

Potato SEED TREATMENT

| Chemical | Application | Dosage ¹ | Disease Control ² | | Remarks |
|---|----------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | Fungi ³ | Bacteria ⁴ | |
| Azoxystrobin (11) Dynasty, 9.6% | Water-based slurry | 0.10-3.75 fl oz/cwt | X | | For suppression of black scurf and stem canker and seed-borne black dot, and for protection against silver scurf. |
| Fludioxonil Maxim 0.5% | Dust | 8.0 oz/cwt | X | | Maxim and Maxim MZ are formulated as dusts to be applied to cut or single-drop seed before planting. Maxim products effectively suppress Fusarium dry rot seed decay, stem cankers and tuber black scurf caused by seed-borne <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and seed-borne <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> , the causal agent of silver scurf disease. Half rates are recommended for processing (fries). |
| Maxim 4FS | Liquid | 0.04-0.08 fl oz/cwt | X | | |
| Spirato 480FS 40.3% | Slurry | 0.08 fl oz | X | | |
| Fludioxonil + mancozeb Maxim MZ, 0.5%:9.6% | Dust | 0.5 lb/cwt | X | | |
| Fludioxonil + Thiamethoxam Cruiser Maxx Potato 7.0%:28% | Liquid | 0.19-0.27 fl oz/cwt rate depends on seeding rate | X | | To aid in control of certain insects and <i>Fusarium</i> dry rot and other fungal diseases. |
| Mancozeb Koverall, 75% | Slurry | 1.25lb/50 gal water | X | | For suppression of Fusarium dry rot, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , seed-borne common scab and silver scurf. Only Mancozeb will reduce the spread of <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> , the cause of late blight, during seed-cutting operations. Dip seed pieces into mixture |
| Manzate Flowable, 37% | Slurry | 1 qt/50 gal water | X | | |
| Manzate Prostick, 75% | Dust | 1.25 lbs/50 gal water | X | | |
| PSP 6% | Dust | 1 lb/cwt | X | | |
| PST Plus Bark 6% | Dust | 1 lb/cwt | X | | |
| Penncozeb 75% Penncozeb 80 WP, 80% | Slurry | 1 ¼ lbs/50 gal water | X X | | |
| Mancozeb+ flutolanil Moncoat MZ, 6.0% : 1.5% | Dust | 0.75-1lb/cwt | X | | For suppression of <i>Rhizoctonia</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> dry rot seed decay. MZ added to suppress <i>Fusarium</i> dry rot seed decay. |
| Penflufen + Prothioconazole Emesto Silver 9.35%:1.68% | Diluted Spray Slurry | 0.31 fl oz-cwt | X | | For suppression of <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , black scurf, stem and stolon canker caused by seed-borne and soil-borne <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , silver scurf caused by <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> and seed piece rot caused by <i>Fusarium</i> . For added <i>Fusarium</i> protection apply a MZ product designed for potatoes. |

¹ Dosage = amount of formulated product to apply.

² X = product labeled for crop and disease; Blank = product not labeled for specific disease.

³ Fusarium, *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Helminthosporium solani*. These fungi cause dry rot, Rhizoctonia stem canker and silver scurf.

⁴ Includes Erwinia, cause of soft rot decay, and *Clavibacter*, cause of ring rot.

Potato SOIL APPLICATION

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application | Dosage ¹ | Control of Rhizoctonia ² | Pythium Leak | Pink Rot | Remarks |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Bacillus subtilis Strain QST 713 Serenade Soil 1.74% | In-furrow at planting | 2.2-13.2 fl/oz/1,000 row feet | X | | | |
| Azoxystrobin (11) Quadris, 22.9% | In-furrow spray | 0.4-0.6 fl oz/1,000 ft. of row (5.8-8.7 fl oz/A with 36" rows) | X | | | Resistance statement 5 ³ . For control of black scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) and Silver scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>). Also controls black dot caused by <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i> . Apply as in-furrow spray in 5-15 gal of water at planting. |
| Pyraclostrobin (11) Headline EC, 23.6% Headline SC, 22.3% | In-furrow spray | 0.4-0.8 fl oz/1,000 ft. of row | X | | | Maximum application rate is 0.73 fl oz/1,000 feet of row. |
| Cyazofamid (21) Ranman 34.5% | In-furrow lay by | 0.42 fl. oz/1,000ft row 2.75 fl oz/A in minimum of 20 gallons of finished spray solution | | | X | For additional control of Pink Rot. |
| Azoxystrobin(11)+ Mefenoxam (4) Quadris Ridomil Gold SL | In-furrow spray | 0.82 fl oz/1,000 ft. of row | X | X | X | Maximum application rate of 1.5lb of azoxystrobin and 0.5 lb of mefenoxam products per acre per season. |
| Fluazinam (29) Omega 500F, 40% | In-furrow spray | 1.5-3.0 pts/A | | | | For suppression of Powdery Scab. Apply in- furrow over the seed piece immediately prior to covering over the seed piece with soil using at least 5 to 10 gpa. Use 1.5 pint per acre rate on fields with a history of low levels of powdery scab or with low numbers of spore balls present in the soil. Apply 3 pints per acre rate to fields with a history of moderate to heavy disease pressure or with moderate to high numbers of spore balls present in the soil. 24 c labels for use in Minnesota and North Dakota. |
| Flutolanil (7) Moncut, 70% | In-furrow | 0.79-1.18 oz/1,000 ft. row of a 36 in row | X | | | |

