

### 3. Forages

#### FORAGE CROP INSECTS

**Table 3–1. Control Options for Insects in Forage Crops — Alfalfa Snout Beetle, Alfalfa Weevil**

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>ALFALFA SNOOT BEETLE (<i>Otiorhynchus ligustici</i>)</b>					
No chemical control options available. See OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> , for management information.					
<b>ALFALFA WEEVIL (<i>Hypera postica</i> Gyll)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
<p><b>First cut:</b> If there is 40% leaf-tip feeding, with 2 or 3 active weevils per stem, and there are more than 7–10 days to preferred harvest date, consider applying an insecticide. (“Leaf-tip feeding” refers to the percent of plant tips showing obvious signs of damage, which is not to be confused with the percent defoliation.)</p> <p>Less than 1 active larva per stem does not require action but continue to monitor the situation.</p> <p>Two larvae per stem requires action if the alfalfa is less than 40 cm high.</p> <p>If there are more than 3 active larvae, immediate action is required.</p> <p><b>Second Cut:</b> If damage was serious on first cut, feeding may continue. Check early regrowth carefully for damage and larvae.</p> <p>Natural enemies are generally highly effective at controlling this pest. For the safety of these natural enemies, chemical control should not be considered unless pest population exceeds the action threshold.</p> <p>See OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i>, for more information.</p>	chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	375–500 mL/ha (151–202 mL/acre)	0	<p>Provides suppression only. For use in alfalfa only. Ground application only. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important. Use a minimum of 100 L/ha of water by ground. Maximum 1 application per cutting. 12-hr restricted entry interval.</p> <p>Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply this product directly to freshwater habitats, estuarine and marine habitats. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to moderate to steep slope, compacted soil or clay. Observe buffer zones specified. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects to beneficial insects in habitats adjacent to application site.</p>
	lambda-cyhalothrin	Matador 120 E	83 mL/ha (34 mL/acre)	livestock foraging: 3	<p><b>For use in alfalfa only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Allow 7 days between treatments. Alfalfa seed from treated crop is not to be used for production of alfalfa sprouts for human consumption. Maximum 3 applications/yr. Do not apply more than 1 application by air. 24-hr restricted entry interval.</p> <p>Toxic to bees when exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Overspray or drift into aquatic areas must be avoided. Toxic to small wild mammals.</p>
	Silencer 120 EC		83 mL/ha (34 mL/acre)	livestock foraging: 3	<p><b>For use in alfalfa only.</b> Ground application only. Allow 7 days between treatments. Alfalfa seed from treated crop is not to be used for production of alfalfa sprouts for human consumption. Maximum 3 applications/yr. 24-hr restricted entry interval.</p> <p>Toxic to bees when exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Overspray or drift into aquatic areas must be avoided. Toxic to small wild mammals.</p>
	phosmet	Imidan 50 WP	2.25 kg/ha (900 g/acre)	7	<p><b>For use in alfalfa only.</b> Ground application only. DO NOT apply during bloom. Maximum 3 applications/yr. Do not apply more than 1 application per cutting. 5-day restricted entry interval.</p> <p>Toxic to bees. Do not apply to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Toxic to birds and small wild mammals. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on label.</p>

## FORAGE CROP INSECTS

Table 3–2. Control Options for Insects in Forage Crops — Potato Leafhopper, European Skipper, Grasshoppers

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>POTATO LEAFHOPPER (<i>Empoasca fabae</i>)</b>					
Leafhopper damage is most severe in new seedlings and during regrowth after cutting, particularly when the weather is hot and dry. Resistant varieties have glandular hairs on the leaves and stems. Use chemical control only if leafhoppers exceed the threshold, as insecticides will also kill beneficial insects, the natural enemies of alfalfa weevil and lygus bug.  See OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> , for thresholds.	dimethoate	Cygon 480 EC	425 mL/ha (170 mL/acre)	2	Ground and aerial application. Maximum 2 applications/yr.  Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. DO NOT apply to such crops as alfalfa when in full bloom. Toxic to birds, mammals and aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Consider site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff into aquatic systems.
		Lagon 480 EC			
	flupyradifurone	Sivanto Prime	500–750 mL/ha (200–300 mL/acre)	7	<b>Ground application only.</b> Minimum of 10 days between applications. Minimum of 100 L/ha of water.  Toxic to adult bees in laboratory studies via oral exposure, however not toxic to bees through contact exposure, and field studies conducted with this product have shown no effects on honeybee colony development. Application during crop blooming period and when flowering weeds are present may only be made in the early morning and evening when most bees are not foraging. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects in habitats next to the application sites.
lambda-cyhalothrin	Matador 120 E	83 mL/ha (34 mL/acre)	livestock foraging: 3	<b>For use in alfalfa only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Allow 7 days between treatments. Alfalfa seed from treated crop is not to be used for production of alfalfa sprouts for human consumption. Maximum 3 applications/yr. Do not apply more than 1 application by air. 24-hr restricted entry interval.  Toxic to bees when exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Overspray or drift into aquatic areas must be avoided. Toxic to small wild mammals.	
	Silencer 120 EC	83 mL/ha (34 mL/acre)	livestock foraging: 3	<b>For use in alfalfa only.</b> Ground application only. Allow 7 days between treatments. Alfalfa seed from treated crop is not to be used for production of alfalfa sprouts for human consumption. Maximum 3 applications/yr. Do not apply more than 1 application by air. 24-hr restricted entry interval.  Toxic to bees when exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Overspray or drift into aquatic areas must be avoided. Toxic to small wild mammals.	

