

Watermelon Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Succulent Legume (snap, lima, pole bean) Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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Spray Schedule = 7 – 14 day

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

¹ Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc. . .).

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

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

Collard, Kale, Mustard, Turnip (greens) Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 7 day

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

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

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

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

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

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

Broccoli/Cabbage Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 7 day

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

¹ Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc. ...).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cucumber Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 7 day

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

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

¹ Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...).

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

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

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

Pepper Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 3.5 day

Fall or Winter/Spring

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

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

Pumpkin Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 7 day

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

¹ Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...).

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

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

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

South Georgia Tomato Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 3.5 day

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

¹ Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc)

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

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

Squash Fungicide Spray Programs 2018

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

Spray Schedule = 7 day

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

8	Presidio or Revus/ PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Elumin or Ranman or Previcur Flex / DOW	8	Torino or Fontelis/POW Presidio or Revus/ PCAP Chlorothalonil or mancozeb+Elumin or Ranman or Previcur Flex/ DOW
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¹ Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, etc...).

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

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

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