

Commercial Small Fruit: Diseases and Insects

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Effective control of pests that occur in commercial small fruit crops is obtained only through the judicious use of pesticides combined with sound management practices, nutrition, and sanitation. Close observation should be used to determine which pests are present and when treatments should be applied to be most effective. Pesticides are used most frequently by the grower for pest control, and they usually are applied as sprays or occasionally as dusts. The problem of selecting the correct pesticide to do a specific job continues to be challenging to commercial growers. The success or failure of any spray program is not due entirely to the specific pesticide or amount placed in the sprayer tank, but is also influenced by proper timing, thorough application, and weather conditions at the time of application.

The pesticides recommended here have proven to be effective and useful in the control of various common diseases and insects. Differences may exist among them in their effectiveness against specific pest organisms. It has become increasingly evident that no spray program can provide equally satisfactory results in all plantings for all pests. Use extreme caution and read label thoroughly when using highly toxic pesticides.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is the use of all suitable tactics to maintain a pest population below an economically damaging level. One such tactic is that of chemical control. Growers may use insecticides to quickly reduce a pest population that is not controlled by other means. Contrary to a commonly held belief, organic growers utilize chemical control as well as other, “conventional” growers. The difference lies in the nature of the insecticides selected – organic growers are restricted to naturally derived materials, generally botanical or mineral products, while conventional growers usually use synthetic materials. Many naturally derived insecticides are substantially less toxic and more environmentally selective than older materials.

Other IPM tactics are appropriately used by both types of growers, namely biological control (use of predators, parasites and pathogens), cultural control (modifying crop production procedures to suppress problems), physical control (exclusion and hand-picking), and resistant varieties.

Insecticides approved for organic production and noninsecticidal management tactics listed in this guide for small fruit insect pests include:

Strawberry: Mites – Requiem Prime, Stylet oil, Trilogy, predatory mites. Leafrollers – Entrust, PyGanic, Venerate. Thrips – Aza-Direct, Entrust, PyGanic, Requiem Prime, Venerate. Aphids – virus-free plants, PyGanic. Sap beetles – sanitation.

Caneberries: Rednecked cane borer – remove galled canes. Raspberry cane borer – remove infested canes. Blackberry psyllid – PyGanic, Surround. Mites – Requiem Prime, Stylet oil. Japanese beetle – Aza-Direct, Neemix/Trilogy, Surround.

Blueberries: Blueberry tip borer – remove infested tissue when pruning. Plum curculio – Surround. Cranberry/cherry fruitworms – Entrust. Mites – Stylet oil. Japanese beetle – Neemix/Trilogy Thrips - Requiem Prime.

In selecting a pesticide for control of small fruit pests, there are several factors that must be considered. Degree of control desired, type of fruit finish required by the market, type of spray used, compatibility with other pesticides, and effectiveness against other pests are some of the important factors that must be weighed. There are a large number of pesticides available for grower use which vary somewhat in their spectrum of activity and effectiveness on an individual pest.

Generally, pesticides may be used alone for a specific pest or in combination for various pests occurring at any one time.

The recommended concentration of pesticides for control of small fruit pests is based on a regular dilute (1X) spray. The application rate for strawberries is based on 100 to 150 gal per acre. Fruit rot fungicide sprays should focus the entire spray volume on the plants on the top of the beds, and should be applied using spray pressures and tips that generate fine droplets (using hollow cone or similar type nozzles). The application rate on caneberries is based on 150-250 gal per acre.

For information on small fruit pests and their control, request Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE) Publications 444-567, 456-232, and 456-018, as well as those listed elsewhere in this volume. Also, additional information on strawberry diseases and their control is available in VCE Publication 456-038. Information on pest and beneficial species identification and monitoring is also available on-line at <http://www.virginiafruit.ento.vt.edu/>. For additional information regarding pest management and small fruit production, consult the Mid-Atlantic Berry Guide, Virginia Cooperative Extension publication 423-020, <http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/freepubs/MABerryGuide.htm>; and the Southern Region Small Fruit Consortium, <http://www.smallfruits.org/SmallFruitsRegGuide/index.htm>.

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Be alert for pesticide label changes, particularly with regard to post-application re-entry and pre-harvest interval restrictions.

Fungicide Resistance Guidelines: The gray mold and anthracnose pathogens are now resistant to multiple fungicides in many strawberry fields in Virginia and nearby states. Resistance to Topsin-M has been found in every survey sample from Virginia, and resistance to many other fungicides has also been commonly found. Strawberry growers should focus on fruit rot fungicide spray programs on broad-spectrum, “multi-site” products such as Captan and Thiram and use other products, when necessary, to increase efficacy and/or to control other diseases like anthracnose. Fruit rot spray programs should focus on the bloom period, starting promptly at first bloom. After peak bloom, sprays are usually beneficial only when wet weather conditions favor pathogen infection. Fungicide-resistant pathogens react similarly to products with the same mode of action, indicated by the same “FRAC Group number”. Resistance to fungicides in FRAC Group 11 (Abound, Azaka, Quadris, Cabrio and Pristine, Flint, Luna Sensation, Merivon, Quadris Top, and Quilt Xcel) and FRAC Group 7 (Fontelis, Kenja, Luna Privilege, Pristine, Merivon, Luna Privilege, Luna Tranquility) is of particular concern. While some strawberry fungicides contain multiple FRAC Group ingredients (Pristine, Merivon, Quadris Top, Quilt Xcel, Luna Sensation, and Luna Tranquility), resistance is now also showing up to the partner fungicides in these products. Therefore, except for Captan (FRAC Group M4) and Thiram (FRAC Group M3), fungicides in the same FRAC Group (having the same mode of action) should NOT be applied more than twice during a single growing season, and especially not in sequential sprays. Use of FRAC Group 11 fungicides should focus on controlling anthracnose versus other diseases, and so shouldn’t be used in the fall or early in the bloom period unless anthracnose is already present. Other fruit rot fungicides should be tank-mixed with Captan or Thiram whenever possible to avoid development of fungicide resistance. Growers can obtain a “fungicide resistance profile” of their strawberry fields by working with their county extension agent to submit blossom or fruit-swab samples to Clemson University for analysis. Information on this program can be accessed at: http://www.clemson.edu/extension/horticulture/fruit_vegetable/peach/diseases/gm_collectioninstructions.pdf#new.

Strawberries

Table 2.1a - Strawberry Diseases, Post-Planting

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Anthracnose	Abound 2.08F	5.0-8.0 fl oz	—	For suppression only. Wash roots of bare-root plants to remove excess soil, and then immerse entire plants for 2 to 5 minutes, planting the same day, if possible. For continued control, follow-up with foliar fungicide applications 2 to 3 weeks after transplant. FRAC-11
Crown Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> ; <i>C. fragariae</i>)	Azaka	5.0-8.0 fl oz	—	For suppression only. Wash roots of bare-root plants to remove excess soil, and then immerse entire plants for 2 to 5 minutes, planting the same day, if possible. For continued control, follow-up with foliar fungicide applications 2 to 3 weeks after transplant. FRAC-11
	Switch 62.5WG	5.0-8.0 fl oz	—	For suppression only. Wash roots of bare-root plants to remove excess soil, and then immerse entire plants for 2 to 5 minutes, planting the same day, if possible. For continued control, follow-up with foliar fungicide applications 2 to 3 weeks after transplant. FRAC-12 and FRAC-9
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp. (seedling root & basal stem rot)	Abound 2.08F	—	0.4-0.8 fl oz	Spray before infection in band no wider than 7 inches, centered over (non-tarped) rows. FRAC-11
	Azaka	—	/1,000 row feet	

Table 2.1b - Strawberry Diseases, At Planting

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp. (seedling root & basal stem rot)	Abound 2.08F	—	0.4-0.8 fl oz /1,000 row feet	Drip-irrigate plug plants with poor root systems or plants in non-fumigated beds or excessively wet beds and heavy soils. FRAC-11
	Azaka	—		
Anthracnose	Captan 50W	—	3-6 lb	Begin sprays when disease is suspected or as soon as observed and continue on a 10-14 day schedule. Other than Quilt Xcel, Qol fungicides are no more effective than Captan (FRAC-M4), Thiram (FRAC M3) and Switch (FRAC-9 and FRAC-12) for anthracnose crown rot. In general, Qol fungicides should be saved for anthracnose fruit rot control. Except for Captan or Thiram, do not apply any fungicides with the same mode of action (same FRAC Group number) more than twice in a single growing season. Captan fungicides are FRAC-M4, while Thiram is FRAC-M3, Captevate is FRAC-M4+17, and Switch is FRAC-9+12. Quilt Xcel and Quadris Top are FRAC-11+3; Pristine, Merivon and Luna Sensation are both FRAC-11 and FRAC-7; Cabrio, Abound, and Azaka are only FRAC-11; Protocol is FRAC-1 and FRAC-3.
Crown Rot: (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> ; <i>C. fragariae</i>)	Captan 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 4L	—	2.5 qt	
	Captec 4L	—	2.5 qt	
	Captevate 68WDG	—	5.25 lb	
	Switch 62.5WG	—	11.0-14.0 oz	
	Thiram 75 WDG or	—	4.4 lb	
	Thiram 24/7	—	2.6 qt	
	Qol fungicides (FRAC-11):			
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0 fl oz	
	Quadris Top	—	12.0-14.0 fl oz	
	Pristine 38WDG	—	18.5-23.0 oz	
	Merivon	—	5.5-8.0 fl oz	
	Luna Sensation	—	4.0-7.6 fl oz	
	Cabrio 20EG	—	12.0-14.0 oz	
Abound 2.08F	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz		
Azaka	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz		
Protocol	—	1.33 pt		
Anthracnose	First bloom:			When risk is high for anthracnose fruit rot, <u>begin sprays at first bloom</u> and continue on a 7 to 10-day schedule. The 1st spray should apply a Captan product, or Thiram (FRAC-M3), tank-mixed with a Qol fungicide (FRAC-11), Orbit and Tilt are FRAC-3, while Protocol is FRAC-1+3, but do not repeat use of a Qol product in the 2nd spray. Use the same products in the 3rd spray that were used in the 1st, but rotate the fungicides applied each week thereafter. Except for Captan or Thiram, do not apply any fungicides with the same mode of action (same FRAC Group number) more than twice in a single growing season. Orbit and Tilt are FRAC-3, while Protocol is FRAC-1+3. Under high anthracnose disease pressure, Pristine, Merivon, Cabrio, or Luna Sensation (FRAC-11+7) show the best efficacy. Incorporate Switch (FRAC 9+12) into the fungicide rotation program when Botrytis pressure is also high. Quilt Xcel and Quadris Top = FRAC-11+3; Cabrio = FRAC-11.
Fruit Rot: (<i>C. acutatum</i> ; <i>C. fragariae</i>)	Captan 50W	—	3-6 lb	
	Captan 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 4L	—	1.5-3.0 qt	
	Captec 4L	—	1.5-3.0 qt	
	Captevate 68WDG	—	5.25 lb	
	Thiram 75 WDG	—	4.4 lb	
	Thiram 24/7	—	2.6 qt	
	Orbit	—	4.0 fl oz	
	Tilt	—	4.0 fl oz	
	Protocol	—	1.33 pt	
	Qol fungicides (FRAC-11):			
	Pristine 38WDG	—	18.5-23.0 oz	
	Merivon	—	5.5-8.0 fl oz	
	Luna Sensation	—	4.0-7.6 fl oz	
Quilt Xcel	—	14.0 fl oz		
Quadris Top	—	12.0-14.0 fl oz		
Cabrio 20EG	—	12.0-14.0 oz		

