

Chapter Nine

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The B.C. Certified Budwood Program

The B.C. Certified Budwood Program has become a reliable source of fruit-propagating material that is true-to-variety name and free of harmful viruses. Apple, pear, peach, apricot, prune, and sweet and sour cherry material is available. This material is indexed into categories such as VF and BA (Virus-Free and Best Available). Virus-free (VF) material has been fully indexed for all viruses and found to be clean. Best Available (BA) is material of varieties that are not found in virus-free form anywhere in the world. The viruses in this stock are already present in British Columbia and do not constitute a major threat.

Plant Breeders' Patent and Trademark Rights

Canadian Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) and US plant patent laws prohibit the propagation of protected plant materials for personal use and sale without written permission of the owner or the owner's agent prior to topworking or propagation. The use of trademarks without authorization is prohibited.

Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. (PICO)

The Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. was established in 1993 by the BC Fruit Growers Association to initiate, plan, coordinate, and administer activities related to the improvement and commercial development of varieties on behalf of the Canadian fruit industry. The company has three main functions which link:

1. The budwood program provides the best propagation material of varieties for the production of quality trees and fruit to assist growers in optimizing their returns.
2. The product development/evaluation program facilitates and coordinates the evaluation of varieties and management techniques, collates information, and communicates results to industry to assist growers and extension personnel in planting and variety management decisions.
3. The variety commercialization program provides management and leadership in sourcing plant material, seeking intellectual property rights, in planning and monitoring product development, negotiating licenses, promoting and marketing varieties to meet grower and industry needs.

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APPLE (*Malus sylvestris*, *M. domestica*)

ANTHRACNOSE CANKER

Neofabraea malicorticis (= *Pezicula malicorticis*)

Cultural: Prune out and remove all cankers during winter pruning. Flag and record the locations of these trees because they will have latent infections. Prune out any new cankers as they appear during the spring and summer, and remove them from the orchard. In high density orchards, removal of the entire tree may be the most practical option. Destroy cankered wood. Developing cankers often girdle 1-year-old wood; remove any shoots that wilt or die suddenly during April through July.

Resistant Cultivars: All cultivars are susceptible to anthracnose canker. Bramleys, Gravenstein, King, Northern Spy, Spartan and Spigold appear to be more tolerant to the disease than highly susceptible cultivars such as Belle de Boskoop, Cox Orange, Elstar, Empire, Gala, Idared, Sinta and Fuji.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. Spores from first year cankers can spread over short distances by rain or overhead irrigation during the late summer and fall months. Spores from overwintered cankers are discharged into the air during spring through summer and can spread over long distances. Cankers become visible in the year following infection.
2. Anthracnose canker is prevalent in the south coastal region of British Columbia and isolated pockets of the Kootenay Valley. It occurs only rarely in interior districts.
3. New perennial cankers are indistinguishable in appearance from anthracnose cankers. Spores from anthracnose cankers cause a storage fruit rot that is indistinguishable from bull's-eye rot.

References:

1. DeJong, S.N., Levesque, C.A., Verkley, G.J, Albeln, E.C.A., Rahe, J.E. and Braun, P.G. 2001. Phylogenetic relationships among *Neofabraea* species causing tree cankers and bull's eye rot of apple based on DNA sequencing of ITS nuclear rDNA, mitochondrial rDNA, and the beta-tubulin gene. *Mycol. Res.* 105: 658-669.
2. Grove, G. 1990. Anthracnose and perennial canker. Pages 36-38 in *Compendium of Apple and Pear Diseases*. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
3. Rahe, J. 1997. Anthracnose canker of apples: put away the sprayer and get out the knife and brush. *Cider Press*. 10: 6-9. (P.O. Box 48123, 3575 Douglas St., Victoria BC V8Z 7H5).

APPLE REPLANT DISEASE

Biotic/abiotic complex (see note 1)

Cultural: Testing of orchard soil for replant disease prior to planting is recommended for proper diagnosis and to determine the best treatments. Soil analysis is also recommended to detect nutrient deficiencies and to determine whether lime or sulphur is required to adjust pH. Soil replacement with 20 L or more of new soil or well prepared, steamed planting soil mixture, or soil replacement with a ratio of 1 part peat to 2 parts planting-hole soil can be satisfactory alternatives to chemical treatment of the planting site. Application of phosphate fertilizer (10-45-10) is a beneficial treatment in most orchards when mixed with planting hole soil at a rate of 1.0 g/L, 10 kg P as P₂O₅ / acre applied. Care must be taken to avoid fertilizer concentrations close to roots or burning and death may result, use of fertigation to apply the phosphorus should mitigate this problem. Handle trees carefully and plant as early as possible. Pay special attention to all cultural practices, including irrigation and mineral sprays.

Chemical: Soil fumigants registered for control of nematodes and soil-borne diseases in orchard soils prior to planting include dazomet (COM); metam sodium (COM). **Limitations:** As per labels.

Notes:

1. Apple replant disease is one of the components of apple replant problem and contributes to the poor growth of apple trees planted on old apple or pear orchard sites. Both biological and abiological factors have been associated with this disease in different parts of the world. In British Columbia, interactions of fungi (including *Penicillium janthinellum*, *Constantinella terrastris*, *Trichoderma* spp.), bacteria and nematodes (*Pratylenchus penetrans*) are associated with replant disease. Other suspected factors include poor soil structure, moisture stress, low or high pH, insufficient available phosphorous, and cold stress.
2. A cress seed germination test is recommended prior to planting to ensure that the fumigant has dissipated from the soil.

References:

1. Beulah, J.E. 1990. Alternatives to chemical control of apple replant disease. ARSDA Project 11016 report. 48 pp.
2. Okanagan Valley Tree Fruit Authority. 1995. Soil Fumigation for Orchards: An Overview. 12pp.
3. Slykhuis, J.T. and T.S.C. Li. 1985. Responses of apple seedlings to biocides and phosphate fertilizers in orchard soils in British Columbia. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 7: 294-301.
4. Utkhede, R.S. and T.S.C. Li. 1989. Chemical and biological treatments for control of apple replant disease in British Columbia. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 11: 143-147.

BLUE MOLD (*Penicillium* ROT)

Penicillium expansum, *P. solitum*

Cultural: Pick fruit at correct maturity as determined by the packinghouse. Use clean bins. Avoid bruising fruit during harvest. Avoid contaminating fruit with soil or dirty water.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Preharvest pyrimethanil (COM) SU may be used in British Columbia for suppression of *Penicillium* storage disease. Postharvest thiabendazole (COM) SU and fludioxonil (COM) WP is registered for control of *Penicillium* rot (blue mold).

Notes:

1. Blue mold is an important disease of stored apples and is associated with the production of patulin.
2. Isolates of *P. expansum* resistant to thiabendazole have been reported in BC.

References:

1. Sholberg, P.L., and Haag, P.D. 1996. Incidence of postharvest pathogens of stored apples in British Columbia. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 18:81-85.
2. Sholberg, P.L., Bedford, K. and Stokes, S. 2005. Sensitivity of *Penicillium* spp. and *Botrytis cinerea* to pyrimethanil and its control of blue and gray mold of apples. *Crop Protection* 24:127-134.

