The following is a supplemental guide to fungicides that are readily available to homes. This guide is not intended to take the place of the individual product labels which are the best resource concerning the use of any pesticide. Some of the most common of the current brand names are listed here. Follow label recommendations for application rates, methods, and safety precautions when using all pesticides.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT BRAND NAME	DISEASES CONTROLLED	COMMENTS
captan Ortho Home Orchard Spray Bonide Captan Fruit and Ornamental Fungicide Hi-Yield Captan 50% WP Bonide Captan 50W		Broad spectrum protectant fungicide. This is a contact fungicide.  Label indicates control of difficult-to-control diseases (i.e., root rots, petal blight of camellias); product gives suppression only.  Does not control cedar apple rust. Home orchard spray products often contain both fungicides and insecticides. Do not use these combination products during bloom.  Use only <i>captan</i> during bloom.  Do not combine with <i>lime</i> , <i>lime sulfur</i> , or Bordeaux mixture as fungicidal activity will be reduced.  Do not apply <i>Captan</i> in combination with oil or near the time of oil sprays.
chitin Chitosan (May not be easy to locate product.)	Nematodes.	This is a soil amendment that increases growth of beneficial microorganisms that feed on chitin (nematode eggs and nematodes contain chitin). Certain formulations may be considered organic. A single application/year is usually sufficient.
chlorothalonil Ortho Garden Disease Control Hi-Yield Vegetable, Flower, Fruit & Ornamental Fungicide Ferti-Lome Landscape & Garden Fungicide Bonide Fungonil Gardentech Daconil	Many common fungal diseases including anthrac- nose, downy mildew, gray mold (Botrytis), powdery mildew, early blight, and late blight on many vegeta- bles, including tomatoes.  Downy mildew, anthracnose, fungal leaf spots, shot-hole, rusts, scab, and powdery mildew on ornamentals.  Some fruit diseases, including brown rot and scab on stone fruits.  Listed vegetables, fruit trees, roses, flowers, shrubs, and shade trees.	The most widely used broad spectrum protectant, contact fungicide.  Not recommended for <i>Pittosporum</i> or <i>Schefflera</i> as phytotoxicity may result. Discoloration of blooms may occur, especially with roses.  NO LONGER LABELED FOR HOME TURF USE, SEVERE EYE IRRITANT! WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. AVOID USE AROUND CHILDREN AND PETS.
copper compounds Bonide Copper Spray or Dust Bonide Liquid Copper Natural Guard Copper Soap Ortho Elementals Garden Disease Control Monterey Liqui-Cop Dupont Copper Kocide 3000, and others	Many fungal and bacterial diseases, including powdery and downy mildew, fungal leaf spots, anthracnose, bacterial leaf spot, and/or blight, fire blight and rust on a wide variety of fruits, vegetables and ornamentals.	Broad spectrum protectant fungicide.  Some formulations are organic. Over-use results in accumulation in the soil.  Discoloration of blooms can occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. To avoid this problem do not spray prior to or during the flowering period. Foliage discoloration may occur with some plants as well. Refer to individual product label for plants that may be treated.

## HOME FUNGICIDE GUIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT BRAND NAME	DISEASES CONTROLLED	COMMENTS
mancozeb Bonide Mancozeb Flowable with Zinc Southern Ag Dithane M-45	Many vegetable diseases, including anthracnose, fungal leaf spots, downy mildew, early blight, gummy stem blight, late blight, scab, rust, and smut.  Many ornamental diseases including anthracnose, black spot, Botrytis, cedar-apple rust, downy mildew, fungal leaf spots, and other rusts.  A few brands are labeled for common fungal lawn diseases.	Broad spectrum protectant fungicide. This is a contact fungicide.  When applied to plants not on the label, the product should be tested on a small area of the plant or small area of the planting first.  Most small container products are not labeled for use on home fruit trees.  Be sure to observe harvest intervals on label when applied to vegetables.
myclobutanil Spectracide Immunox (several) Ferti-Lome F-Stop Granular Fungicide Monterey Fungi-Max Green Light Fung-Away Systemic Lawn Fungicide	Good for powdery mildew, black spot of rose, fungal leaf spots, rusts, anthracnose and other diseases of flowers, ornamental shrubs, and trees.  Controls brown patch, dollar spot, melting out, rust, large patch, fusarium blight, and anthracnose on lawns.  Also controls powdery mildew, scab, and rust on apples; brown rot and other diseases on stone fruits; and anthracnose, black rot and powdery mildew on grapes.	Systemic fungicide. Provides better powdery mildew control than most other fungicides. Overdosage to ornamentals can result in foliar greening, shortened internodes and/or thickened leaves. For use on turf, proper identification of the causal disease organism is key. Contact local county agents for more information. Only a few of the available formulations are labeled for vegetable crops. Avoid exclusive use of this product for resistance management.
