

Pepper Fungicide Guide for Indiana 2009

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| Fungicide Information | | | | | Common Foliar Diseases ¹ | | | Comments |
|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Trade Name(s) | MOA Code | Common Name(s) | REI (hours) ² | PHI (days) ³ | anthracnose | bacterial spot | Phytophthora blight | |
| Fungicides with a number in the MOA column should be tank mixed or alternated with a product with a different MOA code according to the label. | | | | | | | | The comments below are intended to facilitate product selection. Always read the fungicide label first for additional information on rates, fungicide resistance, safety, etc. |
| REMEMBER: the label is the law. | | | | | | | | |
| Acrobat [®] , Forum 4.18SC [®] | 15 | dimethomorph | 12 | 0 | | | X | Must be tank mixed and alternated with a fungicide with a different MOA. |
| Agri-Fos 400 [®] | 33 | phosphorous acid | 4 | 0 | | | X | Tank mix with a contact fungicide. |
| Agri-mycin 17 [®] | 25 | streptomycin | 12 | NA | | X | | Continue applications until transplanted. |
| Amistar [®] , Quadris [®] | 11 | azoxystrobin | 4 | 0 | X | | | Always alternate group 11 fungicides. |
| Bravo Weather Stik [®] | M | chlorothalonil | 12 | 3 | X | | | User must possess full and supplemental labels. |
| Cabrio [®] | 11 | pyraclostrobin | 12 | 0 | X | | | Always alternate group 11 fungicides. |
| copper (many trade names) | M | copper | 24 | 3 | L | X | | Primarily effective against bacterial diseases. |
| Flint [®] | 11 | trifloxystrobin | 12 | 3 | X | | | Always alternate group 11 fungicides. |
| Maneb [®] , Manex [®] | M | maneb | 24 | 7 | X | | X | For Phytophthora blight, mix with a systemic fungicide. |
| Presidio 45C | 43 | fluopicolide | 12 | 2 | | | X | Always tank mix with another fungicide. |
| Tanos [®] | 27 11 | cymoxanil famoxadone | 12 | 3 | X | S | S | Tanos [®] must be tank mixed with a contact fungicide and alternated with a fungicide with a different MOA code. |

¹Symbols key: X=product labeled and effective based on research and experience. L=product labeled but may not be the most effective product available. S=disease suppression only.

²REI (re-entry interval) in hours: do not enter or allow workers to enter treated areas during the restricted REI period.

³PHI (pre-harvest interval) in days: the minimum time that must pass between the last pesticide application and crop harvest.

Detailed information on disease management and other aspects of vegetable production available in the [Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers 2009](#) (ID-56)

Pepper Management Time Line

| Disease | Winter/Off-season | Greenhouse | Planting | Fruit Set | Harvest |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| anthracnose | Rotate crops at least 2 years and practice fall tillage. | Inspect seedlings for symptoms. | Do not plant seedlings with symptoms. | Apply fungicides as necessary. | Inspect fruit for symptoms. |
| bacterial spot | Rotate crops at least 2-3 years and practice fall tillage. Choose varieties with resistance to bacterial spot. Several races of the pathogen exist. | Inspect seedlings for symptoms and apply fixed copper compounds as needed. | Do not plant seedlings with symptoms of bacterial spot. Begin fixed copper applications on a 7-14-day schedule. | | Inspect fruit for bacterial spot symptoms. |
| blossom-end rot | Conduct pre-season soil tests for calcium and consider adding calcium and lime amendments. | | Maintain adequate soil moisture. Avoid extremes in soil moisture. Plastic mulch may preserve moisture. Foliar applications of calcium may lessen symptoms. | | Inspect fruit for symptoms. |
| Phytophthora blight | Rotate crops at least 3 years and practice fall tillage. Select fields without a history of the disease. Plant on raised beds and avoid standing water in fields. Irrigation water may be contaminated with Phytophthora. | | Apply fungicides as needed. Best results will be obtained with applications made before disease is observed. | | Inspect fruit for symptoms |
| virus diseases | Crop rotation and fall tillage will have little influence on virus diseases. | Choose varieties resistant to virus diseases such as Potato Virus Y (PVY) and Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV). Good greenhouse and field sanitation is critical for TMV which may be transmitted mechanically. Reflective mulches may reduce severity of PVY. | | | |

Reference to products in this publication is not intended to be an endorsement to the exclusion of others that may be similar. Persons using such products assume responsibility for their use in accordance with current directions of the manufacturer. Insect, disease, and weed control recommendations in this publication are valid only for 2009. If the registration for any of these suggested chemicals changes during the 2009 growing year, we will inform all area and county Purdue Extension workers. When in doubt about the use of any chemical, check with your Purdue Extension educator or chemical company representative.

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