University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension

Extension

2002

Fungicide Spray Schedule for Home Garden Small Fruits

John E. Watkins University of Nebraska–Lincoln, jwatkins1@unl.edu

Jennifer L. Chaky

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist

Part of the Agriculture Commons, and the Curriculum and Instruction Commons

Watkins, John E. and Chaky, Jennifer L., "Fungicide Spray Schedule for Home Garden Small Fruits" (2002). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 72. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/72

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



Published by Cooperative Extension, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

NebFacts

NF520

Fungicide Spray Schedule for Home Garden Small Fruits

John E. Watkins, Extension Plant Pathologist Jennifer L. Chaky, Extension Educator, Plant Pathology

Home grown strawberries, raspberries and grapes are a rewarding experience for the gardener as well as the consumer of the fresh fruits and jellies. If properly managed, these crops can be a source of enjoyment for years. To be successful, however, the home gardener must develop a sound integrated pest management (IPM) approach to controlling diseases and insect pests. If this isn't done, growing small fruits in the backyard garden can be a frustrating and disappointing experience. A good IPM program makes use of cultural, varietal and chemical means of preventing or reducing disease losses.

Some diseases can be controlled by cultural practices such as sanitation, rotation and by planting resistant varieties. With other diseases resistance or cultural measures may not be sufficient and the home gardener must resort to fungicide sprays. When used properly and timed appropriately, fungicides can effectively control diseases without posing a threat to the environment, the applicator or the consumer. When you choose to use a fungicide or other pesticide, as the applicator you must accept responsibility for its proper use, storage and disposal. Fungicide sprays must be applied in a sufficient quantity of water to cover fruits and leaves. Apply the spray until the solution begins to drip off the leaves. Do not expect effective results when sprays are not properly timed or properly applied.

The most important component of your fungicide program is taking time to read the product label. These labels have complete directions for mixing and applying materials. Safety directions and waiting periods from last application to harvest are also on all labels.

Table I indicates which fungicides are listed for which disease of small garden fruits. *Table II* provides a recommended fungicide treatment schedule.

Small Fruit/Disease	Bordeaux mixture	Captan	Liquid copper	Ferbam ⁵	Lime sulfur	Mancozeb ⁴	Maneb ⁵	Sulfur ⁶	Neem oil ⁷
			Gr	apes					
Anthracnose					Х				
Black rot	X	X		X		X	X		X
Botrytis bunch rot		X				X			
Downy mildew (berries)		X	X			X			X
Eutypa dieback (Deadarm)						X			
Powdery mildew	X		X		Х			X	X
Rust								X	-
		Cur	rants and	d Gooseb	erries	!			4
Powdery mildew					Х			X	
		Raspl	berries a	nd Black	berries	1	l	I	1
Anthracnose			X		Х				
Cane blight			X		Х				
Septoria leaf spot			X		Х				
Powdery mildew					Х			X	X
Rust			X		Х				
	1		Straw	berries		1	I		<u>.</u>
									1

Table I. Target diseases listed on labels of fungicides^{1,2,3} for use on home garden small fruits.

Botrytis rot (gray mold)		X					
Leaf scorch			Х				
Leaf spot	X	Х	Х				
Powdery mildew						Х	Х

¹Product guide of home garden small fruit fungicide trade names.

Bordeaux mixture: Acme Bordeaux Mixture, Dragon Bordeaux Mix

Captan: Acme Liquid Fruit Tree Spray, Dragon Captan Wettable

Liquid copper: Bonide Liquid Copper Fungicide, Dragon Copper Fungicide

Ferbam: Dragon Ferbam Wettable Fungicide

Lime sulfur: Acme Lime Sulfur Spray, Ortho Dormant Disease Control Lime Sulfur Spray, Earl May Lime Sulfur

Mancozeb: Bonide Mancozeb Flowable with Zinc, Green Light Broad Spectrum Mancozeb Fungicide

Maneb: Acme Maneb Tomato and Vegetable Fungicide, Earl May Tomato Blight Control

Neem oil: Green Light Powdery Mildew Killer

Sulfur: Bonide Sulfur Plant Fungicide, Dragon Wettable or Dusting Garden Sulfur

²The time limit between the last treatment and harvest will vary among the different fungicide products. Read the label before applying and observe the pre-harvest interval. Always wash fruits before eating or processing.

