

# Potato Fungicides

## Technical Update

November 2017

### UPL Mancozeb Products

Mancozeb is a 'protectant contact multi-site fungicide' that is available as a 'straight' or as part of a formulated product. UPL Europe Ltd (UPL) has been involved with mancozeb for over 35 years and is today the world's largest mancozeb manufacturer. Table 1 provides information for some of the UPL mancozeb products that are marketed in the UK and are approved for use on the potato crop.

**Table 1. Products Containing Mancozeb Marketed in the UK by UPL Europe Ltd for Use on the Potato Crop**

| Product name           | Actives                        | MAPP No.       | Final Use Date       | Max. No. Apps | Max. Ind. Dose (ha/yr) | Max. Total Dose (ha/yr) | Harvest Interval (days) | LERAP Aquatic Buffer Zone |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>MANZATE 75 WG</b>   | 750 mancozeb                   | 15052          | 31.07.20             | 8             | 1.7kg                  | 13.6kg                  | 7                       | B                         |
| <b>NAUTILE DG</b>      | 680 mancozeb<br>50 cymoxanil   | 16653          | 31.07.220            | 8             | 2.0kg                  | 16kg                    | NS*                     | 6m                        |
| <b>NAUTILE WP</b>      | 680 mancozeb<br>45.9 cymoxanil | 16468          | 31.07.20             | 8             | 2.25kg                 | 18kg                    | 21                      | B                         |
| <b>PENNZOZEB 80 WP</b> | 800 mancozeb                   | 14718<br>16953 | 28.02.19<br>31.07.20 | 8             | 1.7kg                  | 13.6kg                  | 7                       | B                         |
| <b>PENNZOZEB WDG</b>   | 750 mancozeb                   | 14719<br>16885 | 31.01.19<br>31.07.20 | 8             | 1.7kg                  | 13.6kg                  | 7                       | B                         |
| <b>VIDEO DG</b>        | 680 mancozeb<br>50 cymoxanil   | 16685          | 31.07.20             | 8             | 2.0kg                  | 16kg                    | NS*                     | 6m                        |

\* NS = Not stated

### Nutrient Benefits of Mancozeb

Mancozeb is a complex of zinc and maneb containing 20% Mn (Manganese) and 2.5% Zn (Zinc) (ref. FAO Spec.), therefore it can supply useful amounts of these nutrients when applied regularly within a potato fungicide programme. Table 2 compares the amount of manganese supplied from **PENNZOZEB 80WP** and **MANZATE 75WG** compared to other sources of this nutrient.

**Table 2. Comparison of Products Supplying Manganese**

| Product               | Amount of Mn in 1.0 kg/litre | Amount of Zn in 1.0 kg/litre |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>PENNZOZEB 80WP</b> | 160g                         | 20g                          |
| <b>MANZATE 75WG</b>   | 150g                         | 18.75g                       |
| Manganese Sulphate    | 270g                         | —                            |
| Manganese 15%         | 150g                         | —                            |



## Mode of Action of Mancozeb

Mancozeb will prevent spores from germinating and infecting the potato plant if applied prior to spore release, however, once the infection has occurred and the fungus has penetrated the leaf, it will no longer control the disease. Timing of mancozeb applications within a potato fungicide programme is important, as is the selection of partner actives.

