

Prevention
is key with
white mold

| Soybeans – White Mold Suppression |

Domark[®] Fungicide – White Mold Suppression

Domark provides *maximum harvest value* by offering soybean farmers:

- **Broad Spectrum Disease Control for Enhanced Yield** – Controls major soybean diseases, including suppression of white mold
- **Ease of Harvest** – No green stems
- **Crop Safety** – Doesn't cause soybean injury

White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) is a common, economically important soybean disease with hundreds of host species. White mold infection generally takes place during soybean flowering (between R1 and R3). Cool, wet conditions during R1 to R3 growth stages favor disease development.

Domark – White Mold Suppression

Domark treated: 14.5% plants infected, **Yield: 69.6 bu/A**
(treated with *Domark* 4 fl oz/A at R3)



Untreated: 29% plants infected, **Yield: 55.1 bu/A**

How To Use – White Mold Suppression

Timing & Rate for White Mold

Program 1: 4 to 5 fl oz/A *Domark* @ R1

Program 2: 6 to 8 fl oz/A *Cobra*[®] Herbicide @ V5 for white mold suppression followed by 4 to 5 fl oz/A *Domark* @ R3 if environmental conditions favor disease development

Timing & Rate for Other Foliar Diseases

Diseases such as frogeye leafspot, Septoria, anthracnose, *Cercospora* blight, Asian soybean rust:

Performance of *Domark* is best as a preventive application between R1 and R3 prior to any disease presence. Applications can be made up through R5 (early pod fill). A second application may be necessary under heavy rust pressure 14 to 21 days after the first application.

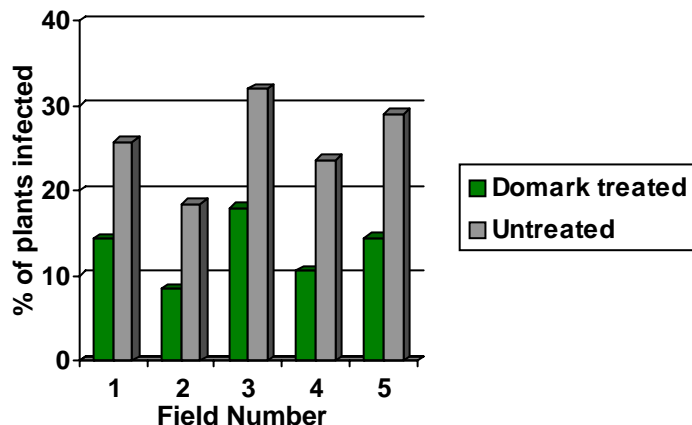
Method

Foliar broadcast application. Finer droplet size generally provides better coverage and thus control, compared to larger spray droplets.

Spray volume

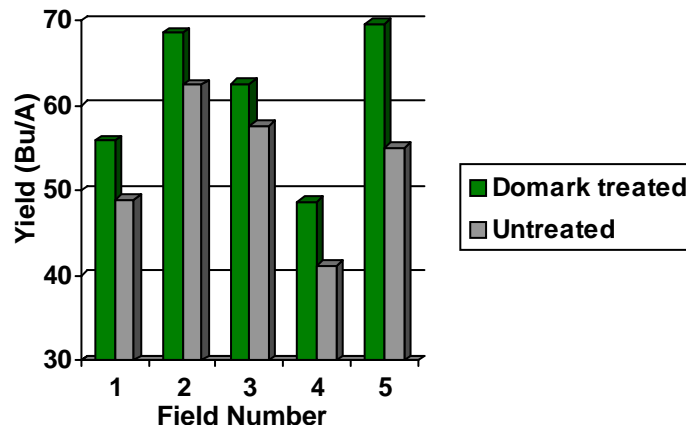
Minimum 20 GPA ground
Minimum 5 GPA air

White Mold Infection Level



Domark treated area had 43 to 55% less white mold incidence than untreated. 2008 data.

Yield



Domark treated area yielded an average of 8 bu/A more than untreated. 2008 data.

