Reduce the amount of *Rhizoctonia* in the soil prior to sugarbeets

Clean up the soil

Recent research has shown that using azoxystrobin can reduce soil-borne *Rhizoctonia* inoculum by up to 97%, reducing the potential for disease in subsequent crops. This is especially important for highly susceptible crops like sugarbeets and dry edible beans.

"This research from the Institute of Sugarbeet Research in Germany shows that azoxystrobin, the active ingredient in AZteroid® FC 3.3 fungicide, has the ability to 'clean up the soil' around developing seedlings, controlling the growth of pathogens both on the plant and in the surrounding soil," says Gary Poon, Senior Biologist at Vive Crop Protection.

Rhizoctonia affects many crops

Rhizoctonia solani is also known as collar rot, root rot, crown rot, damping off or wire stem. This soilborne disease can have a negative effect on yield in many crops grown in the United States. It robs yield by reducing plant stands or weakening roots in corn, soybeans, dry beans, sugarbeets, canola, potatoes and other key crops.

Rhizoctonia prefers environmental conditions that are present in virtually every field and in some cases, the disease can be present without affecting the crop - it can harbor there for years until a susceptible crop is grown. Ideal conditions for infection are a soil temperature of 77 degrees but can infect from between 55-95 degree soil temps. Moist to wet soil conditions are most favorable.

Rhizoctonia rapidly colonizes and infects germinating seedlings, attacking crowns and roots. This causes early season damping-off and can also impact the crop later in the season, especially in tuber crops like sugarbeets and potatoes.

Corn – Results with AZteroid FC 3.3

Soybeans – Results with AZteroid FC 3.3

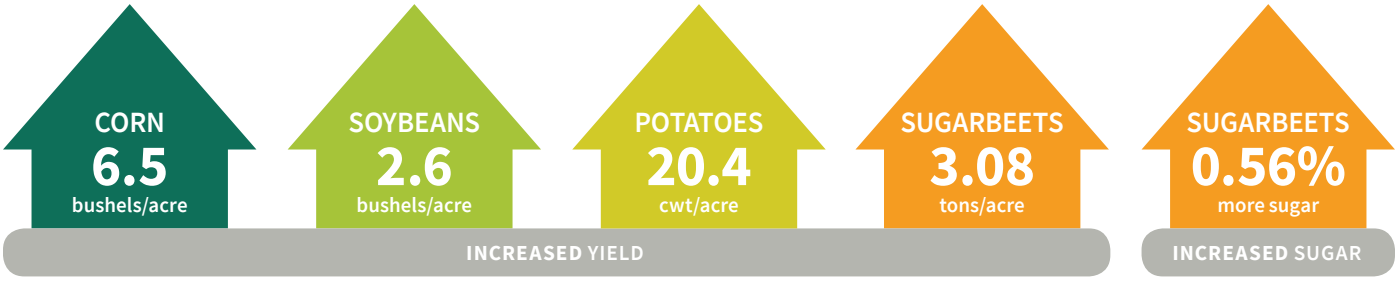
It's worth controlling

If *Rhizoctonia* is controlled in each successive crop (whether the disease is expressed in that crop or not), the amount of inoculum decreases in the soil. This reduces the potential pressure of *Rhizoctonia* in sugarbeets and other susceptible crops like dry beans.

Vicki Dekkers, Central Regional Sales Manager at Vive Crop Protection says, "Some farmers ask if it makes economic sense to control *Rhizoctonia* in a crop that might not be susceptible, but is a host. The answer is yes because using AZteroid FC 3.3 in-furrow increases yield and improves crop quality."

Years of field studies show that applying AZteroid FC 3.3, even in low disease conditions increased yield in corn by an average of 6.5 bushels/acre and in soybeans by 2.6 bushels/acre. Sugarbeets showed an average increase of 0.56% sugar and 3.08 tons/acre. AZteroid FC 3.3 increased potato yield by an average of 20.4 cwt/acre.

Sugarbeets – Results with AZteroid FC 3.3



AZteroid FC 3.3 is an excellent tool

What separates AZteroid FC 3.3 from other fungicides is that it is compatible with liquid fertilizer, making it an ideal tool for early-season applications. At-plant applications of AZteroid FC in liquid fertilizer maximizes the benefit of starter fertilizer while placing fungicide directly in the crown and root zone where the fungicide is needed most. Managing *Rhizoctonia* in rotational crops makes sense in both yield and quality.

vive®

AZteroid® FC 3.3

Ask for AZteroid FC 3.3 at your retailer.
www.vivecrop.com | products@vivecrop.com