**Table 3. Mode of Action of Key Potato Fungicide Actives**

| Active                                                     | FRAC Code | Mode of Action                                                    | Target Code | Target Site                                                                        | Group Name                                                     | Resistance Risk |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| dimethomorph<br>benthiavalicarb<br>mandipropamid           | 40        | Cell wall biosynthesis                                            | H5          | Cellulose synthase                                                                 | carboxylic acid<br>amides<br>(CAA fungicides)                  | L to M          |
| propamocarb                                                | 28        | Lipid synthesis or<br>transport/membrane<br>integrity or function | F4          | Cell membrane<br>permeability, fatty<br>acids                                      | carbamates                                                     | L to M          |
| oxathiapiprolin                                            | 49        | Lipid synthesis or<br>transport/membrane<br>integrity or function | F9          | Lipid homeostasis<br>and transfer/<br>storage                                      | OSBPI (Oxysterol<br>binding protein<br>homologue<br>inhibitor) | M to H          |
| zoxamide                                                   | 22        | Cytoskeleton and<br>motor proteins                                | B3          | $\beta$ -tubulin<br>assembly in<br>mitosis                                         | benzamides<br>and thiazole-<br>carboxamides                    | L to M          |
| fluopicolide                                               | 43        | Cytoskeleton and<br>motor proteins                                | B5          | Delocalisation<br>of spectrin like<br>proteins                                     | benzamides                                                     | Not known       |
| mancozeb<br>maneab                                         | M3        | Multi-site contact                                                | M3          | Multi-site contact<br>activity                                                     | dithiocarbamates                                               | L               |
| benalaxyl<br>metalaxyl-M                                   | 4         | Nucleic acids<br>synthesis                                        | A1          | RNA polymerase I                                                                   | Phenylamides<br>(PA fungicides)                                | H               |
| boscalid                                                   | 7         | <b>Respiration</b>                                                | C2          | Inhibition of<br>Complex II:<br>succinate-<br>dehydrogenase                        | SDHI                                                           | M to H          |
| azoxystrobin<br>pyraclostrobin<br>famoxadone<br>fenamidone | 11        | <b>Respiration</b>                                                | C3          | Inhibition of<br>Complex III:<br>cytochrome bc1<br>at Qo site                      | QoI-fungicides<br>(Quinone outside<br>Inhibitors)              | H               |
| amisulbrom<br>cyazofamid                                   | 21        | <b>Respiration</b>                                                | C4          | Inhibition of<br>Complex III:<br>cytochrome bc1<br>at Qi site                      | QiI-fungicides<br>(Quinone inside<br>Inhibitors)               | M to H          |
| fluazinam                                                  | 29        | <b>Respiration</b>                                                | C5          | Uncoupler<br>of oxidative<br>phosphorylation                                       | Uncoupler<br>of oxidative<br>phosphorylation                   | L               |
| ametoctradin                                               | 45        | <b>Respiration</b>                                                | C8          | Complex III:<br>cytochrome<br>bc1 at Qo site<br>(stigmatellin<br>binding sub site) | QoSI fungicides<br>(Quinone outside<br>Inhibitor)              | M to H          |
| cymoxanil                                                  | 27        | Unknown                                                           | U27         | Unknown                                                                            | cyanoacetamide-<br>oximes                                      | L to M          |

\* L = Low, M = Medium and H = High

Source: FRAC Code list 2017

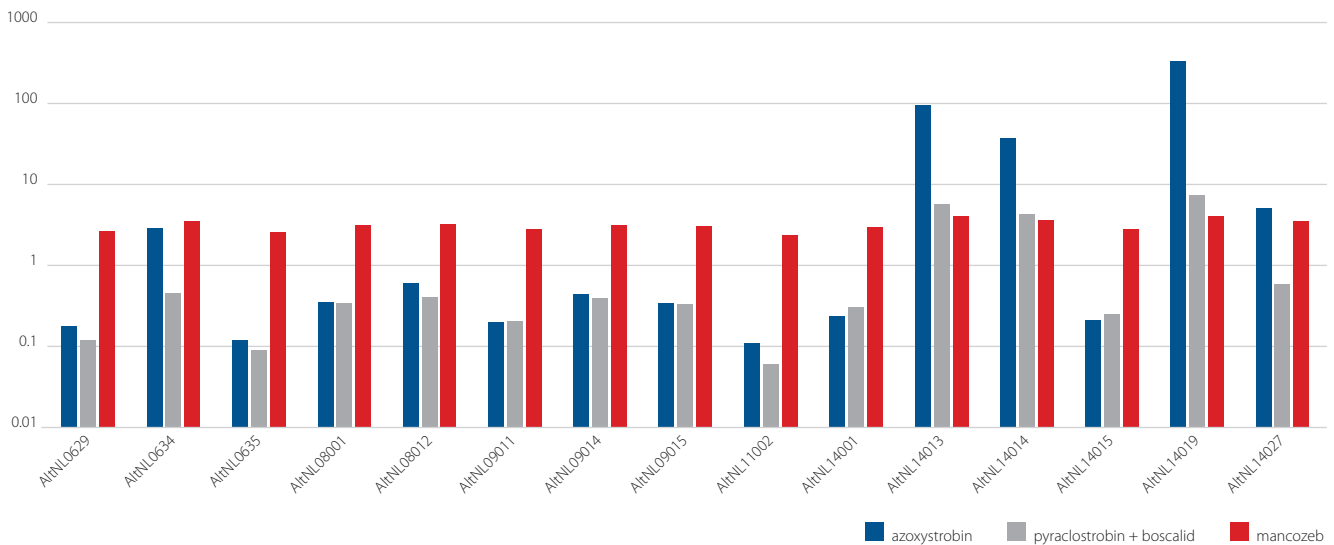
## Control of Early Blight, *Alternaria solani*, *Alternaria alternata* and *Alternaria tenuissima*

Loss of sensitivity to QoIs fungicides has been reported for *A.solani* in potato in the USA (Pasche and Gudmested 2008) and recent research in Germany has shown that *A.solani* isolates possessing the F129L mutation had reduced sensitivity to azoxystrobin. The F129L mutation has been reported in Germany (2014) and the Netherlands (2013) but so far not in the UK. UPL commissioned 'Applied Plant Research Institute (Wageningen, NL)' to test the efficacy of fungicides on spore germination of *A.solani* in 2015. Results are shown in Graph 1 where the EC<sub>50</sub> value for the germination rate of 15 different *A.solani* isolates are given for azoxystrobin, boscalid + pyraclostrobin and mancozeb.