## FORAGE CROP INSECTS

**Table 3–2. Control Options for Insects in Forage Crops — Potato Leafhopper, European Skipper, Grasshoppers**

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>EUROPEAN SKIPPER (<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>)</b>					
If 6–8 larvae in a 30-cm-x-30-cm area are found, and larvae are still small, treat the field or the infested area.  See OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> , for scouting procedures.	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	Dipel 2X DF	140–275 g/ha (60–115 g/acre)	0	<b>For use in timothy only.</b>
		Thuricide HPC	2.25 L/ha (900 mL/acre)	0	<b>For use in timothy and other forage grasses.</b>
<b>GRASSHOPPERS (Various species)</b>					
Begin scouting in late June when grasshoppers are still young. Spraying insecticides on alfalfa will also kill the natural enemies of alfalfa weevil and lygus bugs.	chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	125–250 mL/ha (50–100 mL/acre)	0	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.  Do not make more than 1 application per cutting or more than once every 7 days. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Use the high rate under heavy pest pressure. Do not exceed a total of 1.125 L/ha per season. Do not make a foliar application for a minimum of 60 days following an in-furrow or soil application or planting of seed or seed pieces treated with any Group 28 insecticide.  Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply this product directly to freshwater habitats, estuarine and marine habitats. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to moderate to steep slope, compacted soil or clay. Observe buffer zones specified. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects to beneficial insects in habitats adjacent to application site.
	lambda-cyhalothrin	Matador 120 E	63–83 mL/ha (26–34 mL/acre)	livestock foraging: 3	<b>For use in alfalfa and timothy.</b> Ground and aerial application. Allow 7 days between treatments. Alfalfa seed from treated crop is not to be used for production of alfalfa sprouts for human consumption. Maximum 3 applications/yr. Do not apply more than 1 application by air. 24-hr restricted entry interval.  Toxic to bees when exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Overspray or drift into aquatic areas must be avoided. Toxic to small wild mammals.
		Silencer 120 EC			
malathion	Malathion 500 EC	2.25–2.75 L/ha (0.9–1.1 L/acre)	7	<b>For use in alfalfa and clover.</b> Apply when 75% of foliage shows feeding damage. Product is less effective when temperatures are below 20°C.  Toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product to flower crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Avoid runoff from treated areas into aquatic systems. Toxic to birds.	

## FORAGE CROP INSECTS

Table 3–3. Control Options for Insects in Forage Crops — Alfalfa Blotch Leafminer, Armyworm

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>ALFALFA BLOTCH LEAFMINER (<i>Agromyza frontella</i>)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
Natural enemies are highly effective at controlling this pest. For the safety of these natural enemies, chemical control is not recommended unless pest population exceeds the action threshold.  See OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> , for more information.	dimethoate	Cygon 480 E	550 mL/ha (220 mL/acre)	2	Ground and aerial application. Maximum 2 applications/yr. Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. DO NOT apply to such crops as alfalfa when in full bloom.  Toxic to birds, mammals and aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on the label. Consider site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff into aquatic systems.
		Lagon 480 E			
	phosmet	Imidan 50 WP	2.25 kg/ha (900 g/acre)	7	<b>For use in alfalfa only.</b> Ground application only. Maximum 3 applications/yr. DO NOT apply more than 1 application per cutting. 5-day restricted entry interval. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Toxic to birds and small wild mammals. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified on label.
<b>ARMYWORM (TRUE — <i>Pseudaletia unipuncta</i>, FALL — <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)</b>					
Control is warranted when 5 or more larvae (smaller than 2.5 cm) per 30 cm x 30 cm (1 ft <sup>2</sup> ) are found. Avoid treating with insecticides when large numbers of parasitized larvae are present. In seedling crops, 2–3 larvae (smaller than 2.5 cm) per 30 cm x 30 cm may warrant control. If larvae have white eggs attached to them, they are parasitized and may not need treatment. If the larvae are almost full grown (2.5 cm or larger), there is no benefit in applying insecticide since most of the feeding damage has already been done.	chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	250–375 mL/ha (101–151 mL/acre)	0	<b>For grass forage fodder and hay group.</b> Ground application only. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important. Use a minimum of 100 L/ha of water by ground. Maximum 1 application/cutting. Maximum 4 applications/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval.  Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply this product directly to freshwater habitats, estuarine and marine habitats. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to moderate to steep slope, compacted soil or clay. Observe buffer zones specified. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects to beneficial insects in habitats adjacent to application site.