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Table 2.1b - Strawberry Diseases, Post-Planting (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Gray Mold Fruit Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Rovral 4F	—	1.5-2.0 pt	Do not apply Rovral after first flower or more than once/season.
	Captevate 68WDG	—	3.5-5.25 lb	
	Elevate 50WDG	—	1.5 lb	Preventative fungicide sprays should begin at first bloom and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Other than Captan (FRAC-M4) or Thiram (FRAC-M3), do not apply any fungicide with the same fungicidal mode of action (same FRAC Group number) more than twice in any growing season. Ph-D, and OSO (FRAC-19) can be substituted for Captan in the beginning of the season, but may have less activity against anthracnose. Captevate contains both Captan (FRAC-M4) and Elevate (FRAC-17). Rates of Elevate may be lowered to 1.0 lb/A when tank-mixed with Captan or Thiram. For early spring sprays, 9.0 fl oz Scala (FRAC-9) can be sprayed when tank-mixed with Captan or Thiram. Fontelis and Kenja are both FRAC-7 fungicides.
	Switch 62.5WSB	—	11.0-14.0 oz	
	Luna Tranquility	—	16-27 fl oz	
	Luna Privilege	—	6.8 fl oz	
	Fontelis	—	16-24 fl oz	
	Kenja 400SC	—	13.5-15.5 fl oz	
	—	—	—	
	Captan 50W	—	3.0-6.0 lb	
	Captan 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 4L	—	1.5-3.0 qt	
	Captec 4L	1.5-3.0 qt	1.5-3.0 qt	
	Thiram 65WSB	—	4.0-5.0 lb	
	Thiram 24/7	—	2.6 qt	
	Ph-D WDG	—	6.2 oz	
	OSO 5SC	—	6.5-13 fl oz	
	Scala 600SC	—	18.0 fl oz	
	QoI Fungicides (FRAC-11)	—	—	Use of QoI fungicides should be delayed in order to avoid encouraging development of fungicide resistance in the anthracnose fruit rot pathogen. Luna Sensation, Pristine and Merivon also contain a FRAC-7 fungicide as well as FRAC-11.
Luna Sensation	—	6.0-7.6 fl oz		
Pristine 38WSB	—	18.5-23.0 oz		
Merivon	—	8.0-11.0 fl oz		
Phytophthora	Ridomil Gold SL	—	1.0 pt	Actual rate applied should be rate per treated acre for oomycete fungicides for crown rot or red stele control. This equates to ~0.5 pt Ridomil Gold, 1 pt Ultra Flourish, or 2 pt MetaStar per acre of crop, depending on row spacing and bed width. FRAC-4.
Crown Rot (<i>P. cactorum</i>)	Ultra Flourish	—	1 qt (2.0 pt)	
	MetaStar 2E AG	—	2 qt (4.0 pt)	
Red Stele (<i>P. fragariae</i>)	Phosphite products			
	Aliette WDG	2.5 lb (dip)	2.5-5.0 lb (spray)	
Leather Rot (<i>P. cactorum</i>)	Agri-Fos	2.5 pt (dip)	2.5 pt (spray)	Phosphite products may be applied as dip treatments just prior to (same day as) planting or as foliar sprays after planting. For dip treatments, submerge roots and crowns in fungicide solution for 15-30 minutes. Foliar sprays after planting avoid possible spread of angular leaf spot. FRAC-33
	Phostrol	2.5 pt (dip)	2.5-5.0 pt (spray)	
	ProPhyt	2.0 pt (dip)	2.0-4.0 pt (spray)	

Table 2.1b - Strawberry Diseases, Post-Planting (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca spp.</i>)	Rally 40W or WSP	1.6-3.2 oz	2.5-5.0 oz	Powdery mildew in the field rarely causes damage significant enough to justify fungicide application. However, high tunnel environments can often favor powdery mildew infection. Initiate applications at the first sign of infection. Repeat applications every 7-14 days. Do not apply fungicides with the same mode of action (same FRAC Group number) more than twice in a growing season. Rally and Procure are FRAC-3; Quintec is FRAC-13. *Fontelis and Kenja are FRAC-7 products, while Luna Tranquility is both FRAC-7 and FRAC-9. Tilt and Orbit are FRAC-3, while Protocol contains FRAC-3 and FRAC-1 ingredients. Sulfur is FRAC-M2 and Torino is FRAC-U6.
	Procure 50WS	—	4.0-8.0 oz	
	Procure 480SC	—	4.0-8.0 fl oz	
	Quintec	—	4.0-6.0 fl oz	
	Fontelis*	—	10-24 fl oz	
	Kenja 400SC	—	13.5-15.5 fl oz	
	Protocol	—	1.3 pt	
	Tilt	—	4.0 fl oz	
	Luna Tranquility	—	16-27 fl oz	
	Orbit	—	4.0 fl oz	
	Mettle	—	3.0-5.0 fl oz	Repeat Mettle sprays should be applied on a 14- to 21-day schedule.
	Rhyme	—	5.0-7.0 fl oz	Apply preventatively or when conditions favor disease; repeat as necessary up to 4 times/year (FRAC-3).
	Sulfur	—	5.0-10.0 lb	
	Torino	—	3.4 oz	Only 2 Torino sprays per year, 14 days apart.
	Gatten		6.0-8.0 fl oz	Only 1 application of Gatten is allowed per season for strawberry.
	QoI Fungicides (FRAC-11)			QoI fungicides should be saved primarily for anthracnose control. Quadris Top and Quilt Xcel both also contain FRAC-3 fungicide. Intuity and Flint are both FRAC-11 only products.
	Quadris Top	—	12.0-14.0 fl oz	
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0 fl oz	
	Intuity		6 fl oz	
	Flint	—	2.0-3.2 fl oz	
Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>)	Various formulations of:		See labels	Scout fields regularly for first sign of disease after plant establishment. Avoid overhead irrigation/frost protection. Begin sprays at first sign of disease and continue on 7- to 10-day interval until conditions improve or first sign of crop injury from sprays. Do not apply Actigard within 5 days of transplanting, or to plants stressed by drought or excessive moisture, cold, etc.
	Basic copper sulfate	2.0-3.0 lb	-	
	Copper hydroxide		0.35-0.58 lb a.i.	
	Copper salts of fatty & rosin acids		3.0-4.0 pt	
	Cuprous Oxide		1.05-4.2 lb a.i.	
	Actigard 50W		0.5-0.75 oz	

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Table 2.1b - Strawberry Diseases, Post-Planting (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>)	Rally 40W or WSP	—	2.5-5.0 oz	Begin applications as symptoms first appear and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule as conditions warrant. Rally, Orbit, Tilt and Mettle are FRAC-3 products; Protocol contains a FRAC-1 fungicide as well as FRAC-3; Captans and Captec are FRAC-M4; Topsin-M is FRAC-1; Rovral is FRAC-2. The 3 fl oz rate of Mettle is only for tank-mixes with non-FRAC-3 fungicides. Begin Mettle applications before disease occurs and repeat on a 21-day interval for low-to-moderate disease pressure, 14-day interval under heavy disease pressure. (FRAC -3)
	Protocol	—	1.3 pt	
Leaf Scorch (<i>Marssonina fragariae</i>)	Captan 50W	—	3.0-6.0 lb	
	Captan 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
Leaf Blight (<i>Phomopsis obscurans</i>)	Captan Gold 80WDG	—	1.9-3.8 lb	
	Captan Gold 4L	—	1.5-3.0 qt	
Leaf Blotch (<i>Gnomonia spp.</i>)	Captec 4L	—	1.5-3.0 qt	
	Mettle	—	3.0-5.0 fl oz	
	Orbit 3.6E	—	4.0 fl oz	
	Tilt	—	4.0 fl oz	
	Topsin M WSB	—	0.75-1.0 lb	Topsin applications should include a Captan (FRAC-M4) or Thiram (FRAC-M3) product to minimize fungicide resistance.
	Topsin 4.5FL	—	15.0-20.0 fl oz	
	Rovral 4F	—	1.5-2.0 pt	Do not apply Rovral when plants are flowering.
	QoI Fungicides (FRAC-11)			Use of QoI fungicides for powdery mildew control may select for fungicide resistance in the anthracnose pathogens. Do not apply any QoI fungicide more than twice in a growing season. Luna Sensation, Merivon, and Pristine also contain a FRAC-7 fungicide, while Quadris Top also contains a FRAC-3 fungicide.
Luna Sensation	-	7.6 fl oz		
Merivon	-	8-11 fl oz		
Pristine	-	18.5-23 fl oz		
Quadris Top	-	12.0-14.0 fl oz		

***Phytophthora* diseases (crown rot, red stele, leather rot)**

Phosphite-based products are less effective than Ridomil Gold, but should be considered when the pathogen is Ridomil-resistant or if root systems are significantly damaged but plants possess adequate foliage to absorb the product. For crown rot control, phosphite products may be applied by dipping transplants into a fungicide solution for 30 minutes just before (the same day as) planting. Foliar sprays with phosphites should begin 2-3 weeks after planting and be repeated on 30-60 day intervals. Begin spraying perennial plantings when plants start active growth in the spring. For leather rot control, begin phosphite sprays at 10% bloom and early fruit set and continue on a 7-14 day interval as long as conditions favor disease. Aliette may be applied the day of harvest (REI = 12 hr). Although Agri-Fos, Phostrol, and ProPhyt are labeled similarly to Aliette, check their labels for specific use instructions.

