) 70 DF                            | 4.6<br>9.2                               | 14<br>21                       |
|  | mefenoxam<br>(Subdue WSP) 43 WSP             | 0.28 to 0.56                             | 10 to 21                       |
|  | (Subdue Maxx, Quell 2 ME<br>(Subdue GR) 1 G  | 0.5 to 1<br>12.5 to 25                   | 10 to 21<br>10 to 14           |
|  | (Mefenoxam, Fenox) 2 AQ, 2 EC                | 0.2 to 1                                 | 10 to 21                       |
|  | metalaxyl (Vireo) 2 MEC                      | 1 to 2                                   | 10 to 21                       |
|  | pyraclostrobin (Insignia) 20 WG              | 0.5 to 0.9                               | 14 to 28                       |
| pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Honor) 28 WG            | 0.55 to 1.1                                  | 14 to 28                                 |                                |
| ZOYSIA PATCH                                       | See LARGE PATCH                              |  |                                |

- \* Other trade names with the same active ingredients are labeled for use on turfgrasses and can be used according to label directions.  
 \*\* Apply fungicides in 2 to 5 gal of water per 1,000 sq ft according to label directions. Use lower rates for preventive and higher rates for curative applications.  
 \*\*\* Use shorter intervals when conditions are very favorable for disease.  
 \*\*\*\* Products containing chlorothalonil, iprodione, and vinclozolin are no longer labeled for use on home lawns.  
 \*\*\*\*\* Remove slime molds by mowing, raking, or washing. Fungicide can be used if very unsightly.

## NEMATOCIDES FOR TURF

### L. TREDWAY, Plant Pathology Extension

#### NEMATOCIDES FOR TURF\*

| Nematicide and Formulation           | Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft | Precautions and Remarks   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1,3-dichloropropene<br>(Curfew)      | 4 to 5                                | Curfew is a restricted use pesticide and may only be applied by custom applicators certified by Dow Agrosciences. Curfew should not be applied within 100 feet of an occupied structure or any well used for potable water. Do not enter treated area for 24 hours after application. Curfew may be applied throughout the year, but turfgrass should be actively growing at the time of application. Soil moisture should be adequate to support good turf growth and maintained at that level for at least 7 days after application. One-half inch of irrigation or rainfall must be applied to the area to be treated within 18 hours prior to application and as soon as possible following application. Refer to label for additional application guidelines.  |
| fenamiphos (Nemacur)<br>3 EC<br>10 G | 9.7 fl oz<br>2.3 lb                   | Nemacur 10G and 3EC are restricted use pesticides. Carefully follow label directions before and during application. Do not apply to hydrological soil group A soils that are excessively drained and predominately sand or loamy sand. Do not use on residential lawns or public recreation areas other than golf courses. Nemacur 10G may also be used on cemetery and industrial grounds turfgrass areas. Do not apply more than 200 lb of 10G per acre per year or more than twice per year of the 3EC. Distribute product evenly over area. Irrigate area immediately using a minimum of 0.5 in. of water. Do not treat newly seeded areas. Do not apply granular nematicides with hand-held spreaders that might allow the dust to be inhaled. Do not apply where water runoff is likely to occur. Sod should not be cut or handled for 30 days after treatment. 3EC is not recommended for use on tees and greens. Do not treat more than 10 acres of turf on any golf course in a 24-hour period. Any application must be followed by a minimum 3-day interval before another application is made. Do not apply within 10 feet of any surface body of water or surface drains. Do not apply between noon and sunset from June through September. |

- \* Sting nematodes can cause severe damage in sandy soils, and nematicides may be needed to grow high-quality turf if these nematodes are present. Other nematodes are difficult to control in turf, and good management may help the turf tolerate these nematodes.

#### Further Information

*Diseases of Tall Fescue.* Plant Pathology Information Turfgrass Disease Note No. 6.  
*Disease-like Problems on Turfgrass in North Carolina.* Plant Pathology Information Turfgrass Disease Note No. 5.  
*Problems on Centipedegrass.* Plant Pathology Turfgrass Disease Information Note No. 1.  
*Turfgrass Pest Management Manual,* N.C. Cooperative Extension Service, AG-348 (available only at your county's Extension Center).  
*Diseases of Cool-Season Grasses.* N.C. Cooperative Extension Service, AG-361.

Copies of these publications are available from your county Cooperative Extension center.



