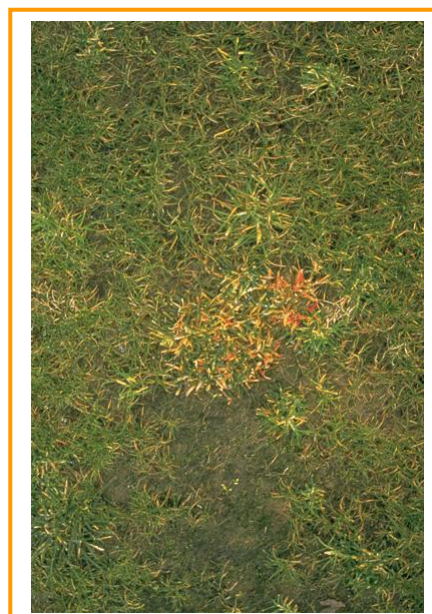


Background

- Anthracnose attacks grass plants (normally only *Poa annua*) when they are under environmental stress.
- Disease triggered by low nutrition and compaction leading to reduced turf vigour.
- Once disease reaches basal rot stage fungicides are no longer effective for control of disease but should be applied to prevent further attack.

Approach

1. Turf should have sufficient nutritional input coming into the end of the growing season.
2. Using a slow release fertilizer late in the season ensures that adequate nutrition is in the soil to promote a healthy turf.
3. Avoid low heights of cut.
4. Minimise mechanical cultivation during periods of stress.
5. Aerate to relieve compaction and improve oxygen levels.
6. Minimise *Poa annua* population in sward.
7. Over-seed with less susceptible varieties.
8. Irrigate in the morning to minimise long periods of leaf wetness over night.
9. Use penetrant wetting agents to move water through soil profile and to keep surface dry.
10. Use fungicides as part of an IPM programme and be aware of causing resistance to one chemical group by its regular use.



i-Turf Solutions

Product type	Why	Everris solution
Quality fertilizer	Promotes healthy turf plant more resilient to disease attack.	Greenmaster Sierraform GT Greenmaster Liquid
Slow release fertilizer	For spoon feeding over a prolonged period.	Sierraform GT
Penetrant wetting agents	Use H2Pro to ensure good water movement from surface.	H2Pro Maximise
Approved fungicide.	Controls disease.	Heritage Maxx Banner Maxx Instrata Medallion TL
Plant Growth Regulator	Strengthen plant and pre-stress condition plant.	Primo Maxx

For solutions and treatments of Anthracnose, please visit the dedicated solution pages at www.everris.com