# Impact of Application Timing of Fungicides On the Management of Target Spot

#### **Jared Walls**

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Research Update



## Importance of Foliar Diseases

- Historically foliar diseases (other than boll rot) were of minor importance in Georgia
  - Cercospora Leaf Spot
  - Ascochyta Blight
  - Areolate Mildew
  - Angular Leaf Spot
- Exception is Stemphylium Leaf Spot
  - Potassium deficiency is underlying cause
  - Less evidence of effective management with fungicides





## Impact of Target Spot

- Since 2005, growers noticed a disease unrelated to potassium
- Symptoms associated with this disease
  - Premature defoliation
  - Severe spots on leaves, bolls, and bracts
  - Significant yield losses
- 2008, Corynespora leaf spot was distinguished from other foliar diseases
- 2012: FL, AL, NC, SC, and VA









## Koch's Postulates for Proof of Target Spot

A. M. Fulmer, J. T. Walls, B. Dutta, V. Parkunan, J. Brock, and R. C. Kemerait, Jr., *First Report of Target Spot Caused by Corynespora cassiicola on Cotton in Georgia*, Plant Disease 2012 96:7, 1066-1066

- DP 555 and DP 1048
- Inoculated at 2-4 leaf stage
- Incubated in moist chamber at 21° C for 48 hours
- 100% of inoculated plants showed symptoms
- No symptoms found on non-inoculated plants
- Fungus was re-isolated, cultured, and confirmed by morphological characteristics and PCR







## Objectives

- Best application timing for disease management
  - Disease onset
  - Growth stage (coverage)
  - Length of protection
- Quantify the effect that Target Spot has on yield

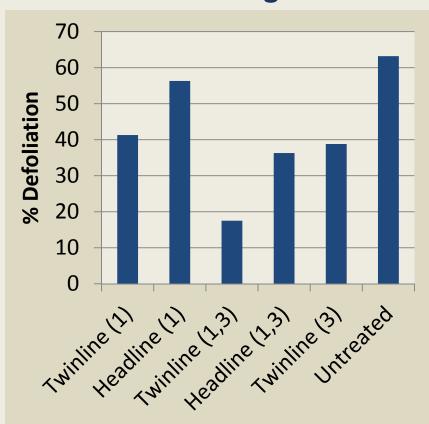
## **Description of Small Plot Trials**

- Randomized and Replicated Studies (4-6 reps)
- Trials conducted on research stations in Tifton, Camilla (Stripling), and Attapulgus
  - Camilla: did not cut alley until defoliation (Irrigated and Dryland)
- PHY 499
- Fungicides
  - Headline (pyraclostrobin)
  - Twinline (pyraclostrobin + metconazole)
  - Priaxor (pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad)
- Lee Spider
  - 8002 FF
  - 20 GPA
- Ratings
  - Defoliation (2012)
  - Yield (2012)
  - Florida 1-10 (2013)

