
The objective of this study was to evaluate low levels of Tachigaren (hymexazol) as possible standard treatments on sugar beets under low to moderate levels of disease pressure, caused by *A. cochlioides*. The study was conducted for 3 years (2001-2003), at 12 separate sites in Michigan, Nebraska, and North Dakota. Treatments consisted of 1) Apron/Thiram incorporated into minimum build-up coatings with Tachigaren (20 g and 30 g), 2) Tachigaren applied at 45 g in a standard seed pellet, and 3) Apron/Thiram-treated controls. The same treatments were additionally tested under optimum conditions in the greenhouse in field soils naturally infested with varying concentrations of *A. cochlioides*. Field results varied, but several locations showed higher rates of Tachigaren with minimum build-up treatments (30 g) caused reduced seedling emergence. However, few significant differences were observed from yield parameters, suggesting minimal damage to crop at the end of the season. Greenhouse results indicated that using low rates of Tachigaren with minimum build-up coatings exhibited more potential for use in fields with low-moderate levels of *A. cochlioides*. These same treatments were not consistent in soils with high disease potential.