**GROWTH REGULATORS FOR TURFGRASSES**

F. H. YELVERTON, R. COOPER, L. S. WARREN, JR., and T. W. GANNON, Crop Science Department

**GROWTH REGULATORS FOR TURFGRASSES**

| Purpose  | Brand   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre   | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>COOL SEASON GRASSES</b>                                     |   |                                  |                                   |  |
| <b>WELL-MAINTAINED TURF</b><br>Seedhead and foliar suppression | mefluidide (Embark) 0.2   | 5 pt/15 to 150 gal water         | 0.125                             | See Embark 2-S for low-maintenance cool-season turf. Follow label directions and precautions.  |
|  | trinexapac-ethyl (Governor) 0.17 G                                    | 30 to 258 lb                     | 0.05 to 0.44                      | Apply 30 to 41 lb per acre to greens, 53 to 152 lb per acre to fairways less than 0.5 in. cut, and 152 to 258 lb per acre to residential and commercial turf. Do not exceed 2.5 lb active ingredient per acre per year. These rates should provide 50% turf growth suppression for 4 weeks with minimal yellowing.   |
|  | (Primo Maxx) 1 MEC or (T-Nex) 1AQ (Primo WSB) 25 WP                   | 6 to 44 fl oz<br>2.75 to 21.8 oz | 0.085 to 0.34<br>0.085 to 0.34    | Application rate varies with turfgrass species and height of cut. Apply to actively growing, nonstressed turf. More growth suppression occurs at lower mowing heights. See label for specific rate and other directions and precautions. Repeat applications can be made, but do not exceed a total of 21.4 pt per acre per year of Primo Maxx or a total of 174 oz per acre per year of Primo WSB. Do not exceed a total of 19 pt per acre per year of T-Nex. Refer to the respective Primo label for guidelines regarding mowing prior to and following application. Mix with 0.5 to 4 gal of water per 1,000 sq ft (20 to 174 gal per acre). Primo can be applied to putting greens. See label for instructions.  |
| Foliar suppression   | ethephon (Ethephon or Proxy) 2 SL                                     | 1.7 gal                          | 3.4                               | May be applied to Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, bentgrass, and tall and fine fescues. Apply in 22 to 174 gal of water per acre. Do not use a surfactant. Plant growth regulator effect will not be seen until 7 to 10 days after application. May be reapplied to Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass at 7-week intervals. Repeat applications to bentgrass and tall and fine fescue may be made at 4-week intervals.  |
|  | flurprimidol (Cutless 50 W) 50 WP                                     | 0.75 to 3 lb/50 to 200 gal water | 0.37 to 1.5                       | Rates depend upon grass species and cultivar. Apply to bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass in late spring-early summer and/or late summer-early fall. Time the second application to occur at least 3 months before expected winter dormancy. Do not apply to putting greens. Do not exceed 1.5 lb per acre per application on coarse-textured soils. Treated areas should receive 0.5 in. of irrigation within 24 hr after application. Resume mowing 3 to 5 days after application.  |
|  | flurprimidol + trinexapac-ethyl (Legacy) 1.51 SL                      | 5 to 22 fl oz                    | 0.059 to 0.26                     | Tolerant species include bentgrass greens and fairways, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Do not use on turf grown for sale or other commercial use as sod or seed production. Do not seed 3 weeks before or 3 weeks after application. Wait 6 to 8 weeks after sprigging or laying sod before applying. Use only 5 to 8 fl oz per acre on bentgrass greens. Repeat applications at 2- to 6-week intervals until 4 weeks before the onset of inactive growth.  |
|  | paclobutrazol (TGR Turf Enhancer 2 SC or Trimit 2 SC) 2 SC            | 1 to 2 pt /43 to 200 gal water   | 0.25 to 0.5                       | Apply in spring after greenup and after turf has been mowed once or twice. Apply at least 1 month before onset of high temperatures. In late summer-early fall, apply at least 1 month before anticipated first killing frost. Apply with 0.5 to 0.9 lb nitrogen per 1000 sq ft of a nonburning fertilizer. Apply 0.25 in. of water within 24 hr after application to remove product from foliage and onto soil surface. See label for special rates and directions for applications to bentgrass, putting greens, and overseeded bermudagrass. Repeat applications within the same growing season may be made but refer to label for instructions. Do not apply more than three times annually. Do not use on areas containing greater than 70% <i>Poa annua</i> . Do not seed within 6 weeks prior to or 2 weeks after applications. |
|  | trinexapac-ethyl (Primo Maxx) 1 MEC or (T-Nex) 1 AQ (Primo WSB) 25 WP | 6 to 22 fl oz<br>2.75 to 10.9 oz | 0.085 to 0.17<br>0.085 to 0.17    | Application rates are for mowing heights of less than or equal to 0.5 in. Apply to actively growing, non-stressed turf. Rate varies with turfgrass species. See label for specific rate and other directions and precautions. Repeat applications can be made but do not exceed a total of 21.4 pt per acre per year of Primo Maxx or a total of 174 oz per acre per year of Primo WSB. Do not exceed a total of 19 pt per acre per year of T-Nex. Refer to the respective Primo label for guidelines regarding mowing prior to and following applications. Mix with 0.5 to 4 gal of water per 1,000 sq ft (20 to 174 gal per acre). Primo can be applied to putting greens. See label for instructions.   |
| <b>LOW-MAINTENANCE TURF</b><br>Seedhead and foliar suppression | chlorsulfuron (Telar DF) 75 DF + mefluidide (Embark 2-S) 2 S          | 0.25 oz +<br>0.5 pt              | 0.012 +<br>0.125                  | For growth and seedhead suppression in fescue/bluegrass stands. Apply up until seedhead emergence. Do not apply Telar DF to turf less than 1 year old. Grass seed may be planted in treated areas 6 months after treatment but cultivation is recommended. For broadcast applications, do not exceed 0.5 oz Telar DF per acre within a 12-month period. Telar DF alone can also be used for weed control in bahiagrass, bermudagrass, fescue, and bluegrass.   |
|  | glyphosate (Touchdown Pro) 3 LC                                       | 4 to 8 fl oz/10 to 40 gal water  | 0.09375 to 0.1875                 | Touchdown Pro may be used on turf described in "GENERAL USE AREAS" section of the label. 4 to 5 oz will suppress annual grasses, such as ryegrass, wild barley, and wild oats, growing in turf areas. 6 oz will suppress Kentucky bluegrass and serve as a mowing substitute. 8 oz will suppress fine fescue and tall fescue and serve as a mowing substitute. A nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal) or ammonium sulfate at 0.5% by weight (4.25 to 17 lb per 100 gal) may be added.   |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