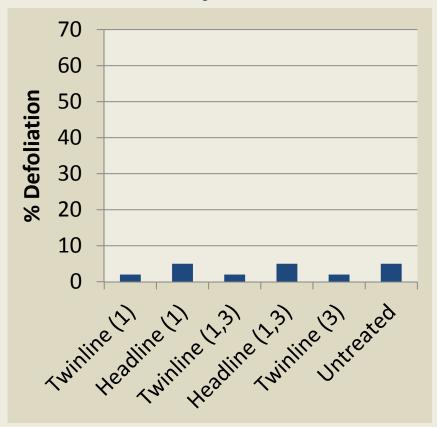


**Target Spot** 

#### **Overhead Irrigation**

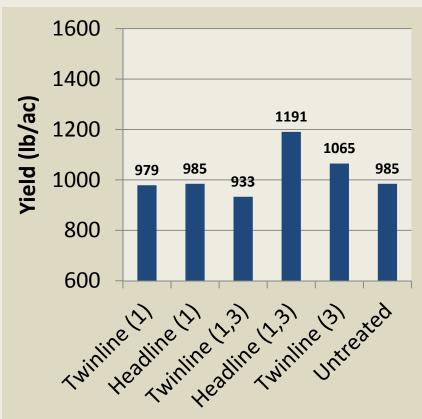


#### **Dryland**

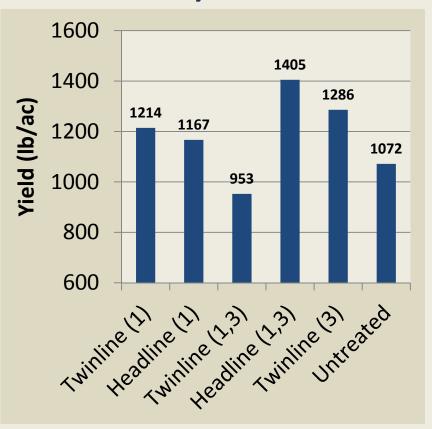


**Target Spot** 

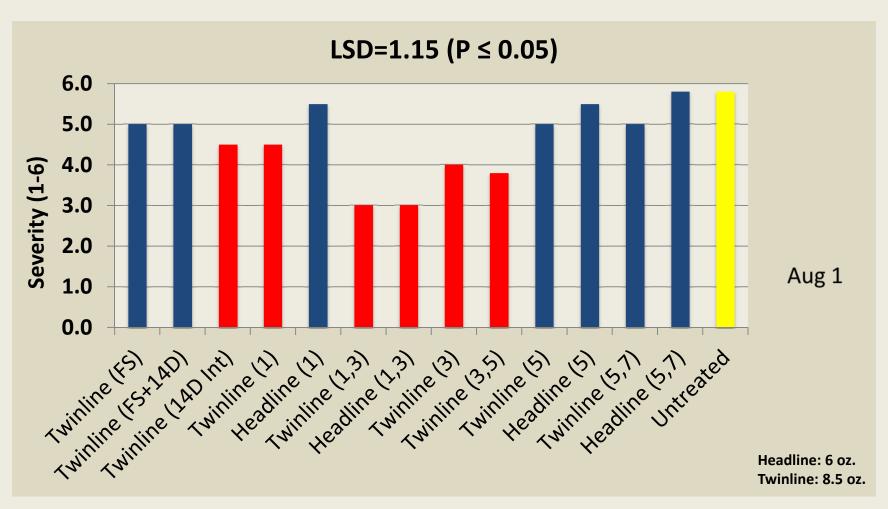
#### **Overhead Irrigation**



#### **Dryland**

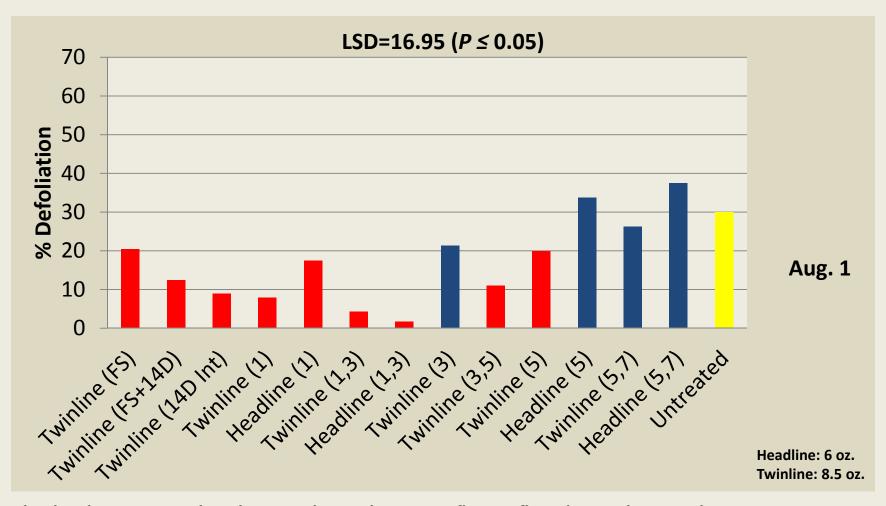


**Target Spot** 



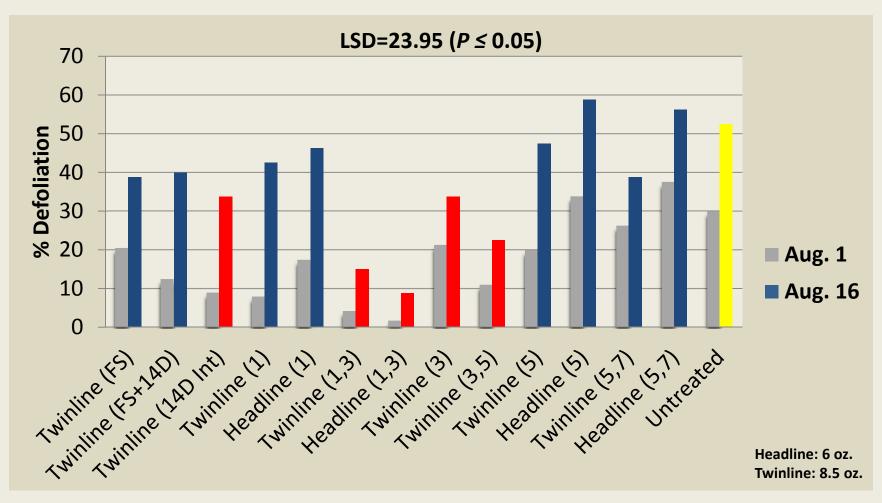
Planting date = May 3, First Bloom = July 10, Disease was first confirmed around June 20th Last spray before rating: July 24 (3<sup>rd</sup> Week of Bloom)