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**Graph 1. EC<sub>50</sub> Values of Azoxystrobin, Boscalid + Pyraclostrobin and Mancozeb Showing the Germination Rate of 15 *A.solani* Isolates**



**Conclusions from the Wageningen Work were:**

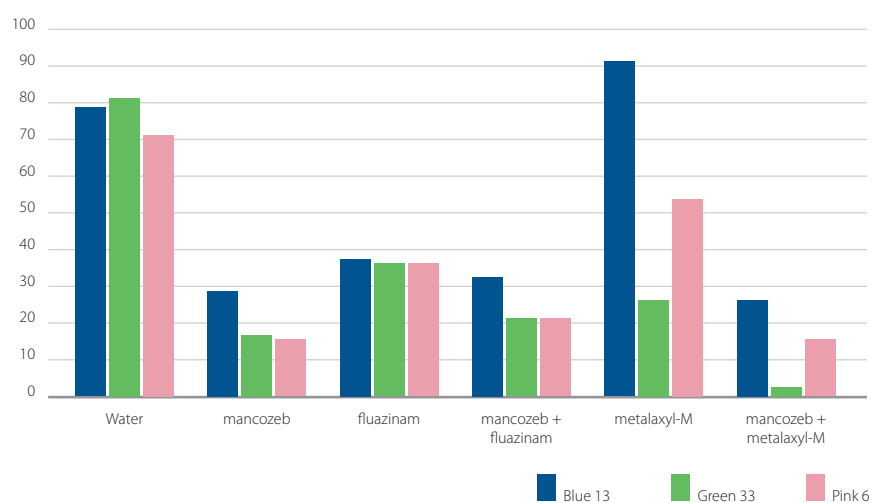
- Mancozeb was stable for all *A.solani* isolates tested, which indicated that there was no shift in sensitivity of *A.solani* to mancozeb.
- Values varied for azoxystrobin with some being very high, which indicated a reduced sensitivity to *A.solani* to this active and a shift in population.
- The values for boscalid + pyraclostrobin varied amongst the isolates tested, with some being moderately high compared to others, indicating a possible reduced sensitivity to these two actives.
- It cannot be concluded that higher values will lead to a lack of control in the field, however it could be an indication.

For further information on Alternaria in the UK potato crop there is an informative document ‘Potatoes: Alternaria by Barry Florendine’ which is available at [www.fwi.co.uk/academy](http://www.fwi.co.uk/academy). In this article the inclusion of mancozeb was discussed with respect to alternaria control, suggesting that if mancozeb was included at rates of about 1500g per application then it may well be sufficient to keep alternaria under control. **Note:** to achieve this inclusion rate, mancozeb products as listed in Table 1 would need to be partnered with other mancozeb containing products.

**Control of Late Blight, *Phytophthora infestans***

Wageningen also carried out work for UPL looking at the efficacy of fungicides to control different strains of late blight; these included the two dominant genotypes in the UK – Pink 6 and Blue 13 – as well as Green 33. Results showed that the Blue 13 isolate was more aggressive than the Pink 6 with the overall level of necrotic foliage higher in the treated potato plants inoculated with that strain. The efficacy of mancozeb to control the Blue 13 isolate was significantly better than the efficacy of fluazinam or metalaxyl-M on their own, however the combination of mancozeb + metalaxyl-M was significantly better than all other treatments (see Graph 2).

**Graph 2. Percentage of Necrotic Foliage per Treatment Expressed as stAUDPC After Inoculation with 3 Different *P. infestans* Isolates.**



**Conclusions from the Wageningen Work were:**

- Mancozeb is effective against all strains of *P.infestans* tested.
- Its efficacy is less against the Blue 13 as a consequence of high aggressivity of this isolate.
- A combination of mancozeb + metalaxyl-M was beneficial.



## Mancozeb Summary

Mancozeb is a critical component of resistance management and integrated disease management programmes for early and late blight. It also provides a useful source of zinc and manganese.

## UPL Cymoxanil Product

SACRON WG is a straight cymoxanil that must always be used in tank mix with a contact preventative fungicide such as **Manzate 75WG** or **PENNZOZEB 80WP**. Key label information is provided in Table 4.

**Table 4. Key Information for Sacron WG**

| Product name | Actives       | MAPP No. | Final Use Date | Max. No. Apps | Max. Ind. Dose (ha/yr) | Max. Total Dose (ha/yr) | Harvest Interval (days) | LERAP Aquatic Buffer Zone |
|--------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| SACRON WG    | 450 cymoxanil | 16433    | 28.02.22       | 8             | 0.22kg                 | 1.76kg                  | 14                      | B                         |

**BASIS points for the technical information provided by this series of updates are CP/58801/1718/g (1 CPD). To claim them email [assistant@basis-reg.co.uk](mailto:assistant@basis-reg.co.uk).**

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