NOVAGREEN

BlightBAN

FUNGICIDE

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BlightBAN Fungicide, containing 600g/L Propamocarb, is registered for the control of Pythium in a range of turf and ornamental plant applications. In turfgrass situations, BlightBAN is an efficient curative fungicide for Pythium attack.

In ornamentals, BlightBAN is a useful preventative and curative fungicide for control of Pythium for use in containerised plantings, bulk soil treatments or around plant establishment (seeding, cuttings or seedling operations).

Features

- ✓ Fast, efficient curative knockdown of Pythium.
- ✓ Unique Group 28 mode of action.
- ✓ Systemic movement within the plant, working from the roots up.
- ✓ Good residual activity. Provides up to 28 days residual, preventative performance.
- ✓ Excellent turf and ornamental plant safety characteristics. Registered for use on over 90 ornamental species.

BlightBAN at a glance	
Active Ingredient	600g/L Propamocarb
Formulation	Aqueous Concentrate
Pack Size	5L
Rate	Turf: 4.5-6.5 L/ha
Poison Schedule	Schedule 5 (Caution)
Mode of Action	Group 28 Fungicide

Product Characteristics

Colour	pH	Specific Gravity
Colourless to Light Yellow	2-4	-

Mode of Action

Propamocarb, the active ingredient in BlightBAN Fungicide, is absorbed by the roots & leaves, and transported upwards in the plant. Once inside the plant, BlightBAN controls the Pythium fungi by disrupting the formation of fungal cell walls by interfering with synthesis of phospholipids and fatty acids.

Propamocarb affects the 3 major stages of Pythium fungal growth – mycelial formation, spore production and germination. BlightBAN moves through the plant quickly, providing excellent knockdown control of Pythium.

Application Information

Turf: In turfgrass, BlightBAN Fungicide is applied at a rate of 4.5-6.5L/ha (45-65ml/100m^2). For Pythium Blight activity, apply in sufficient water to obtain coverage. For root borne Pythium activity applications in a volume of water greater than 1000L/ha to ensure movement of the product into the soil.

It is recommended to use the lower rate as a preventative treatment, with the higher rate as a curative or as a preventative treatment during times of high infection pressure.

Applications should be repeated at 3-4 week intervals or use an alternate chemistry.

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Ornamental Application Information:

Situation	Rate	Comments
Seed Sowing	1.5mL/1L of water (15mL/10L of water) (150mL/100L of water)	Apply 2 litres/square metre by watering can immediately after sowing.
Seedlings		Apply 2 litres/square metre by watering can into boxes & pots and leave until soil mixture surface is dry enough to prick-off.
Cuttings		Dip cuttings in diluted mixture prior to planting. Apply 2 litres of diluted mixture per square metre of soil immediately after setting of cuttings and at intervals of 3 weeks thereafter.
Potted Plants		Dip young plants prior to potting out. Apply 100mL of diluted mixture per 100-110mm pots, 150 mL per 120-130mm pot and repeat at intervals of 3 weeks thereafter.
Bulk Soil Treatment	250-300mL per m^3 of soil	Apply to bulk soil for use with pot plants.

Pythium Diseases in Turf

Fungi from the Pythium genus are soil borne plant pathogens capable of causing different diseases on a range of turfgrasses including both cool and warm season species. *Pythium* spp. can be a disease to both seedling and mature turfgrass swards. The first symptoms of Pythium Blight are circular reddish brown spots in turf, ranging in size from 2.5-15cm. In the morning dew, infected leaf blades appear water soaked and dark, may feel slimy and often mat together. As they dry, the leaf blades shrivel and turn reddish brown. On humid nights when dew forms, you may see mycelium on the outer margins of the spots the next morning. The mycelium may remain active and visible far into the day, as long as there is plentiful moisture on the plant. The infected grass plants collapses quickly. If temperature and relative humidity remain high, the spots may coalesce, and large areas of turf can be lost.

Pythium survives as a saprophyte in the thatch, soil or both. When conditions are favourable, the disease invades roots as well as plant tissue and spreads from plant to plant via active mycelial growth. Pythium is a 'water mould' and survives well in waterlogged soils or on debris in ponds. Pythium can occur year round, however the disease is most severe when temperatures and relative humidity are high.

Pythium Diseases in Ornamentals

Pythium species attack the roots and stems of a range of ornamental plants. Pythium is a troublesome pathogen in ornamentals, particularly on seedlings, cuttings, bedding plants and pot plants. Larger shrubs and trees usually tolerate infection without any major adverse effects. There are more than one hundred different species of Pythium, but not all of these are plant pathogens. Amongst those found attacking ornamentals are *Pythium irregulare*, *P. sylvaticum* and *P. ultimum*.

Pythium (together with *Rhizoctonia*) is a common cause of damping-off of seedlings. Damping-off may occur pre-emergence (resulting in gaps where the germinating seed has decayed) or post-emergence (where the seedling rots away shortly after it has appeared above soil level). Pythium root rot may lead to the development of foliar symptoms, because the plant cannot take up enough water or nutrients through its damaged root system. The severity of these symptoms will therefore depend on the extent of the root decay. They may range from slight stunting and leaf yellowing to wilting and complete collapse of the plant. Examination of the roots of an affected plant will reveal that they are brown and soft. Pythium may also cause a soft decay of the stem base.