

POTATO

General Information

Crop Rotation Restrictions

The crops on the label may be replanted anytime after application of this product. All other crops cannot be replanted until 30 days after the last application of this product.

Integrated Pest Management

This product is an excellent disease control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. This product is recommended for use in programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including the use of disease resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Fungicide Resistance Management

Ariston is a mixture of chlorothalonil and cymoxanil. Chlorothalonil is a broad spectrum protectant fungicide that controls many diseases of fruits and vegetables. Cymoxanil is a locally systemic fungicide that controls downy mildew and late blight diseases on potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbits and fruiting vegetables, including peppers.

Chlorothalonil is a multi-site mode of action fungicide while cymoxanil is a single site mode of action fungicide, potentially susceptible to development of insensitive strains of fungi.

Consult with your federal or state Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of this product in programs which seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

Mixing, Loading and Applying

This product is intended to be diluted into water, then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. Always apply in sufficient water to obtain

thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease. Spray volume to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications.

Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of this product and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Apply the spray mixture as soon as possible after preparation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or product degradation may occur. If the pH of the spray mix is greater than 7, either add a buffering agent to reduce the pH to 7 or less or apply the spray mixture immediately.

Application Rates

Dosage rates on the label indicate pints of this product per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

For each listed crop, the maximum total amounts of chlorothalonil active ingredient (lbs a.i./A) and cymoxanil (oz a.i./A) which may be applied per acre of that crop (or crop group) during each growing season is given in the maximum annual use rate table which follows the main crop information table.

DO NOT use this product in greenhouses.

See label for the maximum annual use rate table.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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For Early blight and Late blight, begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease (before infection). Repeat applications at 5 to 7 day intervals. Reduce intervals to 5 days when any one of the following events occur:

- Vines close within the rows;
- Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV);
- The crop reaches 300 P-days

Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

14 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Early blight and Late blight: Begin preventive applications early in the season when conditions are favorable for disease \(before infection\).](#)