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³See fungicide resistance management statement on Page 8.

Potato SOIL APPLICATION (continued)

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application | Dosage ¹ | Control of Rhizoctonia ² | Pythium Leak | Pink Rot | Remarks |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Fluopicolide (43) Presidio, 39.5% | 6-8 inch band, in furrow | 4 fl oz/A | | | X | Apply in band at planting directly over seed pieces. To avoid resistance and maximize disease control, an effective fungicide must be tank mixed with Presidio fungicide. |
| Mefenoxam (4) Ridomil Gold EC or SL, 48% | 6-8 inch band, in furrow or impregnated on dry fertilizer | 0.42 fl oz /100 ft. of row | | X | X | Resistance statement 4 ³ . For postharvest control of pythium leak and pink rot caused by <i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i> . |
| Ultra Flourish, 25.1% | | 0.84 fl oz /100 ft. of row | | X | X | |
| Platinum Ridomil Gold, 9% | | 2.2 fl oz /1,000 ft. row | | X | X | Platinum Ridomil Gold contains 4.5% thiamethoxam for control of various potato insects. |
| Phosphites (33) Sodium (mono - and - dibasic) Potassium, and Ammonium Phosphites (33), Several products | | check label | | | X | Apply in a band at planting directly over the seed pieces. For Pythium leak control, apply in combination with mefenoxam fungicide. Soil applications have not been shown to be efficacious with this fungicide. Foliar applications are recommended. |

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³See fungicide resistance management statement on Page 8.

Potato FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Boscalid (7) Endura, 70% | Spray or fungigation | 2.5-4.5 oz/a (EB) 5.5-10 oz/A (white mold) | | X | Resistance statement 6 ⁵ . Recent NDSU Research has indicated that >70% of the <i>A. solani</i> is resistant to boscalid. 10-day PHI. Also controls <i>Sclerotinia</i> white mold and Botrytis. For white mold control, apply prior to infection generally just prior to row closure. For early blight control, apply prior to disease onset. Do not exceed 20 oz/A per season. |
| Bacillus subtilis strain QST 713 (44) Serenade ASO | Spray or fungigation | 2-6 qt/A | X | X | For suppression. |
| Chlorothalonil (M5) Bravo WeatherStik, Equus 720, Echo 720 or Chloronil 720, 54% Bravo Ultrex DG, 82.5% Bravo Zn, Echo Zn or Terranil Zn, 38.5% Equus DF, 82.5% Echo 90 DF, 90% | Spray or fungigation Spray or fungigation Spray or fungigation Spray or fungigation Spray or fungigation | 0.75 pt/ A 1 st application. 1.0-1.5 pt/A subsequent applications 0.7-1.4 lb/A 1.0-2.13 pt/A 0.7 lb/A first application. 0.9-1.36 lb/A subsequent applications 0.63-1.25 lb/A | X X X X | X X X X | Do not apply more than 11.25 lb ai of chlorothalonil per acre per season (23 pt of 40.4%, 16 pt of 54%, 14.5 lb of 82.5%, 13 lb of 90%). Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. A 24 (C) state label has been granted to Echo 720, Echo ZN to allow up to 16 lb ai per acre per season for late blight control. Do not apply more than 16 lb ai of Bravo Zn, Bravo Weatherstik or Bravo ZN per season (30.5 pt Bravo Zn, 21.5 pt of Bravo Weatherstik or Bravo Weatherstik Zn). Bravo Ultrex has a maximum 10-day interval between applications for potato late blight control. |

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⁴Check the NDSU blight hotline, (888) 482-7286, for information on infection potential of early blight and late blight. Whenever late blight is severe, vine killing is extremely important and should be done at least 2 weeks before harvest to prevent tuber infections. Hilling of soil around the vines should be done just before killing them.