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Cultural: Plant disease-free stock. Avoid injuring trees when planting as bacteria enter through injuries. Remove trees found with large galls surrounding the crowns when the trees become unproductive.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None currently registered.

Biological: Dygall (COM) is registered as a preventative treatment that is applied to non-bearing susceptible nursery stock before possible exposure to crown gall or field planting. Immerse roots or cuttings in the Dygall solution just prior to planting. Keep the treated planting stock cool and prevent any exposure to sunlight (see note).

Notes: Dygall contains the biological control agent *Agrobacterium radiobacter* strain K84 which produces agrocin and is effective for stone fruit crown gall.

CROWN AND ROOT ROT

Phytophthora cactorum

Cultural: The most important control is the selection of resistant root stocks. Trees already diseased can be saved if damage is not extensive. Expose the crown and scrape away diseased tissue to permit air drying. Inarching around the diseased area can save a diseased tree but is often not worth the labour, this practice is considered impractical in newer high density blocks.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: M4, M9, M111, Mark and O2 rootstocks.

Susceptible: M2, M26, B9, A2, seedling rootstocks.

Very Susceptible: M7, M104, M106 (see note 2).

Chemical: Apply fosetyl aluminum (COM) WG as a foliar spray (bearing trees) or a drench (non-bearing trees) as per label directions up to three times per season. For non-bearing trees only, apply metalaxyl (COM) in 5 litres of water per tree as a drench to the surface of the soil around the crown. The first application should be at the time of planting and repeated in late August. Repeat in following years if necessary but on non-bearing trees only.

Limitations: Metalaxyl: for use on non-bearing trees only. Do not use fosetyl aluminum as a drench on bearing trees. Do not use fosetyl aluminum within 30 days of harvest.

Notes:

1. Severity and distribution of the disease is variable and unpredictable.
2. Crown rot is usually preceded by root decline.

References:

1. Utkhede, R.S. 1987. Chemical and biological control of crown and root rot of apple caused by *Phytophthora cactorum*. Can. J. Plant Pathol. 9: 295-300.
2. Utkhede, R.S. 1987. Control of crown rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*) of apple trees with the systemic fungicides metalaxyl and fosetyl aluminum. Pesticide Science 19: 289-295.
3. Utkhede, R.S. *et al.* 2001. Effects of chemical and biological treatments on growth and yield of apple trees planted in *Phytophthora cactorum* infested soil. Can. J. Plant Pathol. 23: 163-167.

FIRE BLIGHT

Erwinia amylovora

See Pear, FIRE BLIGHT on page 40.

Chemical: Apple only - apply the plant growth regulator prohexadione calcium (COM) at 2.5-7.5 cm of new shoot growth at least 10 days prior to the occurrence of weather conditions favourable for shoot and leaf infections. Do not apply more than 4 times per season. Blossom blight is not suppressed by this treatment.

NECTRIA CANKER (=EUROPEAN CANKER)

Nectria galligena

Cultural: Prune out diseased wood. Disease incidence and severity are greater in trees that are overly vigorous and succulent and can be reduced by use of less fertilizer.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Golden Delicious, Jonathan and Rome Beauty.

Susceptible: Bismark, Cox's Orange Pippin, Golden Winter Pearmain, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Newtown, Red Delicious, Spitzenburg, and White transparent.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. This canker resembles perennial canker except that Nectria canker appears deeper and the edges more eroded. Scraping and excision of cankers is useful.
2. Nursery trees should be examined carefully for symptoms of the disease. Trees with cankers should be returned to the nursery for replacement or discarded.

References:

1. Grove, G. 1990. Nectria canker. Pages 35-36 in *Compendium of apple and pear diseases*. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
2. Jones, A.L. and Sutton, T.B. 1996. Nectria canker. Page 37 in *Diseases of Tree Fruits in the East*. NCR 45 Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI.

PERENNIAL CANKER, BULL'S-EYE ROT

Neofabraea perennans (= *Pezicula malicorticis*)

Cultural: Avoid planting young trees under old diseased trees. Prune out cankers in these trees. See Anthracnose Canker (page 7) for details on pruning out cankers. Keep fruit dry after harvest. Commercial growers should move fruit to the packing house quickly after harvest especially in wet weather.

Resistant Cultivars: Delicious, McIntosh, Stayman, Winesap and Wealthy.

Susceptible: Spitzenburg, Newtown, Rome Beauty, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Granny Smith, and Gravenstein.

Chemical: In mid-summer, scrape dead bark from around cankers and paint the surface with a 50:50 mixture of boiled linseed oil and either ferbam (COM) WG or ziram (COM) WP. **Limitations:** As per label.

Notes:

1. Bull's-eye rot is caused by the same fungi that cause perennial and anthracnose cankers on the limbs and trunks of trees.
2. Spores may be spread from cankers to fruit by rain or overhead irrigation.
3. Woolly aphid numbers may contribute to the spread of perennial canker. Usually the parasite *Aphelinas mali* and several predators keep population levels low; however in some cases insecticides are necessary.
4. Fungicides applied for apple scab in August will suppress bull's-eye rot.
5. Bull's-eye rot of fruit is more likely to develop on long-stored fruit, particularly Newtown, Winesap, Golden Delicious and Spartan.

References:

1. Koepsell, P. *et al.* 1988. Pacific N.W. Plant Dis. Control Handbook. Ore. State Univ. Corvallis. Pp. 7-8.
2. Grove, G. 1990. Anthracnose and perennial canker. Pages 36-38 *in* Compendium of Apple and Pear Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.

POWDERY MILDEW*Podosphaera leucotricha*

Cultural: Avoid close dense plantings especially in areas with poor air drainage. Prune out twigs with white fungal growth on the surface during the dormant season.

Dormant Monitoring: The number of mildew sprays required prior to blossom can be predicted by estimating the percentage of one-year shoots showing the white fungus on the bark surface during the dormant season. If more than 15% of one-year-old shoots have mildew, two pre-bloom sprays are required. Spray once prior to bloom for levels between 5 and 15%. No pre-bloom spray is needed if the mildew level is below 5%.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Empire, Fuji, Red Delicious, Spartan.

Susceptible: Braeburn, Elstar, McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Jonagold, Gala, Granny Smith, Shamrock, Sunrise.

Chemical: Apply boscalid +pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; dinocap + mancozeb (COM) WP; myclobutanil (COM) WP; flusilazole (COM) DF; kresoxim-methyl (COM) WG; sulphur (COM, DOM) SU, WP; thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP; trifloxystrobin (COM) WG; sulphide sulphur (COM, DOM) LI when green tips of buds are visible at pink and at 7-14-day intervals until shoot growth ceases. Triforine (COM) EC may be applied to non-bearing trees only. Some trifloxystrobin labels are for non-bearing (nursery) trees only.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (sulphur, thiophanate-methyl, sulphide sulfur); 5 days (boscalid + pyraclostrobin); 14 days (trifloxystrobin, myclobutanil); 21 days (dinocap); 30 days (kresoxim-methyl); 77 days (flusilazole). Do not apply sulphur or dinocap at temperatures above 32°C. Do not exceed 6 applications of myclobutanil per season. Do not exceed 4 applications of flusilazole or boscalid + pyraclostrobin per season. Do not exceed 4 applications of kresoxim-methyl or trifloxystrobin per season.

