

## Succulent Legume (snap, lima, pole bean) Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the fields, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many disease that attack succulent pod legumes during the growing season(s).

### Spray Schedule = 7 – 14 day

<b>Spring/Summer</b>		<b>Fall</b>	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity	Spray No.	Fungicide(s) /disease activity
1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT	1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT
2.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT	2.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT
3.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT	3.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT
4.	Quadris/RHIZ + R CERC + ALT	4.	Quadris/RHIZ + R CERC + ALT
5.	Topsin / ANTH (mainly lima bean) Quadris/RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT	5.	Topsin / ANTH (mainly lima bean) Quadris/RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT
6.	Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Headline/PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris/PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product/PYTH	6.	Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Headline/PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris/PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product/PYTH
7.	Rally/R + RHIZ Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Headline / PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris / PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product /PYTH	7.	Rally/R + RHIZ Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Headline / PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris / PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product /PYTH
8.	Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Headline/PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris/PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product/PYTH	8.	Priaxor or Omega 500 or Rovral or Topsin or Fontelis/ SCR

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc. . .).

Always read the label for detailed application instructions of consult the Georgia pest Control handbook.

Disease Acronyms: RHIZ=Rhizoctonia belly rot; R = rust; ANTH = anthracnose; ALT = Alternaria pod and leaf spot; CERC = Cercospora leaf spot; PYTH = Pythium cottony leak; SCR = Scelerotinia or “white mold”.

## Collard, Kale, Mustard, Turnip (greens) Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, disking and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack greens during the growing season(s) in Georgia.

### Spray Schedule = 7 day

<b>Fall or Winter/Spring</b>	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity
Pre-plant	Besides deep-turning, use Terraclor/RHIZ + CR or Quadris/RHIZ
1.	Zampro or Forum or Revus <sup>2</sup> or Reason <sup>3</sup> /DOW copper fungicide <sup>1</sup> /BR Quadris or Cabrio/ALT + CERC
2.	Zampro or Forum or Revus or Reason/DOW copper fungicide/BR Tebuconazole/ALT + CERC
3.	Zampro or Forum or Revus or Reason/DOW copper fungicide/BR Quadris or Cabrio/ALT + CERC and/or Fontelis or Endura/ALT + SCR
4.	Zampro or Forum or Revus or Reason/DOW copper fungicide/BR Tebuconazole/ALT + CERC
5.	Zampro or Forum or Revus or Reason/DOW copper fungicide/BR Fontelis or Endura/ALT + SCR
6.	Zampro or Forum or Revus or Reason/DOW copper fungicide/BR Tebuconazole/ALT + CERC

<sup>1</sup> Copper is used to suppress spread of black rot caused by the bacterium *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris*.

<sup>2</sup> Forum and Revus have the same mode of action, so don't spray them back-to-back. Use one or the other.

<sup>3</sup> If Reason is used you don't need to use Quadris or Cabrio as all three control Alternaria and Cercospora. Don't spray Reason, Cabrio or Quadris back-to-back as they have the same mode of action.

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook.

Disease Acronyms: DOW = downy mildew; ALT = Alternaria leaf spot; CERC = Cercospora leaf spot; BR = black rot; SCR = Sclerotinia (raisin head); CR = club root.

## Broccoli/Cabbage Fungicide Spray Programs 2015

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, disking and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack these brassicas during the growing season(s) in Georgia.

### Spray Schedule = 7 day

<b>Fall or Winter/Spring</b>	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity
Pre-plant	Besides deep-turning, use Terraclor/RHIZ + CR or Quadris/RHIZ
1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> /DOW copper fungicide <sup>2</sup> /BR
2.	Ridomil Gold Bravo <sup>3</sup> or Forum or Revus <sup>4</sup> or Reason <sup>5</sup> or Presidio + chlorothalonil/DOW copper fungicide/BR Quadris or Cabrio/ALT + CERC
3.	Ridomil Gold Bravo or Forum or Revus or Reason or Presidio + chlorothalonil/DOW copper fungicide/BR Switch/ALT + CERC + SCR
4.	Ridomil Gold Bravo or Forum or Revus or Reason or Presidio + chlorothalonil/DOW copper fungicide/BR Quadris or Cabrio/ALT + CERC <u>or</u> Endura/ALT + SCR
5.	Ridomil Gold Bravo or Forum or Revus or Reason or Presidio + chlorothalonil/DOW copper fungicide/BR Switch/ALT + CERC + SCR <u>or</u> Quadris or Cabrio/ALT + CERC
6.	Ridomil Gold Bravo or Forum or Revus or Reason or Presidio + chlorothalonil/DOW copper fungicide/BR Endura/ALT + SCR

