BETTER CONTROL Of Powdery Mildew And More

Cygnus® fungicide offers economical, effective control of powdery mildew, rusts, scab diseases and leaf spot diseases in greenhouse, retail nurseries, non-residential landscape ornamentals and nursery crops. In fact, it is one of the top performing fungicides for powdery mildew on the market. When used as directed, **Cygnus**:



- Delivers excellent, long-term protection from powdery mildew.
- Provides highly effective control of rust diseases, scab diseases and fungal leaf spots.
- Has demonstrated excellent crop safety. Cygnus can be applied to petunia, pansy and
 impatiens species, apples, crabapples and Yoshino cherries for control of foliar pathogens,
 as compared to trifloxystrobin and azoxystrobin where species-specific crop injury is
 an issue.
- Employs a unique uptake and transport method for kresoxim-methyl, the active ingredient in Cygnus, by combining Surface Systemic Activity[™] and translaminar movement within the leaf tissue.
- Provides control of infecting fungi by inhibiting spore germination and surface mycelial
 growth on or just below the leaf surface. The antisporulant activity of **Cygnus** contributes
 to long residual activity.
- Can be applied as a spray or drench in protective or early curative applications.

Diseases Controlled

- Anthracnose on Dusty Miller Colleototrichum spp.
- Carnation Rust Puccinia dianthi
- Chrysanthemum Rust Puccinia horiana
- Leaf Spot-Causing Fungi
 Diplocarpon rosae, Alternaria spp.,
 Didymellina spp., *Septoria* spp.,
 Blumeriella jaapii, Drepanopeziza spp.,
 Mycosphaerella spp., *Phyllosticta* spp.
- Ornamental Apple and Pear Scab Venturia inaequalis, Venturia pirina

- Powdery Mildew Pathogens
 Erysiphe, Microsphaera, Oidium,
 Phyllactinia, Podosphaera, Sphaerotheca,
 Unicinula
- Rose Rust
 Phragmidium spp.
- Rose and Snapdragon Downy Mildew Peronospora sparsa, Peronospora antirrhini
- Snapdragon Rust Puccinia antirrhini



Technical Brief

Description: Cygnus is a broad-spectrum, long-lasting fungicide for the control of several foliar pathogens on greenhouse and nursery crops.

Use Sites:

Ornamentals: Commercial greenhouses, shadehouses, lathhouses and outdoor container- or field-grown nurseries, retail nurseries and non-residential landscape areas

Formulation: 50% WG (Wettable Granule)
Packaging: 1 lb bottle (6 x 1 lb case)
Use Rates: 1.0 to 6.4 oz per 100 gals
Active Ingredient: Kresoxim-methyl
Chemical Family: Strobilurin

Mode of Action: Inhibits mitochondrial respiration at the cellular level.

EPA Target Site of Action: Group 11 fungicide

Behavior in Plant: Acts as a local penetrant with translaminar movement following foliar applications.

Control Symptoms: Inhibits spore germination, surface mycelia and sporulation.

Signal Word: Caution

REI: 12 hours

PPE: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves; shoes and socks

Keys to Success: For best results, use **Cygnus** preventively when environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply foliar spray solution to runoff. Thorough foliar coverage is important to ensure adequate plant protection. Use of organosilicone-based spray adjuvants in tank mixes with **Cygnus** carries a higher potential of injury on certain ornamentals. Use of non-organosilicone adjuvants may improve rust and powdery mildew control. **Cygnus** can be tank-mixed with other fungicides to broaden the spectrum of control or to limit disease resistance. Since the compatibility of **Cygnus** with all other pesticides has not been fully investigated, it is advisable to perform a compatibility test prior to mixing products together in a tank mix. Refer to specimen label for additional information.

Crop Phytotoxicity: Cygnus has shown excellent crop safety in research trials. The label lists a few plants that are intolerant to **Cygnus**: several sweet cherry cultivars and Asian pear 'Olympic.' Refer to product label for a complete list of tested plants. Users should conduct small-scale tests under local growing conditions prior to wide-scale use.



Research Brief

Partial data shown.

EFFICACY ON ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOT OF IMPATIENS Florida

	Rate	DISEASE SEVERITY			
Fungicide		5 DAT-3	20 DAT-3 Number of Spots		
Treatment	oz per 100 gal	Number of Spots			
Cygnus 50 WG	3.2	1.9	9.9		
Cygnus 50 WG + Latron	3.2 + 2	1.4	13.3		
Chipco 26019	2	0.1	0.5		
Untreated		15.3	48.8		

3 applications

Plants started as plugs, 'Super Elfin White' variety; at time of application approx. 7 inches tall.

No significant differences were observed in treatments applied with Cygnus vs. Chipco.

Chipco 26019 left residue on leaves; Cygnus left no residue.