Notes:

1. Early sprays are required when it is hot to achieve effective control throughout the season on susceptible varieties.
2. Repeated use of sulphur can result in harmful mite build-up.
3. Severe cold will reduce the amount of overwintering inoculum.
4. Jonagold fruit are more sensitive to sulphur injury than other varieties.

References:

1. Sholberg, P.L., Lane, W.D., Haag, P., Bedford, K. and Lashuk, L. 2001. A novel technique for evaluation of apple (*Malus × domestica* Borkh.) cultivars for susceptibility to powdery mildew. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 81: 289-296.
2. Spotts, R.A. and Cervantes, L.A. 1986. Effects of fungicides that inhibit ergosterol biosynthesis on apple powdery mildew control, yield, and fruit growth factors. *Plant Disease* 70: 305-306.
3. Yoder, K.S., and Hickey, K.D. 1983. Control of apple powdery mildew in the mid-Atlantic region. *Plant Disease* 67: 245-248.

SCAB*Venturia inaequalis*

Cultural: Scab infections are initiated by spores that are discharged from overwintered apple leaves on the orchard floor beginning at the silver tip to green tip stage of bud development in the spring. The amount of overwintering leaves can be reduced by raking, mulching or winter ground sprays with dilute urea to enhance decomposition. Infection requires prolonged leaf wetness, and pruning and vegetation control that improves air circulation in tree canopies can significantly reduce the number of infection periods.

Resistant Cultivars: Bramleys, Discovery, Dayton, Goldrush, Liberty, Prima, Redfree, and Florina

Susceptible: Red and Golden Delicious, Spartan, Granny Smith, Jonagold

Highly Susceptible: McIntosh, Red Rome, Gala, Empire, Mutsu.

Chemical: Scab infections produce new spores within the canopy that cause intensification of the disease. Young leaf and fruit tissue is more susceptible than older tissue, and good control during the period between early green tip and chemical thinning is critical. If infection periods are likely, protectant sprays should begin at early green tip, and continue as weather dictates. Use metiram (COM) WG; mancozeb (COM) SU, WG, WP; captan (COM) WG, WP; cyprodinil (COM) WP, WG; thiram (COM) WP; kresoxim-methyl (COM) WG; trifloxystrobin (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; or pyrimethanil (COM) SU as protectant sprays. Initiate sprays at green tip and every 7-10 days until late June or early July. Do not use captan during bloom as it can inhibit pollination in some varieties. As eradicants, use myclobutanil (COM) WP; flusilazole (COM) DF; kresoxim-methyl (COM) WG; or thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP in combination with a protectant fungicide as per labels. Dodine (COM) WP has both eradicant and protectant activity. Excessive or unnecessary use of eradicant chemicals will favour selection for fungicide insensitive strains of *V. inaequalis*. Some trifloxystrobin products and all propiconazole products (COM) are for non-bearing nursery trees only.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (thiophanate-methyl, thiram); 5 days (boscalid +pyraclostrobin); 7 days (dodine, captan + thiophanate-methyl); 14 days (trifloxystrobin); 30 days (kresoxim-methyl); 45 days (metiram, mancozeb, myclobutanil + mancozeb); 72 days (cyprodinil and pyrimethanil); 77 days (flusilazole). Do not graze dodine-treated areas or feed clippings from treated areas to livestock. Dodine may cause russetting of sensitive varieties. Do not exceed 6 applications of myclobutanil per season. Do not apply more than 2 applications of cyprodinil alone. Do not apply cyprodinil more than 6 times per season or more than 1.5 kg/ha product/season. Do not apply flusilazole, boscalid +pyraclostrobin, kresoxim-methyl or trifloxystrobin more than 4 times per season.

Notes:

1. Resistance to myclobutanil was detected in two orchards in B.C. in 2007 but does not appear to be widespread. Growers should be aware that DMI resistance may occur where very few DMI sprays are being used and may come from outside the area.
2. Tank-mixing or alternating products having different modes of action will delay development of fungicide resistance.

References:

1. Biggs, A.R. 1990. Apple Scab. Pages 6-9 in *Compendium of Apple and Pear Diseases*. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
2. Carisse, O. 2006. Apple Scab: Improving Understanding for Better Management. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Publication 1020E. 23pp.
3. MacHardy, W.E. 1996. Apple Scab: Biology, Epidemiology, and Management. APS Press. St. Paul, MN. 570 pp.
4. Turechek, W. 2004. Apple diseases and their management. Pages 1-108 in S.A.M.H. Naqvi, Ed., *Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables, Volume I*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
5. Turechek, W. W., and Köller, W. 2004. Managing resistance of *Venturia inaequalis* to the strobilurin fungicides. Online. Plant Health Progress doi:10.1094/PHP-2004-0908-01-RS.

SILVER LEAF

Chondrostereum purpureum

(See Plum and Prune, SILVER LEAF, on page 43).

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of apple are currently of minor importance (MI) and/or are diseases for which no practical control measures are currently recommended (NC):

Sphaeropsis Rot (*Sphaeropsis* spp.)

Blister Spot (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *papulans*) MI

Chlorotic Leaf Spot (Chlorotic leaf spot virus [CLSV]) MI, NC

Dieback and Canker (*Cytospora* sp.) MI, NC

Dry Eye Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*) MI, NC

Flat Apple (Flat apple virus) MI

Flat Limb (Flat limb virus) MI

Graft Union Disorder (Tomato ring spot virus, Tobacco ring spot virus) MI

LTB Rot (Low-temperature basidiomycete fungus) MI, NC

Mosaic (Apple mosaic virus [AMV]) MI

Puckerleaf (Apple puckerleaf virus) MI

Ring Russetting (Apple ring russetting viruses) MI

Rubbery Wood (Apple rubbery wood phytoplasma) MI

Sour Sap (a basidiomycete) MI

Stem Grooving (Apple stem grooving virus) MI

Stem Pitting (Apple stem pitting virus) MI

APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca*)

BACTERIAL CANKER

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *syringae*

(See Cherry, BACTERIAL CANKER on page 21).

BROWN ROT

Monilinia fructicola, *M. laxa*

Cultural: Remove mummified fruit from the trees and soil surface. Prune out diseased twigs. Handle fruit carefully to avoid bruising and skin punctures.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: For blossom brown rot: use boscalid (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; fenbuconazole (COM) WP; iprodione (COM) WG, WP; captan (COM, DOM) WP, WG; cyprodinil (COM) WG, WP; propiconazole (COM) EC; pyraclostrobin (COM) WG. Sprays are necessary only during wet weather and should be applied when first blossoms open. If wet weather persists, further treatments are necessary at 50% bloom and at full bloom. The same materials and rates are used to prevent fruit brown rot by applying preharvest just as fruit begins to colour. Fruit may be treated in the packinghouse with fludioxonil (COM) WP post-harvest.