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...).

<sup>2</sup> Copper is used to suppress spread of black rot caused by the bacterium *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris*.

<sup>3</sup> Ridomil Gold Bravo and/or Presidio need to be rotated with Forum, Revus, and/or Reason.

<sup>4</sup> Forum and Revus have the same mode of action, so don't spray them back-to-back. Use one or the other.

<sup>5</sup> If Reason is used you don't need to use Quadris or Cabrio as all three control *Alternaria* and *Cercospora*. Don't spray Reason, Cabrio or Quadris back-to-back as they have the same mode of action.

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook.

Disease Acronyms: DOW = downy mildew; ALT = *Alternaria* leaf spot; CERC = *Cercospora* leaf spot; BR = black rot; SCR = *Sclerotinia* (raisin head); CR = club root.

## Cantaloupe Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, disking and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack cantaloupe during the growing season(s) in Georgia.

**Spray Schedule = Start 1 week after transplanting, then use 7 day schedule if raining once a week.**

Spring		Fall	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity	Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity
1.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper at lowest labeled rate <sup>1</sup> /BFB	1.	Chlorothalonil + tebuconazole <sup>2</sup> /GSB copper at lowest labeled rate <sup>1</sup> /BFB Presidio, Ranman, or Zampro/DOW
2.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper at lowest labeled rate <sup>1</sup> /BFB	2.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper at lowest labeled rate <sup>1</sup> /BFB
3.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper at lowest labeled rate <sup>1</sup> /BFB	3.	Orondis (soil app), Presidio, Revus/ PCAP
4.	Proline or Inspire Super or Aprovia top/GSB; Orondis (soil app), Presidio, Revus/ PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex, or Curzate/DOW	3.	Chlorothalonil + tebuconazole <sup>2</sup> OR Inspire Super or Aprovia top/GSB; copper at lowest labeled rate <sup>1</sup> /BFB; Ranman or Previcur flex or Curzate/DOW
5.	Chlorothalonil + Luna Experience/GSB; Quintec or Torino or Proline or Procure/POW; Presidio or Revus / PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex or Curzate/DOW	4.	Chlorothalonil/GSB Orondis (soil app) or Presidio, Revus/ PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex or Curzate/DOW
6.	Proline or Inspire Super or Aprovia top/GSB; Quintec or Torino or Proline or Procure/POW; Orondis (soil app) or Presidio, Revus/ PCAP	5.	Chlorothalonil + tebuconazole OR Proline or Aprovia top/GSB; Quintec, Torino, Proline or Procure/POW; Presidio or Revus / PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex, or Curzate/DOW
7.	Ranman or Previcur flex or Curzate/DOW Chlorothalonil + Luna Experience/GSB; Quintec, Torino, Proline or Procure/POW; Presidio or Revus/ PCAP; Ranman, Zampro, or Curzate/DOW	6.	Chlorothalonil + Luna experience/GSB; Quintec, Torino or Procure/POW; Presidio, Revus/ PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex or Curzate/DOW
8 <sup>3</sup> .	Chlorothalonil/GSB; Quintec, Torino, Proline or Procure/POW; Presidio, Revus / PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex or Curzate/DOW	7.	Chlorothalonil + tebuconazole OR Inspire Super/GSB Quintec, Torino or Procure/POW Presidio or Revus / PCAP Ranman, Zampro, or Curzate/DOW
		8 <sup>3</sup> .	Chlorothalonil + Fontelis/GSB + POW Quintec, Torino or Procure/POW Presidio, Revus / PCAP; Ranman or Previcur flex, or Curzate/DOW

<sup>1</sup> Copper is used prior to fruit set at lowest labeled rate if bacterial fruit blotch is an issue.