**Target Spot** 



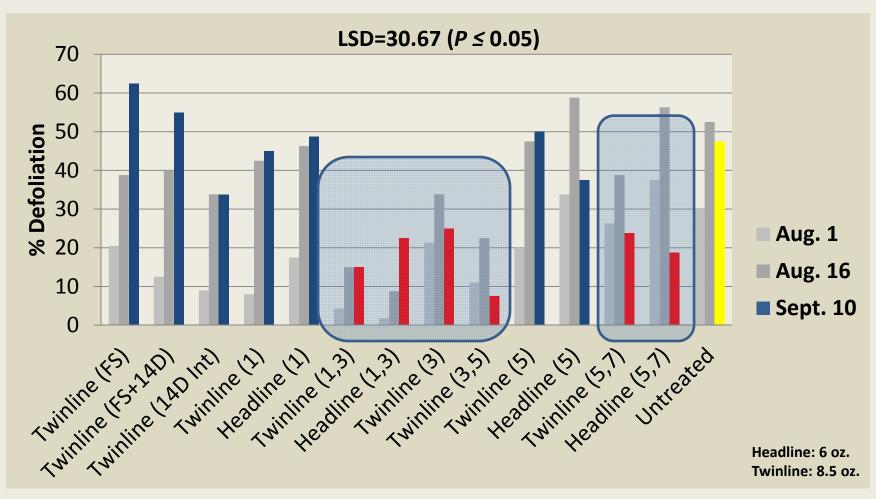
Planting date = May 3, First Bloom = July 10, Disease was first confirmed around June 20th Last spray before rating: July 24 (3<sup>rd</sup> Week of Bloom)

**Target Spot** 



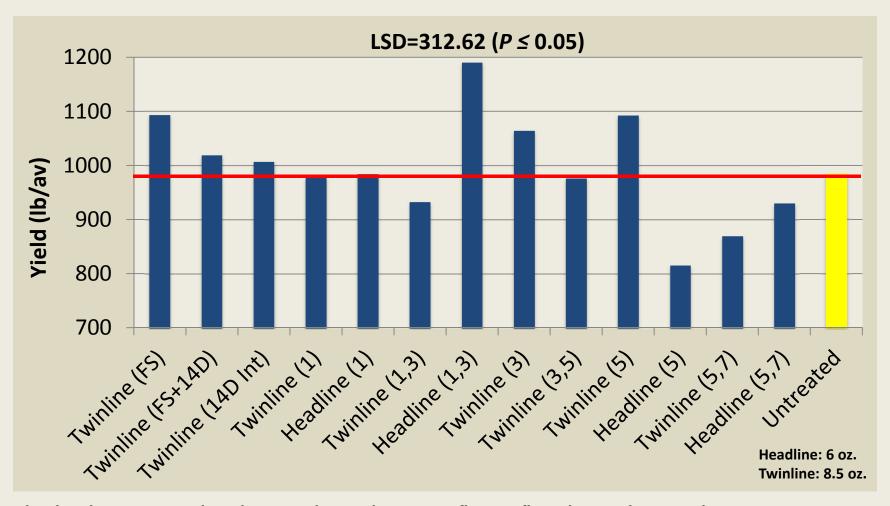
Planting date = May 3, First Bloom = July 10, Disease was first confirmed around June 20th Last spray before rating: August 15 (5<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

**Target Spot** 



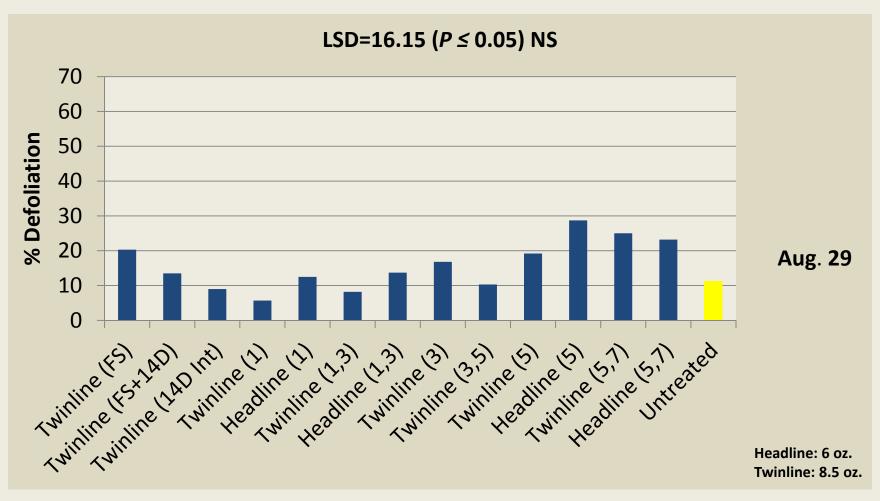
Planting date = May 3, First Bloom = July 10, Disease was first confirmed around June 20th Last spray before rating: August 30 (7<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

