Managing Frogeye Leaf Spot Resistance

Grow Smart with BASF

Symptoms of Frogeye Leaf Spot (FLS) – Cercospora sojina

- Lesions begin as dark, water-soaked spots on younger leaves
- Mature leaf lesions are circular with a purple margin around an ashy white center; as lesions age, they become ash gray to light brown
- Disease prefers younger leaves and often shows up in the upper canopy under warm humid conditions
- The disease is spread within and between fields via infected seed or from soybean residue and spreads to the young plants
- It takes 7-12 days after a spore lands on the leaf to actually develop a visible lesion



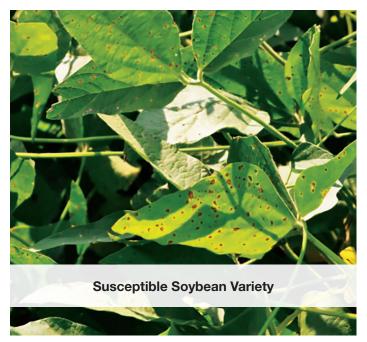
- Resistant varieties with high quality, fungicide-treated seed whenever possible
- Residue from previous soybean crops should be plowed under; two-year crop rotation
- Priaxor® fungicide provides excellent control for non-strobilurin resistant frogeye leaf spot
- A triazole fungicide is recommended for strobilurin-resistant frogeye leaf spot
- In severe situations, a second fungicide application may be needed

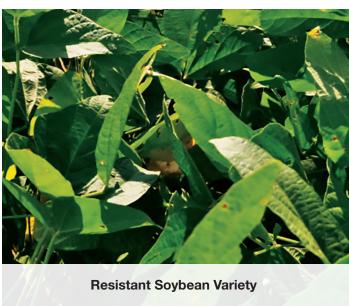






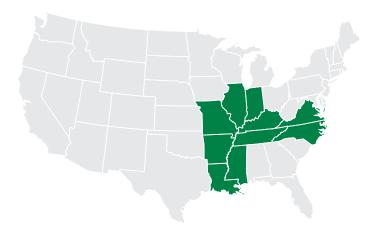
FLS-Resistant Variety is the first line of defense





2012 Dyersburg, TN, SR-FLS present

Strobilurin Resistant Frogeye Leaf Spot (SR-FLS) Growth



States where strobi-resistant Frogeye Leaf Spot (SR-FLS) has been confirmed.

Recommendations for Managing Strobilurin Resistant Frogeye Leaf Spot



- The first step to managing SR-FLS is to plant a soybean variety that is resistant to the disease
- If a resistant variety is planted use Priaxor fungicide to control other diseases like Septoria brown spot, Anthracnose and Aerial web blight
- Priaxor fungicide also provides Advanced Plant Health Benefits including increased growth efficiency and increased stress tolerance
- If a susceptible soybean variety is planted and SR-FLS is suspected or confirmed use Priaxor D fungicide for three modes of action

