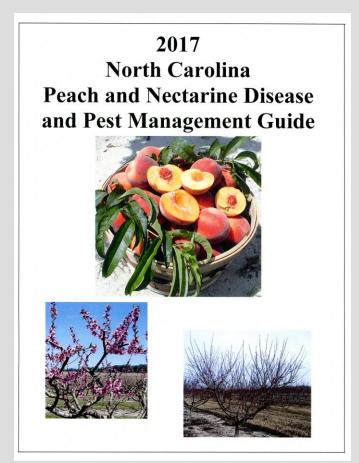
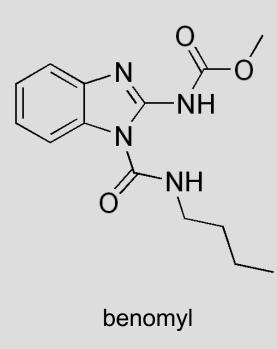
2017 Peach Disease Management Update

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FUNGICIDES

Captan, Sulfur, Topsin M

Strobilurines: Qol-fungicides (Quinone outside Inhibitors, FRAC Group 11): azoxystrobin (ABOUND) trifloxystrobin (FLINT, GEM)

Groups of Fungicides for Disease Control on Peaches

January 2017

Below are the fungicide GROUP, common name (CN), and for some an example of a brand name for many fungicides registered for use on peaches:

GROUP 1- thiophanates

CN= thiophanate, thiophanate-methyl (Topsin M®, T-Methyl®)

GROUP 2- dicarboximides

CN= iprodione (Rovral 4 Flowable Fungicide®)

GROUP 3- DMI triazoles

CN= difenoconazole

= fenbuconazle (Indar®)

= flutriafol

= metconazole (Quash®)

= myclobutanil (Rally®)

= propiconazole (Orbit®)

GROUP 7- succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors (SDHI)

CN= fluopyram

- = fluxapyroxad
- = penthioprad (Fontelis®)
- = boscalid

GROUP 11- quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)

CN= azoxystrobin (Abound®)

- = pyraclostrobin
- = trifloxystrobin (Gem®)

GROUP 9- aniline-pyrimides

CN= cyprodinil (Vangard®)

= pyrimethanil (Scala®)

GROUP 12- phenylpyrroles

CN= fludioxonil (Scholar®)

Pre-Mixtures

GROUP M- Multi-site contact activity

M1 = copper formulations

M2 = sulphur formulations

M3 = dithio-carbamates (ziram)

M4 = phthalimides (captan)

M5 = chloronitriles (chlorothalonil

formulations; Bravo®)

CN= pyraclostrobin [11] + boscalid [7] **PRISTINE**®

= pyraclostrobin [11] + fluxapyroxad [7] **MERIVON®**

= trifloxystrobin [11] + fluopyram [7] LUNA® SENSATION

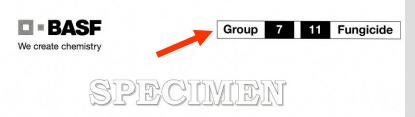
= azoxystrobin [11] + flutriafol [3] TOPGUARD®EQ

= azoxystrobin [11] + difenoconazole [3] **QUADRIS TOP®**

= cyprodinil [9] + difenoconazole [3] INSPIRE SUPER®

The mention of fungicides here is for educational purposes and as a convenience to the reader. The mention or omission of a brand name does not imply endorsement nor discrimination against similar products not mentioned

Example of Fungicide Group Numbers



Pristine

Fungicide

For use in disease control and plant health in the following crops: alfalfa; Belgium endive; berries; bulb vegetables; carrot; celery; citrus fruit; cucurbit vegetables; globe artichoke; grape; hops; pome fruit; radicchio; stone fruit; strawberry; and tree nut

Active Ingredients:

 pyraclostrobin*: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1/H-pyrazol-3-y])(symjethyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester).
 12.8%

 boscalid**: 3-pyridinecarboxamide,2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl) 25.2%

 Other Ingredients:
 62.0%

 Total:
 100.0%

* 0.128 oz (0.008 lb) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz of product

** 0.252 oz (0.0158 lb) of boscalid in 1 oz of product

EPA Reg No. 7969-199

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

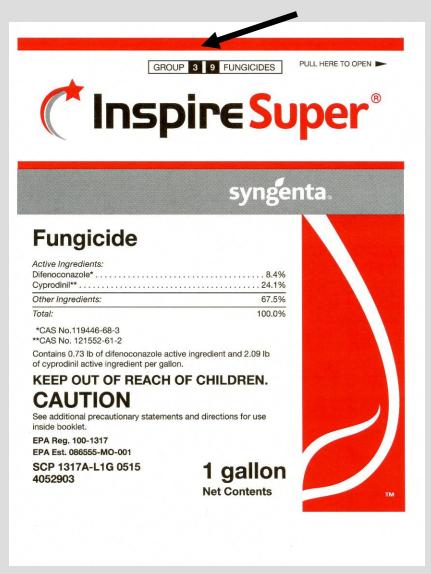
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



Where is the Group Number?