**Target Spot** 



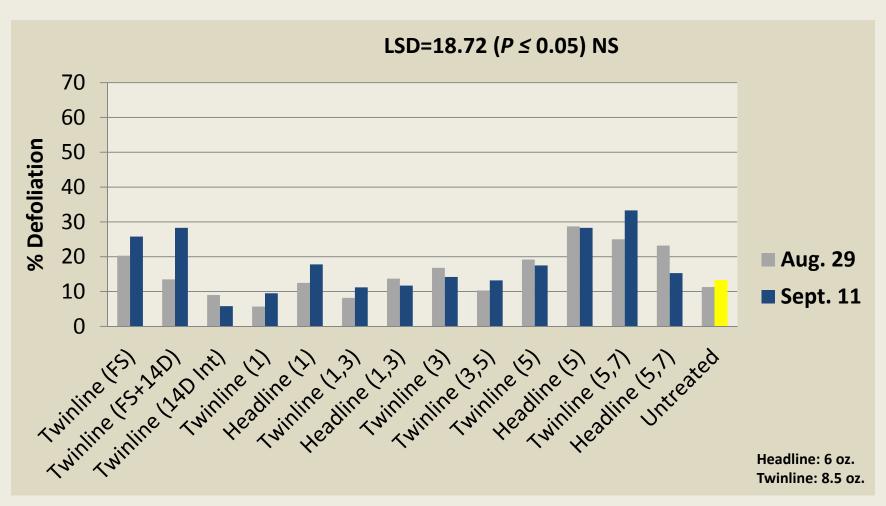
Planting date = May 3, First Bloom = July 10, Disease was first confirmed around June 20th

Target Spot / Stemphylium



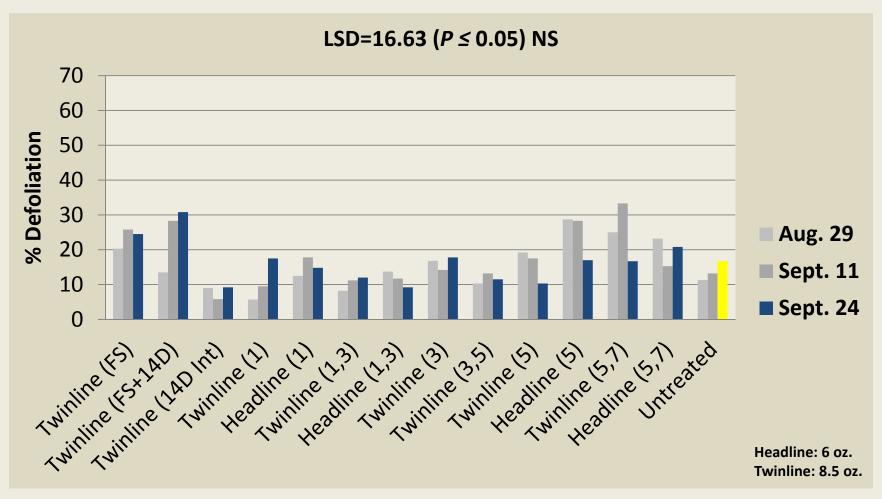
Planting date = May 29, First Bloom = July 30, Disease was first confirmed around Aug 24th Last spray before rating: August 16 (3<sup>rd</sup> Week of Bloom)

Target Spot / Stemphylium



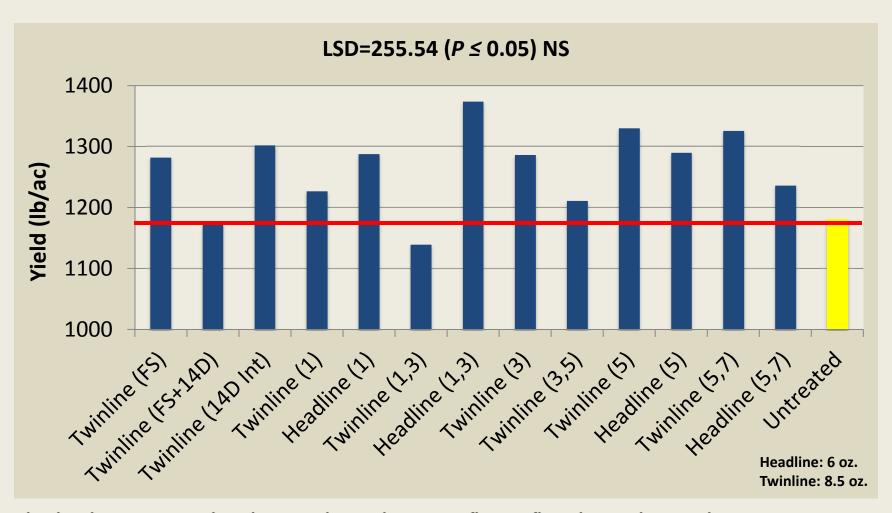
Planting date = May 29, First Bloom = July 30, Disease was first confirmed around Aug 24th Last spray before rating: September 4 (5<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

Target Spot / Stemphylium



Planting date = May 29, First Bloom = July 30, Disease was first confirmed around Aug 24th Last spray before rating: September 13 (7<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

