

Don't get caught out by **Anthracnose**

Anthracnose Basal Rot

Host - Mainly annual meadow-grass
Symptoms - Youngest leaf red, black rot at stem base, stunted rooting
Occurrence - Tends to occur during wet autumn/winter conditions when the *Poa annua* is in a weakened state.

Anthracnose Foliar Blight

Host - All major grass species Symptoms - Leaves and shoots discolour, appearance of drought stress

Occurrence - During periods of hot and humid summer conditions when the sward is already stressed.

With an ITM programme, you can reduce the risk of attack



Avoid excessive mowing pressure:

Avoid cutting too low for too long. Alleviating excessive mowing will reduce the risk of disease attack.



Ensure adequate moisture for healthy plant growth without over watering:

Regular monitoring of soil moisture content is essential to guide water management strategy.



Provide adequate and appropriate nutrition:

Maintain plant health with the regular use of liquid and granular fertilisers. Aim to deliver in the region of 2-3 kg of N per hectare per week during high risk periods.



Apply fungicide preventively:

Prevent the development of Anthracnose with the pre-emptive use of fungicide technologies if the risk of a damaging attack is high.



Encourage less susceptible turf species such as fescue and bent grasses:

As a longer term strategy overseed using appropriate ProSelect seed mixture.



Turn over for an example treatment programme $\rangle\rangle\rangle$



representative for more information

Epsilon House, West Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9FJ, United Kingdom +44 1473 237 100 marketing.ukire@icl-group.com