³Fungicides listed are intended for information purposes. No criticism is intended of products not listed, nor is endorsement by the University of Nebraska given to those listed. Read and follow all product label directions for mixing and application.

⁴Mancozeb products cannot be applied after fruit set or within 66 days before harvest.

⁵Maneb and Ferbam products have a seven-day waiting period between treatment and harvest.

⁶Do not apply sulfur products to Concord or other sulfur-sensitive grape varieties.

⁷Do not apply to stressed plants or to new transplants. Apply in early morning or evening.

1 0	8	
Time to spray	Fungicide ^{1,2}	Notes
	Grapes	
Bud break	Sulfur	Do not apply to Concord or sulfur-sensitive grape varieties.
Green tip	Captan	
New growth 1 to 2 inches long	Mancozeb	
	or	
	Liquid copper	
New growth 4 to 6 inches long	Lime sulfur	
	or	
	Mancozeb	
	Or Liquid common	
	Liquid copper	
	Sulfur [†]	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
Pro bloom just before blooms open	Pordooux mixturo	
Pre-bloom just before blooms open	or	
	Maneb	
	or	
	Captan	
	or	
	Liquid copper	
	or	
	Sulfur [†]	^{\dagger} Use caution when weather is hot.
	Or Forham	
	D	
Post-bloom after petal fall	Bordeaux mixture	
	Maneh	
	or	
	Captan	
	or	
	Liquid copper	
	or	
	$\mathbf{Sulfur}^{\dagger}$	[†] Use cautioned when weather is hot.
	or Fach and	
	Ferdam	
Cover spray as necessary,	Captan	
beginning 10 days after petal fall	Or Manaozah [†]	^t Up to fruit set only
for three to four cover sprays	or	*Op to fruit set only.
for three to four cover sprays.	Liquid copper	
	or	
	Neem oil [§]	[§] Apply in early morning or evening.
	or	-
	$\mathbf{Sulfur}^{\dagger}$	[†] Use caution when weather is hot
	Or Maria 1	The for another the formula
	Ivianeo "	"Up to seven days before narvest.

Table II. Spray schedule for diseases of home garden small fruits.

Time to spray	Fungicide ^{1,2}	Notes
	Currants and Gooseberri	es
Pre-bloom just before blossoms	Lime sulfur	
open	or	
	Sulfur [†]	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
Post-bloom after petal fall	Lime sulfur	
	or	
	Sulfur [†]	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
Cover sprays during season, as necessary, to control powdery mildew	Sulfur [†]	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
F	Raspberries and Blackberr	ries
Bud break	Lime sulfur	
New growth 6 to 12 inches long	Lime sulfur	
	or	
	${f Sulfur}^{\dagger}$	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
Pre-bloom when flower buds show	Liquid copper	
white	or	
	Sulfur [†]	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
Cover sprays every 10 to 14 days,	Liquid copper	
as necessary, during growing	or N 18	8 .
season	Neemoil [®]	*Apply in early morning or evening.
	Strawberries	
When new growth starts	Bordeaux mixture	
	or	
	Captan	
	Or Liquid coppor	
	Elquid copper	
Pre-bloom when flower buds	Bordeaux mixture	
show white	01 Liquid copper	
	or	
	Captan	
Cover sprays every 10 to 14 days	Bordeaux mixture	
as necessary, through growing	or	
season	Liquid copper	
	or	
	Neem oil [§]	[§] Apply in early morning or evening.
	or	
	${f Sulfur}^\dagger$	[†] Use caution when weather is hot.
	or	
	Captan	
Post-harvest treatment	Captan	

¹The time limit between treatments will vary among the different fungicide products. Read the label before applying and observe the pre-harvest time interval between the last application and harvest. Always wash fruits before eating or processing.

²Fungicides listed are intended for information purposes. No criticism is intended of products not listed, nor is endorsement by the University of Nebraska given to those listed. Read and follow all product label directions for mixing and application.

File under: PLANT DISEASES

D-2, Fruits Issued May 2002

Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.