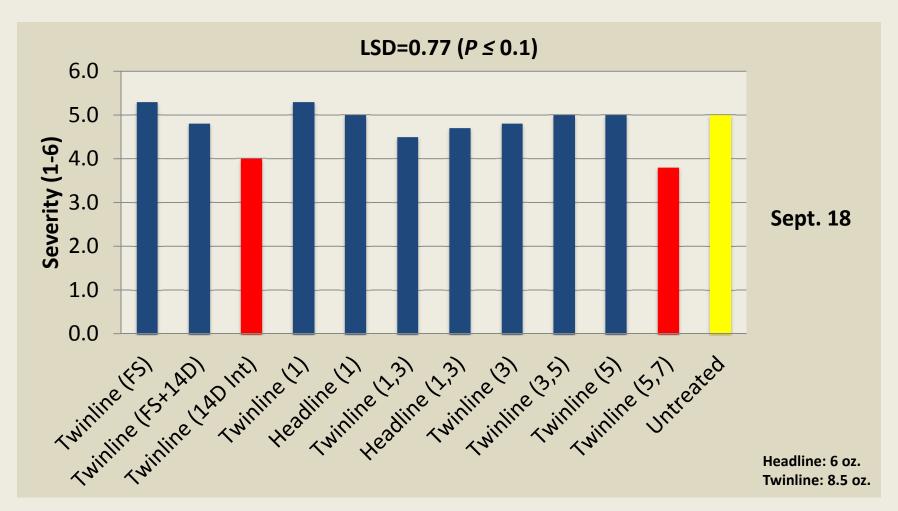
Target Spot / Stemphylium



Planting date = May 29, First Bloom = July 30, Disease was first confirmed around Aug 24th

#### 2012 RDC Pivot, Tift County

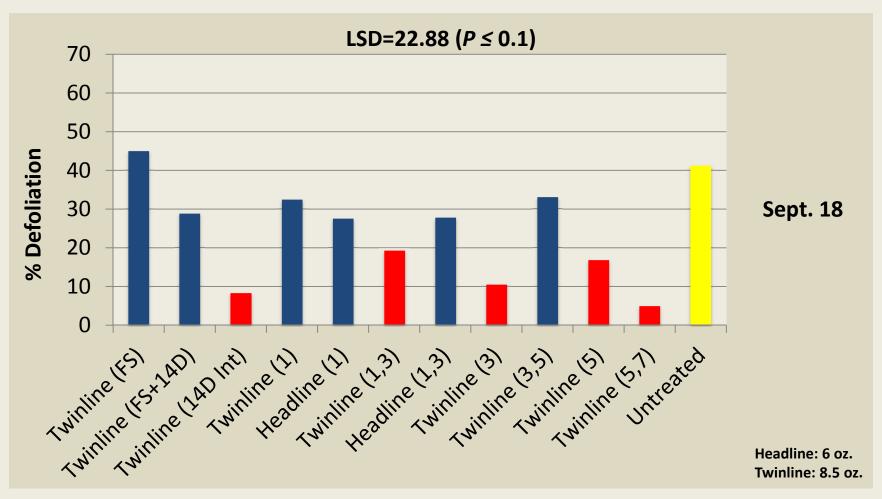
Target Spot / Stemphylium



Planting date = May 7, First Bloom = July 17, Disease was first confirmed around Sept. 5th Last spray before rating: August 31 (7<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

#### 2012 RDC Pivot, Tift County

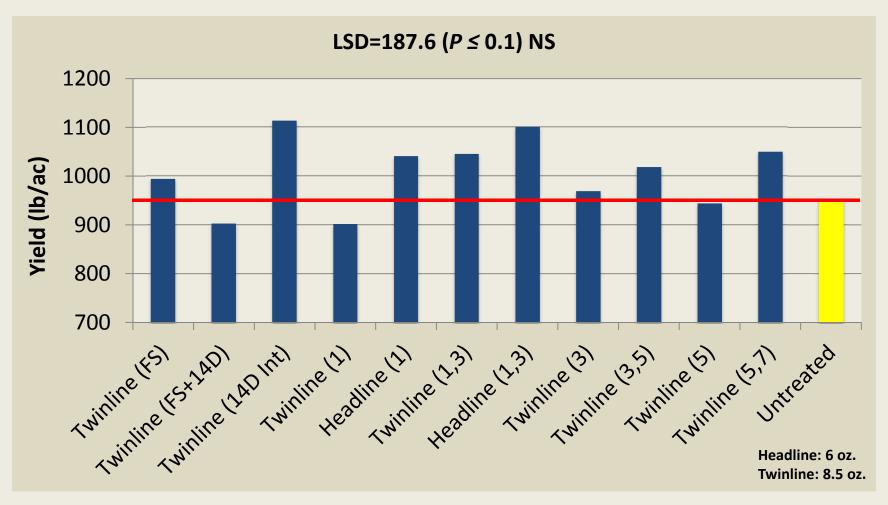
Target Spot / Stemphylium



Planting date = May 7, First Bloom = July 17, Disease was first confirmed around Sept. 5th Last spray before rating: August 31 (7<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

#### 2012 RDC Pivot, Tift County

Target Spot / Stemphylium



Planting date = May 7, First Bloom = July 17, Disease was first confirmed around Sept. 5th

## Georgia Small Plot Trial Recap

#### **Stripling**

- 3rd week of bloom timing best reduced defoliation
- Late application protected new growth, but did not help yields