## GROWTH REGULATORS FOR TURFGRASSES

| Purpose  | Brand   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre   | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>COOL SEASON GRASSES (continued)</b>                                     |   |  |                                   |   |
| <b>LOW-MAINTENANCE TURF</b><br>Seedhead and foliar suppression (continued) | imazethapyr + imazapyr (Event) 1.46 lb/gal  | 8 to 10 fl oz  | 0.09 to 0.11                      | Apply to tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, and bluegrass only. Apply after the turf is at 100% greenup and has at least 2 in. of vertical growth. The addition of a nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v of the spray (2 pt per 100 gal of spray mixture) is required. Do not use on newly established stands less than 1 year old or on highly managed turf. Do not reseed before 3 months after application. See label for herbicide tank mix options. Follow label directions and precautions.  |
|  | maleic hydrazide (Retard) 2.25 lb/gal (Royal Slo-Gro) 1.5 lb/gal (Liquid Growth Retardant) 0.6 lb/gal | 1.3 gal/50 gal water<br>2 gal/30 to 50 gal water<br>5 gal/45 gal water | 3                                 | Treat in the spring when the grass is actively growing but before seedhead appears. Applications made after seedhead appears will suppress subsequent seedheads. Do not apply to turf less than 3 years old, and do not reseed within 3 days after application. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 12 hr following application. Remove excess grass clippings and fallen leaves before application. Do not add a surfactant. Follow label directions and precautions.  |
|  | mefluidide (Embark 2-S) 2 S   | 1.5 to 2 pt/15 to 150 gal water  | 0.38 to 0.5                       | Apply after uniform spring greenup until approximately 2 weeks before seedheads appear. Do not apply to turf within four growing months after seeding, and do not reseed within 3 days after application. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 8 hr following application. Remove excess clippings and fallen leaves before application. Adding 1 to 2 qt of nonionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution may enhance suppression; however, discoloration may also be increased. Follow label directions and precautions.   |
|  | metsulfuron methyl (Escort XP) 60 DF  | 0.25 to 0.5 oz   | 0.009 to 0.018                    | Apply to well-established tall fescue and perennial bluegrass turf. Can tank mix with 0.125 to 0.25 pt per acre of Embark to improve pgr performance. Treat after 2 to 3 inches of new growth but before seed stalk formation. Temporary discoloration may occur. Do not use on stressed turf.  |
| <b>WARM SEASON GRASSES</b>   |   |  |                                   |   |
| <b>WELL-MAINTAINED TURF</b><br>Seedhead and foliar suppression             | trinexapac-ethyl (Governor) 0.17 G  | 12 to 258 lb   | 0.02 to 0.44                      | Apply 12 to 41 lb per acre to greens, 30 to 77 lb per acre to fairways less than 0.5 in. cut, and 41 to 258 lb per acre to residential and commercial turf. Do not exceed 2.5 lb active ingredient per acre per year. These rates should provide 50% turf growth suppression for 4 weeks with minimal yellowing.  |
|  | (Primo Maxx) 1 MEC or (T-Nex) 1 AQ (Primo WSB) 25 WP  | 2.7 to 88 fl oz<br>1.35 to 43.6 oz                                     | 0.085 to 0.68<br>0.085 to 0.68    | Application rate varies with turfgrass species and height of cut. Apply to actively growing, nonstressed turf. More growth suppression occurs at lower mowing heights. See label for specific rate and other directions and precautions. Repeat applications can be made but do not exceed a total of 21.4 pt per acre per year of Primo Maxx or 174 oz per acre per year of Primo WSB. Do not exceed a total of 19 pt per acre per year of T-Nex. Refer to the respective Primo label for guidelines regarding mowing prior to and following application. Mix with 0.5 to 4 gal of water per 1,000 sq ft (20 to 174 gal per acre). Primo can be applied to putting greens. See label for directions.   |
|  | mefluidide (Embark) 0.2   | 10 pt/15 to 150 gal water  | 0.25                              | For St. Augustinegrass. See Embark 2-S for low-maintenance warm season turf. Follow label directions and precautions.   |
| <b>WELL-MAINTAINED TURF</b><br>Foliar suppression                          | flurprimidol (Cutless 50 W) 50 WP   | 0.75 to 3 lb/50 to 200 gal water                                       | 0.37 to 1.5                       | Rates depend upon grass species and cultivar. Apply to Tifway, Tifgreen, common bermudagrass, or zoysiagrass. Treated areas should receive 0.5 in. of irrigation within 24 hr of application. Resume mowing. Overseed 2 to 3 weeks after fall application with a desired perennial ryegrass.  |
|  | flurprimidol + trinexapac-ethyl (Legacy) 1.51 SL  | 8 to 15 fl oz  | 0.094 to 0.177                    | Tolerant species include Tifway and TifSport bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and seashore paspalum. Do not use on turf grown for sale or other commercial use as sod or seed production. Do not seed 3 weeks before or 3 weeks after application. Wait 6 to 8 weeks after sprigging or laying sod before applying. Repeat applications at 2- to 6-week intervals until 4 weeks before winter dormancy.   |
|  | paclobutrazol (TGR Turf Enhancer 2 SC or Trimit 2 SC) 2 SC  | 2 to 3 pt/43 to 200 gal water  | 0.5 to 0.75                       | Use any time when established hybrid bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass are green, are actively growing, and have recovered from dormancy (filled in fully following winter). Apply with 0.5 to 0.9 lb nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft of a nonburning fertilizer. Apply 0.25 in. of water within 24 hr after application to remove product from foliage and onto soil surface. A repeat application within the same growing season may be made, but not sooner than 8 weeks following initial application. Do not apply more than 3 times annually. Do not use on areas containing greater than 70% <i>Poa annua</i> . Refer to label to determine bermudagrass and St. Augustine cultivar response relating to sensitivity, growth, and color response. Do not seed within 6 weeks prior to or 2 weeks after application. |
|  | trinexapac-ethyl (Primo Maxx) 1 MEC or (T-Nex) 1 AQ (Primo WSB) 25 WP                                 | 2.7 to 13 fl oz<br>1.35 to 6.5 oz                                      | 0.042 to 0.085<br>0.042 to 0.085  | Application rates are for mowing heights of less than or equal to 0.5 in. Apply to actively growing, non-stressed turf. Rate varies with turfgrass species. See label for specific rate and other directions and precautions. Repeat applications can be made but do not exceed a total of 21.4 pt per acre per year of Primo Maxx or a total of 174 oz per acre per year of Primo WSB. Do not exceed a total of 19 pt per acre per year of T-Nex. Refer to the respective Primo label for guidelines regarding mowing prior to and following applications. Mix with 0.5 to 4 gal of water per 1000 sq ft (20 to 174 gal per acre). Primo can be applied to putting greens. See label for directions.   |