Limitations: Preharvest interval 1 day (fenbuconazole, iprodione); 2 days (cyprodinil); 3 days (propiconazole); 7 days (captan); 10 days (pyraclostrobin). Do not apply cyprodinil more than 2 times for blossom blight or more than 2 times for fruit brown rot. Do not apply boscalid or pyraclostrobin more than 5 times in a season. Do not apply fenbuconazole more than 7 times a season.

Notes: Insects such as nitidulid beetles and honey bees can serve as vectors of the conidia during fruit ripening. Other insects and birds can injure fruit, which can lead to a greater chance of *Monilinia* infection.

References:

1. Ogawa, J.M *et al.* 1995. Brown rot. Pages 7-10 in *Compendium of Stone Fruit Diseases*. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.

CROWN AND ROOT ROT

Phytophthora cactorum

(See Apple, CROWN AND ROOT ROT on page 9).

LEUCOSTOMA CANKER (Cytospora Canker)

Leucostoma cincta, *L. personii*

(See Peach, LEUCOSTOMA CANKER on page 36).

REPLANT DISEASE

(See Apple, APPLE REPLANT DISEASE on page 8).

RING POX (RING SPOT)

Apricot ring pox virus

Cultural: Infected trees do not recover so should be replaced with virus free ones. Any chokecherry occurring within 450 m of apricot orchards should be removed.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes:Chokecherry is a symptomless carrier of the virus.

SHOT HOLE

Wilsonomyces carpophilus = *Stigmina carpophila*

(See Peach, SHOT HOLE on page 38).

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of apricot are currently of minor importance:

Apricot Freckles (*Alternaria alternata*)

Crown Gall (*Agrobacterium radiobacter* var. *tumefaciens*)

Fruit Rots (*Rhizopus* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Botrytis cinerea*)

Silver Leaf (*Chondrostereum purpureum*)

QUARANTINE DISEASES

Plum Pox (Sharka) (Plum pox potyvirus) (see Plum, page 44)

BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)**ALTERNARIA FRUIT ROT**

Alternaria tenuissima

Cultural: Cool fruit rapidly after harvest.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Apply chlorothalonil (COM) SU. Fungicides used to control grey mold will also help control Alternaria.

Limitations: Preharvest interval is 54 days (chlorothalonil). Maximum of 3 applications per season.

References:

1. Caruso, F.L. and D.C. Ramsdell. 1995. Compendium of blueberry and cranberry diseases. APS Press

ANTHRACNOSE FRUIT ROT

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides

Cultural: Prune out dead wood and remove prunings or till them into the ground. Avoid overhead irrigation especially late in the day. Avoid introducing infested equipment or totes into uninfested fields. Cool fruit as soon as possible after harvest.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; chlorothalonil (COM) SU; pyraclostrobin (COM) WG or fluazinam (COM) SU. Begin applications at bud break and repeat on a 7 to 10 day interval to petal fall. Captan applied for gray mold control will reduce anthracnose (see page 19).

Limitations: Preharvest interval is 54 days (chlorothalonil). Maximum of 3 applications per season. Preharvest interval is 30 days (fluazinam). Maximum of 4 applications per season. Preharvest interval is 29 days (pyraclostrobin) on high bush blueberries. Maximum of 4 applications per season.

References:

1. Pest Control Note 94-10. Blueberry anthracnose - a new and potentially serious fruit rot disease. BCMAF.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *syringae*

Cultural: Use disease-free stock when establishing new plantings. Prune out diseased wood as soon as possible in the fall to prevent spread during fall rains. Avoid succulent new growth in the fall as it is susceptible to infection.

Resistant Cultivars: June, Rancocas and Weymouth appear to have resistance in the field.

Susceptible: Bluecrop, Bluetta and Jersey are susceptible in the field.

Chemical: Spray copper oxychloride (COM) WP with a spreader sticker according to label rates. Apply once before fall rains, at 50% leaf fall, at bud burst and at two week intervals after bud burst during wet weather. Apply *Bacillus subtilis* (COM) WP before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring.

Limitations: Preharvest interval: 1 day (copper oxychloride); 1 day (*Bacillus subtilis*).

Notes:

1. Bacterial blight caused by this bacterium is common in many nurseries on a variety of crops.
2. Because the bacterium is ice-nucleation active, the disease is more severe if freezing temperatures occur after the plants have started leafing out.

References:

1. Moore, L.W. 1988. *Pseudomonas syringae*: Disease and ice nucleation activity. Ornamentals Northwest 12: 4-16.

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium radiobacter var. *tumefaciens*

Cultural: Use disease-free stock when establishing new plantings. Establish new plantings on uninfested land wherever possible. Control weevils because their feeding sites can act as entry points for bacteria. Stem galls should be pruned out and destroyed. Pruning shears should be disinfected with alcohol after each cut on diseased plants to prevent spread.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

GODRONIA STEM CANKER

Godronia cassandrae

Cultural: Prune out and burn diseased wood before fall rains.

Resistant Cultivars: Rubel, Rancocas.

Susceptible: Berkeley, Jersey, Pemberton, Bluecrop.

Chemical: None.

Notes: Infections take place between early March and July.

References:

1. Caruso, F.L. and D.C. Ramsdell. 1995. Compendium of blueberry and cranberry diseases. APS Press.

GRAY MOLD BLIGHT

Botrytis cinerea

Cultural: Annually prune to remove infected twigs and to open canopy for good air circulation. Avoid late-season fertilization and practice good weed control.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Apply boscalid (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; captan (COM) WG, WP; fenhexamid (COM) WG; or ferbam (COM) WG at bud-break and repeat at intervals of 7 to 10 days up to and including mid-bloom.

Limitations: Preharvest interval – 1 day (fenhexamid); 2 days (captan); 40 days (ferbam). Maximum of 4 applications of boscalid per season.

Biological: Apply *Bacillus subtilis* (COM) at the first sign of disease.

Notes: The disease occasionally causes significant losses of fruit if wet weather occurs at harvest.

References:

1. Caruso, F.L. and D.C. Ramsdell. 1995. Compendium of blueberry and cranberry diseases. APS Press.

MUMMY BERRY, BLOSSOM BLIGHT

Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi

Cultural: In mineral soils, rake mummified fruit into pathway between rows and rotovate into the soil in late winter to destroy apothecia. Improve air circulation.

Resistant Cultivars: Dixi, Rubel (in B.C.).

Chemical: Spray with captan (COM) WP, WG, when new growth starts and then at weekly intervals through bloom. Spray triforine (COM) EC on bushes when buds start to swell. Ensure the apothecia have begun to open (usually late March). Repeat in 10-14 days and make a third application in another 10-14 days if primary infections developed. Alternatively apply propiconazole (COM) EC on highbush blueberry at or near flower bud swelling, followed by a second application at leaf bud swelling.

Limitations: Preharvest interval: 2 days (captan); 60 days (triforine, propiconazole). Maximum 2 applications per year of propiconazole.