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Fluxapyroxad (7) + Pyraclostrobin (11) Priaxor 14.33%:28.58% | Spray or fungigation | 4 to 8 fl oz/A | X | X | Resistance Statements 5 and 6 ⁵ Also for control of Black dot, Brown Spot and blackpit, and suppression of Botrytis gray mold. For suppression of late blight only Recent NDSU research demonstrated that >70% of <i>Alternaria solani</i> isolates are resistant to another FRAC 7 product, Boscalid, and greater than 50% of those isolates are also resistant to Fluxapyroxad. Do not apply more than 3 applications or 24 fl oz/A per season. PHI=7 days. |
| Copper (M) Basicop WP, 53% | Spray | 3-6 lbs/A | X | X | Do <u>not</u> apply Basicop through irrigation system. Coppers are not effective under high disease pressure. Control will be improved by tank mixing with other compatible registered fungicides. |
| Champ DP, 57.6% | Spray or fungigation | 0.66-2.66 lb/A | X | X | |
| Champ WG, 77% | Spray or fungigation | 1-1 ½ lbs/A | X | X | |
| Champ Formula 2 Flowable, 37.5% | Spray or fungigation | 0.66-2.66 pt/A | X | X | |
| Cuprofix Ultra 40 Disperss 71.1% | Spray or fungigation | .75-3.0 lb/A | X | X | |
| Kocide 2000, 53.8% | Spray or fungigation | 1.25-6lb/A | X | X | |
| Kocide 3000, 46.1% | Spray or fungigation | 0.5-1.75 lb | X | X | |
| Kocide 4.5 LF, 37.5% | Spray or fungigation | 0.66-2.66 pt/A | X | X | |
| Copper Sulfate (M1) Blue Viking Star Glow Powder or Triangle Brand Copper Sulfate Instant Powder | Spray | 10 lb/A | | | For application with Diquat desiccant to enhance vine desiccation and suppress late blight. |
| Cymoxanil (27) Curzate 60 DF, 60% | Spray or fungigation | 3 1/3 oz/A | X | | Must be tank-mixed with a protectant fungicide. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. |

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Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Dimethomorph (40) Forum, 43.5% | Spray or fungigation | 6 oz/A | X | | Do not exceed 30 oz/A per season. Do not apply Forum alone; must be tank-mixed with fungicides other than mefenoxam or metalaxyl registered for late blight control. 4-day PHI. |
| Fluopyram (7) + Pyrimethanil (9) Luna Tranquility 11.3%:33.8% | Spray or fungigation | 11.2 fl oz/A | | X | Also effective against white mold, botrytis, brown spot, and black dot; refer to 2(ee) for management of those diseases with 8-11.2 oz/A. Apply Luna Tranquility mid-season on a 7 to 14 day interval. For resistance management of early blight and improved late blight management mix Luna Tranquility with an EBDC or chlorothalonil. Do not apply more than 2 sequential applications or any Group 7 or 9 containing fungicide before rotating with a fungicide from a different group. PWI=7 days. |
| Fluazinam (29) Omega 500F, 40% | Spray or fungigation | 5.5 fl oz/A for late blight 5.5-8 fl oz/A for white mold 1.5-3.0 pints/A in- furrow for powdery scab | X | | Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Repeat applications at 7-10 days. Do not apply more than 3.5 pts per acre per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Provides some tuber protection against late blight when used at the end of the season. |
| Iprodione (2) Rovral 4F, 41.6% | Ground spray or fungigation | 1-2 pt/A, early blight | | X | Resistance statement 2 ⁵ . Rovral also is labeled for control of white mold. Do not apply within 14 day of harvest. If pH of spray water is above 7.0, buffer it to pH 5.0-7.0. |
| Mancozeb (M3) Dithane DF Rainshield NT, 75% | Spray or fungigation | 0.5-2 lb/A | X | X | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Vine kill should occur 14 days before harvest. Do not apply more than 11.2 lb ai/A per season of total EBDC (mancozeb, maneb or metiram). We recommend that this product be used with an Integrated Pest Management Program. |
| Dithane F-45, 37% | Spray or fungigation | 0.8-1.6 qt/A | X | X | |
| Dithane M-45, 80% | Spray or fungigation | 1-2 lb/A | X | X | |
| Koverall, 75% | Spray or fungigation | 1-2 lb/A | X | X | |
| Manex II, 37% | Spray or fungigation | 0.8-1.6 qt/A | X | X | |
| Manzate ProStick, 75% | Spray or fungigation | 1-2 lb/A | X | X | |
| Manzate Flowable, 37% | Spray or fungigation | 1-2 lb/A | X | X | |
| Penncozeb, 80% | Spray or fungigation | 1-2 lb/A | X | X | |
| Penncozeb DF, 75% | Spray or fungigation | 1-2 lb/A | X | X | |

