

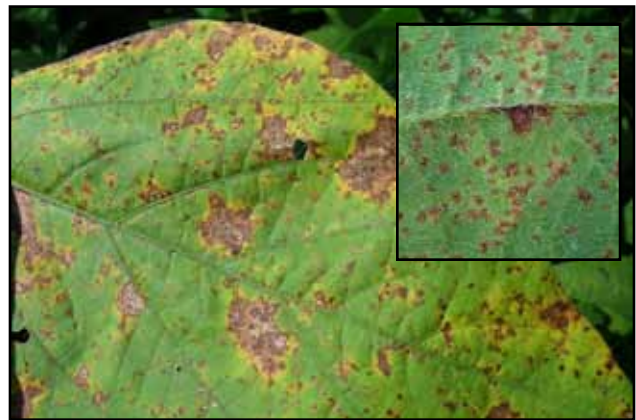
Plant Pathology Fact Sheet

Soybean Rust Fungicide Use Guidelines

by Donald E. Hershman, *Extension Plant Pathologist*

These Soybean Rust Fungicide Use Guidelines represent the collective wisdom of many soybean plant pathologists from across the country, but have been tailored for use in Kentucky. Effective use of fungicides to control soybean rust is not very complicated. The whole idea is to wait to spray until the soybean rust risk is at least moderate, and make a fungicide application before significant infection has occurred. This means applying fungicides when plant pathologists in and around Kentucky are “sounding the alarm,” but before symptoms are evident. Many soybean producers in the deep South have been using fungicides to control soybean rust since 2005 with considerable success. I believe we will have the same experience if it ever becomes necessary to apply fungicides for soybean rust in Kentucky.

For additional information on soybean rust and fungicides labeled for soybean rust control, visit the University of Kentucky Department of Plant Pathology website at <http://www.uky.edu/SoybeanRust>. Call the Kentucky Soybean Promotion Board Hotline (888-321-6771) to get an update on the most



SOYBEAN RUST LESIONS ON THE UPPER LEAF SURFACE AND RUST PUSTULES ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE LEAF (INSET)

recent soybean rust risk status for the state. Follow soybean rust spread in the U.S. by going to <http://www.sbrusa.net>.

Note: Fungicide labels are legal documents and take priority over anything said in these guidelines. Be sure to read and follow ALL label instructions very closely. These guidelines are not intended to endorse one product or class of products over another.

Kentucky Soybean Rust Spray Decision Aid

Crop Growth Stage	SBR Risk ¹	1st Spray ²	2nd Spray ³
Early-mid vegetative	<i>Spraying not necessary</i>		
Late vegetative to full seed (R6) =Targeted stages	Low	DNS	DNS
	High	Triazole or Triazole+ Strobilurin	Triazole or Triazole+ Strobilurin
Beyond R6	Do Not Spray		

¹ Obtain SBR risk assessment by calling the KY Soy Promotion Board toll-free hotline: 1-888-321-6771

² Triazole or strobilurin + triazole premixes are recommended since they will provide some post-infection activity. This is important since waiting to spray until the risk is moderate to high may result in some infections occurring prior to application. Applying strobilurin + triazole products may also result in additional days of protection compared with many solo triazole products.

³ Do not follow a solo triazole spray with a solo triazole spray; days to harvest restrictions may preclude a second spray depending on the crop stage and product in question. Check product labels for details.

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Photos by Don Hershman