<sup>2</sup> Tebuconazole (any tebuconazole) should be used at 8.0 fl oz when sprayed each time with a seasonal limit of 24 fl oz.

<sup>3</sup> Be mindful of preharvest intervals (PHIs) for later sprays as many may have a 7-14 day PHI.

Disease Acronyms: BFB = bacterial fruit blotch; GSB = gummy stem blight; POW = powdery mildew; DOW = downy mildew; ANTH = anthracnose; PCAP = Phytophthora crown and fruit rot.

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook



## Cucumber Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack squash during the growing season(s) in Georgia and is not intended to be followed literally but to give an idea of the chronology of disease pressure in relation to fungicide choice. Each field in each year has different situations that call for different actions.

### Spray Schedule = 7 day

Spring		Fall	
Spray number	Fungicide/disease activity	Spray number	Fungicide/disease activity
1	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> or mancozeb/DOW + ANTH + GSB	1	Cabrio or Topsin/ANTH Presidio/Ranman/Previcur Flex/Revus/ DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil/ANTH + DOW + GSB
2	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> or mancozeb/DOW + ANTH + GSB	2	Topsin + mancozeb/ANTH + DOW Orondis/Presidio/Ranman/Previcur flex/ Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ANTH + DOW + GSB
3	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> or mancozeb/DOW + ANTH + GSB	3	Cabrio/ANTH Presidio/Ranman/Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ANTH + DOW + GSB
4	Quadris + Tebuconazole <sup>2</sup> /RHIZ + ANTH + GSB	4	Aprovia top + chlorothalonil/RHIZ + GSB + DOW Orondis/Presidio/Ranman/ Previcur flex/Revus/DOW + PCAP
5	Orondis (foliar)/ Presidio/Revus/PCAP Ranman/Previcure Flex/DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ ANTH + DOW + GSB	5	Quadris/RHIZ + ANTH Presidio/Ranman/ Previcur flex/Revus/ DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ANTH + DOW + GSB
6	Aprovia top+ chlorothalonil/RHIZ + GSB + DOW Presidio/Ranman/Previcur flex/Revus/ DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ANTH + DOW + GSB	6	Cabrio or Topsin/ANTH Orondis/Presidio/Ranman/Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ANTH + DOW + GSB

7	Orondis/Presidio/Ranman/Previcur flex/Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil/ANTH + DOW + GSB	7	Aprovia top + chlorothalonil/RHIZ + GSB + DOW Presidio/Ranman/Previcur flex/Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/ANTH + DOW + GSB
8	Cabrio or Topsin/ANTH Presidio/Ranman/Previcur Flex/Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil/ANTH + DOW + GSB	8	Presidio/Ranman/Revus/DOW + PCAP Chlorothalonil/ANTH + DOW + GSB

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...).

<sup>2</sup> Folicur should be used at 8.0 fl oz when sprayed each time with a seasonal limit of 24 fl oz.

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook.

Disease Acronyms: GSM = gummy stem blight; RHIZ=Rhizoctonia belly rot;  
DOW = downy mildew; ANTH = anthracnose; PCAP = Phytophthora crown and fruit rot.

## Onion Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

The effective management of onion diseases begins prior to planting. By using integrated methods such as disease-free seed and transplants, proper crop rotation, disking and deep ploughing of plant debris, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease epidemic by either reducing the amount of initial inoculum or the rate of disease development. Integrated use of management practices reduces the weight on individual management option and provides growers disease management options at lower risk. Chemical management using fungicides should be the last resort after using the other management options. Most of the fungicides are effective when used as protectants, only handful of fungicides have curative actions.

