



STRAWBERRY UPDATE

April 24, 2006



Spider Mites

I continue to see hot spots of spider mites in the strawberry crop. It knows it is getting late in the season but Mother's day is still 2 ½ weeks away.

The problem with control now is the post harvest interval (PHI) or withdrawal. Be sure to keep that in mind since berries are ripening quickly at this time of years.

Materials to consider with withdrawals are:

	<u>PHI</u>
Acramite	1
Vendex	1
Danitol	2
Agri-Mek	3
Kelthane	3

Powdery Mildew

A lot of the fields I have seen recently have some powdery mildew. It shows up as patches of mycelium on the underside of the leaves. Also some purple to reddish blotches on the under leaf and the rolling of the leaves. I have seen lots of leaf rolling.

I had someone tell me that a nursery grower told him that the rolling was in one variety and due to lack of water. On the farms I looked at, the leaf roll is not variety specific.

Powdery mildew likes dry weather.

For control consult the enclosed "Fungicide for Strawberry" sheet. I would consider Procure and Pristine, but your list of possibilities is pretty long.

Leaf Scorch

I have not seen leaf scorch is quite a few years but did see an active area on one farm. It is characterized by numerous irregular purple blotches on the top of the leaf surface.

I have seen this be a big problem about 12 - 15 years ago. Again lots of choices that could be used such as Pristine, Nova, Cabrio and Topsin M.

End of the Season?

The end of the strawberry season for every individual farmer is different. Sometimes it gets too hot and we cannot keep up. Other times the market goes south, demand goes down, price goes down. Sometimes we just run out of gas because the season starts so early.

Although it's an individual choice remember the profit in the strawberry industry is on the back side of the crop.

If you decided to quit today and prorate your cost over the season then any crop left in the field would no longer have an expense. If then you chose to go pick it again, the only cost would be packaging, labor and transportation.

Any margin above the picking, packaging and transportation would be pure profit. If that margin were \$4.00 and you pick 100 trays a day that would be additional \$2,800.00 for a week and \$5600.00 for two weeks, etc.

Many of you pick a lot more volume and the reward would be even greater.

Hang in there!

Sincerely,

**Kenneth W. Sharpe
County Agent
Livingston Parish**

KWS:pa

Enclosure

Fungicides for Use in Strawberry Production

<u>Target Disease (Pathogen)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Efficacy_x</u>	<u>Resistance Risk_y</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	copper oxychloride	Champion, Kocide	++	low	pH: 6.5 to 9.0	
	azoxystrobin	Abound, Quadris	++	HIGH		
	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine	++			
	captan + fenhexamid	Captevate	++			
	iprodione	Rovral	+	medium to high	pH: 5.0 to 7.0 pH: no less than 7.0, 8.0	
	potassium bicarbonate	Armcarb 100, MilStop	?	low		
	pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	++	HIGH		
	azoxystrobin	Abound, Quadris	+	HIGH		
	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine	++			
	captan	Captan	+	low		
Gray Mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	captan + fenhexamid	Captevate	?			
	cyprodinil + fludioxonil	Switch	++			
	fenhexamid	Elevate	+++	low to medium		
	iprodione	Rovral	+++	medium to high	pH: 5.0 to 7.0 pH: no less than 7.0, 8.0	
	potassium bicarbonate	Armcarb 100, MilStop	?	low		
	pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	+	HIGH		
	pyramethanil	Scala	?	medium		
	thiophanate-methyl	Thiophanate-methyl, Topsin M	+	HIGH		
	Leaf Blight (<i>Phomopsis obscurans</i> = <i>Dendrophoma obscurans</i>)	See: Leaf Spot				
	Leaf Blotch (<i>Gnomonia</i> spp.)	See: Leaf Spot				
Leaf Scorch (<i>Diplocarpon earlianum</i>)	See: Leaf Spot					
Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i> = <i>Ramularia brunnea</i>)	basic copper sulfate	Basic Copper 53, Cuprofix				
		Dispers	++	low	pH: no less than 6.5	
	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine	++			
	aptan	Captan	+	low		
	copper hydroxide	Champ, Champion, Kocide, Nu-Cop, Stretch	++	low	pH: 6.5 to 9.0	
	copper oxychloride	COC	++	low	pH: 6.5 to 9.0	
	cuprous oxide	Nordox	++	low	pH: no less than 6.5	
	dodine	Syllit	?	low		

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Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i> = <i>Ramularia brunnea</i>) (cont.)	iprodione	Rovral	++	medium to high	pH: 5.0 to 7.0
	myclobutanil	Nova	++	medium	
	pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	++	HIGH	
	thiophanate-methyl	Thiophanate-methyl, Topsin M	++	HIGH	
Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> f. sp. <i>fragariae</i>)	azoxystrobin	Abound, Quadris	+	HIGH	pH: 6.5 to 9.0 pH: no less than 7.0, 8.0
	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine	++		
	copper hydroxide	Champ, Champion, Kocide, Nu-Cop, Stretch	+	low	
	Myclobutanil	Nova	++	medium	
	potassium bicarbonate	Armcarb 100, MilStop		low	
	pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	++	HIGH	
	sulfur	Dusting Sulfur, Liquid Sulfur Six, Microthiol Disperss, Super-Six, Thiosperse 80%, Wetttable Sulfur	++	low	
	thiophanate-methyl	Thiophanate-methyl, Topsin M	++	HIGH	
	Triflumazole	Procure	+++	medium	

x+ = poor to fair; ++ = fair to good; +++ = good to excellent; ? = not known

yResistance management must be practiced for those fungicides whose risk factor is in bold.