

# 2014 Pecan Disease Management Update

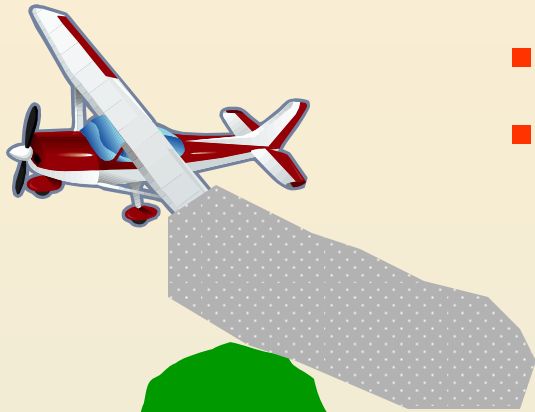
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**Theory**  
**vs.**  
**Reality**

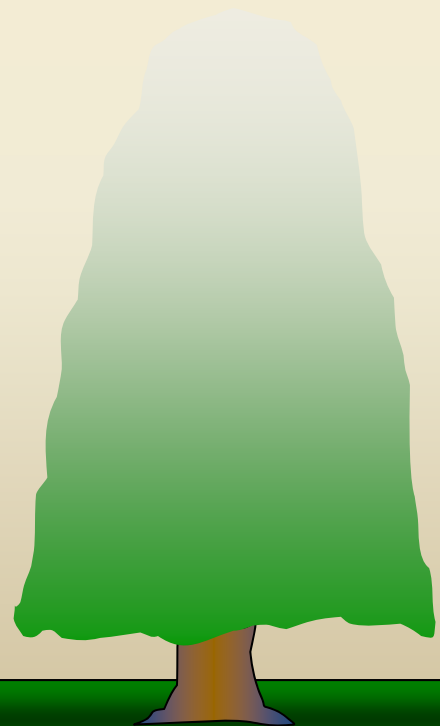
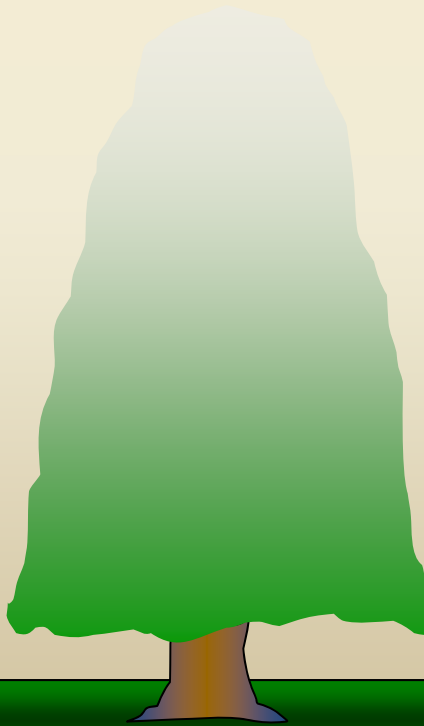
# Test of spraying capacity

- Additional sprayer?
- Calibration?
- Trouble areas in the orchard

# Aerial Application



- Not a substitute for ground application
- Useful when ground application is difficult or impossible



# Spray at night?

- Why?
    - Wind
    - Behind schedule
  - Issues
    - Visibility
    - Drying time (evaporation rate; increased RH; dew)
      - Leaves might need 2-3 hrs after sunrise to dry
    - Dew
      - Can lead to runoff
      - Can improve distribution of fungicide
- **Bad combo: dew + early morning rain**

# When to start in 2014?

- Parachute stage (~ 10-14 days after bud break)
- Bud break
- What to use early?
  - Dodine and Qols have anti-sporulation activity

# Generic azoxystrobin

– active ingredient in Syngenta's Abound and Quadris fungicides

- Strobilurin
- FRAC Group 11
- High risk for fungicide resistance

# Pecan Fungicides

## FRAC Code 11 (Strobilurins)

**azoxystobin**

**Abound**

**kresoxim-methyl**

**Sovran**

**pyraclostrobin**

**Headline**



# Pecan Fungicides

## Multiple Active Ingredient

	Group 3	Group 11
<b>Absolute</b>	<b>tebuconazole</b>	<b>trifloxystrobin</b>
<b>Quilt</b>	<b>propiconazole</b>	<b>azoxystrobin</b>
<b>Quadris Top</b>	<b>difenoconazole</b>	<b>azoxystrobin</b>

# Notes from UGA Research Trials

- The use of phosphite materials
  - No reduction in shuck split (5 applications)
  - Granular phosphite applications not effective

# Pecan Fungicides

## FRAC Code 33 (phosphites)

### Scab

- Phostrol
- ProPhyt
- Viathon

### Phytophthora

- Fosphite
- Fungi-Phite
- KPhite
- Phiticide
- Phostrol
- Rampart
- Topaz

- 1-2 qts
- Apply in 100 gpa by ground.
- Do not apply in consecutive applications.

# Notes from UGA Research Trials

- The use of phosphite materials
  - No reduction in shuck split (5 applications)
  - Granular phosphite applications not effective
- Nordox 75WG
  - Certified Organic Copper Fungicide
- Tank mixing vs. alternating fungicides

# UGA Fungicide Screening Program

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- Collect one sample per orchard from one cultivar.
- At least 50 leaflets with visible scab lesions
- Do not collect all leaves from the same tree or row.
- **Do not collect leaves less than 7 days after the last fungicide application.**
- Place in a large (1-gallon) plastic Ziploc bag
- label bag with the collector's name, orchard location and collection date, seal
- **Do not** place moist paper towels in the bag with the leaflets
- Provide the information and include completed form.

			Fungicide Class	Common Name	Trade Name	FRAC Code
Common Name	Trade Name	FRAC Code	QoIs (strobilurins)	azoxystrobin	Abound ½ of Quilt ½ of Quadris Top	11
				kresoxim-methyl	Sovran	
thiophanate-methyl	Topsin-M	1		pyraclostrobin	Headline	
				trifloxystrobin	½ of Absolute	
dodine	Elast	M3	DMIs (triazoles, sterol inhibitors)	propiconazole	Bumper, Orbit Propimax ½ of Quilt	3
fentin hydroxide (=TPTH)	Super Tin, Agri Tin	30		tebuconazole	Monsoon, Orius, Tebuzol, Toledo ½ of Absolute	
phosphite		33		metconazole	Quash	
				fenbuconazole	Enable	
				difenoconazole	½ of Quadris Top	