#### **Attapulgus**

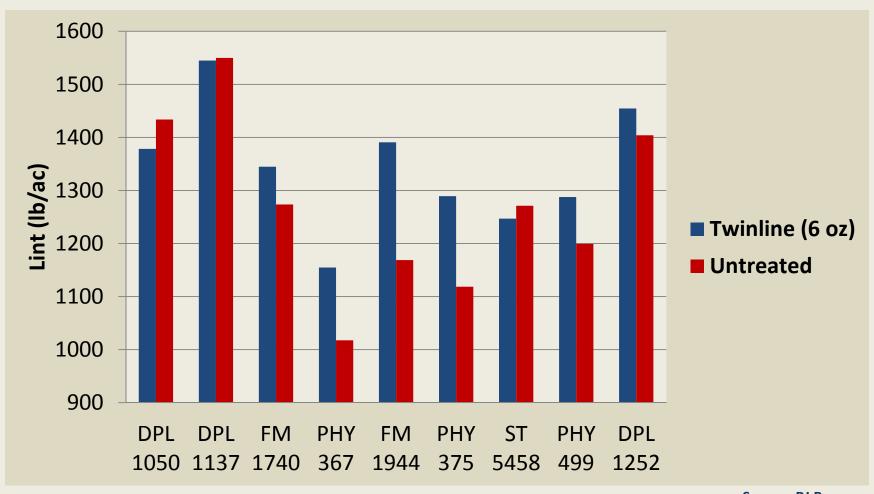
- Stemphylium and Target Spot
- Not much defoliation
- 11 of 13 treatments had numeric yield increase

#### **Tifton**

- Late timings had best disease control
- 8 of 11 treatment had numeric yield increases
- ❖ 200 LB.

### 2012 Cotton Defoliation Study, Mitchell County

**Target Spot** 

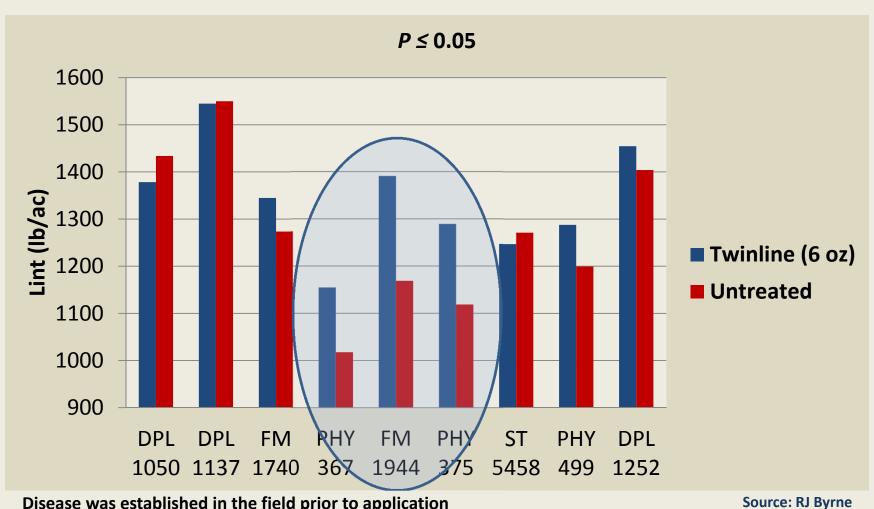


Source: RJ Byrne

Sprayed rows were treated with a single application of Headline during the 6th week of bloom

