

Take-all Root Rot Fungicide Options and their Modes of Action



Urban Horticulture

sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/pinellas

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Using fungicide to combat Take-all Root Rot? If a fungicide that you are using to combat the fungus becomes ineffective, it is possible that the fungus has developed resistance to the way the fungicide works, which is called the mode of action. It is important to rotate the modes of action that you use to combat fungicide resistance. Below are the fungicides listed in UF's #SS-PLP-16 Take-all Root Rot Publication and the group number of their mode of action. **If one fungicide seems to be ineffective, make sure that the next fungicide you use employs a different mode of action for attacking the fungus (i.e., has a different group number).** It is a good idea to rotate modes of action annually to avoid resistance.

You can find more information about fungicide resistance and rotating modes of action at the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee's page, [FRAC.info](https://www.frac.info).

Fungicides suggested for use to prevent Take-all Root Rot, as listed in the #SS-PLP-16 Take-all Root Rot Publication:	Fungicide Mode of Action, according to FRAC:
azoxystrobin	Group 11
myclobutanil	Group 3
propiconazole	Group 3
pyraclostrobin	Group 11
thiophanate methyl	Group 1
triadimefon	Group 3

References: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/LH079> and [FRAC.info](https://www.frac.info)

Need more help?

You can contact us at the Pinellas County Extension Office or come into the help desk with a sample between 8am-12pm and 1pm-5pm Monday through Friday.

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