References:

1. Pepin, H.S. and Toms, H.N.W. 1969. Susceptibility of highbush blueberries to *Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*. Phytopathology 59: 1876-1878.
2. Pepin, H.S. and Ormrod, D.J. 1974. Control of mummy berry of highbush blueberry. Plant Dis. Rep. 58: 840-843.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of blueberries are currently of minor importance (MI) and/or are diseases for which no practical control measures are currently recommended (NC):

Scorch Virus

The following disease of blueberry does not occur in Canada but occurs in Washington and Oregon where planting stock may originate:

Blueberry Shock Virus

CHERRY, SOUR (*Prunus cerasus*) AND SWEET (*Prunus avium*)

ALTERNARIA ROT

Alternaria alternata and other species of *Alternaria*

Cultural: Infection occurs in mature fruit with skin breaks so careful handling to avoid injury is important.

Resistant Cultivars: Lapins, Summit, Sylvia.

Susceptible: Bing, Sunburst, Sweetheart.

Chemical: None.

Notes: Application of iprodione (COM) for control of brown rot may also control Alternaria rot.

References:

1. McPhee, W.J. 1980. Some characteristics of *Alternaria alternata* strains resistant to iprodione. Plant Disease 64: 847-849.
2. Meheriuk, M., and McPhee, W.J. 1984. Postharvest handling of pome fruits, soft fruits, and grapes. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada publication. 1768E. 50 pp

BACTERIAL CANKER (BLAST)

Pseudomonas syringae

Cultural: Use F 12-1 Mazzard as a rootstock. Use scions or buds from virus-free, canker-free trees. Remove trees with girdled trunks. Prune out branches with cankers. Cankers can be cleaned up by cutting away bark from above and around the edges of the infected area. Cover the wounds with dressing. Sterilize tools between cuts with 10% bleach solution or 70% ethyl alcohol.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Corum, Sam, Sue.

Susceptible: Bing, Hardy Giant, Lambert, Royal Anne, Schmidt, Van, Windsor.

Chemical: Two sprays of copper sulphate (COM) + lime (Bordeaux mixture) are suggested for trial. Spray the upper portions and tree trunk thoroughly in October and early January (see Note 3). A spring spray before bud swell is recommended in Ontario, as well as 4 sprays at 14 day intervals beginning in the third week of September.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (copper sulphate).

Notes:

1. There is no satisfactory control for this disease. It thrives in areas with moist, warm winters such as found in the coastal region of British Columbia.
2. Locate orchard in an area less likely to be affected by frost.
3. Copper sulphate is not registered for use on sweet cherry in Canada, but is an acceptable spray as it is used only in the dormant season.
4. Copper-containing compounds are of limited value because strains of *P. syringae* will develop resistance to them.
5. If copper sprays appear ineffective, check for *Cryptosporiopsis* infection

References:

1. Cameron, H.R. 1971. Effect of root and trunk stock on susceptibility of orchard trees to *Pseudomonas syringae*. Plant Dis. Rep. 55: 421-423.
2. 1990-91 Fruit production Recommendations, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Publication 360.
3. Jones, A.L. and Sutton, T.B. 1996. Bacterial Canker. Pages 71-72 in Diseases of Tree Fruits in the East. NCR 45 Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI.

BROWN ROT

Monilinia fructicola, *M. laxa*

Cultural: Prune out any twigs killed by the fungus. Remove mummified fruit from the trees and the soil surface. Handle fruit carefully to avoid bruising and skin punctures.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Sprays are necessary only under wet conditions. Spray with boscalid (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; captan (COM, DOM) WP, WG; chlorothalonil (COM) SU; fenbuconazole (COM) WP; fenhexamid (COM) WG; ferbam (COM) WG; propiconazole (COM) EC; myclobutanil (COM) WP, thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP; triforine (COM) EC (up to petal fall only); iprodione (COM) WP; pyraclostrobin (COM) WG at 14-day intervals throughout the season. Fruit may be treated in the packinghouse with fludioxonil (COM) WP post-harvest.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (fenbuconazole, iprodione, myclobutanil, thiophanate-methyl); 2 days (captan on sweet cherries); 3 days (propiconazole); 4 days (ferbam); 5 days (captan on sour cherries); 40 days (chlorothalonil); 60 days (triforine). Do not apply chlorothalonil after shuck split. Do not exceed 3 chlorothalonil or 5 boscalid applications per year.

Notes: Colonization of brown rot mummies by *Cladosporium* spp. has been observed to reduce inoculum levels.

References:

1. Ogawa, J.M., *et al.* 1975. *Monilinia* life cycle on sweet cherries and its control by overhead sprinkler fungicide applications. Plant Dis. Rep. 59: 876-880.
2. Ogawa, J.M., and English, H. 1991. Brown rot of stone fruit. Pages 143-153 in Diseases of Temperate Zone Tree Fruit and Nut Crops. University of California, Oakland, CA. Publication 3345.

CROWN AND ROOT ROT

Phytophthora cactorum

(See Apple, CROWN AND ROOT ROT on page 9).

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Cultural: Plant disease-free stock. Plant in well-drained fields and rotate contaminated field sites with non-host plants such as monocots. Avoid injuring trees when planting as bacteria enter through injuries. Remove trees found with large galls surrounding the crowns when the trees become unproductive.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Biological: Dygall (COM) is registered as a preventative treatment that is applied to non-bearing susceptible nursery stock before possible exposure to crown gall or field planting. Immerse roots or cuttings in the Dygall solution just prior to planting. Keep the treated planting stock cool and prevent any exposure to sunlight (see note).

Notes: Dygall contains the biological control agent *Agrobacterium radiobacter* strain K84 which produces agrocin and is effective for stone fruit crown gall.

LEAF SPOT (SHOT HOLE)

Blumeriella jaapii (*Coccomyces hiemalis*)

Cultural: None.

Resistant Cultivars: Sweet types generally have greater resistance.

Chemical: On sweet and sour cherry use boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; captan (COM, DOM) WG, WP; dodine (COM) WP; ferbam (COM) WG; myclobutanil (COM) WP; or trifloxystrobin (COM) preventatively at petal fall and repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Chlorothalonil (COM) SU may be used at shuck split with up to two additional sprays to the leaves following harvest.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (myclobutanil, trifloxystrobin); 2 days (captan on sweet cherries); 5 days (captan on sour cherries); 7 days (dodine); 4 days (ferbam). Do not graze dodine-treated areas or feed clippings from dodine-treated areas to livestock. Boscalid + pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin should not exceed 5 applications per season. Trifloxystrobin should not be used if in the proximity of 'Concord' grapes.

Notes: This disease is serious only during wet weather in wet climate areas.

References:

1. Anon. 1992-1993. Fruit production recommendations. Ont. Minist. Agriculture and Food. Publ. 360. Pp. 31-33.

LITTLE CHERRY

Little cherry virus

Cultural: Plant only virus-free cherry stock. Remove all affected cherry trees found in surveys. Do not grow Japanese flowering cherry in Little Cherry control areas.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. Apple mealy bug (*Phenacoccus aceris*) is the only known insect vector of little cherry disease. All cherry growers with trees that have been diagnosed as having little cherry disease should apply sprays to control apple mealy bug throughout the season (1).
2. The “Little Cherry Control Regulation” of the B.C. Plant Protection Act has defined two little cherry control areas in B.C. Control areas cover the Okanagan-Similkameen valleys and the Creston area in the east Kootenays. Trees diagnosed with little cherry virus which are within the control areas must be removed. Transportation of cherry nursery stock or budwood into the control areas is also regulated.

