

Agricultural Beet

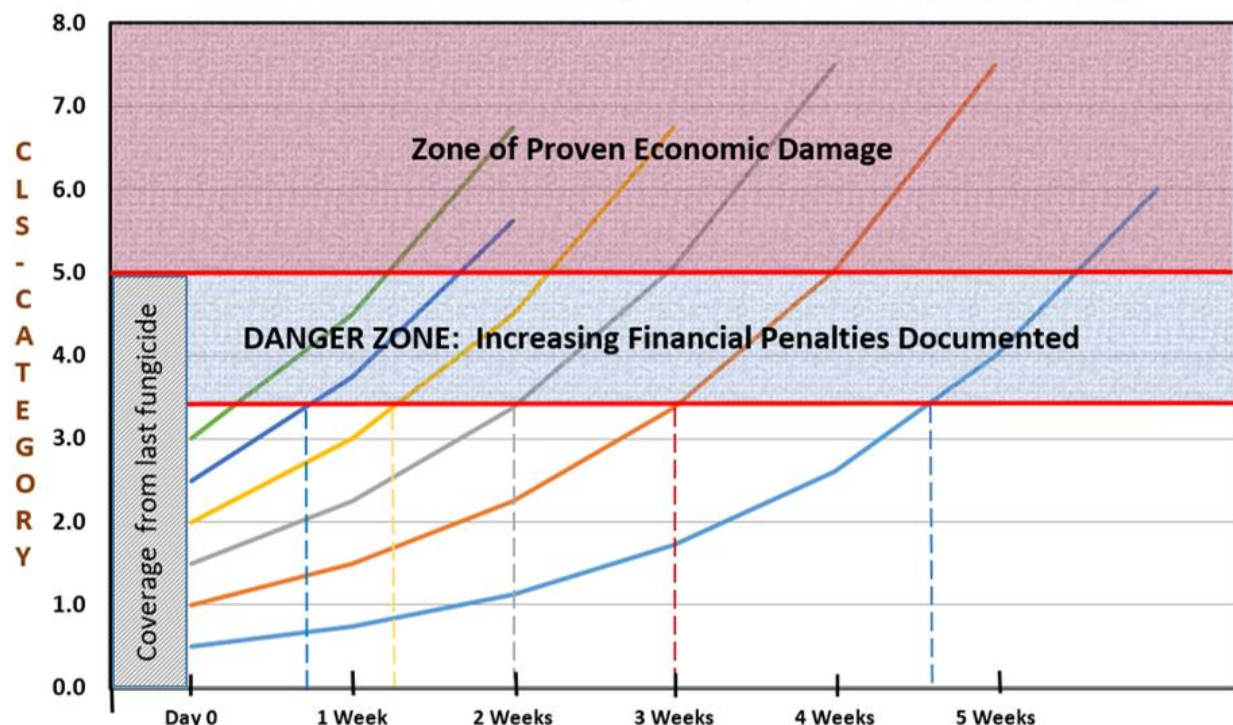
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Deciding When to Finish Spraying CLS Fungicides

With the prepile schedule now available it is time to consider the Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) of the CLS fungicides and when to make the last application for the season. The PHI's for individual fungicides are on the product label, however we also have them listed in the CLS Quicksheet (<https://www.smbosc.com/agronomy/AgronomyDefault>). It can be difficult to decide when to stop spraying for CLS as this disease has progressed rapidly in the fall in previous years. If a field is thoroughly scouted, the progression model below can be used to assist in that decision making process. After rating a field with the KWS (1-9) scale (page 2) use the model below to determine how many weeks it may take for the disease to reach the "Danger Zone". Ideally, fields may reach the Danger Zone at harvest time (if ever), but if the Danger Zone is reached too early the chances of having economic damage occur are high. The model below was developed using only traditional varieties. However, the disease severity in a HCT variety should progress at a slower rate. **If a field with a HCT variety has a rating of a 2.0 (6 to 12 spots per leaf) or higher, economic damage has been shown to occur as quickly as four weeks, which is about half the rate of the traditional varieties. If you have a HCT variety with a rating of 2.0 or higher today, another fungicide application is warranted.** The key to utilizing this model is knowing the disease severity in each individual field.

Prediction Model for CLS Infection Progression Beyond the Last Day of Spray Coverage



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Progression Model Credit – Steve Roehl

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Cooperative

Cercospora leaf Spot Damage Categories

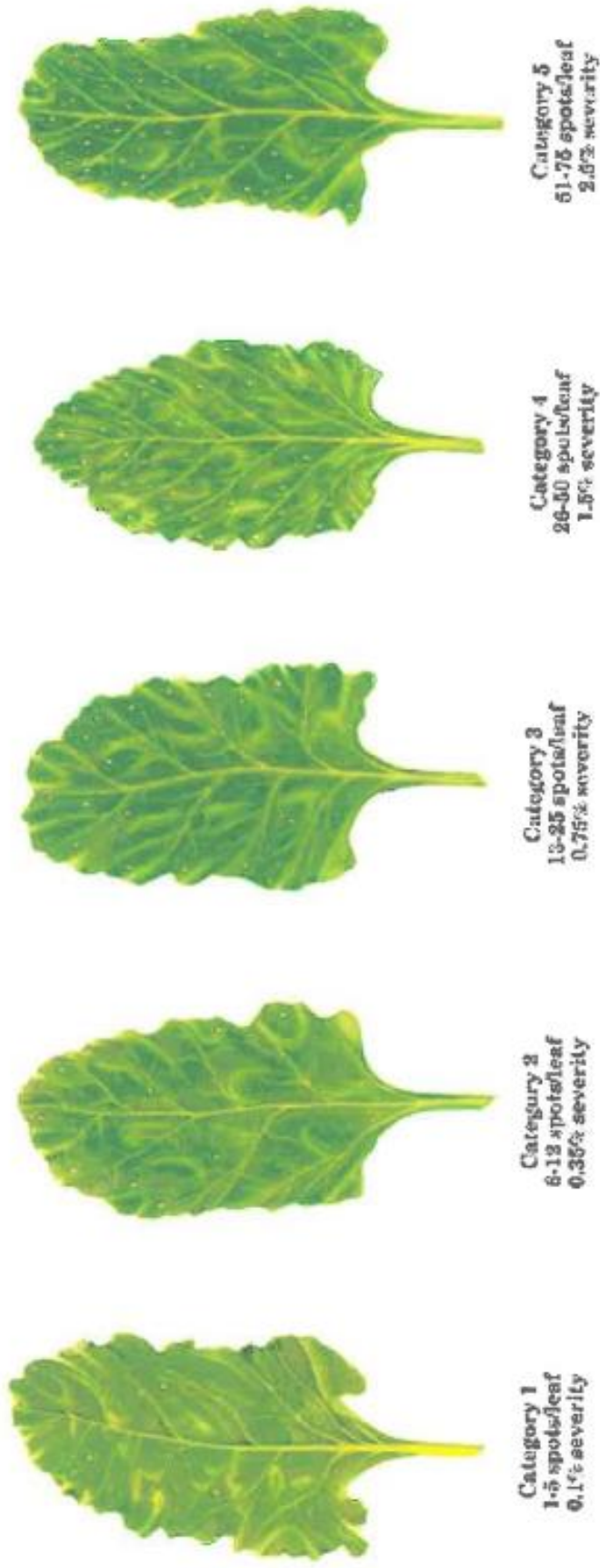


Figure B: Cercospora Leaf Spot Damage Categories