

TURFGRASS - ANTHRACNOSE, DEAD SPOT BENTGRASS, ETC.

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Apply Pillar G fungicide to turfgrass as a broad-spectrum preventive fungicide for the control of many important turfgrass diseases.

Pillar G contains pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in Insignia fungicide, and triticonazole, the active ingredient in Trinity fungicide. This combination product, with two modes of action, is an excellent resistance management tool.

Application Information

Pillar G is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of many important diseases of turfgrass. Apply Pillar G with spreader equipment commonly used for ground application.

Proper calibration of equipment to give good coverage is essential for disease control. Apply Pillar G preventively.

DO NOT exceed the specified application rate or fail to comply with use restrictions listed in the Restrictions and Limitations section.

Use Sites

Turfgrass

Due to variability within turfgrass species and application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Pillar G can safely be used on all turfgrasses under all conditions. The user must determine if Pillar G can be used safely before broadscale use. Apply the specified use rate of Pillar G on a small test area under conditions expected to be encountered. Monitor for any adverse effects during a 14-day period after application. DO NOT use on ultradwarf bermudagrass varieties.

Resistance Management

The active ingredients in Pillar G are pyraclostrobin, a Group 11 Quinone Outside Inhibitor (QoI) and triticonazole, a Group 3 demethylation inhibitor (DMI).

Fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 (strobilurin or QoI) fungicides such as pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin and kresoxim-methyl, and Group 3 (DMI) fungicides such as fenarimol, myclobutanil, triadimefon, propiconazole, tebuconazole, or metconazole may allow less sensitive strains of target fungi to build over time. This may result in reduced disease control. To limit the potential for the development of resistance alternate Pillar G with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of Pillar G. DO NOT alternate Pillar G with other Group 11 fungicides.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Maximum seasonal use rate - DO NOT apply more than a total of 15 lbs/1000 sq ft of Pillar G per year.
- Refer to the Pillar G fungicide Application

Directions on Turfgrass section for sequential application intervals for Pillar G.

- DO NOT use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- DO NOT use this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Application Instructions for Pillar G fungicide

Pillar G is formulated as a dry granule broad-spectrum fungicide which must be broadcast applied with spreader equipment commonly used for ground application. Uniform coverage according to the label rate is essential for disease control. Proper calibration of the spreader equipment is essential before making Pillar G applications.

Apply with properly calibrated spreader equipment to provide uniform distribution. Check application routinely to determine proper calibration. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

TURFGRASS

Application Directions

Apply Pillar G at a use rate of 3.0 lbs product/1000 sq ft (131 lbs product/acre) on a 14-day to 28-day interval for the following diseases. DO NOT make more than 5 applications per year at the use rate of 3.0 lbs product/1000 sq ft (131 lbs product/acre). Applications made to control root and soilborne diseases such as fairy ring, Pythium root dysfunction, summer patch and take-all patch will require additional irrigation to move product into the soil.

Application Interval: 14 to 28 days

Comments

Use preventively.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

[field rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[When conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.](#)