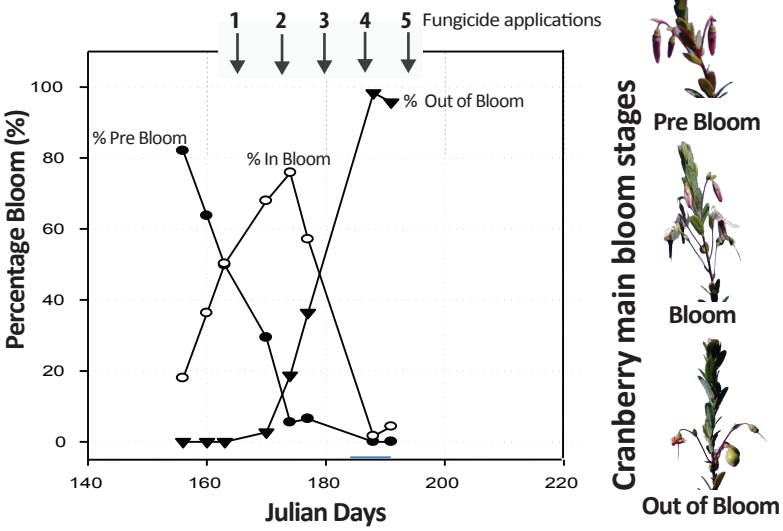
Cranberry Fruit Rot Fungicide Scenarios

When should you time your sprays?



Fungicide application overview

- Adequate fruit rot control can be achieved by timing fungicide applications during key periods of cranberry development (see figure to the left).
- Fungicide applications 1-3 are considered critical for adequate fruit rot control, whereas additional applications (4-5) will depend on disease pressure and risk factors.
- The scenarios below were developed considering fungicide restrictions, efficacy, phytotoxicity, and fungicide resistance management.

Fungicide scenarios w and w/o Bravo

Bravo

At bloom every 7-10 days:

1. Indar/Abound
2. Indar/Abound

Out of bloom every 10-14 days:

3. Bravo
4. Bravo
5. Bravo

- Bravo can cause phytotoxicity if applied during bloom period. Program should not be used if MRLs are a concern.

No Bravo

At bloom every 7-10 days:

1. Indar/Abound
2. Indar/Abound

Out of bloom every 10-14 days:

3. Dithane
4. Dithane
5. Dithane

or

3. Dithane
4. Tavano
5. Tavano

- Mancozeb (Dithane & Manzate) can affect TAcy.
  Efficacy data for Tavano are only available for NJ

Bravo

At bloom every 7-10 days:

1. Indar/Abound
2. Indar/Abound

Out of bloom every 10-14 days:

3. Bravo

Add a 4th application of Bravo if disease pressure is high

No Bravo

At bloom every 7-10 days:

1. Indar/Abound
2. Indar/Abound

Out of bloom every 10-14 days:

3. Dithane or 3. Tavano

Add a 4th application of Dithane or Tavano if disease pressure is high

FRAC 3 and 11 only

Expect fruit rot control to decrease by 50% when compared to approaches listed above.

Applications during bloom ONLY at 7-10 day intervals

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1. Indar/Abound	1. Proline/Abound	1. Indar/Evito	1. Proline/Evito
2. Indar/Abound	2. Proline/Abound	2. Indar/Evito	2. Proline/Evito

- For more information about other products and region-specific fruit rot recommendations, please contact your local Extension Plant Pathologist or Cranberry Specialist.

Risk factors

High- Moderate

- Region (NJ and MA)
- High fruit rot incidence
- Newly established bed
- Susceptible varieties
- Fresh fruit market
- High yield (>350 bbl/acre)
- Frequent scald conditions

Moderate

- Region (NJ, MA, OR, WA, WI, and BC)
- Moderate fruit rot incidence
- Resistant varieties
- Sporadic scald conditions

Low

- Region (WI and QC)
- Low fruit rot incidence
- Resistant varieties
- Rare scald conditions

Questions?

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