2-28-2005

Using fungicides effectively

Alison Robertson
Iowa State University, alisonr@iastate.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews

Part of the Agriculture Commons, and the Plant Pathology Commons

Recommended Citation
http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/2365

The Iowa State University Digital Repository provides access to Integrated Crop Management News for historical purposes only. Users are hereby notified that the content may be inaccurate, out of date, incomplete and/or may not meet the needs and requirements of the user. Users should make their own assessment of the information and whether it is suitable for their intended purpose. For current information on integrated crop management from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, please visit https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/.
Using fungicides effectively

Abstract
For a fungicide to be effective, three rules must be followed:

Disciplines
Agriculture | Plant Pathology
Plant Diseases

Using fungicides effectively
by Alison Robertson, Department of Plant Pathology

For a fungicide to be effective, three rules must be followed:
1. Select the correct type of fungicide (see “Understanding the fungicides used to treat Asian soybean rust”).
2. Correct timing of the application. There are two common mistakes:
   - Applying fungicides too early can result in the fungicide wearing off before infection occurs.
   - Spraying too late can result in disease development beyond the point where the fungicide is effective.

Both mistakes result in poor disease control and are of little economic benefit.
3. Ensure thorough coverage of the entire soybean plant canopy (see “Spray equipment considerations for foliar fungicide application on soybeans,” page 25–26).

Alison Robertson is an assistant professor of plant pathology with extension and research responsibilities in field and forage crops.

Plant Diseases

Thinking about spraying fungicides?
Are you certified? Do you need to be?
by Kristine Schaefer, Department of Agronomy

With the confirmation of soybean rust in the United States and the possibility that it could be present in Iowa in 2005, there are questions regarding the necessary pesticide applicator certifications needed to apply fungicides. The requirements for certification vary depending on whether you are a Private Pesticide Applicator or a Commercial Pesticide Applicator.

**Private Applicators**
Fungicides currently labeled (either supplemental Section 18 or full Section 3 labels) for soybean rust are not Restricted Use products. Private applicators will not need Private Pesticide Applicator certification to buy or apply these General Use fungicides. Private applicators are defined as persons who apply Restricted Use pesticides on property owned or rented by themselves or their employers, or on the property of other agricultural producers with whom they trade services.

It is important for everyone to read and follow directions on the fungicide labels. Some fungicide products require specific personal protective equipment (PPE) not typically required. Fungicides that are labeled or have labels pending for soybean rust control and required personal protective equipment, restricted entry intervals (REI), pre-harvest intervals, and additional precautionary statements are listed in Table 1.

Additional information concerning pesticide applicator training and certification can be found on the ISU Pest Management and the Environment Web site at www.extension.iastate.edu/PME.

Kristine Schaefer is an extension program specialist in agronomy with responsibilities in weed science and pest management and the environment.