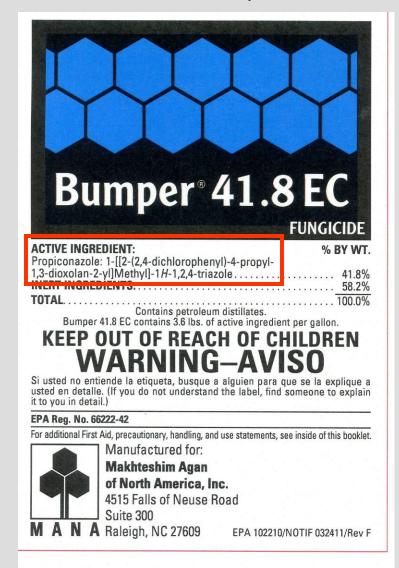




Look for the "Common Name"



Where is the Group Number?



Diseases















DFR - 01/17

Dormancy



Fungal Disease "Peach Leaf Curl"



Bacterial Spot





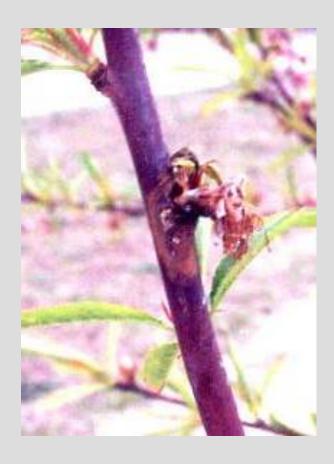
Pink Bud to Early Bloom







Fungal Disease "Blossom Blight"







Petals off, Shuck split, Shucks off







Fungal Disease "Peach Scab"

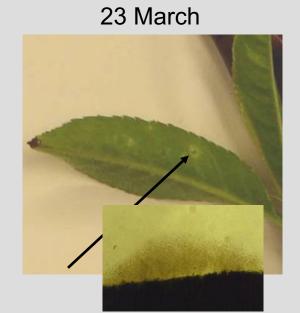




DFR - 01/17

Bacterial Disease "Bacterial spot"

15 March
Spring canker



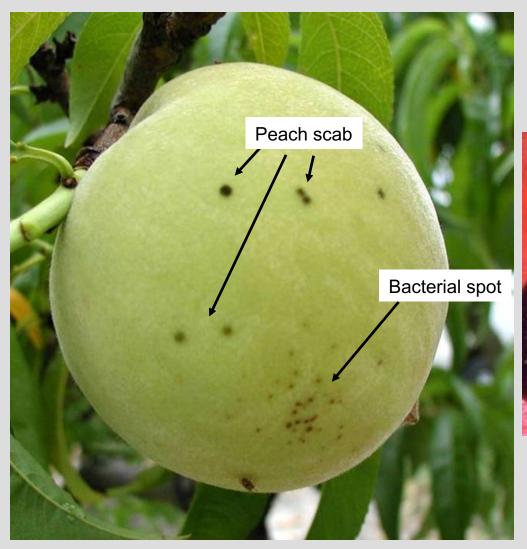


5 August





DFR-January 2017



Peach Scab vs Bacterial Spot



Water-soaked lesions on young fruit

Peach scab not visible until about 1st of June

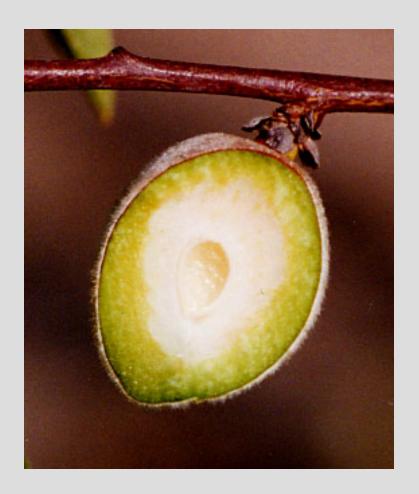
Excellent Conditions for Blossom Blight & Bacterial Spot Infection



Injury from Copper



Pit-Hardening – about 2nd Week in May



Fruit Starting to Change Color





Fungal Disease "Brown Rot"





Two Disease Problems Remaining Unsolved (my opinion)

A <u>"wicked problem"</u> is a problem that is difficult or impossible to solve because of incomplete, contradictory, and changing requirements that are often difficult to recognize. The use of the term "wicked" here has come to denote resistance to resolution, rather than evil. Moreover, because of complex interdependencies, the effort to solve one aspect of a wicked problem may reveal or create other problems. (Wikipedia)

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

"Wicked Problems"

Bacterial Canker
Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae





Fungal Gummosis *Botryosphaeria spp.*





Hungary for Productive and Profitable 2017 Peach Growing Year!