PCNB Terraclor 75WP Hi-Yield Terraclor Granular Fungicide	Turf, ornamental and vegetable diseases caused by basidiomycetes, including brown patch, dollar spot, southern blight (white mold), <i>Helminthosporium</i> leaf spot and melting out, damping off ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. only), <i>Sclerotinia</i> , azalea (Ovulinia) and camellia flower blight, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> root and crown diseases. Specific vegetable diseases on label include <i>Rhizoctonia</i> root and stem rot of beans; Southern blight of peanuts, tomatoes, and peppers; club root ( <i>Plasmodiophora</i> ) of broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, and cauliflower; and scab and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> of potatoes.	Protectant preventative fungicide, specific for basidiomycetous fungi. Usually formulated as wettable powder or granules.  Should be lightly watered in after applying to turf.  For ornamentals, drench or incorporate the product thoroughly into the soil for best results.  Do not apply to Philodendron or Pilea.  For vegetables, application must be at planting or transplanting either by soil drench, incorporation or in furrow.
propiconazole Ferti-Lome Liquid Systemic Fungicide Bioadvanced Advanced Fungus Control Bonide Infused Banner Maxx	Turf, ornamental, flower, shrub care against powdery mildew, dollar spot, anthracnose, rust, scab, tip blight, brown spot, etc.	A water-based systemic fungicide that prevents major diseases on roses, flowers, lawns, trees, and shrubs.  Do not apply this product to African violets, Begonia, Boston ferns, or Geraniums.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT BRAND NAME	DISEASES CONTROLLED	COMMENTS
phosphorous acid Monterey AGRI-FOS Helena ProPhyt	Certain <i>Phytophthora</i> , downy mildew, and <i>Pythium</i> diseases in ornamentals and turf; root disease in fruit trees (apples, avocados, citrus, mangos pear, nut trees, stone fruits); downy mildew of grape; downy mildew and <i>Phytophthora</i> in vegetables.	Systemic fungicides, should be tested on a limited number of plants first to check for phytotoxicity. Read label for full list of diseases and crops.
streptomycin sulfate Ferti-Lome Fire Blight spray Bonide Fire Blight spray Agri-mycin 17	Controls fire blight of apple and pear.  Some brands also labeled for fire blight of pyracantha; bacterial wilt of chrysanthemum; bacterial stem rot of Dieffenbachia cuttings; bacterial leaf spot on philodendron; crown gall on roses; and bacterial spot on tomatoes and peppers.	Actually a bactericide/antibiotic compound. Has no fungicidal activity.  When used for fire blight control of apples and pears, it must be applied during bloom prior to symptoms appearing to be effective. Sprays should begin at 20–30% bloom and continue every 3–4 days until petals fall.  Do not apply when fruit is visible.  Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for pears. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest for apples.
sulfur Ferti-Lome Dusting Sulfur Bonide Liquid Sulfur Bonide Sulfur Plant Fungicide Hi-Yield dusting wettable sulfur Safer Garden Fungicide, others	Controls diseases of fruit including powdery mildew, cedar apple rust and scab of apples, brown rot and scab of peach, plum, and nectarine, powdery mildew on brambles and strawberry.  Also labeled for powdery mildew, leaf spots, rust, and Botrytis on many vegetables and ornamentals (including black spot of rose).	Broad spectrum protectant fungicide. This is a contact fungicide.  Formulated as a wettable powder or dust. Should not be used when the temperature is above 90°F or within four weeks of an oil spray as injury to the foliage may occur. Refer to individual product label for plants that may be treated. Do not use on apricots, cucumbers, d'Anjou pears, melons, spinach, squash, or viburnum as <i>sulfur</i> causes injury and defoliation to these plants.  Visible residue may be a problem.  Some formulations approved for organic use.
tebuconazole Bioadvanced (Bayer) Advanced Disease Control for Flowers, Roses and Shrubs	Controls black spot, powdery mildew, rust, and Southern blight on roses, flowers, azaleas, rhododendrons, camellias, and other landscape ornamental shrubs.	Systemic fungicide, use as needed based on history of disease problems.
thiophanate methyl Cleary's 3336 Scott's Lawn Fungus Control Bonide Infuse Lawn & Landscape Granules	Anthracnose, dollar spot, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> (Brown Patch), Helminthosporium leaf spot (melting out) and Fusarium patch on lawns. Foliar diseases of ornamentals, including anthracnose, black spot of rose, Botrytis, fungal leaf spots, powdery mildew, Ovulinia blight, and Phomopsis blight on juniper. Soil/root diseases of flowering and bedding plants and woody ornamentals caused by Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotinia, and Thielaviopsis spp. Bulb diseases caused by Botrytis, Fusarium,Rhizoctonia, Sclerotinia, Fusarium, and Penicillium spp.	Broad spectrum systemic fungicide. Usually available as wettable powder. Does <b>not</b> control <i>Pythium</i> or <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.  A preliminary trial is suggested on a small scale when applying to a plant not listed on the label but for a listed disease problem. Wait 5–7 days before evaluating any potential injury.  Not recommended for <i>Nephrolepis exhalta</i> , <i>Plectranthus austrailis</i> , and <i>Hatiora gaertneri</i> .  Repeated, exclusive use of <i>thiophanate methyl</i> may lead to buildup of resistant fungi and loss of control.