

2022 Rhizoctonia Quicksheet

Controlling Rhizoctonia Root Rot requires an integrated approach using tolerant varieties, seed treatments, and fungicide applications. This quicksheet can serve as a guide to helping you make management decisions for controlling Rhizoctonia. However, this quicksheet does not provide an extensive list of products or management combinations. Contact your agriculturist with any questions regarding management of Rhizoctonia. They are excellent resources and are very knowledgeable.

Variety Selection

<i>More Tolerant Varieties</i>	<i>2 Yr Mean Rating*</i>	<i>More Susceptible Varieties</i>	<i>2 Yr Mean Rating*</i>
Hilleshog 2219	3.2	Beta 9044	4.0
Beta 9952	3.3	Beta 9088	4.0
Crystal M089	3.7	Beta 9986	4.1
Crystal M977	3.7	Crystal M028	4.1
SES-V 862	3.8	Hilleshog 2379	4.2
SES-V 883	3.8	SES-V 881	4.2
Hilleshog 2327	3.9	Crystal M002	4.4
SES-V 863	3.9	Crystal M951	4.4
SES-V 894	3.9	Beta 9098	4.6
		Crystal M837	4.6

*Lower numbers indicate better resistance while higher numbers are more susceptible. These ratings are generated from the SMBSC and BSDF Rhizoctonia Variety Nurseries. Variety tolerance to Rhizoctonia is not fully expressed until beets are in the 6 to 8 leaf stage.

Seed Treatments

- Kabina, Vibrance, and Zeltara are the seed treatments available for the 2022 season.
- The specific seed treatment product used on a variety is at the discretion of the seed company.
- Seed treatments will only provide protection for 4-5 weeks after planting. However, the seed treatment does help protect the seedling until variety tolerance is expressed or post emerge fungicide applications can be made.
- The benefit of using a seed treatment is most pronounced when spring temperatures are warm.

In-Furrow Fungicide Applications

The addition of fungicide in-furrow has been shown to provide longer protection against Rhizoctonia than using a seed treatment alone. The benefit of adding an in-furrow fungicide at planting would most likely be seen when planting a variety that is more susceptible to Rhizoctonia.

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
Quadris (and generic products)	azoxystrobin	9.5 oz/A	Not recommended for use with liquid fertilizers. For best results apply as a 3.5-4" T-band. If applied as an in-furrow dribble, seed emergence could be reduced. May be applied through a direct injection unit.
Azteroid FC 3.3	azoxystrobin	5.7 oz/A	Apply with a minimum of 5gpa as a 3-7" band or as a dribble in the furrow. Can be used with starter fertilizer.
Elatus	azoxystrobin + benzovindiflupyr	0.3 – 0.6 oz per 1000' of row	Not recommended for use with liquid fertilizers. Do not use if cool soil conditions are expected after planting.

Post Emerge Fungicide Applications

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
Quadris (and generic products)	azoxystrobin	9.5 – 14.3 oz/A	Apply as a 7 - 11" band at the 4 to 8 leaf stage with a minimum of 10 gpa. Can be broadcast using the same rate, but banding is more effective.
Azteroid FC 3.3	azoxystrobin	9.4 oz/A	Apply as a 7" band at the 2 to 8 leaf stage with a minimum of 10 gpa.
Priaxor	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	6.0 – 8.0 oz/A	Apply as a 7 - 11" band. May be applied as a broadcast at the same rate but band applications are more effective.
Proline 480 SC	prothioconazole	5.0 - 5.7 oz/A	Apply as a 7 " band from the 4-leaf stage to row closure.
Excalia	inpyrfluxam	2 oz/A	<i>The rate must be reduced when applied in a band.</i> Can be applied in a 7 - 11" band from 2 to 8 leaf stage with a minimum of 10 gpa.
Elatus	azoxystrobin + benzovindiflupyr	7.1 oz/A	Apply in a 3-7" band from 2 to 8 leaf stage with a minimum of 10 gpa.

If an in-furrow fungicide is used, the post emerge fungicide application can be delayed until the 6 to 8 leaf stage. If an in-furrow product is not used it would be better to make the post emerge application at the 4-leaf stage or when the soil temperatures at the 4" depth are near 65 degrees. Consult the label and your agriculturist about tank mixing any of these fungicides with an herbicide application. Some adjuvants or formulations may cause crop injury.



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