Plant health

FUNGICIDE



Picoxystrobin effect on crop physiology under normal conditions, high temperature and drought stress

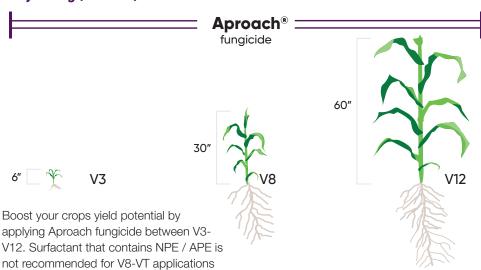
Environmental situation	Shoot weight (g)	Root weight (g)	Senescence	Chlorophyll content
Absence of stress	†	†	1	†
High temperature	1	†	=	No data
Drought stress	†	1	1	1

Picoxystrobin in the absence of stress: consistently increased shoot, root and chlorophyll content, and less leaf senescence compared to untreated picoxystrobin under stress showed similar pattern. The most common symptom of picoxystrobin was the retardation of senescence.

AM adapted from Reade, et all, 2003. The BCPC int. Congress

Additional studies have measured shoot and root weight under high temperature and drought conditions. The application of Aproach consistently increased shoot and root dry weight vs. the untreated plants.

Early timing (V3 - V12)



Know your product's capabilities. Not all strobilurin products are the same.

- Aproach® fungicide (active ingredient: picoxystrobin) improves nitrogen metabolism and also inhibits ethylene biosynthesis.
- This explains the retardation of senescence and the 'greening' effect often seen with picoxystrobin.
- Delaying the senescence for even a few days has a positive effect on yield.

More green leaf area. Improved quality.

Aproach fungicide, improves green leaf area and chlorophyll production late into the season for stronger, more productive plants.

Maintain green leaf area for better grain quality and stronger stalks at harvest.

(Active Ingredient) Strobilurin	Plant Health Rating	
Picoxystrobin	Very Good	
Azoxystrobin	Poor	
Pryaclostrobin	Very Good	
Trifloxystrobin	Fair	

Application window:

V3-V12

Application rate:

3 - 6 oz/A



Early-season fungicide targets

Why do early-season fungicide applications make sense?

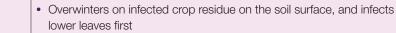
Northern corn leaf blight

Anthracnose leaf blight



 Overwinters on infected crop residue on the soil surface, and infects leaves in the lower canopy first

- NCLB can cause significant leaf blight, and result in yield losses of up to 50% on susceptible hybrids during epidemics
- Early-season fungicide applications can delay the onset of NCLB, and two-pass fungicide programs (V4-V8 fb VT-R2) have been more effective for managing NCLB during epidemic years



- ALB is usually the first foliar disease to appear in corn fields, and can cause significant blighting on young plants
- ALB requires overly wet conditions for disease development, which are more common early in the growing season
- University researchers are evaluating whether early-season fungicide applications that control ALB help to manage Anthracnose stalk rot later in the season



Gray leaf spot

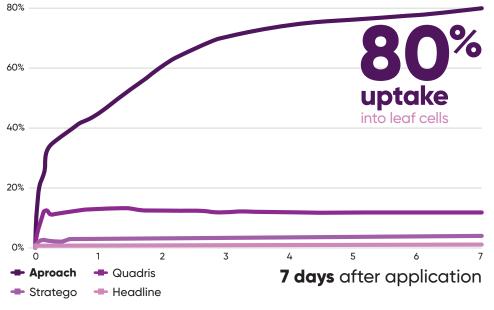


- Disease development is favored by warm temperatures and high humidity, relative humidity of 90% or higher for 12 hours or more
- Cropping systems with reduced- or no-till and/or continuous corn are at higher risk for GLS outbreaks

Plant Health

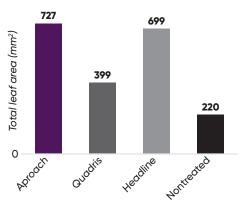
- · Increase shoot, root & chlorophyll content
- Delay leaf senescence
- Improve stalk strength for better standability
- Boost yields

Rapid uptake vs. other strobiliurin fungicides



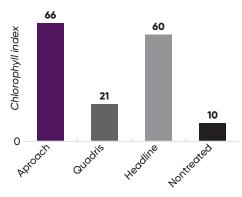
Increase corn leaf area

Stine-Haskell Research Center, DuPont™ Crop Protection.

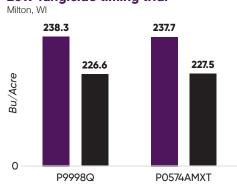


Increase chlorophyll in corn leaves

Stine-Haskell Research Center, DuPont™ Crop Protection.



2019 fungicide timing trial



Aproach 4 fl oz/acre @ V6
Untreated

For more information on Aproach fungicide, please contact your local Corteva Agriscience territory manager or call 1-833-Corteva.

Visit us at **Aproach.corteva.us**

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