Ridomil Gold, MetaStar, and Ultra Flourish may each be applied up to 3 times/cropping season. For control of crown rot or red stele in annual plantings, applications can be made after transplanting, 30 days prior to harvest or fruit set, and during harvest. In established plantings, the first application should occur in the spring after the ground thaws and before first bloom, and the second in the fall after harvest. A supplemental application can be made at fruit set for leather rot control. Apply Ridomil Gold or MetaStar in sufficient water to move the product into the root zone. In drip-treatments, reduce the rate applied according to the ratio of bed-width to row spacing (example: 32 inch-wide bed/60 inch [5 ft] row spacing = 0.53; 0.53*1.0 pt/acre = 0.53 pt/acre for Ridomil Gold; 0.53 gal/acre for MetaStar).

Caution: Abound is extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars, including ‘Gala’ and ‘McIntosh’. Contact with apples should be prevented between spray drift and leftover residue in spray tanks.

Pre-Harvest Spray Intervals: Abound, Actigard, Azaka, Cabrio, Captevate, Elevate, Flint, Fontelis, Gatten, Inspire Super, Intuity, Kenja, Mettle, MetaStar, Orbit, OSO, the phosphite products, Ph-D, Pristine, Quadris Top, QuiltXcel, Rally, Ridomil Gold, Switch, Torino, and Ultra Flourish may be applied the day of harvest. Luna Tranquility, Procure, Protocol, Quintec, Scala and Topsin-M may be applied the day before harvest. Although the pre-harvest interval for Captan and Captec is 0 days, protective clothing must be worn if entering the planting within 1 day after Captan application. Preharvest intervals for most copper products are 2 days, and 3 days for Thiram.

Maximum Fungicide Uses per year: Abound – 1.9 qt; Actigard – 6.0 oz; Aliette – 30.0 lb; Azaka – 61.5 fl oz; Cabrio – 70.0 oz; Captan 80WDG – 30.0 lb; Captevate – 21.0 lb; Elevate – 6.0 lb; Flint – 19.2 oz; Fontelis – 72.0 fl oz; Gatten - 8 fl oz; Inspire Super - 80 fl oz; Intuity - 12 fl oz; Kenja – 54 fl oz; Luna Sensation – 27.1 fl oz; Luna Tranquility – 54.7 fl oz; Mettle – 20 fl oz; MetaStar – 6.0 qt; Orbit – 16.0 fl oz; OSO – 78.0 fl oz; Ph-D – 18.6 oz; Pristine – 115.0 oz; Procure – 32.0 oz; Protocol – 5.3 pt; Quadris Top – 56 fl oz; QuiltXcel – 56 fl oz; Quintec – 24.0 fl oz; Rally – 30.0 oz; Rhyme - 28 fl oz; Ridomil Gold – 3.0 pt; Scala – 54.0 fl oz; Switch – 56.0 oz; Topsin-M – 4.0 lb; Torino – 6.8 oz; Ultra Flourish – 6.0 pt.

Table 2.2 - Strawberry Insects

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>Preplant</i>				
White grubs	Diazinon AG500	1.0 pt	—	Apply diazinon in 100 gal/A with boom sprayer. Do not plant strawberries immediately following sod. Fumigant may be also used. Apply Admire Pro at or just before transplanting, or in drip irrigation just before bud opening. Incorporate Admire Pro into soil with at least 0.25 inches of irrigation or rainfall within 2 hrs of application.
	Admire Pro	—	7.0-10.5 fl oz	
Aphids	Admire Pro	—	10.5-14.0 fl oz	
	Sivanto Prime	—	7-14 fl oz	
<i>First Cover</i>				
Spittlebug	Sevin XLR	—	2.0 qt	First cover: When blossom buds emerge 1/2 inch from crown. Apply with ground equipment with adequate water for uniform coverage (100-300 gal/A). See Table 2.7 for REI and PHI. It is advisable to delay use of Danitol if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Danitol 2.4EC	10.6 fl oz	—	
	Assail 30SG	—	1.9-4.0 oz	
Strawberry clipper	Lorsban 4E	1.0 pt	1.0 qt	Clipper: Prebloom use only; do not apply when berries are present. Early control is important. Treat when an average of 0.6 clipped buds/foot of row are found. Do not apply when berries are present. See Table 2.7 for REI and PHI. Lorsban may be subject to regulatory restrictions soon; consult a VCE agent or fruit entomologist for developments.
	Brigade WSB	3.2-16.0 oz	6.4-32.0 oz	
Spider mites	Savey 50DF	—	2.0-3.0 oz	Do not spray for mites on a preventive basis. Rotate acaricides to delay resistance. Do not apply an acaricide more than twice/season. Savey may be applied at the rate of 6.0 oz/A under intense population pressure. See Table 2.7 for REI and PHI. Acramite may be applied once per season. Use an organosilicone (See label.) ¹ Consult distributors. Nealta should be applied at the first sign of infestation. No more than one application of Nealta should be applied before changing to an acaricide of differing mode of action.
	Zeal 72WDG	—		
	Oberon 2SC	—	12.0-16.0 oz	
	Acramite 50WS	0.4-0.5 lb	0.75-1.0 lb	
	Agri-Mek 0.15EC	8.0 fl oz	16.0 fl oz	
	Vendex 50WP	8.0 oz	2.0 lb	
	Stylet Oil	3.0 qt	—	
	Predatory mites ¹	—	—	
	Aza-Direct	—	11.5-42.0 fl oz	
	Kanemite 15SC	—	21.0-31.0 fl oz	
Trilogy	—	2% solution		
Nealta 1.67WSP	—	13.7 fl oz		
<i>Second Cover</i>				

¹Predatory mites (*Amblyseius fallacis*) are available commercially; these have been used effectively. Avoid use of Sevin, Brigade, and Danitol if predatory mites are used.

2-8 Commercial Small Fruit: Diseases and Insects

Table 2.2 - Strawberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Tarnished plant bug	Rimon 0.83EC	—	6.0 oz	When blossoms separate in flower cluster. Treatment threshold is 1 nymph in every 1 to 2 flower clusters. See Table 2.7 for PHI and REI. Actara provides suppression only. Use of Danitol or Brigade should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Brigade WSB	3.2-16.0 oz	—	
	Danitol 2.4EC	10.7 fl oz	11.5-42.0 fl oz	
	Aza-Direct	—	4.0-6.9 oz	
	Assail 30SG	—	2.0-3.0 oz	
	Actara 25 WDG	—	4.0 oz	
	Beleaf 50SG	—	2.8 oz	
Strawberry leafroller	Sevin XLR	—	2.0 qt	Strawberry leafroller is seldom a problem. Entrust is for organic management. Use of Radiant should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Dipel DF	—	0.5-1.0 lb	
	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-1.5 oz	
	Radiant 1SC	—	6.0-10.0 fl oz	
	Assail 30SG	—	4.0-6.9 oz	
	Coragen 1.67SC	—	3.5-5.0 fl oz	
	Intrepid 2F	—	6-12 fl oz	
Thrips	Aza-Direct	—	12.5-42.0 fl oz	
	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-1.5 oz	
	Radiant 1SC	—	6.0-10.0 fl oz	
	Assail 30SG	—	4.0-6.9 oz	
Strawberry clipper	See First Cover	—	—	—
<i>Third Cover</i>				
No insecticides at this time	—	—	—	At 10% bloom.
<i>Fourth Cover</i>				
No insecticides at this time	—	—	—	At 50% bloom.
<i>Fifth Cover</i>				
Tarnished plant bug	See Second Cover	—	—	Berries half-grown, 7 to 10 days after fourth cover. This second TPB spray may be needed. See note in Second Cover.
Spittlebugs	See First Cover	—	—	—
Leafroller	See Second Cover	—	—	—
Spider mites	See First Cover	—	—	—
Strawberry aphid	Actara 25WG	—	1.5-3.0 oz	Use virus-free plants.
	Assail 30SG	—	1.9-4.0 oz	
	M-Pede	—	2% solution	
	Aza-Direct	—	11.5-42.0 fl oz	
	Beleaf 50SG	—	2.8 oz	
<i>Preharvest</i>				
Sap beetles	Assail 30SG	—	4.0-6.9 oz	Harvest ripe fruit promptly and completely and remove from field. Pesticides not as effective as cultural methods. See Table 2.7 on REI and PHI.
	Malathion 5EC	—	1.5 pt	
	Danitol 2.4EC	—	—	
	Rimon 0.83EC	16.0-21.3 fl oz 12.0 fl oz	— —	
Spotted wing Drosophila	Entrust 80 WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	Harvest fruit promptly and completely. Rotate among available modes of action to slow development of pesticide resistance. Use of malathion or Brigade should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.6 fl oz	
	Brigade WSB	—	16.0 oz	
	PyGanic 1.4 EC	—	64.0 fl oz	
	Azera	—	2.0-3.0 pt	
	Malathion 5EC	—	1.5 pt	
	Radiant 1SC	—	6-10 fl oz	

¹Predatory mites (*Amblyseius fallacis*) are available commercially; these have been used effectively. Avoid use of Sevin, Brigade, and Danitol if predatory mites are used.

Table 2.2 - Strawberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>Post-Harvest</i>				
Strawberry root weevil	Brigade WSB Malathion 5EC	8.0-16.0 oz —	16.0-32.0 oz 1.5-2.5 pt	Where root weevil has been a problem, spray when leaf feeding appears.
Strawberry leafrollers	See Second Cover	—	—	Leafrollers and aphids may need to be controlled to ensure continued growth, especially in young plantings.
Strawberry aphid	See Fifth Cover			
White grubs	Admire Pro	—	7.0-10.5 fl oz	Apply at renovation; incorporate into soil and furrow with 0.25 inches of water (irrigation or rain).

