

**Fungicides Available (or Pending) for Soybean Rust Control in Arkansas during 2005**

Product	Active Ingredient	Type of Label	Approved	Rate Range	Chemistry
Quadris	Azoxystrobin	Section 3 (Full)	Yes	6.2 – 9.2 fl oz/A	Strobilurin
Headline	Pyraclostrobin	Section 3 (Full)	Yes	6 – 12 fl oz	Strobilurin
Tilt	Propiconazole	Section 18 (Emergency)	Yes	4 – 8 fl oz	Triazole
Propimax	Propiconazole	Section 18 (Emergency)	Yes	4 – 8 fl oz	Triazole
Bumper	Propiconazole	Section 18 (Emergency)	Yes	4 – 8 fl oz	Triazole
Folicur	Tebuconazole	Section 18 (Emergency)	Yes	3 – 4 fl oz	Triazole
Laredo EC	Myclobutanil	Section 18 (Emergency)	Yes	4 – 8 fl oz	Triazole
Laredo EW	Myclobutanil	Section 18 (Emergency)	Yes	4.8 – 9.6 fl oz	Triazole
Stratego	Propiconazole + Trifloxystrobin	Section 18 (Emergency)	Pending	5.5 – 10 fl oz?	Triazole + Strobilurin
Quilt	Propiconazole + azoxystrobin	Section 18 (Emergency)	Pending	14 – 20.5 fl oz	Triazole + Strobilurin
Domark	Tetraconazole	Section 18 (Emergency)	Pending	10 – 13 fl oz	Triazole
Pristine	Pyraclostrobin + boscalid	Section 18 (Emergency)	Pending	8 – 16 fl oz	Strobilurin + boscalid

The following are approved chlorothalonil products on soybeans that have soybean rust on their labels as of December 9, 2004. Chlorothalonil has some activity against soybean rust as a protectant but no systemic properties. Reports from other countries indicate it is used as a rotation product with the more effective fungicides listed above, especially if the more effective strobilurin/triazole fungicides are in short supply.

Bravo WeatherStik	Chlorothalonil	Section 3(Full)	Yes	1.5 – 2.25 pts/A	Chlorothalonil
Echo 720	Chlorothalonil	Section 3 (Full)	Yes	1.5 – 2.5 pts/A	Chlorothalonil
Echo Ultimate	Chlorothalonil	Section 3 (Full)	Yes	1.36 – 2.27 lb/A	Chlorothalonil
Equus 720SST	Chlorothalonil	Section 3 Supplemental	Yes	1.5 – 2.5 pts/A	Chlorothalonil
Equus DF	Chlorothalonil	Section 3 Suppl.	Yes	1.25 – 2.2 lbs/A	Chlorothalonil

*We will recommend either two applications of a premix product (Quilt® or Stratego®) or a tank-mix of a strobilurin + triazole, or a sequential application of the two chemistries. If disease is not yet visible in a field but expected or nearby, then the first application should be a strobilurin and the second a triazole. If disease is already present in the field, then the first application should be a triazole followed by the strobilurin. A 14-21 day interval will separate the sequential applications. One of the premix products or a tank mix containing a strobilurin + triazole could be used for the first and second application. Quadris® or Quilt® should be considered for fields with a history of aerial blight if also threatened by soybean rust, since azoxystrobin (Quadris®) has a proven research record in controlling aerial blight disease. If rust is detected in the field or in nearby fields, then we will recommend growers prepare to apply the first application when their fields reach the R2-R3 (full flowering – early (3/16 inch long) pod set) based on the upper four stem nodes that have a fully developed leaf. The second fungicide application to these fields should be made 14 – 21 days later. For fields in areas where rust has not been detected, treatment is not warranted but daily scouting is recommended. If rust moves into the area late, we will recommend a fungicide application for control until growth stage R6. Once plants reach R6 (full seeded pods on the upper four nodes) then fungicide applications will likely not be economical, however, untreated fields may supply spores to younger fields in the region. Fungicide applications for other diseases should be made based on recommendations for those diseases if rust is not present in the area. Application volume will be 5-10 gallons per acre by air and 10-20 gallons per acre by ground. Some products will recommend a surfactant to improve canopy coverage so the label should be read and followed closely. Equipment and application method should emphasize good coverage and canopy penetration.*

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