References:

1. Jespersen, G.D. 1995. Little cherry disease in British Columbia. BC Ministry Agric., Fisheries & Food factsheet. 8 pp.
2. Raine, J. *et al.* 1986. Transmission of the agent causing little cherry disease by the apple mealybug *Phenacoccus aceris* and the dodder *Cuscuta lupuliformis*. Can. J. Plant Pathol. 8: 6-11.

NECROTIC RING SPOT (TATTERLEAF, RUSTY MOTTLE)

Peach ring spot virus (PRSV)

Cultural: When planting new cherry orchards, try to locate them as far as possible from existing (and usually infested) older cherry orchards. Use only virus-free budwood and understock.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes: PRSV also causes apple mosaic.

POWDERY MILDEW

Podosphaera clandestina

Cultural: Heavy pruning to increase air drainage may be desirable in densely planted orchards. Remove infected water sprouts. Keep grass low under trees with low hanging branches.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Susceptible: Black Tartarian, Bing, Chapman, Lapins, Rainier, Staccato and Sweetheart sweet cherries and Montmorency sour cherries.

Chemical: Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; myclobutanil (COM) WP; pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; sulphur (COM, DOM) DU, WG, WP at husk-fall stage and repeat in 10 days. Apply trifloxystrobin preventatively at petal fall and repeat at 7-14 day intervals.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day and before 30 June (sulphur); 1 day (myclobutanil), 10 days (pyraclostrobin). Maximum of 5 applications of pyraclostrobin and trifloxystrobin and 6 applications of myclobutanil in a season. Trifloxystrobin should not be used if in the proximity of 'Concord' grapes.

Notes:

1. DMI resistance by cherry powdery mildew appears to be widespread in B.C. according to a 2007 survey. Resistance management and less reliance on DMI fungicides are required for effective control of cherry powdery mildew.

References:

1. Grove, G.G., *et. al.* 2000. Managing Powdery Mildew of Cherry in Washington Orchards and Nurseries with Spray Oils. Online. Plant Health Progress doi:10.1094/PHP-2000-0728-01-RS.
2. Grove, G.G., and Boal, R.J. 1991. Overwinter survival of *Podosphaera clandestina* in eastern Washington. *Phytopathology* 81: 385-391.

REPLANT DISEASE

(See Apple, APPLE REPLANT DISEASE on page 8).

SHOT HOLE

Wilsonomyces carpophilus = *Stigmina carpophila*

(See Peach, SHOT HOLE on page 38).

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of cherry are currently of minor importance:

Chlorotic Leaf Spot (Chlorotic leaf spot virus)

Decline (Target Spot, Xylem Aberration) (Tobacco ring spot virus, tomato bushy stunt virus, tomato ring spot virus) MI

Dieback and Canker (*Cytospora* spp.)

Fruit Rots (*Botrytis cinerea*, *Mucor piriformis*, *Rhizopus* spp., *Penicillium* spp.)

Green Fruit Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*)

Green Ring Mottle (Green ring mottle virus)

Lambert Mottle (Lambert mottle virus)

Mottle Leaf (Cherry mottle leaf virus)

Rasp Leaf (Cherry rasp leaf virus)

Twisted Leaf (Cherry twisted leaf virus)

Verticillium Wilt (*Verticillium* spp.)

X-disease (Peach X-disease phytoplasma)

QUARANTINE DISEASES

Plum Pox (Sharka) (Plum pox potyvirus) (See Plum, page 44)

CHOKECHERRY (*Prunus virginiana*)

BROWN ROT

Monilinia fructicola, *M. demissa*

Cultural: Remove and burn all mummified berries, all fallen leaves and berries, and infected twigs and pedicels. Remove wild chokecherries to a distance of 0.5 km. Do not plant adjacent to hedges or windbreaks containing chokecherries.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. Most mummified berries drop to the ground, thus thorough raking and/or incorporation into the soil are required.
2. The fungus can also cause bud and blossom blight.
3. Cultural control will at best only reduce the disease.

References:

1. Davidson, J.G.N. 1978. Personal communication. Agric. & Agri-Food Can. Res. Sta., Beaverlodge, AB.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of chokecherry are currently of minor importance:

Bacterial Blast (*Pseudomonas syringae*)

Black Knot (*Dibotryon morbosum*)

Dieback (*Nectria cinnabarina*, *Stereum purpureum*, *Valsa* spp.)

Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)

Gray Mold Fruit Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*)

Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera clandestina*)

Shot Hole (*Coccomyces lutescens*)

CRANBERRY (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*)

FRUIT ROT

Botryosphaeria vaccinii (*Phyllosticta elongata*), *Godronia cassandrae* (*Fusicoccum putrefaciens*), *Ceuthospora lunata*, *Botrytis* spp., *Diaporthe vaccinii*, *Phyllosticta vaccinii*, *Sporonema oxycocci*.

Cultural: The organisms causing fruit rot are always present in the bogs. Each has different requirements for infection and it will depend on the growing conditions during the infection period as to just which rot will be prevalent for any given year. Many will develop further during storage but losses will be reduced by storing at 4-5°C. Excessive nitrogen and injuries to the developing berries increases susceptibility to fruit rot.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: To end rot caused by *Godronia cassandrae* - Bergman, McFarlane, Pilgrim, Stevens.

Susceptible: To end rot - Crowley.

Chemical: Apply chlorothalonil (COM) SU or copper oxychloride (COM) WP. Start protection at early bloom, then apply at late bloom and 10 to 14 days later. Do not apply to fields when flooded or allow release of irrigation water for at least 3 days after application. Chlorothalonil may be applied through solid set sprinkler irrigation system, but not copper. Folpet (COM) WP is also registered but there have been concerns regarding inadequate control in the past.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 50 days chlorothalonil; 1 day copper (maximum of 3 applications per year); 30 days folpet.

References:

1. Averill, M.M. 1996. Cranberry Chart Book, Management Guide for Massachusetts. University of Massachusetts.
2. Antonelli, A. *et al.* 1996. Cranberry Insect, Disease & Weed Control Program. Washington State University, Extension Bulletin EB0845.
3. 1995-96 Berry Production Guide, BCMAFF.
4. Caruso, F.L., Bristow, P.R., and Oudemands, P.V. 2000. Cranberries: the most intriguing native North American fruit. Electronic publication: <http://www.apsnet.org/online/feature/cranberry/top.html> (accessed January29, 2010).

HARD ROT (COTTON BALL)

Monilinia oxycocci

Cultural: Remove and destroy infected fruit during harvest to prevent disease buildup in bog.

Resistant Cultivars: McFarlin.

Intermediate: Pilgrim.

Susceptible: Bergman.

Chemical: Apply triforine (COM) EC when first buds start to swell. Repeat 14 days later. Applications by aircraft using a minimum volume of 112 L/ha are effective. Alternatively apply propiconazole (COM) EC beginning at leaf bud break, repeating at 10-14 day intervals to a maximum of 4 applications per year.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 45 days (propiconazole), 60 days (triforine).