Caneberries

Table 2.3 - Blackberry and Raspberry Diseases

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
	<u>Dormant or late dormant sprays</u>			See fungicide use comments and Table 2.7 for specifics on fungicide use and for REI's, PHI's & maximum use rates for each fungicide.
Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>)	Liquid lime sulfur (24-31% solution)	—	See specific product label	<u>Dormant or late dormant sprays:</u>
Cane Blight (<i>Leptosphaeria coniothyrium</i>)				Spray in late winter or early spring when new growth is less than ¼ inch long. Lime-sulfur will likely burn any exposed green tissue, and will burn applicators as well as plants. At least 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre is recommended. Sulfur = FRAC-M2.
Spur Blight (<i>Didymella applanata</i>)	Copper-based products	—	See specific product label	Apply copper products (FRAC-M1) before shoots are 3-4 inches long to avoid leaf burn. Copper can cause phytotoxicity on black raspberry and occasionally on red raspberry if used with formulated phosphorus acid products (Aliette – FRAC-33 for example). Be sure to thoroughly clean equipment after using a copper product or lime sulfur.
	<u>Shoots 6" long to After-Harvest:</u>			<u>Shoots 6" long to After-Harvest</u>
	Cabrio	—	14.0 oz	No more than 2 sequential applications are allowed for any of these products before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Cabrio, Abound & Azaka are FRAC-11 only.
	Abound	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	Pristine contains FRAC-11 & FRAC-7 fungicides, while Quilt Xcel contains a FRAC-11 & a FRAC-3 fungicide. No more than 3-4 total applications are allowed per season for any of these products, depending upon the specific product label.
	Azaka	—	18.5-23 oz	
	Pristine	—	6.0-15.5 fl oz	
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0-21.0 fl oz	
	Captan products		see specific product label	Captan products are FRAC-M4. Apply at bloom (shoots 8" -10" long), 2 weeks later, & in the fall after old canes have been removed.
	OSO	—	3.75-13.0 fl oz	OSO & Ph-D are FRAC-19 fungicides.
	Ph-D	—	6.2 oz	

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Table 2.3 - Blackberry and Raspberry Diseases (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Pristine 38WDG	—	18.5-23.0 oz	Resistance to the active ingredients in Elevate (FRAC-17) and Pristine is increasingly common, and may become an issue with the Luna fungicides. Therefore, a protectant fungicide (Captan, for example) should always be mixed with Elevate. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Pristine or Luna Tranquility before alternating to a product with a different mode of action (FRAC Group). Switch contains a FRAC-9 and a FRAC-12 fungicide. Rovral, Nevado, and Iprodione are FRAC-2 products.
	Luna Tranquility	16-27 fl oz		
	Elevate 50WDG		1.5 lb	
	Switch 62.5WG		11.0-14.0 oz	
	Rovral 4F, Nevado 4F, Iprodione 4L AG	0.5-1.0 pt	1.0-2.0 pt	
	Captan products		See labels	
	OSO		3.75-13.0 fl oz	
	Ph-D		6.2 oz	
	Abound 2.08F		6.2-15.4 fl oz	Caution: Abound (FRAC-11) is extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars. Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples.
Cane and Leaf Rust (<i>Kuehneola uredines</i>)	Rally 40WSP	—	1.25-2.5 oz	Applications should be initiated as early as bud break and repeated at 10- to 14-day intervals, depending on the diseases to be controlled. Orange rust: April-June; cane and leaf rust: green tip and just before bloom; yellow leaf rust: April-May; late leaf rust: June-Sept.; powdery mildew: early white bud to full bloom; leaf spot: June-Aug. Rally, Orbit, Tilt, and Propimax are all FRAC-3 fungicides, while Cabrio, Abound and Azaka are FRAC-11 products. Pristine and Quilt Xcel both also contain a FRAC-11 fungicide, but Pristine also includes a FRAC-7 compound while Quilt Xcel also includes a FRAC-3 fungicide.
	Orbit 3.6EC	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Tilt 3.6EC	—	6.0 fl oz	
Orange Rust <i>Arthuriomyces peckianus</i> , <i>Gymnoconia nitens</i>)	PropiMax 3.6E	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Cabrio	—	14 oz	
	Abound FL	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	
Yellow Rust (<i>Phragmidium rubi-idaei</i>)	Azaka		6.0-15.5 fl oz	
	Pristine WG		18.5-23.0 oz	
	Quilt Xcel		14.0-21.0 fl oz	
Rosette or Double Blossom (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>)	Abound FL	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	
	Azaka	—	6.0-15.5 fl oz	
	Pristine W	—	18.5-23 oz	
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0-21.0 fl oz	
	Switch 62.5WG		11.0-14.0 oz	
	Bordeaux mixture	8 lb Copper sulfate + 8 lb Calcium hydroxide		

Table 2.3 - Blackberry and Raspberry Diseases (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)	Rally 40WSP	—	1.25-2.5 oz	Rally, Orbit, Tilt, and Propimax are FRAC-3 fungicides. Cabrio, Abound, and Azaka are FRAC-11 fungicides, while Pristine is a FRAC-11 + FRAC-7 product and Quilt Xcel contains a FRAC-11 and a FRAC-3 fungicide. OSO and Ph-D are FRAC-19 fungicides, while sulfur products are FRAC-M2. Use sulfur products only as dormant or late dormant sprays in late winter or early spring when new growth is less than ¼ inch long. Lime-sulfur will likely burn any exposed green tissue, and will burn applicators as well as plants. At least 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre is recommended.
	Cabrio	—	14.0 oz	
	Abound FL	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	
	Azaka	—	6.0--15.5 fl oz	
	Pristine WG	—	18.5-23 oz	
	Sulfur-based products	—	See product label	
	Orbit 3.6EC	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Tilt 3.6EC	—	6.0 fl oz	
	PropiMax 3.6E	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0-21.0 fl oz	
	OSO	—	3.75-13.0 fl oz	
PhD	—	6.2 oz		
Leaf spots (<i>Sphaerulina rubi</i>)	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0-21.0 fl oz	Sprays for anthracnose, Botrytis gray mold, double blossom, and fruit rots should prevent Septoria infections. Quilt Xcel contains both a FRAC-11 fungicide and a FRAC-3 fungicide. Orbit, Tilt, and Propimax are FRAC-3 fungicides. Cabrio, Abound, and Azaka are FRAC-11 fungicides. Pristine contains a FRAC-11 fungicide and a FRAC-7 fungicide, while Luna Tranquility combines a FRAC-7 and a FRAC-9 fungicide. Captan products are FRAC-M4 fungicides.
	Orbit 3.6EC	—	6 fl oz	
	Tilt 3.6EC	—	6 fl oz	
	Propimax	—	6 fl oz	
	Cabrio	—	14 oz	
	Abound FL	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	
	Azaka	—	6.0-15.5 fl oz	
	Pristine WG	—	18.5-23 oz	
	Luna Tranquility	16-27 fl oz		
Captan Products		See specific product label		

Fungicide Use for Caneberry Diseases

See fungicide use comments and Table 2.7 for specifics on fungicide use and for REI's, PHI's & maximum use rates for each fungicide.

“Bordeaux mixture” can be prepared using the following procedure: 1-Fill spray tank to ½ the desired water volume; 2-Turn-on agitator; 3-dissolve powdered bluestone (copper sulfate) in spray tank at a rate of 4 lb bluestone/50 gallons of water; 4-make a “milk of lime” suspension by dissolving 4 lb of hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide) in 5 gallons of water in a container, for a rate of 4 lb hydrated lime/50 gallons water; 5-Slowly add “milk of lime” suspension into spray tank; 6-Fill spray tank to desired water volume; 7-maintain constant agitation and apply immediately. Do not mix with Topsin-M or Sevin. Bordeaux mixture will severely burn leaves if applied on very hot days or if combined with insecticides. Slight phytotoxicity will have relatively minor impact.

Captivate and MetaStar are labeled for raspberry but not blackberry.

If used, Quilt Xcel sprays should begin before disease develops. Because resistance to the active ingredients in QoI (FRAC Group 11) fungicides is increasingly common, Cabrio, Abound, Azaka, Luna Tranquility, Pristine, and Quilt Xcel should be applied no more than twice in a single growing season. Resistance to Elevate (FRAC = 17) is also a rising issue, and is a possibility with polyoxin-D products like Ph-D. Therefore, Ph-D should be applied in no more than 4 sprays per season, while no more than 6 applications of OSO are allowed. Do not make more than 4 applications of Elevate, or of iprodione products like Rovral or Nevado, per season. **Caution: Fungicides containing azoxystrobin (Abound, for example) may be extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars. Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples.**

2-12 Commercial Small Fruit: *Diseases and Insects*

Pre-Harvest Spray Intervals: Abound, Agri-Fos, Azaka, Cabrio, Elevate, Lime Sulfur, Luna Tranquility, Nevado, OSO, Ph-D, Phostrol, Pristine, ProPhyt, Rally, Rovral, and Switch may be applied the day of harvest. The preharvest interval for Captan, Captec and Captevate is 3 days. Preharvest intervals for most copper products are 2 days, but check the product label to be sure. Orbit, PropiMax, Tilt, and Quilt Excel must be applied at least 30 days before harvest, while MetaStar, Ridomil Gold, and Ultra Flourish have a preharvest interval of 45 days. Aliette can be applied no closer than 60 days before harvest.

Maximum Fungicide Uses per year: Abound – 92.3 fl oz; Aliette – 4 applications; Azaka - 92.3 fl oz; Cabrio – 56.0 oz; Captan 80WDG – 12.5 lb; Captevate – 21.0 lb; Elevate – 6.0 lb; MetaStar – 2 applications; Luna Tranquility - 54.7 fl oz; Orbit – 30.0 fl oz; OSO - 78 fl oz; Ph-D - 18.6 oz; Pristine – 92.0 oz; PropiMax – 30.0 fl oz; Quilt Xcel – 105 fl oz; Rally – 10.0 oz; Ridomil Gold – 3.6 pt; Switch – 56.0 oz; Tilt – 30.0 fl oz; Ultra Flourish – 2 applications.

Cane Blights

Spray from Delayed Dormant to After Harvest.

Cane blights can cause significant losses to brambles, but in Virginia are often associated with winter injury. Cane blights can also be associated with pruning canes when they are over 3-4 feet in height (resulting in larger pruning wounds) and/or under wet, humid conditions. Cultural practices that promote quick drying of foliage, such as a weed-free strip under the canopy, will help reduce infection. If fungicides are applied, applications should be made as soon as possible after each pruning in order to maximize effectiveness. Applications made after pruning wounds have healed may not be effective. See <http://www.smallfruits.org/bramble/pestinformation/caneblightfactsheetii.pdf> for additional information.

