Aproach®

FUNGICIDE

Proven protection
for a visibly better crop

Key benefits of DuPont Aproach® fungicide

- Provides more complete coverage because it is rapidly absorbed and moves quickly into each plant. This helps compensate for less-than-ideal timing, since weather and other crop demands can make it difficult to perfectly plan fungicide applications.
- Demonstrates the unique ability to redistribute within the crop canopy, increasing protection closer to the soil surface, where key diseases originate.
- Offers control of soybean white mold when utilized as part of an integrated pest management program.

Management of white mold in soybeans is difficult and multiple practices must be integrated to achieve the best control:

- **Growing partially resistant varieties.** No soybean varieties are completely resistant to white mold but some are less susceptible than others.
- **Row spacing.** In areas where white mold is a severe problem year in and year out, wider (30-inch) row spacings may reduce the disease's impact.
- **Seeding population rate.** High plant populations can decrease the airflow through the canopy, which can increase the spread of white mold.
- **Crop rotation.** 3–5 years of a non-host crop, such as corn, wheat and sorghum can help reduce the number of sclerotia in the soil.
- **Weed management.** Controlling weed species that act as an alternate host for soybean white mold can reduce the amount of sclerotia in the field.

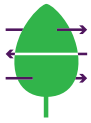
Source: Bradley, C.A.; The Bulletin, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, Issue No. 18, Article 8.

White mold (aka Sclerotinia stem rot), caused by the fungus Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, is a disease of soybean and other broadleaf crops. Cool temperatures (below 85°F) and wet conditions, especially when soybean plants are blooming, are favorable for the development of white mold. White mold gets its name from the fuzzy white growth that can be observed on affected soybean plants. This growth is the mycelia of the fungus that causes the disease. Symptoms include wilting leaves, stems that appear to be bleached and shredding of the stem tissue. Small black structures known as sclerotia can be found on and inside plants that have been affected by white mold.

Program Recommendations

- A single Aproach fungicide application carefully timed during the bloom period may be sufficient but two applications may be necessary in crops with a longer bloom period and when environmental conditions are favorable and disease pressure is high.
- To be effective, it is necessary that fungicides penetrate deep into the canopy to adequately cover the flowers and the places on the plant where the senescing petals might adhere or become lodged.
- Aproach is also effective in controlling other soybean foliar diseases while maintaining plant health for improved yields.
- See label for specific application details.

Four Movement Properties
quickly surround, penetrate and protect leaves and stems



Translaminar Movement
Moves through the leaf surface to protect top and bottom of the leaf

Xylem Systemic Activity
Moves through plant tissues to distribute throughout the leaf

Surface Redistribution
Protective barrier moves over the leaf surface

Wax Diffusion Activity
More consistent coverage across leaf and stem surface

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