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⁵See fungicide resistance management statement on Page 8.

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Mancozeb (M3) + Copper (M) Mankocide, 15.0%:46.1% | Spray or fungigation | 1.5-5.0 lbs/A | X | X | Do not use within 3 days of harvest. |
| Mancozeb (M3) + Zoxamide (22) Gavel, 66.7%:8.3% | Spray or fungigation | 1.5-2 lb/A | X | X | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not make more than 6 applications or apply more than 12 lbs (8 lbs active mancozeb + 1 lb active zoxamide) per acre per season. Provides some tuber protection against late blight when used at the end of the season. |
| Mandipropamid (40) + Difenoconazole (3) Revus Top, 21.9%:21.9% | Spray or fungigation | 5.5-7.0 fl oz/A | X | X | Begin applications before disease development and continue on 7- to 10-day intervals. Also controls black dot and brown spot. Do not make more than 2 applications before switching to a different mode of action. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest or apply more than 28 fl oz/season. |
| Mefenoxam (4) + Chlorothalonil (M5) Ridomil Gold/Bravo WP, 4.5%:72% Ridomil Gold/Bravo Liquid | Spray or fungigation Spray or fungigation | 2 lb/A 1 container/ 10 acres | X ⁵ | X | Resistance statement 4 ⁶ . Do not apply Ridomil Gold/Bravo, Ridomil Gold/Bravo Liquid or Ridomil Gold/Copper within 14 days of harvest. For late blight control, begin applications when conditions are favorable for late blight, but before infection, and continue at 14-day intervals until threat of disease is over. To minimize the potential for resistance, do not make more than 3 applications. The full rate for a protectant fungicide should be applied between Ridomil applications, regardless of the Ridomil formulation used. See label for rotation restrictions: waiting period to plant after application of Ridomil (all formulations) is 0 days for dry beans, soybeans, potatoes and sugarbeets; 40 days for wheat, barley, and oats; 9 months for corn; and 12 months for all other crops. A minimum of two applications at 2 lb/A (flowering and 14 days later) for all Ridomil formulations will control A1 late blight tuber rot, <i>Pythium</i> leak and <i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i> pink rot. For aerial applications a minimum of 5 gal/A spray volume is recommended. |
| Mefenoxam (4) + Copper Hydroxide (M1) Ridomil Gold/Copper WP, 5%:60% | Spray or fungigation | 2.0 lb/A + 0.8 lb ai/A of maneb, mancozeb, metiram or chlorothalonil | X ⁵ | X | |

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⁴Check the NDSU blight hotline, (888) 482-7286, for information on infection potential of early blight and late blight. Whenever late blight is severe, vine killing is extremely important and should be done at least 2 weeks before harvest to prevent tuber infections. Hilling of soil around the vines should be done just before killing them.

⁵Mefenoxam provides average control of new mating types of the late blight fungus; it provides excellent control for mefenoxam-sensitive strains of the A1 mating type. Most late blight strains present since 1998 are resistant to mefenoxam.

⁶See fungicide resistance management statement on Page 9.

