# South Dakota State University Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

Fact Sheets SDSU Extension

1-1-2011

## Seed Treatment Fungicide Options for Wheat in South Dakota

Larry Osborne South Dakota State University

Kay Ruden

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension fact

#### Recommended Citation

Osborne, Larry and Ruden, Kay, "Seed Treatment Fungicide Options for Wheat in South Dakota" (2011). Fact Sheets . Paper 166. http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension\_fact/166

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fact Sheets by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.

### SEEDTREATMENT FUNGICIDE OPTIONS for WHEAT in SOUTH DAKOTA

Data from FS949, "Managing Crop Diseases with Seed Treatments" By Larry Osborne and Kay Ruden

The following products may be used to treat seed on-farm (always read and follow label directions):

Trade Name:	Broad-Spectrum	Phenylamide <sup>1</sup>	Additional	Systemic	Covered	Loose	Seed(ling)	Root	Rhizoc.	Pythium
mado Hamor	Fungicide(s)	Component	Fungicide	Insecticide	Bunt/Smut <sup>2</sup>	Smut <sup>2</sup>	Rots <sup>3</sup>	Rots <sup>4</sup>	Timesor	- yanam
Fungicide Seed Treatments										
Vitavax-34	carboxin									
Enhance	carboxin + captan									
Vitaflo-280	carboxin + thiram									
Dividend XL RTA Dividend Extreme Incentive RTA	difenoconazole	mefenoxam								
Maxim 4FS	fludioxonil									
Maxim XL	fludioxonil	mefanoxam								
Rancona Apex	ipconazole									
Rancona Pinnacle	ipconazole	metalaxyl								
Grain Guard Penncozeb	mancozeb									
ManKocide	mancozeb + copper hydroxide									
Proceed Concentrate	prothioconazole + tebuconazole	metalaxyl								
Stamina	pyraclostrobin									
Raxil MD Dyna-Shield	tebuconazole	metalaxyl								
Raxil MD Extra	tebuconazole	metalaxyl	Imazalil <sup>5</sup>							
Sativa M	tebuconazole	metalaxyl								
Charter	triticonazole									
Charter F <sup>2</sup> Charter + Acquire	triticonazole	metalaxyl								
Charter PB	triticonazole + thiram									
Charter F <sup>2</sup> + Stamina	triticonazole + pyraclostrobin	metalaxyl								
Allegiance dry MetaStar ST Sebring 480 FS		metalaxyl								
Fungicide plus Insecticide <sup>5,6</sup> Seed Treatments										
Enhance AW	carboxin + captan			imidacloprid						
Gaucho XT Flowable Raxil MD-W Sativa IM	tebuconazole	metalaxyl		imidacloprid						
Raxil MD Extra-W	tebuconazole	metalaxyl	imazalil	imidacloprid						
Charter F <sup>2</sup> + Axcess	triticonazole	metalaxyl		imidacloprid						

**BLUE** = Target pest is on product label. **GREEN** = Not specifically labeled but may be effective.

The following seed-treatment products are for commercial use only (always read and follow label directions):

Trade Name:	Broad-Spectrum Fungicide(s)	Phenylamide <sup>1</sup> Component	Additional Fungicide	Systemic Insecticide	Covered Bunt/Smut <sup>2</sup>	Loose Smut <sup>2</sup>	Seed(ling) Rots <sup>3</sup>	Root Rots⁴	Rhizoc.	Pythium	
Fungicide Seed Treatments											
Dynasty	azoxystrobin										
Captan 400, 400-C	captan										
Rancona 3.8 FS	ipconazole										
Proceed MD	prothioconazole + tebuconzole	metalaxyl									
Stamina F <sup>3</sup> HL	pyraclostrobin + triticonazole	metalaxyl									
Raxil 2.6F Sativa 318 FS	tebuconazole										
Signet 480 FS	thiram										
Apron XL Apron XL LS		mefanoxam									
Sebring 2.65 ST		metalaxyl									
Fungicide plus Insecticide <sup>6</sup> Seed Treatments											
Cruiser Maxx Cereals	difenoconazole	mefenoxam		thiamethoxam							
Proceed Plus	prothioconazole + tebuconzole	metalaxyl		clothianindin							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Phenylamide fungicides include metalaxyl & mefanoxam and target *Pythium* damping-off/root rot as well as downy mildews.

Product names and availability are subject to change without notice. These lists may not include all registered seed treatment products, and may include products not registered for use in South Dakota. Always read and follow product label instructions and restrictions.

Efficacy is not guaranteed, and no product endorsements are made or implied. Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented; however, errors may occur.





For more information on Plant Disease Management, contact:

Dr. Larry Osborne

**SDSU Extension Plant Pathologist** 

101 Plant Science Bldg., SDSU Campus

Brookings, SD 57007 Office: (605) 688-5543

E-mail: Lawrence.Osborne@sdstate.edu

#### This publication is found on the Web at: http://pubstorage.sdstate.edu/AgBio Publications/articles/FS965.pdf

Published in accordance with an act passed in 1881 by the 14th Legislative Assembly, Dakota Territory, establishing the Dakota Agricultural College and with the act of re-organization passed in 1887 by the 17th Legislative Assembly, which established the Agricultural Experiment Station at South Dakota State University. South Dakota State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and offers all benefits, services, education, and employment without regard for race, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, citizenship, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or Vietnam Era veteran status.

FS965: xxxx printed at \$ x.xx each. January 2011. Printed on Recycled Paper.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Covered smuts and bunts are generally seed-borne as spores or superficial infections on the outside of seed, while loose smut results in seed infection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Seedling rots include (generally) weakly pathogenic fungi: *Pennicillium, Aspergillus, Alternaria* and others.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Root rots include one or more from: *Cochliobolus, Bipolaris*, and *Fusarium sp.*, causing common root rots and/or crown rots.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Imazalil specifically targets *Bipolaris spp.*, causing common root rot.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Clothianindin, Imidacloprid, and Thiamethoxam are different systemic insecticides targeting seed- or seedling-attacking insects such as wireworm.