Dr. Dave Norman, IFAS, University of Florida, CFREC-Apopka, FL, 1998

POWDERY MILDEW ON GREENHOUSE CROPS New York

		DISEASE SEVERITY			
Fungicide Treatment	Rate oz per 100 gal	Poinsettia Bracts % Infection ¹	Veronica % Infection ²		
Cygnus	6.4	0	0.3		
Sterol Inhibitors:					
Strike 25 W	4	0.1	0.2		
Eagle (Systane)	4		0		
Pipron	8	0			
Untreated Inoculated		76.4	5.5		

Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) on Poinsettia bracts; 6 applications 7-d interval
 Powdery mildew (S. humuli) on veronica; 2 applications, 14-d interval
 Margery Daughtrey, Long Island REC, Riverhead, NY, 1996



Research Brief

Partial data shown.

POWDERY MILDEW CONTROL ON GREENHOUSE CUT ROSES

Fungicide Treatment	Rate oz per 100 gal	Application Interval (days)	DISEASE SEVERITY ¹ Leaves Infected Rating	
Decree 50 WDG	24	7	1.1	
Compass 0 50 WG	1	7	1	
Compass 0 50 WG	ass 0 50 WG 2 14			
Cygnus 50 WG	1.6	7	1.1	
Cygnus 50 WG	3.2	14	1.2	
Heritage 50 WG	1	7	1	
Heritage 50 WG	2	14	2.2	
Insignia 20 WG	8	7	1.1	
Insignia 20 WG 16		14	1.2	
Untreated			2.6	

¹ All fungicides provided similar level of control except Heritage on 14-day interval = untreated control Rating scale is number of leaflets on two plants with at least one powdery mildew lesion. Steven Tjosvold, Univ. of CA-Santa Cruz and Monterery Counties, Watsonville, CA, 2001

DISEASE CONTROL ON LANDSCAPE PLANTS TRUGREEN CHEMLAWN TECHNICAL CENTER

Fungicide Treatment	Rate oz per 100 gal	Flowering Crabapple ¹ Defoliation from Applescab 12 DAT-2	Flowering Crabapple ¹ Defoliation from Applescab 75 DAT-2	Common Lilac ² Powdery Mildew Disease – Prevention Application	
Cygnus 50 WG	1.6	3.8	2.8	1	
Cygnus 50 WG	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.8	
Compass 50 WG	2	2.3	2.5	0.3	
Heritage 50 WG	2	2	2	1.8	
Eagle 40 WP	3	4	5.5	0	
Untreated		7.3	9	2.5	

Dr. Mary Ann Rose, Research Scientist, TruGreen Chemlawn, Delaware, Ohio, 2000

Percent Defoliation Rating Scale: 0 = 0.9% disease, 9 = 90.99% disease 1 Trial received 2 applications at full bloom and 6 weeks later for control of apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*).

² Lilac trial conducted as preventive application with 25% disease evident in the untreated controls at the trial conclusion. One application was made June 2000 and plants were evaluated September 2000 for control of lilac powdery mildew (Microsphaera penicillata). Curative trial resulted in no product providing control with >60% infection at beginning of trial. It is not recommended to apply Cygnus for curative control of powdery mildew.



Research Brief

Partial data shown.

SCAB CONTROL ON FLOWERING CRABAPPLE TRUGREEN CHEMLAWN TECHNICAL CENTER

Landscape Plant Fungicide Treatment	Rate oz per 100 gal	Flowering Crabapple ¹ Defoliation from Applescab	Flowering Crabapple ¹ Defoliation from Applescab	
Cygnus 50 WG	1.6	0.9	1.9	
Cygnus 50 WG	3.2	0.8	1.7	
Cleary's 3336 + Banner MAXX	16 + 2	2.4	2.4	
Untreated		4.2	5.2	

Percent Defoliation Rating Scale: 0 = 0-9% disease, 9 = 90-99% disease. Therefore, the greatest amount of scab at last rating in July was 52%.

LEAF SPOTS ON VARIOUS LANDSCAPE PLANTS New Hampshire

		DISEASE SEVERITY¹ (SCALE 0 – 10)					
Fungicide Treatment	Rate oz per 100 gal	Iris (<i>Didynmellina</i> spp.)	Spider wort (Alternaria spp.)	Phlox (Unidentified Leaf Spot)	Daylilly (Unidentified Leaf Spot)	Tickseed (Erysiphe cichoracearum)	Marigold (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)
Cygnus	6.4	2.8	3.8	3.2	0.8	0.9	2.6
Heritage	2	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.8
Untreated Inoculated		7.6	7.0	9.2	7.7	4.1	7.8

Scale: 0 = no disease, 10 = 100% infection

¹Trial received 3 applications on a 6-week interval beginning in late April for control of apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*). Researcher reported Cygnus treatments resulted in greater fall color and retention of leaves than Cleary + Banner treatment. Tom Eckberg, Research Scientist, TruGreen Chemlawn, Douglasville, Georgia, 2000

¹ Iris, Spiderwort and Phlox received 2 applications; Daylily, Tickseed and Marigold received 3 applications.

Trials were performed in Milford, NH, 1996.