

SOYBEAN FOLIAR FUNGICIDE POINT SYSTEM FOR TENNESSEE

This point system should be used by producers only as a guide to determine the need for applications of foliar fungicides. It is not a guarantee for an economic return.

<u>Factors</u>		<u>Points</u>	
(Pick only one in each category)			
I.	Yield potential (5-7 days before first spray)		
	1. 35 bu. or above	= 100	
	2. 25-35 bu.	= 50	
	3. below 25 bu.	= 0	_____
II.	Planting date		
	1. Early (before May 15)	= 100	
	2. Medium (May 16-June 14)	= 50	
	3. Late (after June 15)	= 0	_____
III.	Cropping history		
	1. 4 or more years in continuous beans	= 100	
	2. 2-3 years in continuous beans	= 50	
	3. Regular rotation with other crops	= 25	
	4. 1st year in beans	= 0	_____
IV.	Variety (Maturity)		
	1. Early (III or IV)	= 100	
	2. Medium (IV)	= 50	
	3. Late (V)	= 50	_____
V.	Moisture (Rainfall & dew during flowering)		
	1. Wet	= 100	
	2. Average	= 50	
	3. Dry	= 0	_____
IV.	Frogeye Leaf Spot Susceptibility Rating (UT rating)		
	1. 7 – 10 (highly susceptible)	= 100	
	2. 4 – 6 (moderately susceptible)	= 50	
	3. 0 – 3 (low susceptibility)	= 0	_____
Total points			_____

After inspection of each prospective soybean field (5-7 days before first application), producers should total the number of points to determine the probability of an economic return. Usually, one fungicide application at growth stage R3 (80% of the pods are no larger than ¼ inch) is the most economical plan.

<u>Total field points</u>	<u>Chances of economic return</u>
350-500	Excellent
250-300	Good
250 or below	Poor

IF A "ZERO" IS INDICATED IN ANY CATEGORY, THEN THE FIELD SHOULD NOT BE SPRAYED, except for the frogeye leaf spot rating. Producers should consider a foliar fungicide application even if this is the first year in soybeans on highly susceptible varieties because the spores of frogeye leaf spot can be blown in the wind and carried on the seed.

Seed producers should also consider the possibility of increased seed germination and seed size from the use of foliar fungicides.