



## T0 and T1 replacement options

DATE: 14 FEBRUARY 2019

SOURCE: FARMERS WEEKLY

Trials conducted by Zantra show just how significant the loss of chlorothalonil and other likely pesticide losses will be.

In 2018, a T0 trial that started with seven different treatments was reduced to just two once the active ingredients under threat were discounted.

“It’s not just chlorothalonil that’s going,” points out technical director Chris Bean. “We know that epoxiconazole won’t be with us for much longer, nor will cyproconazole and propiconazole.”

That means popular T0 products such as Cherokee and Alto Elite won’t be available, as well as Cloister and Perseo.

Given those constraints, there was just one treatment in the Zantra T0 trial that gave a 0.4t/ha response over untreated, consisting of a tebuconazole + mancozeb mix.

“It looks like a useful combination at T0,” reports Mr Bean.

A further T0 trial compared the performance of chlorothalonil, folpet and mancozeb, alongside a coded development product. “The results show that nothing quite gets to the heights of chlorothalonil, but mancozeb is trying.”

The company’s T1 work gave similar results, he adds, with mancozeb “doing its best” when added to the spray and showing that there is a replacement if needed.

“We also saw the value of a higher azole dose at T1, as well as the value of a strobilurin over an SDHI in a dry year.”

With an eye on the future, prothioconazole and metconazole were assessed in the place of epoxiconazole at T1, with both performing well.

“The toolbox is diminishing but there are options. We are also looking at other products, such as bio-elicitors, to see whether they have a role in future disease management strategies.”

### For full article:

<https://www.fwi.co.uk/arable/crop-management/disease-management/analysis-what-a-ban-on-fungicide-chlorothalonil-would-mean>