





Potato seed treatment comparison

					Emesto® Silver	Titan®
Active ingredient(s)	Thiamethoxam Fludioxonil Difenoconazole Sedaxane	Difenoconazole Sedaxane Mandipropamid	Difenoconazole Fludioxonil Thiamethoxam	Thiamethoxam	Penflufen Prothioconazole	Clothianidin
Fungicide group(s)	3, 7, 12	3, 7, 40	3, 12		3, 7	
Insecticide group	4A		4A	4A		4
Insects						
Aphids	●		●	●		●
Colorado potato beetle	●		●	●		●
Potato leafhopper	●		●	●		●
Potato flea beetle						●
Wireworms						◆*
Diseases						
Blackleg ( <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> )						
Fusarium dry rot ( <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	●	●	●		●	
Late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )		●				
Pink rot ( <i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i> )		◆				
Seed-borne black scurf ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	●	●	◆		●	
Seed-borne stem and stolon canker ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	●	●	●		●	
Seed-borne silver scurf ( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> )	●	●	●		●	
Seed-piece decay ( <i>Pythium</i> spp.)						
Verticillium wilt ( <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> )						

Legend

● Control

◆ Suppression

\* Damage suppression only.

All source information taken from Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) approved labels. Please refer to specific product labels for full product details.

All information is current at the time of publication and subject to change without notice. For more information, visit Syngenta.ca or contact our Customer Interaction Centre at 1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682).

Please check with your processor or packer prior to using Vibrance® Ultra Potato on potatoes destined for use outside of Canada. At time of print, Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) had been established for the active ingredients difenoconazole and mandipropamid for export markets in the United States, Japan and Korea. Please see the Bryant Christie Inc. Global MRL database at <https://www.globalmrl.com/db#query> for a complete list of MRLs. Should you need additional information on export market MRLs, please consult with Syngenta to receive the most up-to-date information.

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## The three “Cs” to better seed piece protection

Your goal should always be to cover and protect the entire seed. To do the best treating job possible, keep the “three Cs” in mind: calibration, concentration and coverage. The four components behind those three Cs are: chemical flow, seed flow, water volume and secondary contact.

### Calibration and chemical flow rate

- Calibration is key to ensuring your treater delivers the correct product quantity every time. As well, having consistently well-covered seed pieces will provide the strongest, season-long protection.
- Calibrate your liquid seed treater prior to every season and periodically during the treating season. Ensure that there is continuous and thorough tank agitation, especially when tank mixing multiple products.
- Ask your Syngenta Representative for assistance.

### Seed flow

- Check seed flow often! It can be highly variable.
- For best results, check using a small container hourly, larger crate a few times a day and every truck load if possible.
- Remember: adjusting your seed flow to match the chemical flow (as closely as possible) helps ensure that each seed piece has the correct product concentration.

### Water volume

- Increasing water volumes will improve the coverage of seed pieces.
- Decreasing water volumes will limit excess moisture on the seed pieces.
- **It's easier to start at a lower water rate and increase as needed.** Water volumes need to be adjusted for variety, temperature, and humidity.

### Secondary contact

- Increasing time in treater increases secondary contact, promoting better coverage between seed pieces. Slow down where possible. This process should roll the seed and mix the seed but be gentle so as to not cause bruising.
- This is the most commonly overlooked step in accomplishing good coverage.

## Seedcare™ best management practices

Start by making a decision to treat your seed.

- Know **your** seed
  - Physiological age, conditions, disease spectrum, characteristics of your seed and variety
- Follow application guidelines
  - Label rates, slurry volume
- Encourage wound healing (suberization)
  - Temperature, humidity, availability of oxygen all play a role

Want to learn  
more about best  
management practices?