Anthracnose

Nearby wild blackberries (within 500-1,000 ft) can be a source of infection and should be destroyed. Floricanes should be removed as soon as possible after harvest; new canes with signs of disease or insect injury should also be removed and burned or buried prior to budbreak. Good weed control below the canopy and proper thinning and sucker control will help reduce infection by allowing faster drying of canes and foliage. Cultivars that are thornless or procumbent blackberries are generally less susceptible than those that are thorny or erect. Liquid lime sulfur sprays should start before $\frac{3}{4}$ " green tissue has formed. Additional liquid lime sulfur sprays may be applied after primocanes become 6" tall and thereafter at 14-day intervals through harvest.

Orange Rust

Orange rust systemically infects black raspberry, blackberry, and wild dewberry. Blackberry varieties Cherokee, Cheyenne, Comanche, Choctaw (erect, thornless), Arapaho (erect, thornless), and Shawnee are considered resistant, although some disease has been observed on all varieties. Wild blackberries within 0.25 mile of planting should be eradicated. Preventative fungicide (Rally, etc.) applications can be effective, but new canes 12-18 inches tall should be inspected thoroughly, early in the season. Note spindly emerging canes with fluorescent orange rust lesions on the underside of leaves. Uproot the entire plant, place it in a plastic bag, and remove it from the planting as soon as possible to reduce spread to healthy plants.

Leaf and Cane Rust

Nearby wild blackberries (within 500-1,000 ft) can be a source of infection and should be destroyed. Floricanes should be removed as soon as possible after harvest; new canes with signs of disease or insect injury should also be removed and burned or buried prior to budbreak. Good weed control below the canopy and proper thinning and sucker control will help reduce infection by allowing faster drying of canes and foliage. Fungicide sprays should be applied at green tip and prior to bloom, and then resumed after harvest until floricanes have been removed. Further sprays after primocane removal should be delayed until new infections are observed on primocanes.

Phytophthora Root Rot

Orondis Gold 200 has a supplemental label to control *Phytophthora* root rot on blackberry and red or black raspberry. First applications of 4.8-9.6 fl oz/acre should be made before plants start to grow in the spring, with a second application during a period favorable for root growth and at least 7 days after the first application. Orondis Gold 200 should be applied in at least 20 gal/acre of water and as a band directed to the soil along the side of each crop, near and under the lower leaves. The higher rate should be used for moderate to severe infections. Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of water after each application, either by overhead sprinkler irrigation or as a drench on the row. No more than two applications are allowed per year, for a total of 19.2 fl oz/acre/year. When more than 3 applications of a *Phytophthora* fungicides are made, Orondis should be used in no more than 33% of the sprays, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer.

Ridomil Gold GR, MetaStar 2E, are labeled for control of *Phytophthora* root rot on raspberries only. Make one application in the spring before new growth starts and another in the fall after harvest. Use the formula in the general information section of the appropriate label

to calculate the amount of fungicide needed per acre. On a broadcast basis, Ridomil Gold GR is applied at 72.0 lb/A. Do not apply any of these fungicides within 45 days before harvest or possibly illegal residues may result.

Aliette 80WDG (FRAC = 33) is registered for control of *Phytophthora* root rot on all caneberries. Apply as a foliar spray at the rate of 5 lb/A in new plantings. Applications should begin when plants produce 1-3 inches of new growth. Applications in established plantings should begin when conditions favor disease development. Begin foliar sprays in the spring after bud break (1-3 inches of new growth) and continue spraying on a 45-60 day schedule, up to a maximum of 4 sprays during the growing season. The last fall application should be applied at least 30 days prior to leaf drop. Do not mix Aliette with surfactants or foliar fertilizers. Do not apply Aliette within 60 days of harvest. Several other phosphorous acid products (FRAC = 33) are labeled as foliar sprays for *Phytophthora* root rot control, including Agri-Fos, Phostrol, and ProPhyt. Ridomil Gold SL and Ultra Flourish are registered for use on both blackberries and raspberries. However, Ridomil Gold GR and MetaStar 2E are labelled for use on raspberries, but not blackberries. Apply 4 fl oz of Ridomil Gold EC, 5.0 lb of Ridomil Gold GR and MetaStar 2E/1,000 linear feet of row to the soil surface in a three-foot band over the row.

Botrytis Gray Mold

Blossom blight and disease spread to ripening fruit can be controlled by sprays starting at early bloom and continuing through full bloom to near harvest. However, the pathogen has developed resistance to multiple fungicides. Growers should follow fungicide resistance management recommendations closely to avoid crop losses. Pre-harvest sprays are usually not necessary for blackberry unless weather is cool and wet.

Rosette (double blossom)

Blackberry varieties can vary in resistance to rosette or double blossom: Apache, Navaho, and Humble are largely resistant, while Shawnee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Black Satin are highly susceptible. Sprays should start when rosettes are blooming and primocanes begin to grow. Witches-brooms should be clipped-out as they develop and before they flower. Prompt removal and destruction of floricanes after final harvest will help prevent or limit this disease. If disease pressure is high, cut all canes after harvest to 12-18 inches tall, fertilize heavily, and irrigate regularly to increase cane production for the following year.

Powdery mildew

Powdery mildew is usually not a problem, but some western cultivars are very susceptible. Fungicide treatments should begin at the first sign of disease and continue at 10-14 day intervals.

Crown Gall

All caneberries can be affected by crown gall, which causes canker-like growths on roots and stems. Galls look greenish-white at first, but then turn tan-to-brown, and then black. Planting tissue-cultured stock will help avoid introducing the disease to a field. This is particularly important because the bacterial pathogen can persist in soil once introduced. Wounds in roots and lower stems are required for infection. Allow wounded root pieces to heal before planting; prune above-ground plant parts when several days of dry weather are expected, and avoid wounding plants during cultivation or from herbicides. Dips for root cuttings at planting can provide additional insurance against this disease

Viruses

A number of viruses are common and can be significant problems in bramble production. However, apparent symptoms don't always reliably indicate their presence. Specific tissue tests must be conducted to verify a virus diagnosis. No control measures are available for bramble viruses, other than rapid removal of symptomatic plants in order to slow plant-to-plant spread. Since viruses can be introduced through propagation, clean planting stock is essential. Although tissue-cultured plants can't be guaranteed to be virus-free, they are more likely to be free of viruses and crown gall, and are highly recommended. Destruction of wild blackberries within 100-200 yards of a commercial planting may help reduce possible spread. Avoiding or minimizing dagger nematodes in the soil can also be important, as these nematodes can be virus vectors.

Comments about the use of copper fungicides on caneberries

Copper fungicides have been used for caneberry disease control (rusts, for example), even though these materials can be phytotoxic to caneberries and cause damage. However, other products of different chemical classes are now registered that are highly effective on targeted diseases. For example, Rally, Orbit and PropiMax should be effective for managing rust diseases. These products do not have the broad phytotoxicity concerns of the copper materials, but they do have potential fungicide-resistance concerns. Thus, you may want to consider using copper fungicides according to their labels for economic and/or resistance management reasons. Always use a product only in accordance with the label for that particular formulation, as application timing and target diseases may vary with the formulation. Again, caution is advised in using any copper product.

2-14 Commercial Small Fruit: Diseases and Insects

Table 2.4 - Caneberry Insects				
Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>Dormant</i>				
Raspberry crown borer and red-necked cane borer	—	—	—	Removal of infested canes during winter pruning is an effective cultural control for these borers.
<i>Prebloom</i>				
Leafrollers	Confirm 2F	—	16.0 fl oz	When buds are breaking or new canes are 6 to 8 inches long. See label for timing Confirm sprays. See Table 2.7 for REI and PHI. Use of Delegate, Brigade or Sniper should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Dipel ES	—	1.0-4.0 pt	
	M-Pede	2.0 gal	2% solution	
	Brigade 10WSB	—	8.0-16.0 oz	
	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	
	Sniper	—	3.2-6.4 fl oz	
	Intrepid 2F	—	10-16 fl oz	
Raspberry sawfly	M-Pede	2.0 gal	2% solution	Use of Delegate should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	
Blackberry psyllid	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	Spray for psyllid when adults appear on plants. Surround provides suppression. Use of malathion should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Surround 95WP	—	12.5-50.0 lb	
Raspberry cane borer	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	For cane borer remove all infested canes; prune within a few days after wilted tips appear to minimize tissue removed. Spray just before blossoms open.
	M-Pede	2.0 gal	2% solution	
Raspberry fruitworm	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	Use of Delegate should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	
Stink bug (inc. Brown marmorated stink bug) and Tarnished plant bug	Brigade 10WSB	—	8.0-16.0 oz	Apply when one TPB (Tarnished plant bug) in every two flower clusters. Do not apply more than 6.0 oz/A of Actara per session. After an Actara application, wait at least five days before placing beehives in treated fields.
	Actara 25WDG	—	3.0 oz	
	Sniper	—	3.2-6.4 fl oz	
Thrips	Aza-Direct	—	12.5-42.0 fl oz	Just before blossoms open. Admire Pro soil-applied.
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	
	Admire Pro	—	2.8 fl oz	
	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
Clipper	Brigade 10WSB	—	16.0 oz	Use of Brigade or Danitol should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Danitol	—	10.66-16.0 fl oz	
Raspberry crown borer	Brigade 10WSB	—	16.0 oz	Apply as a drench in at least 200 gal of water/A, either prebloom or post harvest but not both. Use of Brigade or Sniper should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Sniper	—	6.4 fl oz	