### Spray Schedule = 7 day

Spray No.	<sup>1</sup> Fungicide(s)/target disease
Two weeks after transplanting	Banded soil application of Fontelis/RHIZ, WM, PR + Copper fungicide (foliar pathogens)
1	<sup>2</sup> Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB or Catamaran/ BLB, PB
2	Pristine or Merivon or Fontelis/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB
3	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB or Catamaran/ BLB, PB
4	Pristine or Merivon or Fontelis or Scala/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB; (Scala do not have activity against SLB)
5	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB or Catamaran/ BLB, PB
6	Pristine or Merivon or Fontelis/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB
7	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB or Catamaran/ BLB, PB
8	Scala or Inspire super or Omega 500 or Quadris top or Switch/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB (Omega 500 and Scala do not have SLB activity)
9	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB + ManKocide (bacterial blight)
10	Scala or Inspire super or Omega 500 or Quadris top or Switch/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB (Omega 500 and Scala do not have SLB activity)
11	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB + ManKocide (bacterial blight)
12	Scala or Inspire super or Omega 500 or Quadris top or Switch/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB (Omega 500 and Scala do not have SLB activity)+ Pristine or Merivon or Fontelis or Scala/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB; (Scala do not have activity against SLB)
13	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB + ManKocide (bacterial blight)
14	Scala or Inspire super or Omega 500 or Quadris top or Switch/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB (Omega 500 and Scala do not have SLB activity)
15	Chlorothalonil/BNR, BLB, PB + ManKocide (bacterial blight)
16	Scala or Inspire super or Omega 500 or Quadris top or Switch/BLB, BNR, SLB, PB (Omega 500 and Scala do not have SLB activity)

The fungicide spray for **downy mildew (DM)** will be based on a forecasting model. Alerts for the DM spray will be communicated by the Vidalia Onion and Vegetable Research Center and the UGA, Tifton. **Fungicides with some degree of efficacy on DM are: Reason, Zampro and Omega 500.**

<sup>1</sup>**Please use the labeled rate of recommended fungicide. Rotate fungicides for good disease control.**

<sup>2</sup>**Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc)**

**Disease acronyms: BNR=Botrytis neck rot; BLB=Botrytis leaf blight; PB=Purple blotch; RHIZ=Rhizoctonia root rot; WM=White mold; PR=Pink root; SLB=Stemphylium leaf blight;**

## Pepper Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack peppers in Georgia.

### Spray Schedule = 3.5 day Fall or Winter/Spring

Spay No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity.
Pre-plant	Methyl bromide or Georgia 3-way
1.	Actigard at 0.75 oz/acre/BS Ridomil at plant drench/PCAP copper fungicide/BS
2.	copper fungicide/BS
3.	Quintec and copper fungicide/BS
4.	Actigard at 0.5 oz/acre/BS copper fungicide/BS
5.	Orondis or Presidio through the drip/PCAP Quintec and copper fungicide/BS
6.	Cabrio or Quadris/ANTH copper fungicide/BS
7.	Actigard at 0.33 oz.acre/BS Quintec and copper fungicide/BS Revus/PCAP
8.	Presidio foliar/PCAP; copper fungicide/BS
9.	Orondis (drip)/PCAP; Quintec and copper fungicide/BS
10.	Cabrio or Quadris/ANTH copper fungicide/BS
11.	copper fungicide/BS Revus/PCAP
12.	copper fungicide/BS
13.	Cabrio or Quadris/ANTH copper fungicide/BS
14.	copper fungicide/BS
15.	copper fungicide/BS

**and so on until harvest or pre-harvest interval**

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc.). Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control handbook. Disease Acronyms: BS = bacterial spot; ANTH = anthracnose; PCAP = Phytophthora crown rot.