References:

1. Pepin, H.S. and Ormrod, D.J. 1974. Control of cotton ball of cranberry. Pp. 339-340 *in* Pesticide Research Report, CCPUA, Ottawa.
2. Pepin, H.S., *et al.* 1975. Control of cotton ball of cranberry. Pp. 260-262 *in* Pesticide Research Report. CCPUA, Ottawa.

TWIG BLIGHT

Lophodermium oxycocci, *Diaporthe vaccinii*, *Botryosphaeria vaccinii*.

Cultural: Conditions that favour vigorous but not rank growth help vines resist fungus infection. Avoid excessive nitrogen. Provide adequate moisture and cool beds by sprinkling with water during hot, dry periods.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Apply chlorothalonil (COM) SU or copper oxychloride (COM) WP. Start protection at bud break, then apply at early bloom and late bloom. Do not apply to fields when flooded or allow release of irrigation water for at least 3 days after application. Chlorothalonil may be applied through solid set sprinkler irrigation system, but not copper

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 50 days chlorothalonil; 1 day copper (maximum of 3 applications per year); 30 days folpet.

Notes: The folpet sprays applied for fruit rot control will also control twig blight but are not registered for this purpose.

References:

1. Antonelli, A. *et al.* 1996. Cranberry Insect, Disease & Weed Control Program. Washington State University, Extension Bulletin EB0845.
2. Averill, M.M. 1996. Cranberry Chart Book, Management Guide for Massachusetts. University of Massachusetts.
3. 1996-96 Berry Production Guide, BCMAFF.

CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY (*Ribes* spp.)**POWDERY MILDEW**

Sphaerotheca mors-uvae

Cultural: Avoid shaded or partially shaded locations. Prune to maintain open growth form and remove weak or crowded branches.

Resistant Cultivars: White currants - White Grape, Large White, White Imperial; small fruited American gooseberries - Pixwell; Albol currants variously referred to as Missouri, California, or cross currants; black currants - Ben Nevis, Black Dawn, Brod Torp, Jet.

Intermediate: Albol currants, red currants - Large Knight, Red Lake, Red Cross, Perfection; black currants - Willoughby, Ben Lomand, Boskoop, Tsema.

Susceptible: All European gooseberries and black currants and many North American and European black currants.

Chemical: Apply sulphide sulphur (DOM, COM) SN at delayed dormant (green tip stage). At prebloom, full bloom and early fruit set apply sulphur (DOM, COM) WP. Omit full bloom spray for currants. Some varieties are sulphur sensitive. Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG on a 7-14 day schedule.

Limitations: Preharvest interval – 0 days (boscalid + pyraclostrobin); 1 day (sulphide sulphur, sulphur). Do not use more than 8 applications of microscopic sulfur (PCP #14653), or more than 4 applications of boscalid + pyraclostrobin per season

Notes:

1. Under shaded or semi-shaded conditions, the disease can cause severe stunting or death of European gooseberry and black currant cultivars.
2. On black currants with mildew resistance, the disease can break dormancy in buds that would normally form next season's flowers.

References:

1. Evans, I.R. 1979. Personal communication. Alberta Agric., Edmonton.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of currant and gooseberry are currently of minor importance:

White Pine Blister Rust (*Cronartium ribicola*)

Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella ribis*)

Cluster cup Rust (*Puccinia caricina*)

Nectria canker (*Nectria cinnabarina*)

GRAPE (*Vitis vinifera*, *V. rotundifolia*, *V. labrusca*)

BUNCH ROT

Botrytis cinerea

Cultural: Maintain good air circulation by summer pruning. Remove leaves adjacent to clusters just after bloom or during shatter. Clean out infected mummified fruit. Avoid excessive vegetative growth through canopy management and judicious use of nitrogen fertilization.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Cabernet Sauvignon, Gewurtztraminer.

Susceptible: Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Riesling.

Chemical: Apply cyprodinil (COM) WG; fenhexamid (COM) WG; iprodione (COM) WP; pyrimethanil (COM). Captan applied for black rot, dead arm or downy mildew will also help to control bunch rot. Boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG will provide suppression.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 30 days (iprodione), 7 days (cyprodinil, captan, fenhexamid, pyrimethanil); 14 days (boscalid +pyraclostrobin). Do not apply fenhexamid or pyrimethanil more than 3 times per season. Do not apply iprodione or cyprodinil more than 2 times per season.

Biological: Apply *Bacillus subtilis* (COM) at the first sign of disease.

Notes:

1. Do not use spreaders or stickers with iprodione.
2. Do not use captan after bunch closing on wine grapes.
3. Sunburn can be avoided by removing the east side leaves only.

References:

1. Bulit, J. and Dubos, B. 1988. Botrytis bunch rot and blight. Pp. 13-15 *in*: Eds. R.C. Pearson and A.C. Goheen, Compendium of Grape Diseases, APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
2. Sholberg, P. 2004. Management of grape diseases in arid climates. Pp. 53-80 *in* Ed. S.A.M.H. Naqvi, Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables, Volume II, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium vitis

Cultural: Avoid planting in frost pockets or areas where winter damage is likely. Avoid sucker removal near ground level with susceptible varieties. Obtain certified planting material that is free of crown gall, if available.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Susceptible: *V. vinifera* varieties and most of the French hybrids such as Verdelet (S9110) and Rougeon (S5898).

Chemical: None.

Biological: Dygall (COM) is registered as a preventative treatment that is applied to non-bearing susceptible nursery stock before possible exposure to crown gall or field planting. Immerse roots or cuttings in the Dygall solution just prior to planting. Keep the treated planting stock cool and prevent any exposure to sunlight (see note).

Notes:

1. The pathogen is transmitted through vegetative propagation of grapevine, and remains symptomless until frost or physical damage initiates the disease.
2. *A. vitis* can be eliminated from grapevine by hot water treatment or shoot tip culture.

POWDERY MILDEW

Uncinula necator

Cultural: Drain wet areas in the vineyard. Prune the vines to spread them over the entire trellis. Plant to permit good air drainage and as much sun penetration as possible.

Resistant Cultivars: *V. labrusca*.

Intermediate: Auxerrois, Castel 19637, Chelois, Chenin Blanc, Foch, Baco Noir, Cascade, Cayuga White, Concord, Merlot, Ortega, Pinot Gris, Rougeon, Sheridan, Semillon, White Riesling, Vidal Blanc, Weissburgunder, White Diamond.

Susceptible: Bacchus, De Chaunac, Cabernet Sauvignon, Gewurtztraminer, Chardonnay, Seyval Blanc, Okanagan Riesling, Chancellor, Pinot Noir, Himrod, Muller Thurgau, Madeline Sylvaner, Madeleine Angevine, Pearl of Csaba, Siegerebe, Schonburger, Verdelet.

Chemical: Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG, copper oxychloride (COM) WP; sulphur (COM, DOM) WP; kresoxim-methyl (COM) WG; myclobutanil (COM) WP; dinocap + mancozeb (COM) WP; trifloxystrobin (COM) WG; at the following stages of growth: when new growth is 5-10 cm long; just before bloom; after the berries are set but before they reach 1/4 full size; between the time berries are 1/2 and full size; just as grapes begin to soften and when blue varieties begin to develop colour and white varieties change from green to white or yellow. Apply potassium bicarbonate (COM) at the first sign of disease.