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Mefenoxam (4) + Mancozeb (M3) Ridomil Gold MZ, 4%:64% | Spray or fungigation | 2.5 lb/A | X ⁵ | X | Resistance statement 4 ⁶ . Do not apply Ridomil Gold MZ within 14 days of harvest. For late blight control, begin applications when conditions are favorable for late blight, but before infection, and continue at 14-day intervals until threat of disease is over. To minimize the potential for resistance, do not make more than 3 applications. The full rate of a protectant fungicide should be applied between Ridomil applications, regardless of the Ridomil formulation used. See label for rotation restrictions: waiting period to plant after Ridomil application (all formulations) is 0 days for dry beans, soybeans, potatoes and sugar beets; 40 days for wheat, barley and oats; 9 months for corn and sweet corn; and 12 months for all other crops. Two applications (flowering and 14 days later) at 2.5 lb rate will control A1 late blight tuber rot, <i>Pythium</i> leak and <i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i> pink rot. For aerial applications, minimum of 5 gal/A spray is recommended. |
| Metconazole (3) Quash 50% | Spray or fungigation | 2.5-4.0 fl oz/A | | X | Also effective on black dot, brown spot, and white mold. Use in a tank mix with Chlorothalonil or Mancozeb. Do not apply more than 2 applications per season. PHI=1 day |
| Metiram (M3) Polyram 80 DF, 80% | Spray or fungigation | 1.5-2 lb/A | X | X | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Vine kill should occur 14 days before harvest. Do not exceed 14 lbs/A per season. We recommend that this product be used with an Integrated Pest Management Program. See label for further restrictions. |
| Potassium Phosphite (33) + Chlorothalonil (M5) Catamaran | Spray or fungigation | 4.0-5.5 pt/A | X | X | Also for pink rot. See label for application instructions. Do not apply more than 17 pts/A/season. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest. |
| Propamocarb (28) Previcur, 66.5% | Spray or fungigation | 0.7 pt/A low disease risk 0.9 pt/A medium disease risk 1.2 pt/A high disease risk | X | | Do not apply more than 6 pts of Previcur/acre/season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Use in a tank mix with 0.9 lb ai/acre of chlorothalonil (1.2 pt/acre of Bravo Weatherstik or equivalent) or 1 lb ai mancozeb (1.25 lb/acre of Dithane M-45 or equivalent). |

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⁴Check the NDSU blight hotline, (888) 482-7286, for information on infection potential of early blight and late blight. Whenever late blight is severe, vine killing is extremely important and should be done at least 2 weeks before harvest to prevent tuber infections. Hilling of soil around the vines should be done just before killing them.

⁵See fungicide resistance management statement on Page 8.

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Pyrimethanil (9) Scala, 54.6% | Spray or fungigation | 7 fl oz/A | | X | Also effective against Botrytis. Use only in tank mix with protectant such as mancozeb and chlorothalonil. Do not apply more than 35 fl oz/A per season. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of Scala. PHI= 7 days. |
| Sodium (mono - and dibasic -), Potassium, and Ammonium Phosphites (33) Several products | Spray or fungigation | check label | X | | Provides better control when alternated with other fungicides. Also provides suppression of storage rot diseases such as pink rot. |
| Thiophanate methyl (1) Topsin M WSB, or T-Methyl E-AG 70 WSB, 70% | Spray or fungigation | 1-1.5 lbs/A | | | Resistance statement 1 ⁵ . Topsin M, Topsin 4.5 Fl acre and Thiophanate methyl WDG are labeled for white mold control in potatoes. |
| Topsin 4.5 FL, 45% or T-Methyl E-AG 4.5F | Spray or fungigation | 20-30 fl oz/A | | | |
| Thiophanate Methyl 85 WDG, 85% | Spray or fungigation | 0.8-1.2 lb/A | | | |

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⁵See fungicide resistance management statements on Page 8-9.

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Late Blight Control ³ | Early Blight Control ³ | Remarks ⁴ |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| QoIs | | | | | |
| Azoxystrobin (11) Quadris, 22.9% | Spray or fungigation | 6.0-15.5 fl oz/A | X | X | Resistance statement ⁵ for all Early blight: 6.2 fl oz/A on a 7-day interval or 12.4 fl oz/A on a 14-day interval. Late blight: 6.2 fl oz/A on a 7-day interval as a preventive, 12.4-15.4 fl oz/A on a 5-day interval when late blight is present. Do not make more than 6 applications per acre per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. |
| Azoxystrobin (11) + Chlorothalonil (M) Quadris Opti, 4.6% : 46% | Spray | 1.6 pt/A | X | X | Also labeled for black dot control. See label for application instructions. |
| Azoxystrobin (11) + Difenoconazole (3) Quadris Top 18.2%:11.4% | Spray or fungigation | 8-14 oz/A | X | X | Also controls blackdot, brown spot, powdery mildew and Septoria leafspot. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval; do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to an alternate MOA. Do not exceed 55.3 oz/A/season. PHI = 14 |
| Famoxadone (11) + Cymoxanil (27) Tanos, 25% : 25% | Spray or fungigation | 6-8 oz/A | X | X | Use 6 oz/A for early blight and 8 oz/A for late blight. Do not make more than 1 application of Tanos before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Maximum of 72 oz/A/season. |

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⁵See fungicide resistance management statements on Page 8.

