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Application effect of synthetic fungicides on different phenological stages of soybean crop on the intensity of frogeye leaf spot and yield components

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*Cercospora sojina* Hara is the fungus that causes the disease called frogeye leaf spot. A method of control of the disease is the application of fungicides. The target of the investigation was to identify a chemical strategy for the protection of a soybean affected by this disease, considering its effects on sanitary, yield, its components and the sanitary and industrial quality of the seed. For doing this it was installed a trial on the field in which it was applied three fungicides (triazole, bencimidazole and a mixture of strobilurin and triazole) in V6, R1, R3, R5, R1+R3 and R3+R5. In each treatment it was evaluated intensity of frogeye leaf spot, days to achieve physiological maturity, number of pods per plant, number of pods sheaths per plant, number of seeds per plant, weight of a thousand grains, yield, percentage of fungus infection of seeds, percentage of infection with *C. sojina*, germinative power (PG) and content of oil and protein. The application of foliar fungicides in reproductive stages reduced intensity of disease and delayed physiological maturity. In general, less levels of disease intensity in R6 and delays in the arrival R8 were associated to better yield, its components, PG and sanitary quality of seed. Number of vain sheaths and weight of a thousand grains were the components that most influenced in the yield. Double applications and individual applications made in R5 reduced fungus colonization of seeds. All treatments made in reproductive stages increases yield and sanitary quality of the seed. Double applications of strobilurin and triazole were treatments that most achieved control of disease, biggest increments on yield, sanitary and industrial quality of grains.