



CPN-7005 | Cotton Disease Management

Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Cotton Foliar Diseases

The Cotton Pathologists Working Group (CPWG) developed ratings for the effectiveness of fungicides in controlling cotton diseases in the United States. In general, fungicides are not necessary for cotton production and are only beneficial in the case of a few diseases: target spot and areolate mildew. Fungicide application timing is extremely important and needs to be made near the onset of disease development. Currently, fungicides are somewhat beneficial in reducing defoliation of areolate mildew and target spot diseases. The group determined efficacy ratings for each fungicide listed in the table by testing the materials over multiple years and locations, and by reviewing Plant Disease Management Reports. Ratings are based on the level of disease control and do not necessarily reflect yield increases obtained from product applications. A product's efficacy depends on proper application timing, rate, and method (aerial vs ground rig, water carrier volume rates...) as determined by the product label and overall disease level in the field at the time of application. Differences in efficacy among fungicides were determined by directly comparing products in field experiments using a single application of the labeled rate. For application timing and use considerations, contact your local cooperative extension service.

The table is not intended to be a list of all labeled products. Other fungicides may be available for diseases not listed in the table, including *Ascochyta* leaf spot. Many products have specific use restrictions about the amount of active ingredients that can be applied within a cropping season or the number of sequential applications that can occur, and some have 2ee labels for specific states. The leaf spot complex of *Stemphylium* leaf spot, *Alternaria* leaf spot, or *Cercospora* leaf spot is a fertility issue, generally with potassium, and cannot be economically managed with fungicides. Read and follow all use restrictions before applying any fungicide.



Find Out More

The Crop Protection Network (CPN) is a multi-state and international collaboration of university and provincial extension specialists, and public and private professionals who provide unbiased, research-based information to farmers and agricultural personnel. Our goal is to communicate relevant information that will help professionals identify and manage field crop diseases. Find more crop disease resources at CropProtectionNetwork.org.



This publication was developed by members of Cotton Pathologists Working Group and compiled by Travis Fiske, University of Arkansas.

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Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Cotton Foliar Diseases Table (04/2026)

Efficacy categories: NR = not recommended; P = Poor; F = Fair; G = Good; VG = Very Good; E = Excellent; NL = Not labeled for use against this disease; U = Unknown efficacy or insufficient data to rank product

Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) mode of action groups: Group 3: DMI Triazoles, Group 7: SDHI, Group 11: QoI Strobilurins

FRAC	Active ingredient (%)	Product/Trade name	Rate/A (fl oz)	Common rate/A (fl/oz)	PHI	Alte maria leaf spot	Areolate mildew ¹	Cercospora leaf spot	Stemphylium leaf spot	Target spot ¹
11	Pyraclostrobin 23.3%	Headline 2.08 SC ²	6.0-12.0	6.0 or 9.0	30	F-G	NL	F-G	F-G	P-F
11	Picoxystrobin 22.5%	Approach 2.08 SC	6.0-12.0	6.0 or 9.0	7	NL	NL	NL	U	NL
11	Azoxystrobin 22.9%	Quadris 2.08 SC, multiple generics	6.0-9.0	8.0	45	F-G	P-G	F-G	F-G	F-G
7	Penthiopyrad 20.4%	Fontelis 1.67 SC	16.0-24.0		21	U	NL	U	U	NL
3	Prothioconazole 41%	Proline 480 SC	5.0-5.7	5.7	30	NL	NL	NL	NL	F-G
3	Flutriafol 11.8%	Topguard 1.04 SC	7.0-14.0	7.0	30	F-G	NL	F-G	F-G	P-G
3	Difenoconazole 11.5%	Miravis Top 1.67 SC	13.6	13.6	45	G-VG	G-VG	G-VG	G-VG	F-VG
7	Pydiflumetofen 6.9%									
3	Mefentrifluconazole 26.04%	Revylot 3.33 SC	4.5-6.5	5.5	14	U	U	U	U	F-G
7	Fluxapyroxad 8.68%									
3	Prothioconazole 17.4%	Propulse 3.34 SC	8.5-13.6	13.6	30	U	NL	U	NL	F
7	Fluopyram 17.4%									
3	Prothioconazole 16%	Delaro 325 SC	8.0-12.0		30	NL	NL	NL	NL	U
11	Trifloxystrobin 13.7%									
3	Difenoconazole 11.4%	Amistar Top 2.72 SC	8.0-11.6	8.0	45	U	U	U	U	G
11	Azoxystrobin 18.2%									
3	Flutriafol 18.63%	Topguard EQ 4.29 SC	5.0-7.0	5.0	45	F-G	U	F-G	F-G	P-G
11	Azoxystrobin 25.3%									
3	Metconazole 7.4%	Twinline 1.753 SC	7.0-12.0	8.5	30	F-G	NL	F-G	F-G	G
11	Pyraclostrobin 12%									
7	Fluxapyroxad 14.33%	Priaxor 4.17 SC ³	4.0-8.0	6.0	30	G	G-VG	G	G	G-VG
11	Pyraclostrobin 28.58%									
3	Mefentrifluconazole 11.61%	Revytek 3.33 SC ³	8.0-15.0	12.0	21	G	G-VG	G	G	F-G
7	Fluxapyroxad 7.74%									
11	Pyraclostrobin 15.49%									

¹ In areas where QoI- and/or SDHI-fungicide-resistant isolates are present, QoI and QoI/SDHI fungicides may result in poor disease control.

² Product has a supplemental label (2ee) for target spot in AL, AR, GA, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, and TN

³ Product has a supplemental label (2ee) for areolate mildew in AL, GA, NC, SC, and VA

This information is provided only as a guide. It is the applicator's legal responsibility to read and follow all current label directions. Reference in this publication to any specific commercial product is for general information only and does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the CPWG. Individuals using such products assume responsibility for their use in accordance with current directions of the manufacturer. Members of the CPWG assume no liability resulting from the use of these products.