#### 2012 Cotton Defoliation Study, Mitchell County

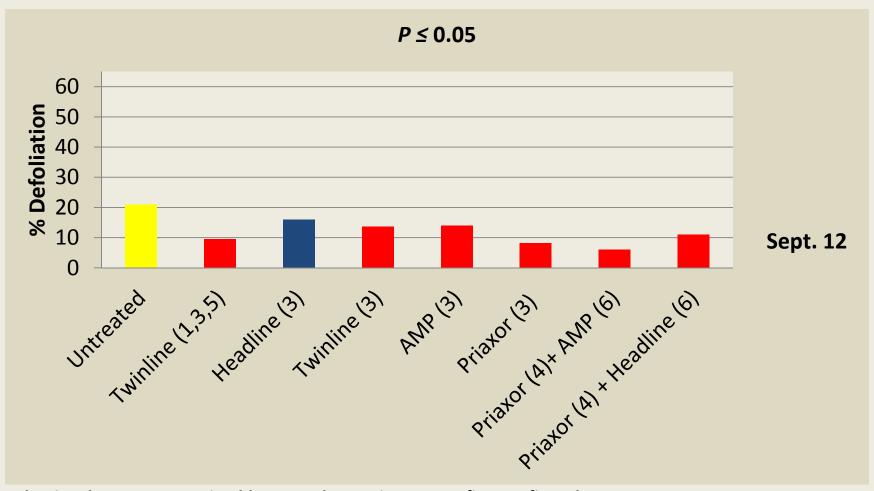
**Target Spot** 



Disease was established in the field prior to application

#### 2012 Tidewater AREC, Suffolk VA

**Target Spot** 

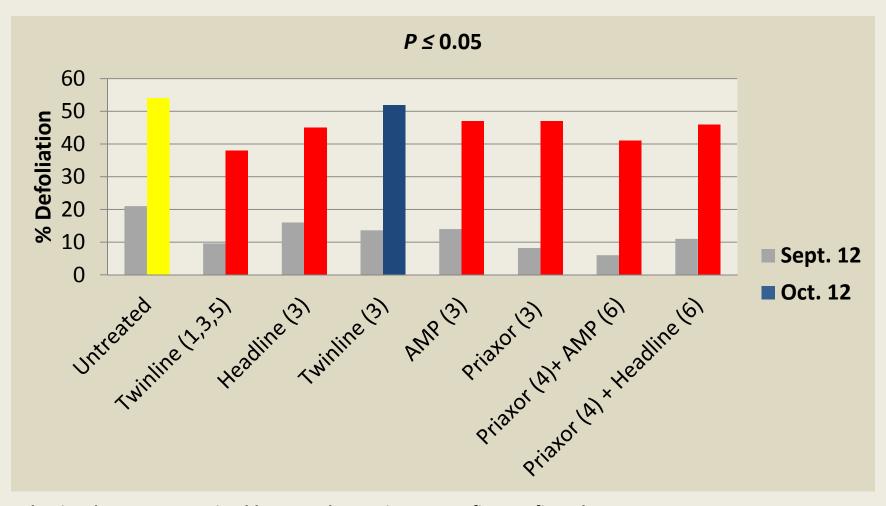


Planting date = May 17, First bloom = July 23, Disease was first confirmed on August 27 Last spray before rating: August 28 (6<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

Source: Pat Phipps, Virginia Tech

#### 2012 Tidewater AREC, Suffolk VA

**Target Spot** 



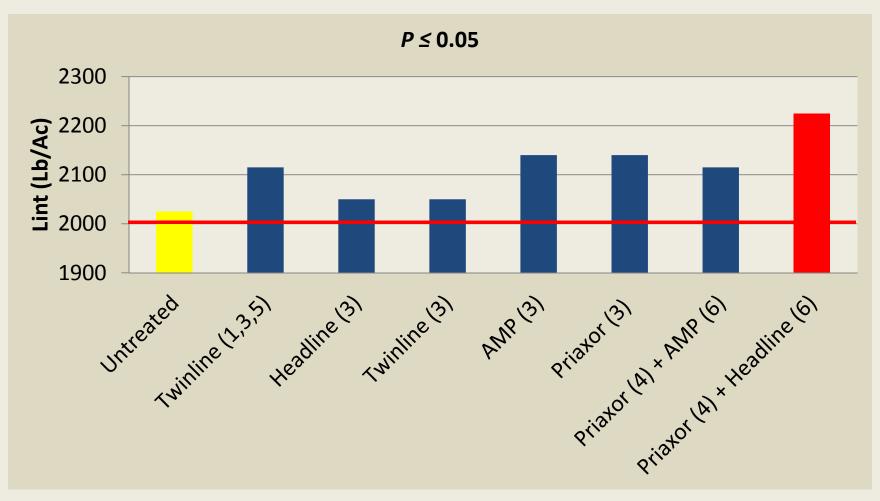
Planting date = May 17, First bloom = July 23, Disease was first confirmed on August 27

Last spray before rating: August 28 (6<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

