

Pepper Fungicide Spray Programs 2016

Bhabesh Dutta
Extension Vegetable Pathologist – University of Georgia

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/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

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; ANTH = anthracnose; PCAP = Phytophthora crown rot.