

The answer is black and white. Allegro. The white mould specialist.

Understanding white mould

White mould is caused by a soil-borne fungus, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, which thrives in cool, wet conditions and creates white, cotton-like stem lesions that impact yield, plant stand and seed quality. It is the most devastating soybean disease in Canada, with potential yield losses of up to 75%*. In order to combat this disease, genetics, fungicides and management practices can all be considered as useful tools.

How white mould impacts your farm

- Infected plants may not produce seed
- For every 10% increase in incidence of white mould at R7 growth stage, yield is reduced by 2–5 bu/ac**
- White mould can survive in the soil for several years, what's more, one bad infection year can impact future susceptible crops

Trust Allegro fungicide, the white mould specialist

- Allegro® is currently the only fungicide product with white mould control in soybeans
- Can be applied at a lower rate for suppression or a higher rate for control in soybeans



Source: Syngenta Canada

Packaging

Packaging	Size
Case	2 x 10 L

*Source: 2013 Soybean Seasonal Summary, OMAFRA, December 2013

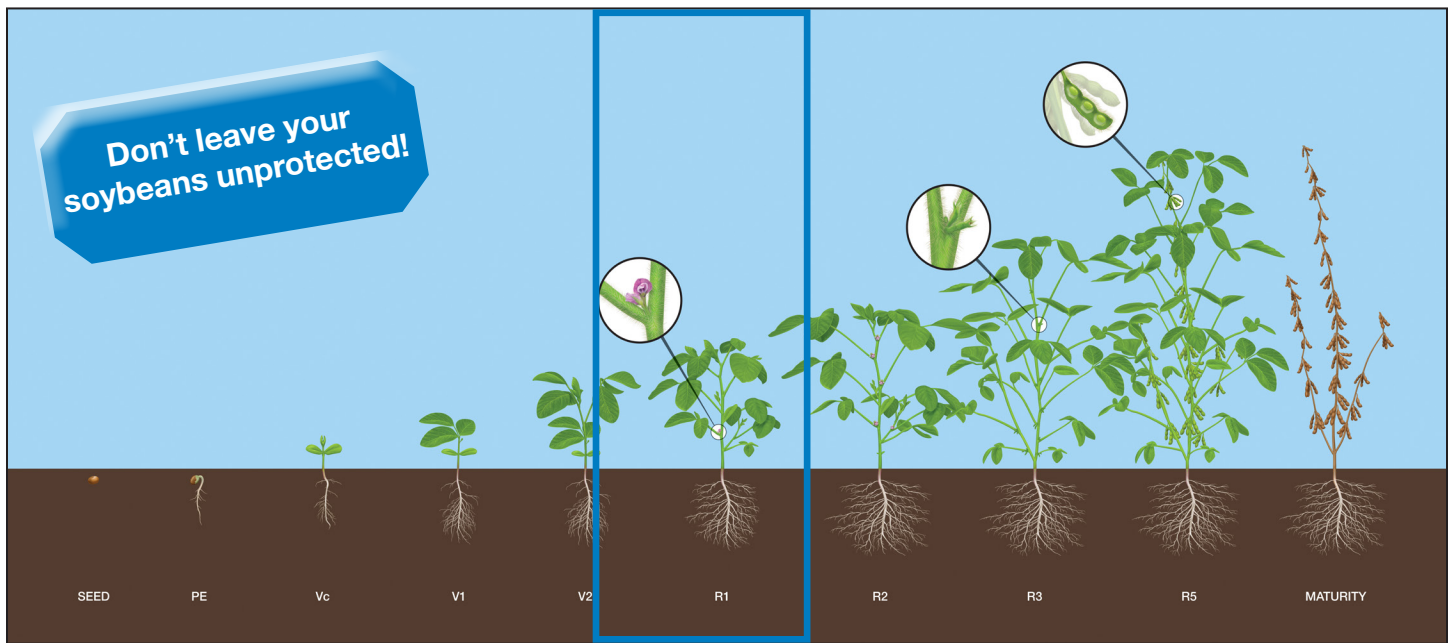
**Source: Soybean Disease Management (CPN-1005), Crop Protection Network, June 2015



For more information, visit SyngentaFarm.ca, contact our Customer Interaction Centre at 1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682) or follow @syngentacanada on Twitter and tweet us your questions using #AskSYN.

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Know when to spray



When it comes to managing white mould, application timing is critical. By the time you start to see white mould in the field, it's too late! Traditional fungicide application timings (R3) can be too late to protect your soybeans from white mould. If current or future conditions are conducive to white mould, be prepared to make an application at R1 (the beginning of flowering), which will allow for better coverage in the canopy. If cool, wet weather continues, a second application may be necessary.

Management options

While no single management strategy is one hundred percent effective, there are best practices to help minimize the risk:

- After years of high infection, no-till can reduce sclerotia survival when planting a non-white mould host crop
- Choose a soybean seed variety with partial resistance to white mould that also has good standability
- Re-evaluate planting population and lower when and where possible
- Increase row width to allow air to circulate and thus allowing for a drier soil surface and lower humidity
- Thoroughly clean combine after harvest to prevent movement of sclerotia to non-infested fields
- Keep detailed records with notes on infested fields, seed variety, planting population, planting date, fertilizer application, irrigation timing and rates and row spacing