Table 2.4 - Caneberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>First Cover: at petal fall</i>				
Aphids	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	Admire Pro soil-applied. Use of malathion should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Asana XL	—	4.8-9.6 fl oz	
	Sevin XLR Plus	—	2.0 qt	
	M-Pede	2.0 gal	2% solution	
	Assail 30SG	—	2.5-5.3 oz	
	Actara 25WG	—	2.0-3.0 oz	
	Admire Pro	—	2.8 fl oz	
	Sivanto Prime	—	7-14 fl oz	
Red-necked cane borer	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	Spray every 7 to 12 days from early May to early June if this pest has been a problem. Remove galled canes in early spring. Use of malathion or Brigade should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Brigade 10WSB	—	8.0-16.0 oz	
Thrips	See Prebloom Spray			
	Admire Pro		2.8 fl oz	
Leafrollers	See Prebloom Spray			
Blackberry psyllid	See Prebloom Spray			
Leafhoppers	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	Use of malathion should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	M-Pede	2.0 gal	2% solution	
	Assail 30SG	—	2.5-5.3 oz	
	Admire Pro	—	2.8 fl oz	
Rose scale	Admire Pro	—	2.8 fl oz	Use of Brigade should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Assail 30SG	—	4.0 - 5.3 oz	
	Brigade 2EC	—	3.2-6.4 fl oz	
	Tri-Tek	—	2% solution	
	Esteem 35W	—	5 oz	
<i>Second Cover: ten days after petal fall</i>				
Aphids	See First Cover			
Brown marmorated stink bug	Actara 25WDG	—	3.0 oz	Do not apply more than 6 oz/A of Actara per season. After an Actara application, wait at least 5 days before moving bee hives into treated fields. Use of malathion, Brigade or Sniper should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Brigade 10WSB	—	8.0-16.0 oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	
	Sniper	—	3.2-6.4 fl oz	
Spider mites	Agri-Mek 8SC	—	1.75-3.5 fl oz	Savey is highly effective against mite eggs. If many active mites are present, an adulticide should be applied. PHI is 3 days.
	Savey 50DF	—	6.0 oz	
	Stylet Oil	3.0-6.0 qt	—	
	Acramite 50WS	—	0.75-1.0 lb	
	Zeal 72WSB	—	2-3 oz	
	Kanemite 15SC	—	31 fl oz	
Broad mites	Agri-Mek 8SC	—	3.5 fl oz	Broad mites are very small and will require a 20x hand lens to see. Agri-Mek must be combined with a non-ionic wetting/spreading/penetrating adjuvant.

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Table 2.4 - Caneberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>Third Cover</i>				
Japanese beetle	Sevin 80S	1.0 lb	2.0 lb	Twenty days after petal fall.
	Sevin XLR Plus	—	2.0 qt	
	Admire Pro	—	7.0 - 14.0 fl oz (soil) 2.8 fl oz (foliar)	
	Aza-Direct	—	12.5-42.0 fl oz	
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Actara 25WG	—	3.0 oz	
	Neemix 4.5 plus	—	7.0-16.0 fl oz +	
	Trilogy 70	—	2% solution	
	Surround 95WP	—	12.5-50.0 lb	
Spotted Wing Drosophila	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	Open pruning will aid in SWD management, as will prompt harvest of ripe berries. Keep berries as cool as possible after harvest. Spray timing must be at least every 7 days in many cases. Rotate modes of action in order to delay the development of pesticide resistance. Observe seasonal maximum number of applications: Danitol 2 applications, malathion 4 applications, bifenthrin 2 applications, Entrust and Delegate 6 applications. Season limits to product applied may also apply; check the label. Addition of table sugar at the rate of 30 oz per 100 gal will aid in efficacy of chemical control of SWD.
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.0-6.0 fl oz	
	Delegate 25WDG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	
	Mustang Maxx	—	4.0 oz	
	Asana	—	4.8-9.6 fl oz	
	Brigade 10WSB	—	16.0 oz	
	PyGanic 1.4EC	—	64.0 fl oz	
	Azera	—	2.0-3.0 pt	
Brown marmorated stink bug	Actara 25WDG	—	3.0 oz	
	Assail 30SG	—	5.3 oz	
	Azera	—	2.0-3.0 pt	
	Brigade 10WSB	—	8.0-16.0 oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	3.0 pt	
	PyGanic 1.4EC	—	64.0 fl oz	
	Sniper	—	3.2-6.4 fl oz	
Click beetles	Malathion 57EC	—	2.0 pt	Spray for pests as needed. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Aphids	See First Cover			
Mites	See Second Cover			
<i>Post Harvest</i>				
Raspberry crown borer	Sevin XLR Plus	—	2.0 qt	Sevin may be applied as foliar spray. Apply Brigade as drench in at least 50 gal of water either postharvest or prebloom but not both.
	Brigade 10WSB	—	16.0 oz	
	Altacor 35WDG	—	4.0 - 5.3 oz	
Aphids	See First Cover			Spray for pests if needed.
Mites	See Second Cover			

Table 2.4 - Caneberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Leafhoppers	See First Cover Spray			
Rose Scale	Admire Pro	—	2.8 fl oz	
	Brigade 2EC	—	3.2-6.4 fl oz	
	Tri-Tek	—	2% solution	

Blueberries

Table 2.5 - Blueberry Diseases

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Mummy Berry Cups (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>)	50% urea mix	—	200.0 lb	Apply when cups appear (usually). Delayed Dormant Urea mix is 50% Urea sprills plus 50% inert materials. It supplies 45 lbs/A nitrogen. Cups may also be covered with 1 to 2 inches soil by discing or raking.
Phomopsis Twig Blight (<i>Phomopsis</i> spp.)	Indar 2F	—	6.0 fl oz	Begin applications before disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day schedule, following resistance management guidelines. For Phomopsis twig blight control, make the first Indar application at early green tip and make subsequent applications at 8-to-14 day intervals. Applying Indar alone during bloom can increase fruit rots, so tank-mix Captan with Indar for bloom sprays to alleviate this problem. Apply Ziram at loose bud scale stage and 7 days later. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of FRAC-3 or FRAC-11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Caution: Abound and Azaka are extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars including 'Gala.' Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples.
	Quash	—	2.5 oz	
	Ziram 76DF	—	30.0 lb	
	Pristine 38WG	—	18.5-23.0 oz	
	Luna Sensation	—	4.0-7.6 fl oz	
	Switch 62.5WG	—	11.0-14.0 oz	
	Omega 500F	—	1.25 pt	
	Abound 2.08F	—	.2-15.4 fl oz	
	Azaka	—	.0-15.5 fl oz	
	OSO	—	3.75-13.0 fl oz	
	Ph-D	—	6.2 oz	
	Captan products	—	See product labels	
Mummy Berry Twig/fruit infection	Indar 2F	—	6.0 fl oz	Begin applications before disease development and continue on a 7-to-14-day schedule, following resistance management guidelines. Start applications of FRAC-3 fungicides (Indar, Orbit, Tilt, Bumper, Propimax, or Quilt Xcel (FRAC-3 and FRAC-11), at early green tip and make subsequent applications at 7-to-14 day intervals. Serenade (FRAC-44) applications should begin at bud-break and continue at 7-to-10 day intervals. Applying Indar alone during bloom can increase fruit rots, so tank-mix Captan (FRAC-M4) with Indar for bloom sprays to alleviate this problem. Do not make more than two sequential applications any fungicide within the same FRAC group before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Caution: Caution: Abound and Azaka are extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars, including 'Gala'. Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples.
	Orbit	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Tilt 3.6E	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Propimax 3.6E	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Bumper 41.8EC	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Quash 50WDG	—	2.5 oz	
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0-21.0 fl oz	
	Proline 480SC	—	5.7 fl oz	
	Pristine 38WG	—	18.5-23.0 oz	
	Luna Tranquility	—	13.6-27 fl oz	
	Switch 62.5WG	—	11.0-14.0 oz	
	Abound 2.08F	—	6.2-16.5 fl oz	
	Azaka - 6.0	—	15.5 fl oz	
	Serenade MAX	—	1.0-3;0 lb	
Serenade ASO	—	2.0-6.0 qt		

Table 2.5 - Blueberry Diseases (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
Fruit Rots (Anthracnose, Alternaria rot, <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)	Pristine 38WDG		18.5-23.0 oz	Early Bloom to Post Bloom: Begin applications before disease development and continue on a 7-to-10-day interval, following resistance management guidelines. Observe pre-harvest and re-entry restrictions. Do not make more than two sequential applications of any fungicides within the same FRAC group before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Caution: Abound and Azaka are extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars, including 'Gala'. Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples. OSO is labelled for suppression only for anthracnose: see labels for precautions.
	Luna Sensation	—	6.84 fl oz	
	Luna Tranquility	—	13.6-27 fl oz	
	Switch 62.5 WG	—	11.0-14.0 oz	
	Abound 2.08F	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	
	Azaka	—	6.0-15.5 fl oz	
	Captevate 68WDG		4.7 lb	
	Captan products	—	See product labels	
	Omega 500F	—	1.25 pt	
	Serenade MAX	—	1-3 lb	
	Ziram 76F	—	1.5 lb	
Leaf Spots (<i>Gloeosporium minus</i> , <i>Gloeocercospora inconspicua</i> , <i>Septoria albopunctata</i> , <i>Dothichiza caroliniana</i> , <i>Alternaria tenissima</i> and <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)	OSO	—	3.75-13.0 fl oz	
	Ph-D	—	6.2 oz	
	Pristine WG	—	18.5-23.0 oz	Post Bloom to August at 7-to-10 day intervals. Observe pre-harvest and re-entry regulations. For leaf spot control after harvest, resume spray schedule 1 to 2 times. Arrange season-long schedule to include no more than two sequential sprays of Pristine, Abound or Azaka (FRAC-11), Quash (FRAC-3), Switch (FRAC-9 and FRAC-12), Luna Tranquility (FRAC-7 and FRAC-9), or Luna Sensation (FRAC-7 and FRAC-11). Caution: Abound and Azaka are extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars, including 'Gala'. Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples. Foliage and fruit can be damaged if Aliette, Agri-Fos, K-Phos, or ProPhyte are tank-mixed with copper or foliar fertilizers, or applied in acidic water. Apply a minimum of 16 fl oz of Luna Tranquility for Mycosphaerella or Septoria leaf spots. Orbit, Tilt, Bumper, Propimax and Proline (all FRAC-3 fungicides) have good activity against Septoria and anthracnose leaf spots, but activity against other leaf spots is unknown. Luna Sensation suppresses leaf spots but doesn't control them. Captan is more effective against anthracnose leaf spot than against Septoria. Serenade is a FRAC-44 fungicide.
	Luna Tranquility	—	13.6-27 fl oz	
	Quilt Xcel	—	14.0-21.0 fl oz	
	Abound	—	6.2-15.4 fl oz	
	Azaka	—	6.0-15.5 fl oz	
	Indar	—	6.0 fl oz	
	Quash	—	2.5 oz	
	Orbit 3.6EC	—	6 fl oz	
	Tilt 3.6EC	—	6 fl oz	
	Bumper	—	6 fl oz	
	Propimax	—	6 fl oz	
	Proline	—	5.7 fl oz	
	Switch	—	11-14 oz	
Captan products	—	See product labels		
Luna Sensation	—	7.6 fl oz		
Serenade MAX	—	Serenade MAX		