**GROWTH REGULATORS FOR TURFGRASSES**

| Purpose   | Brand  | Amount of Formulation Per Acre   | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre  | Precautions and Remarks  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <b>WARM SEASON GRASSES (continued)</b>                              |  |  |  |  |
| <b>LOW-MAINTENANCE TURF</b><br>Seedhead and foliar suppression      | glyphosate (Roundup Pro) 4 lb/gal  | 6 fl oz/10 to 25 gal water   | 0.2  | Apply to bahiagrass only. Apply after full greenup of the bahiagrass (about late May) and make only one application per year. Do not apply to turf less than 3 years old. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 6 hr following application. This is a nonselective herbicide. If application exceeds the above recommended rates, it can result in permanent loss of turf.   |
|   | (Touchdown Pro) 3 LC   | 0.375 to 4 pt/10 to 40 gal water                                       | 0.14 to 1.5  | Touchdown Pro may be used on dormant or actively growing bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf described in "GENERAL USE AREAS" section of label. May be tank mixed with 0.25 to 2 oz of Oust for residual weed control. Check label for correct rates. Touchdown Pro will control winter annual weeds less than 6 in. tall and also 4-to 6-leaf tall fescue in dormant turf. Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Injury may occur, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Bahiagrass vegetative growth and seedheads may be suppressed approximately 45 days when applied 1 to 2 wk after spring greenup and before seedhead emergence. A second application at 45 days will extend suppression to approximately 120 days. |
|   | imazapic (Plateau) 2 ASU   | 2 fl oz  | 0.031  | Only government entities may buy Plateau. Used for bahiagrass seedhead suppression. Apply to bahiagrass in spring after full greenup but approximately 3 to 4 weeks prior to expected seedhead emergence or 7 to 10 days after mowing. Do not apply to wetlands. Add a surfactant according to label directions. Bahiagrass may appear less dense and discolored following application.  |
|   | imazapic (Panoramic) 2 SL  | 2-3 fl oz  | 0.031  | May be used for seedhead suppression of bahiagrass or tall fescue turf areas including industrial turf, golf courses, and non-residential areas. Apply 2-3 oz/A for tall fescue seedhead suppression prior to seedhead emergence. Apply 2 oz/A after bahiagrass greenup but prior to seedhead emergence. Temporary turf discoloration may occur.   |
|   | imazapic + glyphosate (Journey) 2.25 AS  | 11 to 32 fl oz   | 0.19 to 0.56   | Use in noncrop areas. Temporary turf discoloration may occur. Apply 4 to 8 fl oz per acre on a small area first to determine rate needed for desired results. Do not use with methylated seed oil. Do not apply to drought-stressed turf. Apply after full turf greenup.   |
|   | imazethapyr + imazapyr (Event) 1.46 lb/gal   | 8 to 10 fl oz  | 0.09 to 0.11   | Apply to bahiagrass only. Apply after the turf is at 100% greenup and has at least 2 in. of vertical growth. The addition of a nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v of the spray (2 pt per 100 gal of spray mixture) is required. Do not use on newly established stands less than 1 year old or on highly managed turf. Do not reseed before 3 months after application. See label for herbicide tank mix options. Follow label directions and precautions.   |
|   | maleic hydrazide (Retard) 2.5 lb/gal<br>(Royal Slo-Gro) 1.5 lb/gal<br>(Liquid Growth Retardant) 0.6 lb/gal | 1.3 gal/50 gal water<br>2 gal/30 to 50 gal water<br>5 gal/45 gal water | 3<br>3<br>3  | Apply to bahiagrass only. Apply in late spring but before seedheads appear. Applications made after seedhead appearance will suppress subsequent seedheads. Do not apply to turf less than 3 years old and do not reseed within 3 days after application. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 12 hr following application. Remove excess grass clippings and leaves before application. Do not add a surfactant. Follow label directions and precautions. A repeat application may be needed 6 weeks after initial application.  |
|   | mefluidide (Embank 2-S) 2 S  | 2 qt/15 to 150 gal water   | 1  | Apply to bermudagrass only. Apply in late spring until about 2 weeks before seedhead appearance. Do not apply to turf within 4 growing months after seeding, and do not reseed within 3 days after application. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 8 hr following application. Remove excess grass clippings and leaves before application. Adding 1 to 2 qt of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution may enhance suppression; however, discoloration may also be increased. Follow label directions and precautions.   |
|   | sulfometuron methyl (Oust) 75 DG   | 0.5 oz/30 to 50 gal water  | 0.02 lb  | Apply to bahiagrass in late spring or early summer before seedheads appear. Do not apply to wetlands or where runoff water may flow onto agricultural lands or forests. Injury of desirable trees may result if applications are made near plants or where their roots extend or may be subjected to runoff from treated areas. Do not apply to turf less than 3 years old. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Do not add a surfactant. Follow label directions and precautions.   |
|   | sulfometuron methyl + chlorsulfuron (Landmark MP) 50 + 25 DG<br>(Landmark II MP) 56.25 + 18.75 DG          | 0.9 oz<br>1.0 oz   | 0.042<br>0.047   | For established bermudagrass and centipede-improved turf. Temporarily suppresses foliar and seedhead growth while controlling many grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply 30 days after breaking dormancy or either late fall or early winter. Landmark MP may discolor or cause top kill of desired turf species. Do not apply to turf less than 1 year old. Annual retreatments may reduce turf vigor.   |
| sulfometuron methyl + metsulfuron methyl (Oust Extra) 56.25 + 15 DG | 0.5 to 2 oz  | 0.022 to 0.088   | For use on well-established, unimproved bermudagrass and centipedegrass. Apply 30 days after breaking dormancy. Can also be applied in late fall or early winter depending on weed presence. Oust Extra can be tank mixed with 3 to 4 lb active ingredient per acre MSMA on bermudagrass during the summer. Do not add a surfactant. |  |