## South Georgia Tomato Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**

**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack tomato during the growing season(s) in Georgia.

### Spray Schedule = 3.5 day

<b>Fall or Winter/Spring</b>	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity
Pre-plant	Georgia 3-way or WSP or Paladin Pic
1.	Actigard at 0.33 oz/acre in 30-50 gallons of water copper fungicide + mancozeb + chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> /BS + EB
2.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
3.	Actigard at 0.33 oz/acre in 30-50 gallons of water copper fungicide + mancozeb + Quadris or Cabrio/BS + EB + TS
4.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
5.	Actigard at 0.5 oz/acre in 60-70 gallons of water copper fungicide + mancozeb + chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> /BS + EB
6.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
7.	Actigard at 0.5 oz/acre in 60-70 gallons of water copper fungicide + mancozeb + Quadris or Cabrio /BS + EB + TS
8.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
9.	Actigard at 0.75 oz/acre in 70-100 gallons of water copper fungicide + mancozeb + chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> /BS + EB
10.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
11.	Actigard at 0.75 oz/acre in 70-100 gallons of water copper fungicide + mancozeb + Quadris or Cabrio /BS + EB + TS
12.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
13.	copper fungicide + mancozeb + Endura or Switch or Fontelis/BS + EB + BOT + TS
14.	copper fungicide + mancozeb/BS
15.	copper fungicide + mancozeb + Endura or Switch or Fontelis/BS + EB + BOT + TS
<b>and so on until harvest or pre-harvest interval.....</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc)

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook.

Disease Acronyms: BS = bacterial spot; EB = early blight; TS = target spot; BOT = Botrytis fruit rot.

## Squash Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack squash during the growing season(s) in Georgia and is not intended to be followed literally but to give an idea of the chronology of disease pressure in relation to fungicide choice. Each field in each year has different situations that call for different actions.

### Spray Schedule = 7 day

Spring		Fall	
Spray number	Fungicide/disease activity	Spray number	Fungicide/disease activity
1	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> or mancozeb/DOW	1	Orondis (soil app)/PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/DOW
2	Orondis (soil app)/PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/DOW	2	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> or mancozeb/DOW
3	Presidio or Revus/PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/DOW	3	Presidio or Revus/PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb/DOW
4	Orondis (soil app)/PCAP Chlorothalonil/DOW Torino or Fontelis/POW	4	Orondis (soil app)/PCAP Chlorothalonil/DOW Torino or Fontelis/POW
5	Torino or Fontelis/POW Presidio or Revus/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW	5	Torino or Fontelis/POW
6	Torino or Fontelis/POW Orondis (soil app)/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW	6	Torino or Fontelis/POW Orondis (soil app)/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW
7	Torino or Fontelis/POW Presidio or Revus/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW	7	Presidio or Revus/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW
8	Presidio or Revus/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW	8	Torino or Fontelis/POW Presidio or Revus/ PCAP + DOW Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...).

<sup>2</sup> Folicur should be used at 8.0 fl oz when sprayed each time with a seasonal limit of 24 fl oz.

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook.

Disease Acronyms: GSM = gummy stem blight; RHIZ=Rhizoctonia belly rot;  
DOW = downy mildew; ANTH = anthracnose; PCAP = Phytophthora crown and  
fruit rot.

## Succulent Legume (snap, lima, pole bean) Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the fields, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many disease that attack succulent pod legumes during the growing season(s).

### Spray Schedule = 7 – 14 day

<b>Spring/Summer</b>		<b>Fall</b>	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity	Spray No.	Fungicide(s) /disease activity
1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT	1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT
2.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT	2.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT
3.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT	3.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> of Folicur/R + CERC + ALT
4.	Quadris/RHIZ + R CERC + ALT	4.	Quadris/RHIZ + R CERC + ALT
5.	Topsin / ANTH (mainly lima bean) Quadris/RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT	5.	Topsin / ANTH (mainly lima bean) Quadris/RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT
6.	Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Cabrio/PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris/PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product/PYTH	6.	Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Cabrio/PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris/PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product/PYTH
7.	Rally/R + RHIZ Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Cabrio / PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris / PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product /PYTH	7.	Rally/R + RHIZ Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Cabrio / PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris / PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product /PYTH
8.	Ridomil Gold Copper <u>or</u> Cabrio/PYTH <u>or</u> Quadris/PYTH + RHIZ + R + CERC + ALT Phosphite-type product/PYTH	8.	Omega 500 or Rovral or Topsin / SCR

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc. . .).

Always read the label for detailed application instructions of consult the Georgia pest Control handbook.