Phytophthora root rot control

Ridomil Gold EC, MetaStar 2E, and Ultra Flourish are labeled for control of Phytophthora root rot of blueberries. **Established plantings:** Apply 4 fl oz of Ridomil Gold EC, 1 pt of MetaStar 2E, or 0.5 pt (8.0 fl oz) of Ultra Flourish per 1000 linear feet of row (3.6 pt per acre of Ridomil Gold EC, 14.5 pt of MetaStar 2E, or 7.2 pt of Ultra Flourish on a broadcast basis) in a three-foot band over the row before the plants start growth in the spring. One additional application may be made to coincide with periods most favorable for root rot development. **New plantings:** Broadcast apply 3.6 pt per acre of Ridomil Gold, 2 gal per acre of MetaStar 2E, or 7.2 pt of Ultra Flourish to the soil at or after planting. Supplemental applications of Ridomil Gold or MetaStar should be made at 2- to 3-month intervals or to coincide with periods most favorable for root rot development. An 18-inch width is recommended for banded applications. Use the formula in the general sections of the labels to calculate the amount of fungicide needed per acre. On new plantings, do not broadcast apply more than 0.9 gal per acre of Ridomil Gold EC, 3.6 gal per acre of MetaStar 2E AG, or 7.2 pt per acre of Ultra Flourish broadcast during the 12 months before bearing harvestable fruit or illegal residues may result.

Aliette 80WDG is registered on blueberries at 5.0 lb per acre for control of Phytophthora root rot and suppression of some fruit rots. Begin foliar sprays at approximately the pink bud stage and continue on a 14- to 21-day interval. Do not exceed four applications or 20 lbs per acre per year. Do not apply in less than 10 gal per acre of water or closer than 12 hours to harvest. Several other phosphorous acid products are labeled as foliar sprays for Phytophthora root rot control, including Agri-Fos, Phostrol, and ProPhyt. See labels for specific use instructions and rates.

Pre-Harvest Spray Intervals: Do not apply Bumper, Indar, Orbit, Propimax, Quilt Xcel, or Tilt within 30 days of harvest. Abound, Azaka, Captan, Captevate, Luna Privilege, Luna Sensation, Luna Tranquility, Omega 500, OSO, Ph-D, Pristine, Proline, Quash, Switch, and Tavano may be applied the day of harvest. Ziram must be applied within 3 weeks of full bloom. Do not apply Indar, Orbit, Bumper, Propimax, Tilt, or Quilt Xcel within 30 days of harvest.

Maximum Fungicide Uses per year: Do not apply more than 1.44 qt of Abound, 46 fl oz of Azaka, 30 fl oz of Bumper, 43.7 lb of Captan, 21.0 lb of Captevate, 24 fl oz (4 applications) of Indar, 13.7 fl oz of Luna Privilege, 21.7 fl oz of Luna Sensation, 54.7 fl oz of Luna Tranquility, 7.5 pt Omega 500, 30.0 oz of Orbit, 78.0 fl oz of OSO or Tavano, or 18.6 oz of Ph-D, 92 oz of Pristine, 11.4 fl oz of Proline, 30 fl oz of Propimax EC, 7.5 oz of Quash, 82 fl oz of Quilt Xcel; 56 oz of Switch, or 20 lb of Ziram 76F per acre per year.

Caution: Fungicides containing azoxystrobin (Abound, Azaka, and Quilt Xcel, for example) may be extremely phytotoxic to some apple cultivars. Prevent spray drift and leftover residue in the spray tank which may come in contact with apples.

Table 2.6 - Blueberry Insects

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>First Cover: at petal fall. (Petal fall spray is the single most important spray for blueberry insects)</i>				
Blueberry tip borer	Sevin XLR Plus	—	2.0 qt	Removing dead canes at pruning aids in control of tip borer. Use of Malathion should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	
Plum curculio	Sevin XLR Plus	—	2.0 qts	Two applications may be required for plum curculio. Surround provides suppression.
	Surround 95WP	—	12.5-50.0 lb	
	Imidan 70W	—	1.5 lb	Recommended only for 1st three weeks following fruit set for fresh berries because of visible residues. Use of Malathion or Exirel should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Malathion 57EC	—	2.0 pt	
	Exirel 0.83	—	13.5-20.5 fl oz	

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Table 2.6 - Blueberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>First Cover: at petal fall. (Petal fall spray is the single most important spray for blueberry insects) (cont.)</i>				
Cranberry fruit-worm and cherry fruitworm	Altacor	—	3.0-4.5 oz	Use of Delegate, Malathion or Mustang Maxx should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications. Use of Exirel should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later.
	Intrepid 2F	—	10.0-16.0 fl oz	
	Entrust 80W	—	1.25-2.0 oz	
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.0-6.0 fl oz	
	Diazinon 50W	—	1.0 lb	
	Sevin XLR Plus	—	1.0-2.0 qt	
	Dipel ES	—	1.0-4.0 pt	
	Esteem 0.86EC	—	16 fl oz	
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Malathion 8F	—	1.25 pt	
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Asana XL	—	4.8-9.6 fl oz	
	Rimon 0.83EC	—	20.0-30.0 fl oz	
	Confirm 2F	—	16.0 fl oz	
	Mustang Maxx 1.5EC	—	4.3 fl oz	
Avaunt	—	3.5 - 6.0 oz		
Exirel 0.83EC	—	10-13.5 fl oz		
Gall midge	Diazinon AG500	—	1 pt	Use of Exirel, Delegate or Entrust should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later.
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0 - 6.0 oz	
	Entrust 80W	—	1.25 - 2.0 oz	
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.0-6.0 fl oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 fl oz	
Exirel 0.83EC	—	13.5-20.5 fl oz		
Thrips	Sivanto Prime	—	10.5-14.0 fl oz	
<i>Second Cover: ten days after first cover</i>				
Cranberry fruit-worm and cherry fruitworm	See First Cover			
Brown marmorated stink bug	Actara 25WDG	—	4.0 oz	After an Actara application, wait at least 5 days before placing beehives in treated fields. If flowering plants are present in the ground cover, mow before applying Actara. Use of Malathion should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Lannate SP	—	1.0 lb	
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	
Leafrollers	Confirm 2F	—	16.0 fl oz	See label for timing Confirm sprays. Use of Delegate should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later, in order to comply with the seasonal maximum number of applications.
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
Aphids	M-Pede	2.0 gal	—	Repeated sprays of M-Pede may be needed. Do not apply M-Pede within 3 days of sulfur.
	Admire Pro	—	1.0-1.4 fl oz	
	Actara 25WG	—	3.0-4.0 oz	Use of Exirel should be delayed if spotted wing drosophila will be a target later.
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Exirel 0.83EC	—	13.5-20.5 fl oz	
Sivanto 200SL	—	7.0-10.5 fl oz		
Blueberry tip borer	See First Cover			
Plum curculio	See First Cover			
<i>Preharvest</i>				
Yellow-necked caterpillar and other defoliating caterpillars	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Altacor	—	3.0-4.5 oz	
	Entrust 80W	—	1.25-2.0 oz	
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.0-6.0 oz	
Dipel ES	—	1.0-4.0 pt		

Table 2.6 - Blueberry Insects (cont.)

Crop and Pest	Chemical and Formulation	Rate Per 100 Gal Dilute	Rate per Acre	Spray Timing and Remarks
<i>Preharvest</i>				
Blueberry maggot	Entrust 80W	—	1.25-2.07 oz	Spray if flies trapped for two consecutive weeks, or three flies/week. Delegate provides suppression. See Table 2.7 for PHI. See footnote petal fall spray. GF-120 NF Naturalyte fruit fly bait. Spot or strip spray several areas of inner canopy (1.0-3.0 fl oz/tree). OMRI-approved
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.0-6.0 fl oz	
	Imidan 70W	—	1.5 lb	
	Surround 95WP	—	12.5-50.0 lb	
	Danitol 2.4EC	—	10.7-18.0 fl oz	
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	
	Admire Pro	—	2.1 - 2.8 fl oz	
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Asana XL	—	9.6 fl oz	
	Sevin XLR	—	1.0-2.0 q	
	Rimon 0.83EC	—	20.0-30.0 fl oz	
	GF-120	—	10.0-20.0 fl oz	
	Exirel 0.83EC	—	13.5-20.5 fl oz	
Sivanto 200SL	—	7.0-10.5 fl oz		
Brown marmorated stink bug	Actara 25WDG	—	4.0 oz	After an Actara application, wait at least 5 days before placing beehives in treated fields. If flowering plants are present in the ground cover, mow before applying Actara. No more than 5 applications per season of Assail. Residual activity of Azera will be short.
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Azera	—	2.0-3.0 pt	
	Lannate SP	—	1.0 lb	
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	
Spotted Wing Drosophila	Entrust 80WP	—	1.25-2.0 oz	Open pruning will aid in SWD management, as will prompt harvest of ripe berries. Spray timing must be at least every 7 days in many cases. Rotate modes of action in order to delay the development of pesticide resistance. There is a 24(c) label for malathion 8F allowing 2.5 pt for SWD. Addition of table sugar at the rate of 30 oz per 100 gal will aid in efficacy of chemical control of SWD.
	Entrust 2SC	—	4.0-6.0 fl oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	2.0 pt	
	Imidan 70W	—	1.5 lb	
	Lannate SP	—	0.25-0.5 lb	
	Delegate 25WG	—	3.0-6.0 oz	
	Mustang Maxx	—	4.0 oz	
	Danitol 2.4EC	—	10.7-18.0 fl oz	
	Asana XL	—	9.6 fl oz	
	Brigade 10WSB	—	16.0 oz	
	PyGanic 1.4EC	—	64.0 fl oz	
	Azera	—	2.0-3.0 pt	
Exirel 0.83EC	—	13.5-20.5 fl oz		
Mites	Stylet oil	3.0-6.0 qt	—	Acramite non-bearing only. Spray Stylet oil every 7 to 10 days while mite eggs persist.
	Acramite 50WS	—	0.75-1.0 lb	
	Kanemite 15SC	—	21.0-31.0 fl oz	
	Oberon 2SC	—	12.0-16.0 fl oz	
Japanese beetle	Admire Pro	—	1.0-1.4 fl oz	Apply Neemix/Trilogy over 7-10 days. See Trilogy label for mixing instructions. Neemix and Trilogy are OMRI-certified.
	Danitol 2.4EC	—	10.7-18.0 fl oz	
	Malathion 57EC	—	1.5 pt	
	Assail 30SG	—	4.5-5.3 oz	
	Asana XL	—	4.8-9.6 fl oz	
	Sevin XLR Plus	—	1.0-2.0 qt	
	Actara 25WG	—	4.0 oz	
	Neemix 4.5 plus Trilogy 70	—	7.0-16.0 fl oz + 2% solution	
<i>Special Soil Treatment</i>				
Japanese beetle	Admire Pro	—	7.0 - 14.0 fl oz	Apply as chemigation or in band followed by irrigation.

