



JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL RESOURCES
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL
28 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0028

SETH H. BRADSTREET III
COMMISSIONER

HENRY JENNINGS
DIRECTOR

April 28, 2011

Ryan Minzner
The Woodlands Club
39 Woods Road
Falmouth, ME 04105

Dear Mr. Minzner:

This letter will serve as The Woodlands Club's Chapter 29 variance permit for your 2011 pest management program. The Board authorized the staff to issue permits for broadcast pesticide applications within 25 feet of water on **tees and greens**, but they have **not** approved broadcast pesticide application within 25 of water on the **roughs and fairways**. You are welcome to address the Board directly if you feel it is imperative that broadcast pesticide applications be made within 25 feet of surface water on the fairways. Please let me know if you wish to have the matter placed on a future Board meeting agenda.

We will alert the Board at its April 29, 2011 meeting that the variance permit has been issued. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact me at 287-2731.

Sincerely,

Henry Jennings
Director
Maine Board of Pesticides Control

**BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL
APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE PERMIT
(Pursuant to Chapter 29, Section 6 of the Board's Regulations)**

- I. Ryan Minzner (207) 781-9954
Name Telephone Number
- The Woodlands Club
Company Name
- 39 Woods Rd Falmouth ME 04105
Address City State Zip
- II. Area(s) where pesticide will be applied:
Greens; 3, 7, 11, 13, 17, 18, putting greens. Tees; 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18. Fairways; 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 18, and all roughs adjacent to fairways listed above.
- III. Pesticide(s) to be applied:
Fungicides; Aluminum-tris, Thiophanate-methyl, Iprodione, Propiconazole, Chlorothalonil, Triadimefon, Trifloxystrobin, Pentachloronitrobenzene, Polyoxin, Fludioxonil, Azoxystrobin, Vinclozolin, Thiram, Fludioxonil. Insecticides; Chloriantraniliprole, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Chlorpyrifos, Imidacloprid, Indoxacarb. Herbicides; Siduron, Dithiopyr, Trinexapac-ethyl, Ethephon, Flurprimidol, Carfentrazone-ethyl, paclobutrazol, 5-pyrimidinemethanol, Quinclorac, 2,4-D, Dicamba
- IV. Purpose of pesticide application:
To help manage all turfgrass pests as part of the ongoing IPM program that has been established and is currently utilized here at the Woodlands Club. To control these pests at acceptable level by establishing a threshold of tolerable damage that doesn't severely undermine the playability and aesthetics of the golf course.
- V. Approximate dates of spray application:
Greens; April 20, 27. May 4, 18, 25. June 1, 15, 29. July 6, 20, 27. August 3, 17, 31. September 7, 14, 21, 28. October 5, 19. Tees; May 19. June 9, 30. July 21. August 11. September 1, 22. October 13. November 3. Fairways; May 20. June 10. July 1, 22. August 12. September 2, 23. October 14. November 4.
- VI. Application Equipment:
Toro 1100, chemfarm 200

VII. Standard(s) to be varied from:

To be able to maintain the current level of playability within the 25 foot buffer on all greens, tees and fairways.

VIII. Reason for variance:

Any loss of turf translates into loss of revenue related to a decrease in rounds played and membership levels of the club. Along with the financial hardship on the club, we would also be forced to close large sections of fairways and go to temporary tee and green surfaces for several weeks while the playing surface is regrown. This will require using a large amount of phosphorus fertilizer and pesticides to grow the turf back in as quickly as possible, in order, to minimize subsequent damage to the seedlings and young turfplants. One example of expected turf loss will be if these bentgrass surfaces can't be properly sprayed for snow mold protection for the winter. The snow mold diseases that are prevalent under snow cover in this region will decimate a bentgrass population forcing us to regrow it every spring and early summer. Numerous studies have shown that a healthy turf system greatly minimizes any leaching and runoff of pesticides. A compromised turfgrass system will produce voids and bare spots that greatly increases the chance of runoff and leaching of pesticides into waters of the state.

IX. Method to assure equivalent protection:

The use of air induction nozzles that produce a bigger droplet and also lessen the chance of drift. Using weather conditions as a natural control to minimize outbreaks of certain diseases and cut down the amount of sprays needed. Establishing a higher level of tolerance associated with turf damage

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Return completed form to: **Board of Pesticides Control, 28 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0028**

OR E-mail to: pesticides@maine.gov