Source: Pat Phipps, Virginia Tech

#### 2012 Tidewater AREC, Suffolk VA

**Target Spot** 

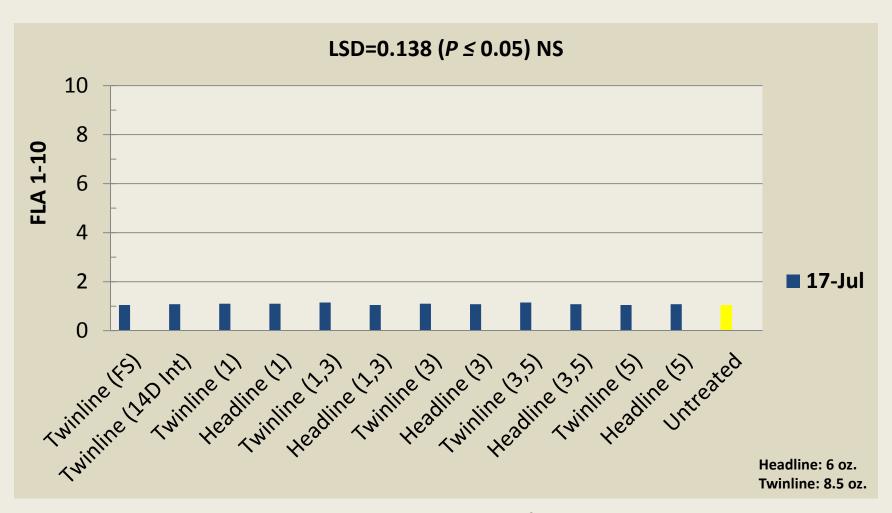


Source: Pat Phipps, Virginia Tech

## Florida 1-10 Scale

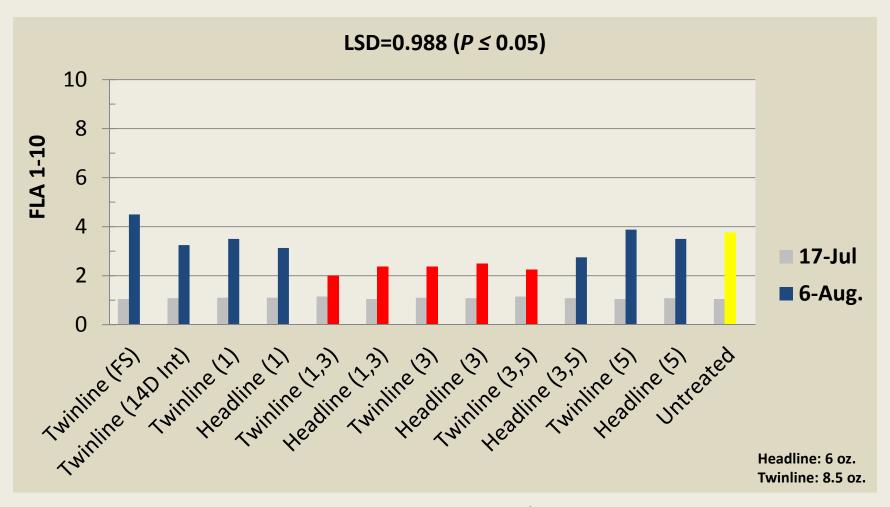
- 1. No disease
- 2. Few spotted leaves in canopy
- 3. Few spotted leaves in upper canopy
- 4. Leaf spotting and ≤ 5% defoliation
- 5. Leaf spotting and ≤ 25% defoliation
- 6. Spotted leaves numerous and ≤ 50% defoliation
- 7. Spotted leaves numerous and ≤ 75% defoliation
- 8. Numerous leaf spots and ≤ 90% defoliation
- 9. Few remaining leaves and ≤ 95% defoliation
- 10. Plants defoliated or dead

**Target Spot** 



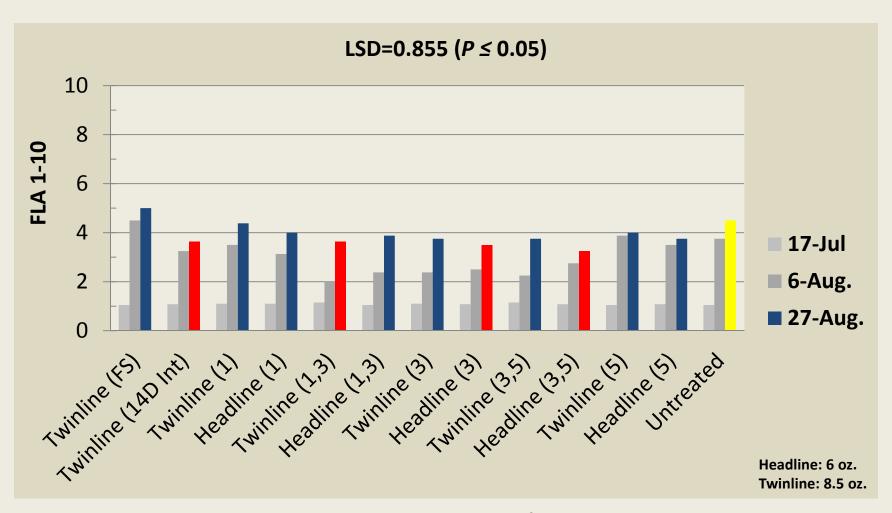
Planting Date = May 8, First Bloom = July 9, Disease was confirmed on July 9 Last spray before rating = July 9<sup>th</sup> (1st Week of Bloom)

**Target Spot** 



Planting Date = May 8, First Bloom = July 9, Disease was confirmed on July 9 Last spray before rating = July 25<sup>th</sup> (3rd Week of Bloom)

**Target Spot** 



Planting Date = May 8, First Bloom = July 9, Disease was confirmed on July 9 Last spray before rating = August 20<sup>th</sup> (7<sup>th</sup> Week of Bloom)

## Summary

- Optimal fungicide timing appeared to be first week of bloom and third weed of bloom
- Strong trends for numeric yield increases across fungicide treatments versus untreated check
- Plots treated with Headline tended to out-yield plots treated with Twinline
- Evidence shows that Target Spot can be controlled with use of fungicides with potential of protected yield
- Combined results suggest that 200 lb. increase in lint is a realistic goal with use of fungicides
- Growers with high risk fields can expect similar results when using fungicides at proper timing
  - UGA Extension will recommend judicious use of fungicides in cotton in 2013

## Acknowledgements

- BASF
- Attapulgus REC Staff
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- Lyn Young
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- Ross Fulghum
- Caleb Clements