Small Fruit Pesticides

Table 2.7 - Chemical Names, Re-entry Intervals (REI) and Preharvest Intervals (PHI)

Chemical	Manufacturer	Re-entry Interval	Preharvest Interval		
			Strawberry	Caneberries	Blueberry
Fungicides					
Abound (Azoxystrobin)	Syngenta	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Actigard	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	—	0 days
Agri-Fos	Monterey	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Aliette (fosetyl Al)	Bayer CropScience	12 hours	12 hours	60 days	12 hours
Azaka	Cheminova	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bordeaux mixture (coppers)	various	24 hours	—	(see label)	—
Bravo Weather Stik (Chlorothalonil)	Syngenta	12 hours (See label for eye protection requirements up to 6.5 days after REI expires.)	—	—	42 days
Cabrio (pyraclostrobin)	BASF	24 hours 12 hours (strawberries)	0 days	0 days	0 days
Captan (Captan, Captec)	Micro Flo, etc.	see label	0 days (see label)	3 days (Captan 80WDG)	0 days (see label)
Captevate (Captan & fenhexamid)	Arysta	24 hours (strawberries) 48 hours (blueberries & raspberries)	0 days	3 days (raspberries)	0 days
Elevate (fenhexamid)	Arysta	12 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Flint (trifloxystrobin)	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	—	—
Fontelis (penthiopyrad)	DuPont	12 hours	0 days	—	0 days
Fracture	FMC	4 hours	1 day	—	—
Gatten	Nichino America	12 hours	0 days	—	—
Indar (fenbuconazole)	Dow AgroSciences	12 hours	—	30 days	30 days
Inspire Super (difenoconazole)	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	—	—
Intuity	Valent	12 hours	0 days	—	—
Kenja 400SC	ISK Biosciences	12 hours	0 days	—	0 days
Lime sulfur	various	48 hours	—	0 days	—
Luna Sensation		12 hours	0	—	0
Luna Tranquility		12 hours	1	0	1
Merivon (pyraclostrobin & fluxapyroxad)	BASF	12 hours	0 day PHI for strawberry	not labelled	not labelled
MetaStar (metalaxyl)	LG life Science	48 hours	0 days	45 days	—
Mettle (tetraconazole)	Isagro USA	12 hours	0 days	—	0 days

Table 2.7 - Chemical Names, Re-entry Intervals (REI) and Preharvest Intervals (PHI) (cont.)

Chemical	Manufacturer	Re-entry Interval	Preharvest Interval		
			Strawberry	Caneberries	Blueberry
Orbit (propiconazole)	Syngenta	24 hours	0 days	30 days	30 days
Orondis Gold 200	Syngenta	4 hr REI &	0 days	1 day	0 days
OSO 5SC	Certis U.S.A.	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
PhD	Arysta LifeScience	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Phostrol	Nufarm Americas	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Procure	Chemtura	12 hours	1 day	—	—
Protocol	Loveland Products	24 hours	1 day	—	—
Pristine (pyraclostrobin & boscalid)	BASF	24 hours 12 hours (strawberries)	0 days	0 days	0 days
ProPhyt	Helena	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
PropiMax (propiconazole)	Dow AgroSciences	24 hours	—	30 days	30 days
Quadris Top (azoxystrobin & difenoconazole)	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	—	—
QuiltXcel	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	30 days	30 days
Rally (myclobutanil)	Dow AgroSciences	24 hours	0 days	0 days	—
Rhyme	FMC	12 hours	0 day PHI	—	—
Ridomil Gold	Syngenta	0 hours (soil-injected or incorporated appli- cations) 48 hours (soil- directed or foliar sprays)	0 days 0 days	— 45 days	— 45 days
Rovral (iprodione)	Bayer CropScience	24 hours	prebloom	0 days	—
Scala	Bayer CropScience	12 hours	1 day	—	—
Switch (cyprodinil & fludioxonil)	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Thiram	Taminco	24 hours	3 days	—	—
Tilt	Syngenta	12 hours	0 days	30 days	30 days
Topsin-M	United Phosphorus	12 hours	1 day	—	—
Torino (cyflufenamid)	Gowan	4 hours	0 days	—	0 days
Ultra FLourish	New Farm Americas	48 hours	0 days	45 days	0 days
Ziram	United Phosphorus, Taminco	48 hours	—	(see label)	(see label)
Insecticides					
Acramite (bifenazate)	Chemtur	12 hours	1 day	1 day	—

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Table 2.7 - Chemical Names, Re-entry Intervals (REI) and Preharvest Intervals (PHI) (cont.)

Chemical	Manufacturer	Re-entry Interval	Preharvest Interval		
			Strawberry	Caneberries	Blueberry
<i>Insecticides</i>					
Acramite (bifenazate)	Chemtura	12 hours	1 day	1 day	—
Actara (thiamethoxam)	Sygenta	12 hours	3 days	3 days	3 days
Admire Pro (imidacloprid)	Bayer CropScience	12 hours	14 days (soil) 7 days (foliar)	7 days (soil) 3 days (foliar)	7 days (soil) 3 days (foliar)
Agri-Mek (abamectin)	Syngenta	12 hours	3 days	7 days	—
Altacor (chlorantraniliprole)	DuPont	4 hours	—	3 days	1 day
Asana (esfenvalerate)	DuPont	12 hours	—	7 days	14 days
Assail (acetamiprid)	United Phosphorus	12 hours	1 day	1 day	1 day
Avaunt (indoxacarb)	DuPont	12 hours	—	—	7 days
Aza-Direct (azadirachtin)	Gowan	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Azera (azadirachtin and pyrethrins)	MGK	12 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Beleaf (flonicamid)	ISK Biosciences	12 hours	0 days	—	—
Brigade (bifenthrin)	FMC	12 hours	0 days	3 days	1 day
Confirm (tebufenozide)	Gowan	4 hours	—	14 days	14 days
Coragen (chlorantraniliprole)	DuPont	4 hours	1 day	—	—
Danitol (fenpropathrin)	Valent	24 hours	2 days	3 days	3 days
Delegate (spinetoram)	Dow AgroSciences	4 hours	—	1 day	3 days
Diazinon (diazinon)	Helena	5 days	7 days	—	5 days
Dipel	Valent	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Entrust (spinosad)	Dow AgroSciences	4 hours	1 day	1 day	3 days
Esteem (pyriproxyfen)	Valent	12 hours	—	7 days	7 days
Exirel (cyantraniliprole)	DuPont	12 hours	—	—	3 days
Imidan (phosmet)	Gowan	3 days	—	—	3 days
Intrepid (methoxyfenozide)	Dow AgroSciences	4 hours	3 days	3 days	7 days
Lannate (methomyl)	DuPont	48 hours	—	—	3 days
Lorsban (chlorpyrifos)	Dow AgroSciences	24 hours	21 days	—	—
Malathion (malathion)	Gowan, UAP	12 hours	3 days	1 day	1 day

Table 2.7 - Chemical Names, Re-entry Intervals (REI) and Preharvest Intervals (PHI) (cont.)

Chemical	Manufacturer	Re-entry Interval	Preharvest Interval		
			Strawberry	Caneberries	Blueberry
<i>Insecticides (cont.)</i>					
M-Pede (insecticidal soap)	Dow AgroSciences	12 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Mustang Maxx (zeta cypermethrin)	FMC	12 hours	—	1 day	1 day
Neemix (azadirachtin)	Certis	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
PyGanic (pyrethrin)	MGK	12 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Radiant (spinetoram)	Dow AgroSciences	4 hours	1 day	—	—
Rimon (novaluron)	Makhteshim Agan	12 hours	1 day	—	8 days
Seduce (spinosad bait)	Certis	4 hours	1 day	1 day	1 day
Sevin (carbaryl)	Bayer CropScience	12 hours	7 days	7 days	7 days
Sivanto Prime (flupyradifurone)	Bayer	4 hours	0 days	0 days	3 days
Sniper (bifenthrin)	Loveland Products	12 hours	—	3 days	1 day
Surround (kaolin)	Engelhard	4 hours	—	0 days	0 days
Trilogy (clarified neem extract)	Certis	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Tri-Tek (oil)	Brandt	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
<i>Acaricides</i>					
Acramite (bifenazate)	Chemtura	12 hours	1 day	7 day	1 day
Brigade (bifenthrin)	FMC	12 hours	0 days	3 days	1 day
Kanemite (acequinocyl)	Arysta LifeScience	12 hours	1 day	1 day	1 day
Nealta (cyflumetofen)	BASF	12 hours	1 day	—	—
Oberon (spiromesifen)	Bayer CropScience	12 hours	3 days	—	3 days
Savey (hexythiazox)	Gowan	12 hours	3 days	3 days	3 days
Stylect Oil	JMS Flower Farms	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Vendex (fenbutatin oxide)	United Phosphorus	48 hours	1 day	—	—
Zeal (etoxazole)	Valent	12 hours	1 day	0 days	1 day
<i>Nematicides</i>					
Majestene (heat-killed Burkholderia A396)	Marrone Bio Innovations	4 hours	0 days	0 days	0 days
Nimitz or Fluensulfone 480EC (fluensulfone)	ADAMA	12 hours	0 days	—	—