### FORAGE CROP DISEASES

**Table 3–4. Control Options for Seed and Root Rot Diseases in Forage Crops — Phytophthora Root Rot, Pythium Damping-Off**

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (<i>Phytophthora medicaginis</i>)</b>				
<b>Seed Treatment</b>				
Plant resistant varieties that are treated with metalaxyl or metalaxyl-M. Consult with your seed company. Drain excess moisture from soil and avoid compaction. Avoid other stresses such as insects, weeds and untimely cuttings that may stress the plants and make them more susceptible to phytophthora. Do not cut during wet conditions. Crop rotation has little effect on the disease. Promote lateral root growth by following a good fertility program.	metalaxyl	Allegiance FL Apron FL	46–110 mL/ 100 kg seed	For commercial and on-farm treating. Do not graze or feed livestock on seeded area for 4 weeks after planting.
	metalaxyl-M	Apron XL LS	40 mL/ 100 kg seed	<b>For use in commercial seed treatment facilities only.</b> Do not use in hopper-box, planter-box, slurry-box or other non-commercial seed treatment applications at or immediately before planting. Do not graze or feed livestock on seeded area for 4 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
<b>PYTHIUM DAMPING-OFF (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)</b>				
<b>Seed Treatment</b>				
Drain excess moisture from the soil and avoid compaction. Plant seed when soil and weather conditions favour rapid emergence and early growth of seedlings. Increase plant populations to compensate for any plant losses.	metalaxyl	Allegiance FL Apron FL	46–110 mL/ 100 kg seed	For commercial and on-farm treating. Do not graze or feed livestock on seeded area for 4 weeks after planting.
	metalaxyl-M	Apron XL LS	forage grasses: 20–40 mL/ 100 kg seed alfalfa, clover, trefoil, vetch: 40 mL/ 100 kg seed	<b>For use in commercial seed treatment facilities only.</b> Do not use in hopper-box, planter-box, slurry-box or other non-commercial seed-treatment applications at or immediately before planting. Do not graze or feed livestock on seeded area for 4 weeks after planting. Read label for information on resistant strains of fungus.

## FORAGE CROP DISEASES

Table 3–5. Control Options for Foliar and Stem Diseases in Forage Crops — Verticillium Wilt, White Mould/Blossom Blight

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable					
Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>VERTICILLIUM WILT (<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>)</b>					
<b>Seed Treatment</b>					
Planting resistant or highly resistant varieties is the best means of control for this disease. Consult with your seed company. The fungus is spread primarily on the cutting bar of forage harvesting equipment. Before harvesting, clean the cutting bar with a 1% solution of bleach followed by a clean water rinse and oil spray. Cut the youngest fields first, working towards the oldest fields. Wait 2–3 years between alfalfa crops. Maintain a good weed control program, since some weeds can be alternate hosts.  For more information, see OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> .					No products currently registered for verticillium wilt in forages.
<b>WHITE MOULD/BLOSSOM BLIGHT (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>/<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
There are some differences in white mould susceptibility between cultivars. Check with your seed company for disease ratings. Fields established under minimum tillage may have more disease incidence. Spring planting may reduce disease incidence.  For more information, see OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> .	boscalid	Lance	420 g/ha (170 g/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Apply at 20%–50% flowering. Apply every 7–14 days if disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not graze or feed treated hay to livestock. Maximum 3 applications/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
	penthiopyrad	Fontelis	1.25–1.75 L/ha (500–700 mL/acre)	14	Ground and aerial application. Make initial application prior to disease development and continue on a 7–14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Fontelis before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Maximum 3.5 L/ha/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
	pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad	Priaxor	0.3–0.45 L/ha (120–180 mL/acre)	N/A	<b>Provides suppression only. For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. For optimal results, apply PRIAXOR at the beginning of flowering (10%–30% bloom) or at the onset of disease. Make 1 application per forage cutting for feed with a maximum of 2 applications per season. 14-day PHI for crop group 18; non-grass animal feed. Do not make sequential applications. 12-hr restricted entry interval.

