



2026 Snow Mold Recommendations

Overview

Microdochium patch, pink snow mold and gray snow molds are damaging diseases on turfgrass species found on golf course putting greens, tees, and fairways with or without snow cover (Figures 1-3). These diseases not only injure the turf but can result in unplayable surfaces in the spring until temperatures favorable for turf growth occur.



Figures 1-3. Microdochium patch, pink snow mold, and gray snow mold. Photos credit: Rob Golembiewski, Atticus.

Best Management Practices

- Minimize shade, reduce compaction and traffic, maintain adequate fertility, manage excessive thatch (>0.75"), and maximize other cultural practices to optimize turf health heading into winter.
- Gray snow mold sclerotia germinate in the fall at air temperatures of 50-65°F. To reduce inoculum buildup prior to winter, apply Gunner™ 14.3 MEC Fungicide (propiconazole) 2-4 weeks prior to final snow mold fungicide application.
- Dr. Paul Koch, University of Wisconsin, has shown that fungicide performance can be impacted by excessive rainfall, abnormal warmth during winter months, and snow melt events. Therefore, to maximize control:
 - Delay final snow mold fungicide application until after shoot growth ceases.
 - If the final fungicide application was made at traditional timing and turf growth/mowing has continued, consider reapplying in the highest priority areas (greens, tees, regularly damaged areas, etc.).
 - If significant rainfall, approximately 2" or more, has fallen after the final snow mold application, a reapplication may be needed to prevent disease breakthrough.
- Provide surface drainage and expedite drying of the playing surface in the spring.

Control Strategies

- For effective disease control, turf pathologists recommend using 1-2 active ingredients for Microdochium patch, 2-3 active ingredients for pink snow mold, and 3-4 active ingredients for gray snow mold.
- There are numerous premix products that contain 2-4 active ingredients but these fungicides limit superintendent flexibility and don't allow for site specific management programs.
- Atticus offers a suite of products from six different chemical groups that individually are very effective against these diseases and can be mixed in various combinations to provide the greatest flexibility for superintendents.

Fungicide	Active Ingredient	FRAC Code	Use Rates / 1000 sq ft
Artavia™ 2 SC	azoxystrobin	11	1.35 fl oz
Dornic™ 720 F	chlorothalonil	M5	5.5 fl oz
Detour™ 4 SC	fluazinam	29	0.5 fl oz
Token™ SC	fludioxinil	12	1-2 fl oz
Gunner™ 14.3 MEC	propiconazole	3	2-4 fl oz
Deniker™	prothioconazole	3	0.196 fl oz
Talaris™ 4.5 F	thiophanate-methyl	1	2-5.3 fl oz

- 2026 snow mold programs should be based on golf course location, disease, and/or length of snow cover. Below are suggested treatments for consideration.

Options	Microdochium Patch (no snow cover)	Pink Snow Mold (<80 days snow cover)	Gray Snow Mold (>80 days snow cover)
Good	Detour 4 SC 0.5 fl oz	Detour 4 SC 0.5 fl oz + Deniker 0.196 fl oz <i>or</i> Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz	Artavia 2 SC 1.35 fl oz + Dornic 720 F 5.5 fl oz + Talaris 4.5 F 2 fl oz
Better	Deniker 0.196 fl oz <i>or</i> Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz	Detour 4 SC 0.5 fl oz + Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz + Talaris 4.5 F 3 fl oz	Artavia 2 SC 1.35 fl oz + Dornic 720 F 5.5 fl oz + Talaris 4.5 F 2 fl oz + Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz
Best	Detour 4 SC 0.5 fl oz + Deniker 0.196 fl oz <i>or</i> Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz	Detour 4 SC 0.5 fl oz + Deniker 0.196 fl oz + Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz +	Artavia 2 SC 1.35 fl oz + Dornic 720 F 5.5 fl oz + Deniker 0.196 fl oz + Gunner 14.3 MEC 2 fl oz

Summary

- Apply fungicides at appropriate time, rate, and interval (for Microdochium patch) to keep inoculum levels low and minimize any chance for turf damage in the spring.
- For more information or assistance with selecting the best product(s) for your golf course, please contact your Atticus representative.