***Designates restricted-use pesticide.**

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| QoIs (continued) | | | | | |
| Fenamidone (11) Reason, 44.4% | Spray | .5-8.2 fl oz/A | X | X | A 2 (ee) allows application of Reason at 4 fl oz/A tank mixed with mancozeb, chlorothalonil for control of early and late blight. Reason can be applied early in the season for management of black dot. Tank mix with a different mode of action for resistance management. Applications should be on a 5- to 10-day interval and alternated with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not apply more than 24.6 oz/A of Reason per season. PHI = 14 days. |
| Fluoxastrobin (11) Evito, 40.3% | Spray or fungigation | 3.8 fl oz/a | X | X | |
| Pyraclostrobin (11) Headline EC, 23.6% | Spray or fungigation | 6-9 fl oz/A early Blight | X | X | |
| Headline SC, 23.3% | | 6-12 fl oz/A late Blight | | | Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not make more than 6 applications per season. |
| | | | | | Use 6-9 fl oz/A for early blight and 6-12 fl oz/A for late blight. *Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Do not make more than 6 applications per season. Also controls black dot. Apply prior to disease onset. |

¹Spray = ground or aerial; Fungigation = application through sprinkler irrigation system.

²Dosage = amount of formulated product to apply.

³X = product labeled for crop and disease; Blank = product not labeled for specific disease.

⁴Check the NDSU blight hotline, (888) 482-7286, for information on infection potential of early blight and late blight. Whenever late blight is severe, vine killing is extremely important and should be done at least 2 weeks before harvest to prevent tuber infections. Hilling of soil around the vines should be done just before killing them.

⁵See fungicide resistance management statements on Page 8.

*Designates restricted-use pesticide

Potato (continued) FOLIAR SPRAYS

| Chemical (Fungicide Group) | Application ¹ | Dosage ² | Disease Control ³ | | Remarks ⁴ |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | Late Blight | Early Blight | |
| Pyraclostrobin (11) + Metiram (M3) Cabrio Plus, 5.0%:55% | Spray or fungigation | 2.0-2.9 lbs/A for black dot & early blight; 2.9 lbs/A for late blight | X | X | PHI=14 days. |
| Trifloxystrobin (11) Gem 500 SC 42.6% | Spray | 2.9-3.8oz/A early blight 3.8 oz/A late blight | X | X | For early blight, begin application preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval. For late blight, begin applications preventively. Alternate Gem with a protectant fungicide registered for late blight on a 7- to 10-day schedule. Do not apply more than 23 oz. GEM 500SC per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not make more than 6 total applications per acre per season. |
| Cyazofamid (21) Ranman, 34.5% | Spray or fungigation | 0.42 fl oz/1,000 linear ft. row or 2.75 fl oz/A as broadcast spray | X | | Also for pink rot control. Do not apply more than 27.5 fl oz per season. Alternate sprays of Ranman with a fungicide from a different chemistry class. |
| Triphenyltin Hydroxide (TPTH)* RUP (30) Super Tin 80WP AgPak, 80% or Agri Tin, 80% | Spray or fungigation | 2.5-3.75 oz/A | X | X | RESTRICTED-USE PESTICIDE. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not exceed 11.25 oz/A TPTH per season. May use 1.87 oz/A TPTH when used in combination with another fungicide. Ground application must be with closed cab. Do not enter treated area within 48 hours of treatment without proper PPE specified on label. |
| or Super Tin* 4L, or Agri Tin* 4L, 40% | Spray or fungigation | 4-6 fl oz/A | X | X | Super Tin 4L label says "do not exceed 18 fl oz/a/season." |

¹Spray = ground or aerial; Fungigation = application through sprinkler irrigation system.

²Dosage = amount of formulated product to apply.

³X = product labeled for crop and disease; Blank = product not labeled for specific disease.

⁴Check the NDSU blight hotline, (888) 482-7286, for information on infection potential of early blight and late blight. Whenever late blight is severe, vine killing is extremely important and should be done at least 2 weeks before harvest to prevent tuber infections. Hilling of soil around the vines should be done just before killing them.

⁵See fungicide resistance management statements on Page 8.

*Designates restricted-use pesticide