Tank-mixing at Work...





- 2. Triazole
- 3. Tin
- 4. Triazole
- 5. Tin

Cost: \$52/a



<u>It's Not Business as</u> Usual...



- No glyphosate + fungicide tank-mixes
 - Fungicide high water volume and high spray pressure
 - Glyphosate low water volume and low spray pressure
 - Convenience will have to be sacrificed to get control
- Higher Water Volumes
 - Aerial Applications 5 GPA
 - Make a ground application(s) to cover areas of field that aerial application can not cover
 - Ground Applications 20 GPA
 - Pay close attention to nozzle type and PSI

Rainfall & Fungicides...

- 3 Factors of fungicide washing:
 - Rain Volume
 - Rain Intensity
 - Application Dry Time



- EBDCs and Coppers are a greater risk than TPTH
- Systemics are not immune from washing off
 - Rainfast is critical
 - Become 'diluted' inside the leaf after a rain
- Our program is designed so protectants are combined with systemics as much as possible
 - Keeping at least one active ingredient at a lower risk of washing
 - Sprays #3 (TPTH + EBDC) and #5 (TPTH + Copper) pose the greatest threat





General Rule of Thumb...



- Less than one inch of 'normal' rain since the last spray should not significantly affect fungicide residues.
- One to two inches of rain since the last spray (or < 1" delivered in a heavy downpour) will reduce the residues by roughly one-half.
 - Reduce the number of days until the next spray by one-half
 - If the next spray is scheduled for 10-12 days, then reduce that interval to 5-6 days.
- Over two inches of rain since the last spray will remove most of the spray residue. Reapply the tank-mix as soon as possible.

Should I be using adjuvants for CLS?



- Always use full labeled fungicide rates
- Jury is still out on these types of products