# Pest Control for Professional Turfgrass Managers

| GROWTH REGULATORS FOR TURFGRASSES   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Purpose                             | Brand   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre  | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre   | Precautions and Remarks   |
| <b>ANNUAL BLUEGRASS</b>             |   |   |   |   |
| Suppression                         | flurprimidol (Cutless 50 W) 50 WP   | 0.25 to 0.5 lb/50 to 100 gal water  | 0.12 to 0.25  | Apply to actively growing bentgrass putting greens in spring after third or fourth mowing or in the fall. Repeat, if necessary, at 3- to 6-week intervals, not to exceed 2 lb per acre per growing season. Delay overseeding 2 weeks after application. Make final fall application 8 weeks before onset of winter dormancy.  |
|                                     |   | 1 to 1.5 lb/50 to 200 gal water   | 0.5 to 0.75   | Apply to bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass in late spring-early summer and/or late summer-early fall. Time the second application to occur at least 3 months before expected winter dormancy. Management practices that encourage vigorous growth of perennial turfgrass following application will enhance conversion. <i>Poa annua</i> discoloration will be visible 7 to 10 days after treatment and last for 3 to 6 weeks. Do not apply to putting greens. Treated areas should receive 0.5 in. of irrigation within 24 hr after application. Resume mowing 3 to 5 days after application.  |
|                                     | flurprimidol + trinexapac-ethyl (Legacy) 1.51 SL  | 5 to 30 fl oz   | 0.059 to 0.354  | Use in cool season turfgrasses, such as bentgrass greens and fairways, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Repeat applications at 2- to 6-week intervals. Annual bluegrass suppression is gradual and could take several growing seasons. Start treatments in early spring and continue through early fall.   |
|                                     | maleic hydrazide (Retard) 2.25 lb/gal (Royal Slo-Glo) 1.5 lb/gal (Liquid Growth Retardant) 0.6 lb/gal | 1 qt/30 to 40 gal water<br>2 qt/30 to 40 gal water<br>1.25 gal/30 to 40 gal water | 0.56<br>0.75<br>0.75  | Treat after two normal mowings but before seedhead appears. Applications made after seedhead appears will suppress subsequent seedheads. Do not apply to golf greens. Do not apply to turf less than 3 years old, and do not reseed within 3 days after application. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 12 hr following application. Remove excess grass clippings and fallen leaves before application. Do not add a surfactant. Follow label directions and precautions for use on fairways.   |
|                                     | mefluidide (Embark 2-S) 2 S (Embark) 0.2  | 0.5 pt/15 to 150 gal water<br>2 to 5 pt/15 to 150 gal water                       | 0.125<br>0.05 to 0.125  | Apply after uniform greenup but before first appearance of seedheads. Do not apply to turf within 4 growing months after seeding, and do not reseed within 3 days after application. Treated turf may appear less dense and temporarily discolored. Optimum results may not be obtained if rainfall or overhead irrigation occurs within 8 hr following application. Remove excess grass clippings and leaves before application. Adding 1 to 2 qt of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution enhances suppression; however, discoloration may also be increased. Follow label directions and precautions for use of fairways and tees.   |
|                                     | paclobutrazol (31-3-9 Fertilizer with TGR <i>Poa annua</i> Control 0.42%)                             | 128 lb  | 0.5   | Apply only to bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass fairways, or bentgrass greens with less than a 70% <i>Poa annua</i> infestation. Follow label directions and precautions. Note: This product supplies 0.9 lb N per 1,000 sq ft.   |
|                                     | (15-0-29 High K Fertilizer with TGR <i>Poa annua</i> Control 0.34%)                                   | 98 lb to 146 lb   | 0.33 to 0.5   | Apply only to bentgrass, zoysiagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and Kentucky bluegrass/perennial ryegrass fairways, tees, and roughs, as well as bentgrass greens with less than 70% <i>Poa annua</i> infestation. Note: This product supplies 0.5 lb N per 1,000 sq ft.  |
|                                     | (TGR Turf Enhancer 2 SC or Trimit 2 SC) 2 SC  | 6.4 to 48 fl oz/43 to 200 gal water   | 0.1 to 0.75   | Apply on hybrid bermudagrass, bentgrass, perennial ryegrass, and Kentucky bluegrass/perennial ryegrass fairways, tees, and roughs. Can also be applied to bentgrass putting greens. Apply in spring after greenup or regrowth has begun and after mowing once or twice. Apply with a nonburning fertilizer. Apply 0.25 in. of water within 24 hr after application to remove product from foliage and onto soil surface. See label for rates and other directions for applications to bentgrass putting greens and overseeded bermudagrass. Do not apply more than 3 times annually. Do not use on areas containing more than 70% <i>Poa annua</i> . For bentgrass putting greens, do not apply more than 0.25 lb active ingredient per acre per application. |
| ethephon (Proxy) 2 SL               | 1.7 gal   | 3.4   | May be used to suppress annual bluegrass seedheads and growth of other cool season turfgrasses including golf course greens, fairways, tees, and roughs. Do not use an adjuvant. Do not apply to stressed turfgrass or where excessive thatch is present. Scalping may occur on bentgrass surfaces after application. Consult label for repeat application intervals. |   |
| <b>OVERSEEDED BERMUDAGRASS TURF</b> |   |   |   |   |
| Foliar suppression                  | flurprimidol (Cutless 50 W) 50 WP   | 0.75 to 3 lb/50 to 200 gal water  | 0.37 to 1.5   | Rates depend upon grass species and cultivar. Apply to zoysiagrass, Tifway, Tifgreen, and common bermudagrass in late spring-early summer and/or late summer-early fall. Time the second application to occur 8 to 10 weeks before expected winter dormancy. Do not apply to putting greens. Do not exceed 1.5 lb per acre per application on coarse-textured soils. Treated areas should receive 0.5 in. of irrigation within 24 hr after application. Resume mowing 3 to 5 days after application.  |
|                                     | flurprimidol + trinexapac-ethyl (Legacy) 1.51 SL  | 5 to 30 fl oz   | 0.059 to 0.354  | Use in cool season turfgrasses, such as bentgrass greens and fairways, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Repeat applications at 2- to 6-week intervals. Annual bluegrass suppression is gradual and could take several growing seasons. Start treatments in early spring and continue through early fall.   |

**GROWTH REGULATORS FOR TURFGRASSES**

| Purpose   | Brand   | Amount of Formulation Per Acre  | Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre | Precautions and Remarks   |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>OVERSEEDED BERMUDAGRASS TURF (continued)</b> |   |   |                                   |   |
| Foliar suppression (continued)                  | maleic hydrazide (Royal Slo-Gro) 1.5 lb/gal (Liquid Growth Retardant) 0.6 lb/gal                      | 1.5 gal/50 gal water<br>3.3 gal/50 gal water                            | 2.25                              | Apply in late September or early October to inhibit bermudagrass growth and allow winter overseeding to establish. Overseed no sooner than 48 hr after application. Follow label directions and precautions for use on greens and fairways.   |
|   | paclobutrazol (TGR Turf Enhancer 2 SC or Trimit 2 SC) 2 SC  | 6.4 to 16 fl oz/43 to 200 gal water                                     | 0.1 to 0.25                       | Apply any time after overseeded turf has successfully established itself. Do not apply after March 15 to avoid delay in bermudagrass green-up. Apply with 0.25 to 0.5 lb N per 1,000 sq ft of a nonburning fertilizer. Apply 0.25 in. of water within 24 hr after application to remove product from foliage and onto soil surface. Repeat applications can be made but do <i>not</i> apply more than 3 times annually. Do not use on areas containing more than 70% <i>Poa annua</i> . Do not seed within 6 weeks prior to or 2 weeks after application. Do not apply to 'Tifdwarf' putting greens.  |
|   | trinexapac-ethyl (Governor) 0.17G   | 129 to 165 lb   | 0.22 to 0.28                      | Apply before verticutting, scalping, or spiking the bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 5 days before overseeding. To minimize yellowing, use iron at recommended rates or available nitrogen at 0.2 to 0.5 lb per 1,000 square feet.  |
|   | (Primo Maxx) 1 MEC or (T-Nex) 1 AQ (Primo WSB) 25 WP  | 6 to 44 fl oz<br>2.75 to 21.8 oz  | 0.08 to 0.34<br>0.08 to 0.34      | Application rate varies with turfgrass species and height of cut. Apply to actively growing, nonstressed turf. More growth suppression occurs at lower mowing heights. See label for specific rate and other directions and precautions. Repeat applications can be made but do not exceed a total of 21.4 pt per acre per year of Primo Maxx or a total of 174 oz per acre per year of Primo WSB. Do not exceed 19 pt per acre per year of T-Nex. Refer to the respective Primo label for guidelines regarding mowing prior to and following application. Mix with 0.5 to 4 gal of water per 1,000 sq ft (20 to 174 gal per acre). Primo can be applied to putting greens. See label for directions. |
| <b>LAWN EDGING</b>                              | maleic hydrazide (Retard) 2.25 lb/gal (Royal Slo-Gro) 1.5 lb/gal (Liquid Growth Retardant) 0.6 lb/gal | 1.33 gal/100 gal water<br>2 gal/100 gal water<br>6.67 gal/100 gal water | 3<br>3<br>4                       | Apply in spring to a 6-in. band along sidewalks. Consult instructions on applicator for delivery dosage.  |
|   | mefluidide (Embark) 0.2   | 1.36 gal/174 gal water  | 0.27                              | For Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, chewings fescue, red fescue, perennial ryegrass, and St. Augustinegrass. For bermudagrass, use 5.45 gal in 174 gal water. Apply in 6- to 12-in. bands. Avoid overlapping.  |
|   | trinexapac-ethyl (Governor) 0.17G   | 100 to 259 lb   | 0.17 to 0.44                      | Do not exceed 2.5 lb active ingredient per acre per year. These rates should provide 50% turf growth suppression for 4 weeks with minimal yellowing.  |
|   | (Primo Maxx) 1 MEC (T-Nex) 1 AQ (Primo WSB) 25 WP   |   |                                   | Apply 0.75 to 2 oz per 1,000 linear feet of Primo Maxx or T-Nex, or 0.4 to 2 oz per 1,000 linear ft of Primo WSB. Apply to actively growing, nonstressed turf. Apply along perimeter of lawns, sidewalks, curbs, parking lots, driveways, flower beds, or fences. Apply in an 8- to 12-in. band along the perimeter of the lawn to reduce growth of turf into adjacent areas. Application rate varies with turf species. Follow label directions for repeat applications and other precautions.   |

### AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

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Several options, including hand removal, cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical control techniques are available for the management of aquatic weeds. The applicator should choose the most efficacious, environmentally acceptable and cost-effective alternative that is available for a particular weed problem. The particular management strategy to use in a given situation will depend on the intended use of the body of water, fish, and wildlife populations that may be impacted, type of environment in which the weed problem occurs, and the particular weed species of concern. Before selecting your management strategy, **be sure to have the weed(s) of concern identified by a qualified individual.**

Assistance in weed identification is available from the Cooperative Extension center in your county. Additional information on management techniques also may be obtained from the county Extension center; ask for AG-437, *Weed Management in Small Ponds*; AG-438, *Weed Control in Irrigation Water Supplies*; and AG-449, *Hydrilla, A Rapidly Spreading Aquatic Weed in North Carolina*. Information on pond construction, stocking, and general pond management may be found in AG-424, *Pond Management Guide*. Additional information may be found on the Aquatic Weed Management website: <http://www.weedscience.ncsu.edu/aquaticweeds>.

For the purpose of description and management, aquatic weeds may be grouped either on the basis of their botanical relationships or on the basis of their growth habits. Most plants in each group are managed similarly, with some exceptions.

### BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF AQUATIC WEEDS WITH TRIPLOID GRASS CARP

While the triploid, sterile grass carp is a cost-effective control method, it is best suited for use in small ponds, where submersed aquatic plants are not required for fish and wildlife habitat. Grass carp are effective on most **submersed weeds**. They generally are less effective on algae and weeds in the floating and emergent groups. Refer to the chart below for information on the relative effectiveness of grass carp for different weeds.

Grass carp are normally stocked at 15 fish per acre in small ponds. In larger ponds, they are usually stocked at 15 to 20 fish per **vegetated** acre. Large fish (minimum of 8 to 10 inches long) should be stocked to prevent loss due to predation by large bass and wading birds. If the surface of the pond is **completely covered** with vegetation, some limited herbicide application or mechanical removal of weeds from a portion of the pond will be necessary before stocking to allow oxygen to reach the underlying water. Grass carp may be stocked at any time of the growing season, but best results are usually obtained by a late summer or fall stocking.

No permit is required to purchase up to 150 triploid grass carp for stocking a private pond. At a stocking rate of 15 fish per acre of water, 150 triploid grass carp are adequate to control vegetation in a 10-acre pond. A permit from the Wildlife Resources Commission is required for larger stockings. Grass carp may be purchased from a licensed distributor. (For a list of North Carolina vendors, see <http://www.ncagr.com/aquacult/grasscarp.html>.) Permits, a list of certified distributors, and additional information on stocking of the triploid grass carp may be obtained from the Wildlife Resources Commission, Chief of Inland Fisheries, 1721 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1721, or call at (919) 733-3633.

| BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF AQUATIC WEEDS WITH TRIPLOID GRASS CARP   |                        |  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Weed   | Relative Effectiveness | Comments   |
| <b>ALGAE</b><br>Filamentous (green and bluegreen) and planktonic   | Poor                   | High stocking rates (60 to 75 or more fish per acre) with small fish (4 to 6 in. size) are required to achieve temporary control; control usually decreases as fish grow larger and are unable to feed on the algae. |
| <b>MACROALGAE</b><br>Chara and Nitella   | Good to Excellent      | Chara usually is beneficial to fish and wildlife.  |
| <b>FLOATING AND FLOATING-LEAVED WEEDS</b><br>Duckweeds, watermeal  | Poor                   | Small fish at very high stocking rates (see filamentous algae above) may give control; larger fish at normal stocking rates usually are not effective.   |
| Water ferns (Azolla and Salvinia)  | Fair to Poor           |  |
| Alligatorweed, water lilies, water primrose, lotus, watershield, spatterdock, waterhyacinth                        | Poor                   | Grass carp may feed lightly on weeds in this group, but control is usually unacceptable.   |
| <b>EMERGENT AND MARGINAL WEEDS</b><br>Cattails, rushes, common reed, bulrushes, pickerelweed, pennywort, arrowhead | Poor                   | Grass carp may feed lightly on weeds in this group, but control is usually unacceptable.   |
| <b>SUBMERSED WEEDS</b>   | Good to Excellent      | Most rooted and free-floating submersed weeds in ponds are readily controlled with triploid grass carp; control may be poorer on the watermilfoils, particularly Eurasian waterfoil.                                 |