## FORAGE CROP DISEASES

Table 3–6. Control Options for Foliar and Stem Diseases in Forage Crops — Common Leaf Spot, Lepto Leaf Spot, Spring Black Stem, Stephylium Leaf Spot

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable					
Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>COMMON LEAF SPOT (<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
Timely harvesting of forages is important to reduce leaf loss and minimize disease in the re-growth. Balance the time of harvest between the optimum stage for highest protein (bud stage in alfalfa) and the level of leaf spot disease, as leaf spot can reduce the protein level in legume leaves.  For more information, see OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> .	boscalid	Lance	420 g/ha (170 g/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Apply at 20%–50% flowering. Apply every 7–14 days if disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not graze or feed treated hay to livestock. Maximum 3 applications/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
	mancozeb	Dithane DG	1.46 kg/ha (584 g/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Apply prior to 50% bloom. Repeat 7–10 days after 1st application and 10 days after second application. Do not graze treated crop or cut for hay. Maximum 3 applications/yr.
		Manzate Pro-Stick			
		Rainshield NT			
		Manzate Max	2.28 L/ha (923 mL/acre)		
	picoxystrobin	Acapela	0.44–0.88 L/ha (178–356 mL/acre)	14	Ground and aerial application. Begin applications in the spring at green-up and once 1–3 new leaves have grown after each cutting. Initiate applications prior to disease development and no later than 14 days prior to cutting. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Acapela fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for the same use. Feeding/Grazing Restriction: DO NOT harvest alfalfa seeds, forage or cut hay within 14 days of application. Maximum 3 applications/yr high rate. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
	pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad	Priaxor	0.3–0.45 L/ha (120–180 mL/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. For optimal results, apply PRIAXOR at the beginning of flowering (10%–30% bloom) or at the onset of disease. Make 1 application per forage cutting for feed with a maximum of 2 applications per season. 14-day PHI for crop group 18; non-grass animal feed. Do not make sequential applications. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
<b>LEPTO LEAF SPOT (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
Timely harvesting of forages is important to reduce leaf loss and minimize disease in the re-growth. There are no practical control strategies available for leaf spot diseases in forages. Balance the time of harvest between the optimum stage for highest protein (bud stage in alfalfa) and the level of leaf spot disease, as leaf spot can reduce the protein level in legume leaves.  For more information, see OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> .	boscalid	Lance	420 g/ha (170 g/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Apply at 20%–50% flowering. Apply every 7–14 days if disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not graze or feed treated hay to livestock. Maximum 3 applications/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
	mancozeb	Dithane DG	1.46 kg/ha (584 g/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Apply prior to 50% bloom. Repeat 7–10 days after 1st application and 10 days after second application. Do not graze treated crop or cut for hay. Maximum 3 applications/yr.
		Manzate Pro-Stick			
		Rainshield NT			
		Manzate Max	2.28 L/ha (923 mL/acre)		

## FORAGE CROP DISEASES

Table 3–6. Control Options for Foliar and Stem Diseases in Forage Crops — Common Leaf Spot, Lepto Leaf Spot, Spring Black Stem, Stephylium Leaf Spot

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-Harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable					
Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments (label precautions, restricted entry intervals, etc.)
<b>SPRING BLACK STEM (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
This disease is favoured by cool, wet weather conditions.  For more information, see OMAFRA Publication 811, <i>Agronomy Guide for Field Crops</i> .	boscalid	Lance	420 g/ha (170 g/acre)	N/A	<b>For use in alfalfa for seed production only.</b> Ground and aerial application. Apply at 20%–50% flowering. Apply every 7–14 days if disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not graze or feed treated hay to livestock. Maximum 3 applications/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval.
<b>STEPHYLIUM LEAF SPOT (<i>Stephylium botryosum</i>)</b>					
<b>Foliar Treatment</b>					
The disease is favoured by cool, wet conditions. Leaf symptoms typically appear as oval (round) light brown lesions with a dark brown border, which may be surrounded by a light-yellow halo. The lesions may expand and form concentric rings.	picoxystrobin	Acapela	0.44–0.88 L/ha (178–356 mL/acre)	14	Ground and aerial application. Begin applications in the spring at green-up and once 1–3 new leaves have grown after each cutting. Initiate applications prior to disease development and no later than 14 days prior to cutting. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Acapela fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action registered for the same use. Feeding/Grazing Restriction: DO NOT harvest alfalfa seeds, forage or cut hay within 14 days of application. Maximum 3 applications/yr high rate. 12-hr restricted entry interval.