Disease Acronyms: RHIZ=Rhizoctonia belly rot; R = rust; ANTH = anthracnose; ALT = Alternaria pod and leaf spot; CERC = Cercospora leaf spot; PYTH = Pythium cottony leak; SCR = Scelerotinia or “white mold”.

## Watermelon Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

**Bhabesh Dutta**  
**Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia**

As with most crops, disease management begins prior to planting the crop to be protected. By using such methods as disease-free seed and transplants, proper rotation, discing and plowing, and use of resistant varieties, growers can minimize the amount of disease that is available to attack their crop. Using many practices takes all the weight off of any one practice and gives growers more disease management options at lower risk. Once plants are in the field, however, fungicide sprays are relied on heavily for effective and economical management of plant diseases. This spray guide is designed to encompass many diseases that attack watermelon during the growing season(s) in Georgia.

**Spray Schedule = Start 1 week after transplanting, then use 7 day schedule if raining once a week.**

Spring		Fall	
Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity	Spray No.	Fungicide(s)/disease activity
0.	Proline at-plant drench/FW	1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> + Tebuconazole <sup>3</sup> /GSB Actigard and/or copper fungicide <sup>2</sup> /BFB
1.	Chlorothalonil <sup>1</sup> /GSB Actigard and/or copper fungicide <sup>2</sup> /BFB	2.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper fungicide/BFB
2.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper fungicide/BFB Proline/FW	3.	Chlorothalonil + Aprovia top OR Inspire Super/GSB Actigard and/or copper fungicide/BFB
3.	Tebuconazole <sup>3</sup> /GSB or chlorothalonil/GSB Actigard and/or copper fungicide/BFB	4.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper fungicide/BFB
4.	Chlorothalonil/GSB copper fungicide/BFB	5.	Chlorothalonil + Tebuconazole OR Inspire Super/GSB copper fungicide/BFB
5.	Inspire Super OR Aprovia top/GSB copper fungicide/BFB	6.	Luna Experience/POW + GSB Orondis or Presidio or Revus/DOW or PCAP copper fungicide/BFB
6.	Luna Experience/POW + GSB Orondis (foliar) or Presidio or Revus or Zampro /DOW or PCAP copper fungicide/BFB	7.	Proline or Aprovia top or Inspire Super /GSB Quintec or Torino + Quadris or Cabrio/POW+ANTH Presidio, Revus or Zampro/DOW or PCAP copper fungicide/BFB
7.	Proline or OR Inspire Super or Aprovia top /GSB Quintec or Torino or Procure + Quadris or Cabrio/POW+ANTH Presidio or Revus or Zampro/DOW or PCAP copper fungicide/BFB	8 <sup>4</sup> .	Luna Experience/POW + GSB Orondis or Presidio, Revus or Zampro/DOW or PCAP
8 <sup>4</sup> .	Luna Experience/POW + GSB Orondis (foliar), Presidio, Revus or Zampro/DOW or PCAP	9 <sup>4</sup> .	Proline, Tebuconazole OR Inspire Super/GSB Quintec or Torino + Quadris or Cabrio/POW+ANTH Presidio or Revus/DOW or PCAP
9 <sup>4</sup> .	Proline, Tebuconazole OR Inspire Super/GSB Quintec or Torino + Quadris or Cabrio/POW+ANTH Orondis (foliar), Presidio, Revus or Zampro/DOW or PCAP		

<sup>1</sup> Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...) may cause rind burn if sprayed within 21 day of harvest.

<sup>2</sup> Actigard and/or Copper is used prior to fruit set if bacterial fruit blotch is an issue.

<sup>3</sup> Tebuconazole should be used at 8.0 fl oz when sprayed each time with a seasonal limit of 24 fl oz.

<sup>4</sup> Be mindful of preharvest intervals (PHIs) for later sprays as many may have a 7-14 day PHI.

Always read the label for detailed application instructions or consult the Georgia Pest Control Handbook.

Disease Acronyms: BFB = bacterial fruit blotch; GSB = gummy stem blight; POW = powdery mildew; DOW = downy mildew; ANTH = anthracnose; PCAP = Phytophthora crown and fruit rot. FW=Fusarium wilt.