Table 1. Foliar Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Foliar Soybean Diseases—June 2018

The North Central Regional Committee on Soybean Diseases and the Regional Committee for Soybean Rust Pathology (NCERA137), **which also includes members from the Mid-South**, have developed the following information on foliar fungicide efficacy for control of major foliar soybean diseases in the United States. **Ratings in this table have been modified by LSU AgCenter Pathologists to more accurately reflect observations in Louisiana.** Efficacy ratings for each fungicide listed in the table were determined by field-testing the materials over multiple years and locations by the members of the committee. Efficacy ratings are based upon level of disease control achieved by product, and are not necessarily reflective of yield increases obtained from product application. Efficacy depends upon proper application timing, rate, and application method to achieve optimum effectiveness of the fungicide as determined by labeled instructions and overall level of disease in the field at the time of application. Differences in efficacy among fungicide products were determined by direct comparisons among products in field tests and are based on a single application of the labeled rate as listed in the table, unless otherwise noted. **Table includes systemic fungicides available that have been tested over multiple years and locations. The table is not intended to be a list of all labeled products**. Efficacy categories: NR=Not Recommended; P=Poor; F=Fair; G=Good; VG=Very Good; E=Excellent; NL = Not Labeled for use against this disease; U = Unknown efficacy or insufficient data to rank product efficacy.

Active ingredient (%)	Product/Trade name	Rate/A (fl oz)	Aerial web blight[1]	Cercospora leaf blight[2]	Frogeye leaf spot[3]	Target spot
Azoxystrobin 22.9%	**Quadris 2.08 SC Multiple Generics[4]**	**6.0 - 15.5**	VG	P	F	P-F
Fluoxastrobin 40.3%	**Aftershock 480 SC Evito 480 SC**	**2.0 – 5.7**	VG	P	F	U
Picoxystrobin	**Aproach 2.08 SC**	**6.0 -12.0**	VG	P	F	U
Pyraclostrobin 23.6%	**Headline 2.09 EC/SC**	**6.0 - 12.0**	VG	P	F	P-F
Cyproconazole 8.9%	**Alto 100SL**	**2.75 – 5.5**	U	U	F-G	U
Flutriafol 11.8%	**Topguard 1.04 SC**	**7.0 – 14.0**	U	P-G[5]	VG	P
Propiconazole 41.8%	**Tilt 3.6 EC Multiple Generics[4]**	**2.0 - 4.0**	P	P	F	U
Prothioconazole 41.0%	**Proline 480 SC**	**2.5 – 4.3**	NL	NL	VG	U
Tetraconazole 20.5%	**Domark 230 ME**	**4.0 – 5.0**	NL	P-G[5]	VG	P
Thiophanate-methyl	**Topsin-M Multiple Generics[4]**	**10.0 – 20.0**	U	P	VG	U
Boscalid 70%	**Endura 0.7 DF**	**3.5 – 11.0**	U	U	P	U
Azoxystrobin 18.2% Difenconazole 11.4%	**Quadris Top 2.72 SC, Quadris Top SBX**	**8.0 – 14.0** **7.0 - 7.5**	U	P-G[5]	VG	F-G
Azoxystrobin 7.0% Propiconazole 11.7%	**Quilt 1.66 SC, Multiple Generics[4]**	**14.0 – 20.5**	U	P	F	U
Azoxystrobin 13.5% Propiconazole 11.7%	**Quilt Xcel 2.2 SE**	**10.5 - 21.0**	VG	P	F	P
Benzovindiflupyr 2.9% Azoxystrobin 10.5% Propiconazole 11.9%	**Trivapro**	**13.7-20.7**	E	P-G[5]	F-G	U
Picoxystrobin 17.9% Cyproconazole 7.2%	**Aproach Prima 2.34 SC**	**5.0 – 6.8**	U	P-G[5]	G	F-G
Fluopyram 17.4% Prothioconazole 17.4%	**Propulse 3.34 SC**	**6.0-10.2**	NL	NL	U	NL
Pyraclostrobin 28.58% Fluxapyroxad 14.33%	**Priaxor 4.17 SC**	**4.0 – 8.0**	VG	P-G[5]	F	F-G
Pyraclostrobin 28.58% Fluxapyroxad 14.33%	**Priaxor D 4.17 SC, 1.9 SC**	**4.0 (each component)**	U	U	G-VG	U

Tetraconazole 20.50%						
Trifloxystrobin 32.3% Prothioconazole 10.8%	**Stratego YLD 4.18 SC**	**4.0 – 4.65**	VG	P	G	P
Azoxystrobin 9.35% Tetraconazole 7.48%	**Affiance 1.5 SC**	**10.0 – 14.0**	U	U	VG	U
Thiophanate-methyl 21.3% Tetraconazole 4.2%	**Acropolis**	**20.0-23.0**	U	U	VG-E	U

[1]In areas where strobilurin resistance has been found, efficacy of products containing strobilurins may be reduced.
[2]Fungicides with a solo or mixed QoI or MBC mode of action may not be effective in areas where QoI or MBC resistance exists in the fungal population that causes Cercospora leaf blight.
[3]Fungicides with a solo or mixed QoI mode of action may not be effective in areas where QoI-resistance exists in the fungal population that causes frogeye leaf spot.
[4]Generics containing the same active ingredient may be available.
[5]Efficacy of this product on CLB has been inconsistent across locations and years.