| <b>WAITING PERIOD (IN DAYS) BEFORE USING WATER AFTER HERBICIDE APPLICATION FOR AQUATIC WEED CONTROL</b>   |   |                         |  |                 |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| <b>Herbicide</b>  | <b>Irrigation<sup>1</sup></b>   | <b>Fish Consumption</b> | <b>Watering Livestock</b>                        | <b>Swimming</b> |
| <b>2,4-D</b><br>(various formulations and manufacturers)  | Water use restrictions vary by formulation and manufacturer. In general, if water is used for irrigating sensitive crops, 2,4-D should not be used. Turfgrasses are generally tolerant to low concentrations of 2,4-D. Also, many 2,4-D formulations are NOT labelled for aquatic use. Read the label before purchasing and/or use. |                         |  |                 |
| <b>carfentrazone</b><br>(Stingray)  | 1 to 14   | No restrictions         | 0 to 1   | No restrictions |
| <b>copper</b><br>(Copper sulfate pentahydrate, including Bluestone and EarthTec; and complexed copper formulations, including Algae-Pro, Captain, Clearigate, Cutrine-Plus, Cutrine-Plus Granular, K-Tea, Komeen, etc.) | No restrictions   | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>diquat</b><br>(Reward)   | 3 to 5 <sup>2</sup>   | No restrictions         | 1  | No restrictions |
| <b>endothall</b><br>(Aquathol K)<br>(Aquathol Super K)<br>(Hydrothol 191)<br>(Hydrothol 191 granular)   | No restrictions<br>7<br>No restrictions<br>7 to 25  | No restrictions         | 7 to 25<br>No restrictions<br>7 to 25<br>7 to 25 | No restrictions |
| <b>fluridone</b><br>(Sonar 4AS, Sonar SRP)  | 7 to 30 <sup>3</sup>  | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>glyphosate</b><br>(AquaMaster, Aqua Neat, Rodeo, Touchdown Pro)  | No restrictions   | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>imazamox</b><br>(Clearcast)  | 0+ <sup>4</sup>   | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>imazapyr</b><br>(Habitat)  | 120   | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>penoxsulam</b><br>(Galleon)  | Do not irrigate food crops until residues ≤ 1 ppb   | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate</b><br>(GreenClean Pro, Pak 27)   | No restrictions   | No restrictions         | No restrictions                                  | No restrictions |
| <b>triclopyr</b><br>(Renovate 3, Renovate OTF)  | 120<br>0 to established grass   | No restrictions         | Next growing season for lactating dairy animals  | No restrictions |

<sup>1</sup> Irrigation restrictions may be removed for specific products if a laboratory assay of treated water meets a standard as stated on the product label.  
<sup>2</sup> Water use restrictions of 3 days apply to irrigation of turf and nonfood crops; the five-day restriction is for food crops (including tobacco) and preparation of agricultural sprays.  
<sup>3</sup> Water-use restrictions for irrigation vary with formulation. See label for precautions. A 30-day restriction may be insufficient if applied to small ponds intended for irrigation of very sensitive crops, such as tobacco.  
<sup>4</sup> Refer to product label for specific restrictions.

### POND DYES

Pond dyes may be used to prevent the growth of filamentous algae and submersed macrophyte vegetation. Pond dyes are not herbicides and do not directly kill aquatic plants. They function by blocking light penetration to the bottom of the pond. As a result, these products are most effective when applied very early in the growing season.

The use of a pond dye in aquacultural ponds usually is not recommended, as they tend to inhibit phytoplankton productivity that is needed to produce oxygen and provide food for zooplankton, which are the major food of fry and the smaller juvenile fishes. Application rates usually are about one part per million or 1 gallon per acre for a pond averaging 4 feet deep (i.e., 1 gallon per 4 acre-feet of water) for algae and most submersed weeds. For hydrilla, the rate needs to be doubled, due to its ability to grow at very low light levels. Several of the available pond dyes are registered by the EPA for aquatic weed control. Pond dyes *should not be applied to drinking water supplies or to streams or any body of water where there is any substantial outflow.*

| <b>POND DYES</b>             |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Examples of Pond Dyes</b> | <b>EPA Registered</b> |
| Admiral Liquid               | Yes                   |
| Aquashade                    | Yes                   |

**EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBICIDES AND TRIPLOID GRASS CARP FOR CONTROL OF WEEDS  
COMMONLY FOUND IN NORTH CAROLINA PONDS**

