Fungicide use considerations: optimizing grower outcomes



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Overview of today's discussion



Product selection considerations

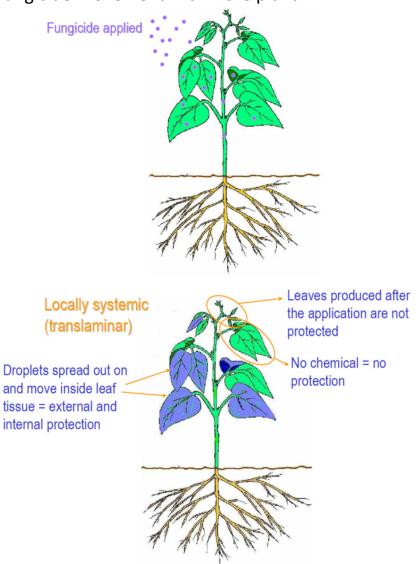


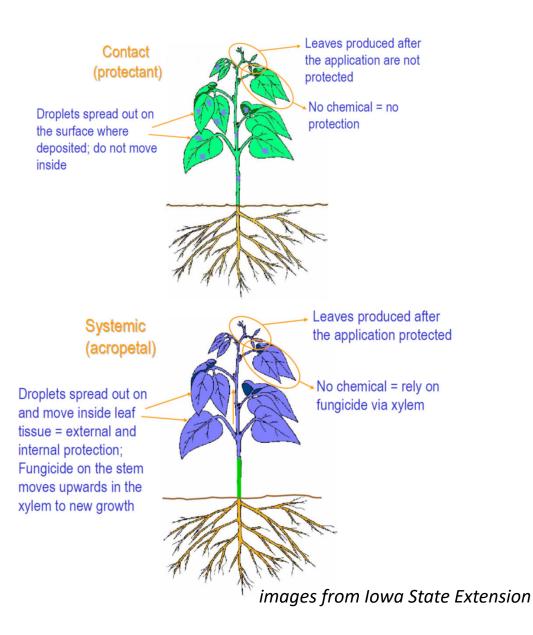
Expectations for performance by Al



Optimizing other key variables

Fungicide Movement within the plant





Strobilurins – FRAC 11 – Qol (Abound in USA, Quadris in CAN)



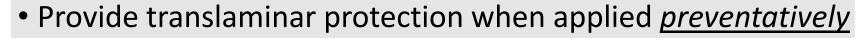


- Translaminar/Locally systemic:
 - absorbed into the leaf tissues
 - move <u>locally</u> through vascular system

Things you CAN expect from strobilurins (Abound, Quadris)

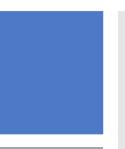








Triazoles - FRAC 3- DMI (Proline, Indar)



- Translaminar/Locally systemic:
 - rapidly penetrate young tissues
 - move locally through the vascular system



• Protectant and curative (limited)

Things you CAN expect from DMI fungicides (Proline, Indar)



Strong contact and systemic control when applied <u>preventatively</u>



Resilience against wash-off when applied well-ahead of rain events

- <u>Some</u> 'back-action' control of existing infections
 - 'Back-action' should **NEVER** be a first resort

Things you should NOT expect from QoI or DMI fungicides



- Will NOT compensate for poor coverage
- NOT effective as a translaminar/systemic product if ample drying time is not achieved prior to adverse weather



- Will NOT achieve strong 'back-action' control against existing infections
- Will NOT maintain high level of efficacy if over-used or used alone; prone to resistance

DMIs (Proline, Indar) &

Strobilurins (Abound, Quadris) are particularly useful when:

 Incoming adverse weather during a key management window is a potential factor (prolonged periods of rain)

Plant tissues are rapidly growing/expanding

 You suspect you should have gotten out with a fungicide a day or two sooner than you did



Copper formulations (FRAC M01)



- Many formulations are available, not all created equal
- Grower must factor in solubility of material in water, quantity of metallic copper in a product, compatibility of material with others in close proximity, and various environmental factors.



Less soluble forms/ "fixed" copper: copper hydroxide, oxychloride sulfate (COCS), tribasic copper

Copper product More soluble forms: sulfate pentahydrate/sulfate without gypsum

considerations



What formulation of copper?



How soluble?



How much metallic copper per unit of the product?



What else am I spraying today?

| surface pericanyurate/surface without gypsum | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Product | Copper form | Amount of formulation | letallic copper equivalent | Unit type | Metallic copper per unit |
| Copper sulfate = bluestone = blue vitriol | Copper sulfate pentahydrate* | 99% | 25% | 1 lb | 0.25 lb |
| Kocide 101 | Copper hydroxide | 77.0% | 50% | 1 lb | 0.50 lb |
| Champ WP | Copper hydroxide | 77.0% | 50% nberry | 1 lb | 0.50 lb |
| Nu-Cop 50DF | Copper hydroxide | 77.0% ducts f | 50% | 1 lb | 0.50 lb |
| Kocide 2000 | Copper hydroxide | 95 3.8% | 35% | 1 lb | 0.35 lb |
| Kocide DF | hydroxide Copper hydroxide Copper hydroxide Copper hydroxide Copper hydroxide Copper hydroxide Copper hydroxide | 61.4% | 40% | 1 lb | 0.40 lb |
| Kocide 3000 | Copper hydroxide | 46.1% | 30% | 1 lb | 0.30 lb |
| Basic Copper 53 | Basic copper sulfate | 95% | 53% | 1 lb | 0.53 lb |
| | | | | | |

Bill Shane, MSU Extension

Cautions with Copper





Be wary of wash-off, particularly when using copper sulfate/sulfate pentahydrate, which are generally more soluble. Copper is a contact protectant ONLY. In other perennial fruit crops, a cumulative total of >3" of rain has been shown to remove virtually all copper residue of any type from a leaf surface. This includes irrigation water!



Many copper formulations are not compatible either as a tank mix or in close application proximity with fungicides and insecticides that require acidification of application water.

Always consult product label for incompatibilities and warnings.



Am I using a formulation that has sufficient rate of metallic copper? If you want long-term efficacy from a single application, a low rate of metallic copper is highly unlikely to deliver disease control.



Hot weather (80F+/26.5C+) following an application of any copper product, but particularly the more soluble copper materials. Penetrating oils or foliar nutrient formulations with penetrating properties can worsen phytotoxicity.

FRAC M03 and M05 (Mancozeb, Manzate, etc. and Bravo)



Protectant



No systemic or translaminar properties

Things to expect from Mancozeb, Manzate, etc. and Bravo







 Will control fungal isolates resistant to FRAC 3 and FRAC 11 fungicides

Things you should not expect from Mancozeb, Manzate, etc. and Bravo





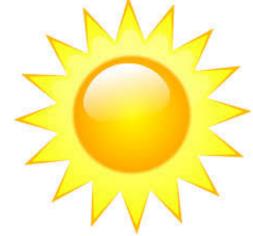


• No back-action control. If a pathogen is already established these materials will not manage it.

These materials are particularly useful when

- Wash-off from heavy, prolonged rain systems is not a significant concern
- You suspect that you may have resistance to FRAC 3 or FRAC 11, or you have used these two classes heavily for several years







Why can fungicides fail?

