

Request For Variance from Chapter 29, Section 6(A)

I. KEBO VALLEY GOLF CLUB

Bar Harbor, ME 04609

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II. – VI.

AREAS	PESTICIDES	PURPOSE	TIMING	APPLICATION METHOD
<p><u>GREENS &amp; COLLARS</u> Small section within 25 ft of body of water on Holes 5, 7, 8, 14</p> <p><u>TEES</u> Small section within 25 ft of body of water on Holes 3, 17</p> <p><u>APPROACHES</u> Small section within 25ft of body of water on holes 5, 7, 9, 14</p> <p><u>FAIRWAY AND ROUGH AREAS</u> These areas are not normally treated with pesticides. Rare herbicide treatments performed to control weeds.</p>	<p>Primo MAXX, Cutless 50W, Proxy, Turf Enhancer 2SC, Embark T &amp; O, or other PGRs</p> <p><u>Benzimidazole class:</u> Andersons Systemic Fungicide 2.3G, Cleary's 3336 50W, Fungo Flo 4.5F, Fungo 50WSB, Phoenix T-Bird.</p> <p><u>Dicarboxamide class:</u> Anderson's Fungicide X, Chipco 26GT and 26019, Iprodione Pro, Curalan EG, Lesco Touche EG.</p> <p><u>Demethylation Inhibitor class:</u> Rubigan AS, Andersons Golden Eagle, Dow Eagle 40WP and 20EW, Prokoz Hoist, Banner MAXX, Propaconazole G-Pro, Phoenix Kestral, Bayleton 50 WSP, Andersons Fungicide VII.</p> <p><u>Strobilurin Class:</u> Heritage 50 WG, Disarm 480SC, Insignia 20 WDG, Compass 50 WDG.</p> <p><u>Anilene class:</u> Emerald 70 EG.</p> <p><u>Aromatic Hydrocarbon class:</u> Andersons Fungicide V and Fungicide IX, Turfcide 10G, AMVAC 10G</p> <p><u>Carbamate Class:</u> Fore Rainshield 4F, Junction.</p> <p><u>Phenylamide Class:</u> Andersons Pythium Control, Subdue, Subdue MAXX</p> <p><u>Phosphonate Class:</u> Chipco Aliette, Chipco Signature, Phoenix Vital.</p> <p><u>Nitrile Class:</u> Daconil Ultrex, Daconil Weatherstik, Echo 720F, Quali-pro Chlorothalinil 720SFT, Phoenix Pegasus L.</p> <p><u>Biological Class:</u> Roots EcoGuard</p> <p>Arena 50 WDG, Conserve SC, Insecticide III, Menace GC Flowable 7.9%, Dupont Provaunt, Talstar GC, Sevin, Dursban Pro, Malice 0.5G, Talstar EZ, Fert plus Merit, Dylox, Tempo, Deltaguard.</p> <p>Roundup Pro Dry, Quicksilver, Brushmaster, Triplet SF, Trimec Bentgrass Formula, Millenium Ultra 2, Fert plus Confront, Surge, Chaser Ultra II, PBI Gordon Q4.</p>	<p>Growth Regulation</p> <p>Control plant diseases including but not limited to: Leaf spots, Dollar Spot, Pink Snow Mold, Grey Snow Mold, Anthracnose, Brown Patch, Yellow Patch, Pythium, Damping off, Fairy Rings, Summer Patch, and Take-all Patch.</p> <p>Control insect pests including but not limited to: Various Beetle Grubs, Black Turfgrass Ataenius, Bluegrass Billbug, Annual Bluegrass Weevil and Black Cutworms.</p> <p>Control many weeds. Normally spot applications for the control of Chickweed, Pearlwort and Moss</p>	<p>Throughout growing season</p> <p>Mostly throughout the growing season. Fungicides for the prevention and control of Snow Mold may be applied to dormant turf.</p> <p>April – November when pests are active</p> <p>April – November when pests are active</p>	<p>Power Sprayer</p> <p>Power Sprayer, Drop Spreader or Rotary Spreader</p> <p>Power Sprayer, Drop Spreader or Rotary Spreader</p> <p>Power Sprayer, Backpack Sprayer, Hand Sprayer or Spot Applicator</p>



VII. Kebo Valley Golf Club property has three ponds and two brooks. These bodies of water intertwine with the golf course and thus require us to obtain a variance to continue with our present operation standards. Kebo Valley Golf Club asks for a variance from standards imposed under Chapter 29, Section 6(A) for the purpose of protection of valuable turf from pests described above. Small portions of a few greens, tees and approaches are in the 25 ft line. These areas have been maintained in this manner for many decades and are critical to the well being of the golf course and our business. The above list includes all pesticides we have used in all areas of the course, and are included for completeness.

Kebo uses Best Management Practices and IPM techniques to minimize pest problems, pesticide use and pesticide impacts, including but not limited to the following.

- Proper site knowledge, good site conditions and sound management practices to ensure turf is healthy, not saturated and lush, and thus, better able to resist pests, reducing the need for pesticides.
- Frequent scouting for pest problems is performed to maintain good understanding of potential problems.
- Careful consideration is used regarding pest identification, acceptable pest levels, acceptable damage, specific problem areas and pest stages (ie. Grub, larvae, adult) prior to deciding whether pesticides will be applied and what pesticides are applicable to control the problem.
- When pesticides are necessary, proper planning is used. Applications are made when environmental conditions are favorable, ie; wind and rain, and no significant rain is imminent. Pesticides are typically applied after morning mowing is complete allowing the application to dry on the plant. As always, applications are performed in accordance with the pesticide label.
- When choosing a pesticide, those with low environmental impact and high effectiveness at controlling the pest are chosen.
- Equipment is properly calibrated. When using a power sprayer, properly designed nozzles are used to ensure the AI is applied at the target location will minimizing drift.
- Adjuvant and stickers are used to improve efficacy and adherence to the turf, thus allowing for reduced application rates.
- Applications are not made to bare ground, standing water or turf areas. When possible, spot treatments are used vice broadcast applications.
- A buffer of at least 10 ft of established turf is left untreated.

Kebo Valley Golf Club asks that the Board of Pesticides Control issue us a permit to vary from the standards imposed under Chapter 29, Section 6(A) of the Pesticide Regulations.