| Weeds                     | 2,4-D | carfentrazone | copper compounds | diquat | diquat +copper | endothall |           | fluridone | glyphosate | imazamox | imazapyr | peroxide compounds | penoxsulam | triclopyr | triploid grass carp |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
|                           |       |               |                  |        |                | Aquathol  | Hydrothol |           |            |          |          |                    |            |           |                     |
| <b>ALGAE</b>              |       |               |                  |        |                |           |           |           |            |          |          |                    |            |           |                     |
| Planktonic                | NR    | NR            | G                | P      | G              | NR        | P         | NR        | NR         | NR       | NR       | G                  | NR         | NR        | NR                  |
| Filamentous               | NR    | NR            | G                | E      | E              | NR        | E         | NR        | NR         | NR       | NR       | ID                 | NR         | NR        | P                   |
| Chara / Nitella           | NR    | ID            | G                | G      | E              | NR        | G         | NR        | NR         | NR       | NR       | ID                 | NR         | NR        | E                   |
| <b>FLOATING PLANTS</b>    |       |               |                  |        |                |           |           |           |            |          |          |                    |            |           |                     |
| Azolla (mosquito fern)    | NR    | ID            | F                | E      | E              | NR        | NR        | E         | NR         | ID       | NR       | NR                 | G          | NR        | P                   |
| Duckweed                  | P     | G             | P                | G      | G              | NR        | NR        | E         | NR         | NR       | NR       | NR                 | G          | P         | P                   |
| Frogbit                   | F     | ID            | NR               | E      | E              | NR        | NR        | NR        | P          | E        | E        | NR                 | ID         | G         | P                   |
| Salvinia, common          | NR    | ID            | P                | E      | E              | NR        | NR        | E         | G          | E        | ID       | NR                 | ID         | NR        | P                   |
| Salvinia, giant           | NR    | ID            | P                | E      | E              | F         | NR        | E         | G          | P        | G        | NR                 | E          | NR        | P                   |
| Waterhyacinth             | E     | G             | NR               | G      | G              | NR        | NR        | F         | G          | E        | G        | NR                 | E          | E         | P                   |
| Watermeal                 | NR    | NR            | NR               | P      | P              | NR        | NR        | G         | NR         | NR       | NR       | NR                 | P          | NR        | P                   |
| Water lettuce             | NR    | G             | NR               | G      | G              | G         | G         | NR        | E          | G        | E        | NR                 | E          | NR        | P                   |
| <b>EMERSED PLANTS</b>     |       |               |                  |        |                |           |           |           |            |          |          |                    |            |           |                     |
| Alligatorweed             | P     | F             | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | F         | G          | G        | G        | NR                 | G          | G         | P                   |
| American lotus            | G     | NR            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | G         | E          | F        | G        | NR                 | ID         | G         | P                   |
| Cattail                   | F     | NR            | NR               | F      | F              | NR        | NR        | G         | E          | G-E      | E        | NR                 | ID         | F         | P                   |
| Creeping waterprimrose    | E     | F             | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | F         | E          | F        | E        | NR                 | G          | E         | P                   |
| Floating hearts           | P     | NR            | NR               | F      | F              | E         | E         | F         | G          | G        | G        | NR                 | F          | P         | P                   |
| Fragrant waterlily        | G     | NR            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | G         | E          | G        | E        | NR                 | ID         | G         | P                   |
| Grass species             | NR    | NR            | NR               | F      | F              | NR        | NR        | F         | E          | F        | E        | NR                 | ID         | NR        | P                   |
| Parrotfeather             | E     | F             | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | NR        | F          | G        | E        | NR                 | G          | E         | NR                  |
| Phragmites (Common reed)  | NR    | NR            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | NR        | G          | F-G      | E        | NR                 | NR         | F         | P                   |
| Pickeralweed              | G     | NR            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | NR        | F          | E        | E        | NR                 | ID         | G         | P                   |
| Rush                      | NR    | NR            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | NR        | G          | ID       | G        | NR                 | ID         | F         | P                   |
| Spatterdock               | G     | NR            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | G         | E          | G        | E        | NR                 | ID         | F         | P                   |
| Smartweeds                | F     | NR            | NR               | F      | F              | NR        | NR        | F         | G          | G        | G        | NR                 | F          | G         | P                   |
| Waterpennywort            | G     | NR            | NR               | F      | F              | NR        | NR        | G         | E          | E        | E        | NR                 | F          | G         | P                   |
| Watershield               | E     | NR            | NR               | F      | F              | NR        | NR        | F         | E          | G        | G        | NR                 | ID         | E         | P                   |
| <b>SUBMERSED PLANTS</b>   |       |               |                  |        |                |           |           |           |            |          |          |                    |            |           |                     |
| Bladderwort               | P     | ID            | NR               | F      | F              | P         | P         | E         | NR         | F-G      | NR       | NR                 | ID         | P         | E                   |
| Cabomba                   | NR    | ID            | NR               | F      | F              | F         | F         | F         | NR         | F        | NR       | NR                 | ID         | NR        | F                   |
| Coontail                  | G     | ID            | NR               | E      | E              | E         | E         | E         | NR         | NR       | NR       | NR                 | ID         | G         | E                   |
| Egeria (Brazilian elodea) | NR    | ID            | F                | E      | E              | P         | P         | E         | NR         | ID       | NR       | NR                 | G          | NR        | E                   |
| Eurasian watermilfoil     | E     | G             | NR               | G      | G              | E         | NR        | E         | NR         | F        | NR       | NR                 | G          | E         | P                   |
| Hydrilla, monoecious      | NR    | ID            | F                | G      | E              | E         | E         | E         | NR         | F        | NR       | NR                 | G          | NR        | E                   |
| Naiad, brittle            | NR    | ID            | G                | E      | E              | E         | E         | E         | NR         | ID       | NR       | NR                 | F          | NR        | E                   |
| Naiad, Southern           | NR    | ID            | G                | P      | G              | P         | P         | G         | NR         | ID       | NR       | NR                 | F          | NR        | E                   |
| Parrotfeather             | E     | ID            | NR               | G      | G              | E         | E         | E         | NR         | F        | NR       | NR                 | G          | E         | F                   |
| Pondweed species          | NR    | ID            | NR               | E      | E              | E         | E         | E         | NR         | G        | NR       | NR                 | G          | NR        | E                   |
| Proliferating spikerush   | NR    | ID            | NR               | NR     | NR             | NR        | NR        | F         | NR         | F        | NR       | NR                 | F          | NR        | E                   |
| Variable leaf milfoil     | E     | G             | NR               | E      | E              | E         | E         | G         | NR         | NR       | NR       | NR                 | NR         | E         | P                   |

Key: NR = Not Recommended; P = Poor; G=Good ; ID = Insufficient Data; F = Fair; E = Excellent



## **Integrated Pest Management: The Sensible Approach to Turf Care**

Many pest problems can cause your turf to look bad — diseases, weeds, insects, and animals. Some people have all of these problems. Is a pesticide the proper solution? Or is it better to make changes in cultural practices? Both methods, and some others as well, may be needed. The balanced use of all available methods is called Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

The idea is simple. It involves using all available prevention and control methods to keep pests from reaching damaging levels. The goal is to produce a good turf and minimize the influence of pesticides on people, the environment, and turf.

IPM methods include: 1) use of best-adapted grasses; 2) proper use of cultural practices, such as watering, mowing, and fertilization; and 3) proper selection and use of pesticides when necessary. Early detection and prevention will minimize pest damage, saving time, effort, and money. Should such a problem occur, determine the cause or causes, then choose the safest, most effective control or controls available.

When chemical control is necessary, select the proper pesticide, follow label directions, and apply when the pest is most susceptible. Treat only those areas in need. Regard pesticides as only one of many tools available for turf care.

More information about IPM, pest identification, turf care, and proper use of pesticides, is available on the Web at [www.turffiles.ncsu.edu](http://www.turffiles.ncsu.edu). A North Carolina Cooperative Extension agent in your county may also be of assistance.

### **Misuse of Pesticides**

It is a violation of the law to use any pesticide in a manner not permitted by its labeling.

As a protection from violating the law, never apply any pesticide in a manner or for a purpose other than as instructed on the label or in labeling accompanying the pesticide product. Don't ignore the instructions for use of protective clothing and devices and for storage and disposal of pesticide wastes, including containers. All recommendations for pesticide use included in this manual were legal as of November 2010, but the status of registration and use patterns is subject to change by actions of state and federal regulatory agencies.





Recommendations of specific chemicals are based upon information on the manufacturer's label and performance in a limited number of trials. Because environmental conditions and methods of application by growers may vary widely, performance of the chemical will not always conform to the safety and pest control standards indicated by experimental data.

Recommendations for the use of agricultural chemicals are included in this publication as a convenience to the reader. The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University or discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned. Individuals who use agricultural chemicals are responsible for ensuring that the intended use complies with current regulations and conforms to the product label. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical. For assistance, contact your county's Cooperative Extension agent.

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