Maximize your preventive late blight program’s effectiveness

Potatoes

Why settle for limited, contact-only late blight prevention? While contact fungicides such as EBDCs and chlorothalonil help protect against late blight on treated plant surfaces, they do not protect new, untreated leaves. DuPont™ Curzate® 60DF fungicide offers an affordable way to strengthen your preventive program.

**Multi-action**
Curzate® 60DF plus a base rate of a protectant fungicide, such as mancozeb, triphenyltin hydroxide or chlorothalonil, attack late blight like no other fungicide treatment.

**Locally systemic activity**
Within two hours, Curzate® 60DF penetrates plant tissue to counter late blight inside the plant.

**Kickback**
Curzate® 60DF stops unseen infections even when applied up to three days after infection has taken place. This unique activity is especially important in preventing flare-ups due to micro climates (low spots, windbreaks, pivot centers) and on unprotected new foliage that has developed since the last fungicide treatment.

**Forward protection**
Curzate® 60DF continues working two to three days inside the plant tissue to stop new infections as they start.

**Sporulation inhibited**
Curzate® 60DF inhibits sporulation of foliar and stem lesions.

**Reduced spore viability**
When applied to sporulating lesions, Curzate® 60DF reduces spore viability.

**Residual protection**
Fungicide tank-mix partner (mancozeb, triphenyltin hydroxide, chlorothalonil) will inhibit spore germination.

**Convenient packaging**
Curzate® 60DF is easy to transport, handle and mix. The dry-flowable formulation pours and mixes easily. Each 4-pound container treats 20 acres at 3.2 ounces per acre.

**For more information**
Contact your DuPont retailer or representative for more information about Curzate® 60DF fungicide from DuPont. And visit us on the Web at [curzate.dupont.com](http://curzate.dupont.com).
Use Recommendations

An IPM approach for preventing late blight

- Plant healthy seed.
- Use a late-blight forecasting model or scouting reports.
- Remove volunteer potatoes from non-potato fields.
- Eliminate potato cull piles.
- Establish and maintain good hills, which create a natural soil barrier against spores washed down from potato foliage.

Early season

- Start contact fungicide (mancozeb, triphenyltin hydroxide, chlorothalonil) early under routine conditions.
- Start DuPont™ Curzate® 60DF program early if late blight conditions exist.
  - If seed infection is suspected:
    - Make the first application at early crop emergence (90%-95% of the plants emerged and 3 to 6 inches tall).
    - Make a subsequent application seven days later.
  - When rows close within the row.
  - Before row closure.

Mid through late season

- Continue Curzate® 60DF program:
  - At complete crop canopy.
  - With an imperfect spray schedule.
  - When model predicts late blight or late blight is in the region.
  - If known microclimate “hot spots” exist within a field.

Senescence

- Switch to mancozeb or chlorothalonil in a mixture with triphenyltin hydroxide.
- Allow at least 14 days between vine kill and harvest to reduce spore load and minimize spore contact with tubers at harvest.
- Minimize tuber damage during harvest.

* This IPM approach based on Curzate® 60DF is designed to prevent late blight infections. Due to the aggressive nature of the new strains of late blight, no fungicide program will eradicate this disease once it is established.

Curzate® 60DF use rate: 3.2 ounces per acre + a base rate of contact fungicide.
Spray schedule: 7-day spray schedule decreasing to 5 or 6 days for full canopy, high-risk conditions.
Application tips: Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage by ground, air or chemigation.
Minimum gallons per acre are: 20 for conventional ground equipment and 5 for aerial equipment.
Higher spray volumes should be used as plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.