

Recommended resistance management

ILeVO[®]

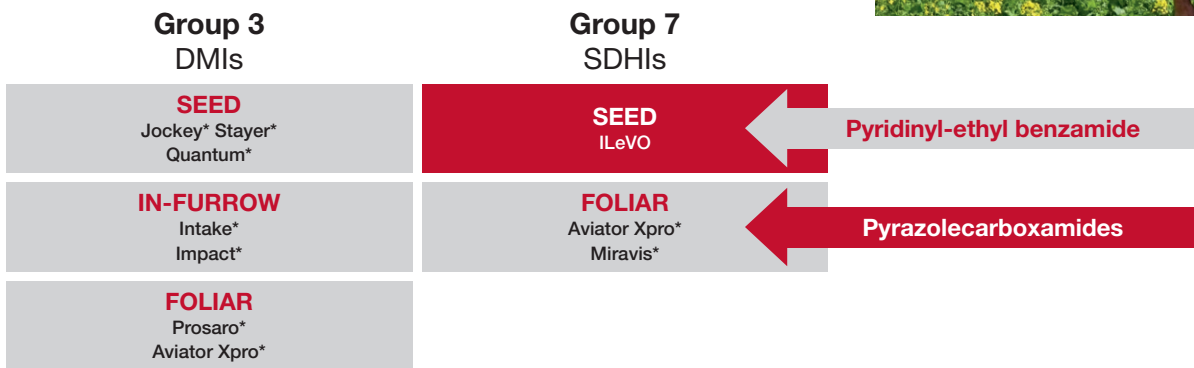
Seed Treatment Fungicide

The introduction of new ILeVO[®] as a seed treatment for canola adds new levels of efficacy and flexibility to blackleg management programs. As always with the addition of new chemistry, that means the overall product mix will have to be reviewed to avoid over-reliance on a single class of chemistry.

- As the first Group 7 seed treatment fungicide registered for blackleg, ILeVO introduces new chemistry at the most critical protection timing
- ILeVO is the only product in a new sub-class of SDHI chemistry
- Using ILeVO as the first line of defence against blackleg will ease resistance pressure on DMI chemistry



Blackleg treatment options



Recommended resistance management strategy if using a follow-up foliar spray using another SDHI fungicide (including mixtures)

ILeVO on seed

Non-SDHI foliar spray at 2 to 6-leaf (if required)

Apply another SDHI from 6 leaf to 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65) - always refer to specific product label details regarding application timing for varieties blackleg rated MS or lower.

An alternative approach is to use ILeVO in combination with in-furrow application of Impact, Intake or another flutriafol product.

ILeVO protects the young canola plant until the flutriafol is taken up by the seedling and extends that protection, reducing the likelihood that an early foliar spray will be required.



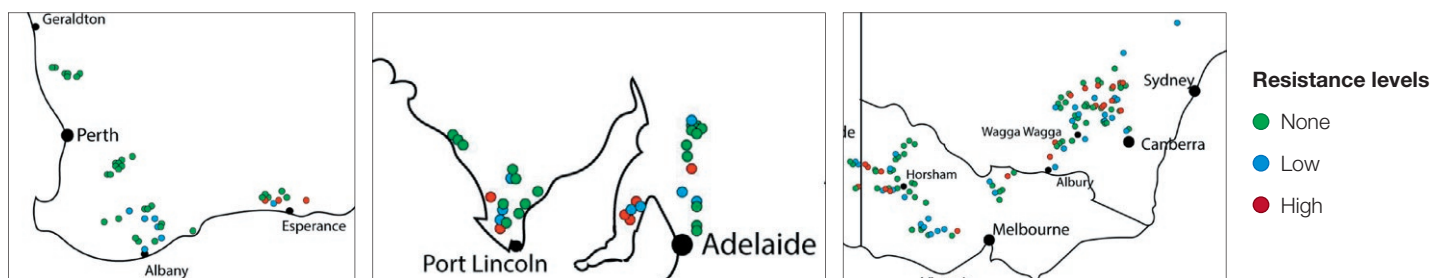
Seed Treatment Fungicide

The resistance pressure on DMIs

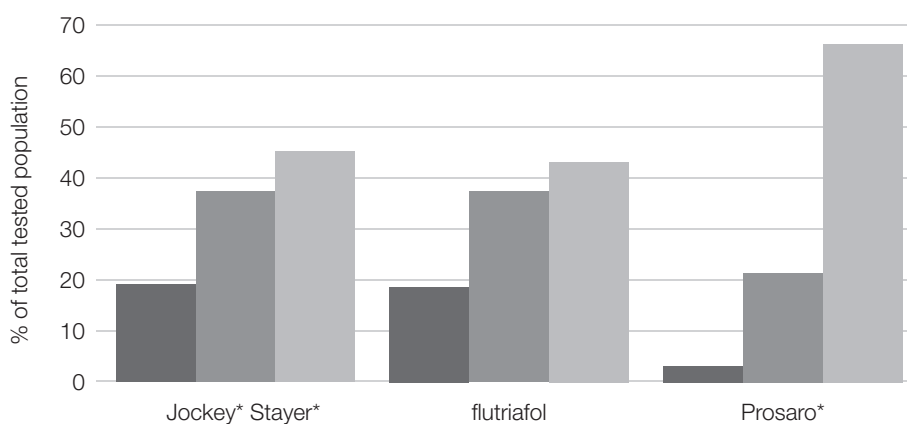
The 2017 testing mapped and graphed below showed that Group 3 resistance is widespread and hard to predict, confirming the need to reduce reliance on DMI chemistry.

Distribution of DMI resistance in 2017

Fungicide resistance was present in 15% of the 200 tested populations. The researchers commented that there was no correlation between the regions, the previous history of fungicide application and/or the varieties where resistance was present.



Source: Van de Wouw AP et al. PLoS ONE 12(11) 2017: e0188106. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188106>



Risk ratings: ■ High ■ Medium ■ Low

Source: SJ Marcroft

Levels of resistance risk

These contrasting levels of risk suggest that using IleVO as a seed treatment with Prosaro as a follow-up foliar spray may be the optimal rotation to minimise resistance issues.

Spreading the load

The GRDC's Blackleg Management Guide warns that 'relying only on fungicides to control blackleg poses a high risk of fungicide resistance'. The other key management practices they recommend are:

- Never sowing canola crop into the previous year's canola stubble
- Choosing a canola variety with adequate blackleg resistance for the region
- Monitoring canola in Spring to determine yield losses in the current crop
- Switching to a variety from a different blackleg resistance group if the same cultivar has been grown for three years or more and monitoring detects yield loss

For more information on IleVO, visit crop-solutions.basf.com.au

or contact your local BASF representative on **1800 558 399**

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS.

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