

Nufarm Propiconazole

PROPICONAZOLE 418 g/L EC

One case treats 160 acres at full rate, 2 jugs/case.

MAJOR CROPS

- Barley
- Canary seed
- Canola
- Chickpea
- Dry bean
- Faba bean
- Field pea
- Lentil
- Oats
- Soybean
- **Spring wheat**
(including durum)
- **Winter wheat**

DISEASES CONTROLLED

- Bean rust (*Uromyces* spp.)
- Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*)
- Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora kikuchii*)
- Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*)
- Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*, *Puccinia hordei*)
- Net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)
- Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp., *Blumeria graminis*, *Microsphaera diffusa*)
- Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)
- Septoria leaf/Glume blotch (*Septoria* spp.)
- Septoria leaf mottle* (*Septoria triseti*)
- Spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*)
- Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*)
- **Stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)**
- Tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)

*suppression only

TANK MIXES

- Multiple herbicide and insecticide tank-mix partners are available. Please consult tank-mix partner label.

BENEFITS

- Dependable, proven disease control
- Broad-spectrum curative and preventative activity
- Control rust and leaf disease in cereals and blackleg in canola with one convenient product
- Simple, convenient all-in-one packaging
- Industry leading tank-mix flexibility and crop safety
- Mixes safely with bromoxynil
- No adjuvant required

MIXING ORDER

- 1) Fill tank ½ full of water.
- 2) Add Nufarm Propiconazole.
- 3) Fill remainder of tank with water.

For tank mixes with other products use the WALES Procedure. Nufarm Propiconazole is an EC formulation.

1.800.868.5444

Nufarm.ca

This content is for informational purposes only.
Always read and follow label directions.

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Nufarm

Grow a better tomorrow.

Stripe Rust

(Puccinia striiformis)

MAIN CROPS AFFECTED

- Spring wheat (including durum)
- Winter wheat

OTHER SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS

- Barley
- Triticale
- Rye

STRIPE RUST OCCURRENCE

- Overwintering of stripe rust on winter wheat in southern Alberta has been observed in the past and likely contributed to seedling infections of spring wheat in 2011-2013. (*Puchalski et al. 2013, Xi et al. 2014*)
- The appearance of stripe rust early in the spring on winter and spring wheat means potentially more severe outbreaks of stripe rust throughout the growing season.
- The presence and overwintering of stripe rust increases pressure on the genetic resistance of current wheat cultivars. Relieving disease pressure with well timed fungicide applications can help to maintain the integrity of limited genetic resistance resources.

STRIPE RUST LOSSES – BY THE NUMBERS

- **13%**. Average yield loss expectations for spring wheat with stripe rust infestations.
- **5%**. Experience in Australia showed that spraying should be done before stripe rust reaches 5% of leaf area on the flag leaf. Once this infection level is reached, stripe rust becomes very difficult to control. (*Murray et al. 2005*)

STRIPE RUST MANAGEMENT – BY THE NUMBERS

- **24/7**. Inspect crops regularly for symptoms starting at the seedling stage.
- **1**. Fungicide application threshold is approximately 1 plant per square metre having stripe rust symptoms. (*Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, May 2009*)
- **100%**. Likelihood that stripe rust spores present on the leaves of a crop have the ability to infect other nearby plants, as well as move up the canopy onto new leaves as the host plant develops, spreading stripe rust throughout

the field. Fungicide applications at herbicide timing (2-5 leaf) can reduce the amount of spores in the field and potentially reduce the amount of infection later in the crop. Fungicide applications from the time of stem elongation to heading will help to protect the flag leaves where most of the yield potential of the crop is generated.

- **1-5%**. Susceptible cultivars can show yield loss with 1% leaf area covered in rust. Moderately resistant cultivars show yield losses beginning at 5% leaf area covered in rust pustules. (*Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, May 2009*)

PROPICONAZOLE PERFORMANCE ON STRIPE RUST

- **Preventative and curative**. An application of the systemic fungicide Propiconazole can provide both preventative and curative activity in the plant.
- **30-day protection**. Expectations with the use of full rate Propiconazole.
- **Tiller to flag**. Apply Propiconazole from tillering to flag leaf for best preventative measures.
- **Prevention is key**. If rust is found early or is expected to appear within 3 weeks after herbicide application – determined by rust situations in surrounding areas coupled with expected environmental conditions – fungicide mixed with herbicide can be useful for delaying the progression of stripe rust in the field, depending upon susceptibility of the cereal variety.
- **Reduce severity**. In significant rust pressure, Propiconazole applied at herbicide timing reduced severity by 75% and increased yield by 37%. In moderate rust pressure, Propiconazole reduced severity by 94% and increased yield by 12%. (*Chen et al. 2012 & 2013*)
- **Increase yield**. Over 12 years of trials, Propiconazole increased yields from 12% to 55% and averaged 34%. (*Chen et al. 2001 to 2013*)
- **Increase yield**. Foliar fungicide tests completed in southern Alberta showed a 15% to 38% increase in yield when Propiconazole was applied under stripe rust pressure. (*Conner & Kuzyk 1988*)

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