Limitations: Preharvest interval – 0 days (potassium bicarbonate); 1 day (copper oxychloride, sulphur); 14 days (myclobutanil, trifloxystrobin, boscalid +pyraclostrobin); 30 days (dinocap). Do not apply sulphur to Concord or Sheridan. Do not apply more than 4 applications of kresoxim-methyl or trifloxystrobin in one season. Do not apply trifloxystrobin to Concord.

Biological: Apply *Bacillus subtilis* (COM) at the first sign of disease.

Notes:

1. Use of a dormant application of lime sulphur will reduce overwintering powdery mildew spores that could result in more effective control in the following growing season.
2. Disease forecasting models exist for predicting powdery mildew infection and severity. The models depend on monitoring weather parameters such as temperature and leaf wetness within the grape plot.
3. Resistance by *Uncinula necator* to myclobutanil has been reported in California, New York, and Ontario.
4. Do not apply sulphur to wine grapes within 30 days of harvest.

References:

1. Gubler, W.D. and Thomas, C.S. 1999. Forecasting powdery mildew risk. Fruit Grower, March Issue pp. 6-7.
2. Northover, J. and Homeyer, C.A. 2001. Detection and management of myclobutanil-resistant grapevine powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*) in Ontario. Can. J. Plant Pathol. 23:337-345.
3. Pearson, R.C. 1988. Powdery mildew. Pp. 9-11 in: Eds. R.C. Pearson and A.C. Goheen, Compendium of Grape Diseases, APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
4. Reuveni, M. 2001. Activity of trifloxystrobin against powdery and downy mildew diseases of grapevines. Can. J. Plant Pathol. 23: 52-59.

5. Sholberg, P. 2004. Management of grape diseases in arid climates. Pp. 53-80 in Ed. S.A.M.H. Naqvi, Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables, Volume II, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of grape are currently of minor importance (MI) and/or are diseases for which no practical control measures are currently recommended:

Grapevine Phytoplasma Diseases (Flavescence dorée; Bois noir; grapevine yellows)

Grape Root Rot (*Roesleria subterranea*)

Young esca or young vine decline (complex of fungi)

Brown Rot (*Monilinia fructicola*)

Crown and Root Rot (*Phytophthora* and *Pythium* spp.) MI

Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (*Phomopsis viticola*) MI

Downy Mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) MI

Sour Rot/Summer Bunch Rot (yeast complex)

Fan Leaf (Grapevine fan leaf virus)

Corky Bark (virus)

Leafroll (virus)

HAZELNUT (*Corylus avellana*)

BACTERIAL BLIGHT

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *corylina*

Cultural: Clean pruners with 70% ethyl alcohol between cuts. Prune out infected branches 2-3 feet below lesions.

Resistant Cultivars: Of the edible varieties, Barcelona is highly susceptible; Du Chilly is susceptible; Davianna is intermediate and Hall's Giant is resistant. Susceptibility of the ornamental varieties is unknown.

Chemical: Apply copper oxychloride (COM) WP during August/September before fall rains, at 3/4 leaf fall when rains are heavy, and in early spring before bud set.

Limitations: Maximum of 3 applications per year (copper oxychloride).

References:

1. Pscheidt, J.W. and C.M. Ocamb. 2005. Pacific Northwest Plant Disease Control Handbook. Oreg. State Univ., Corvallis.

EASTERN FILBERT BLIGHT*Anisogramma anomala*

Cultural: Clean pruners with 70% ethyl alcohol between cuts. Prune out infected branches 2-3 feet below lesions, and burn the diseased wood. Remove severely diseased trees and burn the wood.

Resistant Cultivars: Clark, Lewis, Gem, Tonda di Giffoni are highly resistant. Gasaway, VR4-31, VR11-27, VR-23-18, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta are considered immune. Ennis and Daviana are highly susceptible. Barcelona, Du Chilly, and Butler are considered moderately susceptible.

Chemical: Apply azoxystrobin (COM) SU at bud swell and again 7-10 days later. Apply copper oxychloride (COM) WP or azoxystrobin (COM) SU at budbreak on susceptible or moderately susceptible varieties. Additional applications of azoxystrobin may be applied up until budbreak. Make a second application 2-4 weeks after the initial application. Apply trifloxystrobin (COM) WG, preventively at bud break and continue as needed on a 14-day interval

Limitations: Maximum of 3 applications per year (copper oxychloride). Maximum of 2 applications of azoxystrobin. Maximum of 4 applications of trifloxystrobin. Do not make more than two sequential applications of azoxystrobin without alternating to another mode of action. Do not apply azoxystrobin within 45 days of harvest. Copper oxychloride may be applied up to one day prior to harvest

Notes: Avoid further introductions of *Anisogramma anomala* into British Columbia by complying with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Import regulation D-00-03: Import Requirements from the United States and Domestic Movement Requirements for *Corylus* Material to Prevent the Introduction of Eastern Filbert Blight into British Columbia.

References:

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Fisheries. Eastern Filbert Blight. Government of British Columbia <<http://www.al.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/filbertblight.htm>> (accessed October 8, 2009).
2. Oregon State University. Eastern Filbert Blight Help page. Oregon State Cooperative Extension Service. <<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/botany/epp/EFB>> (accessed October 8, 2009).

PEACH (*Prunus persica*)**BROWN ROT***Monilinia fructicola*, *M. laxa*

Cultural: See Cherry, BROWN ROT on page 22.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: For blossom brown rot; apply boscalid (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; chlorothalonil (COM) SU; cyprodinil (COM) WG; cyprodinil + myclobutanil; cyprodinil + iprodione (COM) WP; fenbuconazole (COM) WP; fenhexamid (COM) WG; iprodione (COM) WG, WP; propiconazole (COM) EC; pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP; thiram (COM) WP; triforine (COM) EC; beginning at early bloom and repeat after wet weather. For fruit brown rot; apply boscalid; captan; cyprodinil; cyprodinil + myclobutanil; cyprodinil + iprodione; fenbuconazole; fenhexamid; iprodione; thiophanate-methyl; propiconazole; pyraclostrobin; or thiram at 14-day intervals throughout the season or apply dicloran (COM) WP at 18 and 10 days before harvest. Boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) begin applications at pink bud or prior to disease development and continue on a 7 to 14-day schedule. Fruit may be treated in the packinghouse with fludioxonil (COM) WP post-harvest.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (fenbuconazole, fenhexamid, iprodione, thiophanate-methyl); 2 days (cyprodinil); 3 days (propiconazole); 7 days (captan, thiram); 10 days (dicloran, pyraclostrobin); 60 days (chlorothalonil, triforine). Do not apply cyprodinil more than 2 times for the control of blossom blight or more than 2 times for the control of fruit brown rot. Maximum of 4 applications of fenhexamid, 5 applications of boscalid, 5 applications of pyraclostrobin, and 7 applications of fenbuconazole in a season.

Notes:

1. Brown rot losses may be severe during wet weather at blossom or harvest. Conidia produced on the infected blossoms are often the only inoculum present in the orchard in midsummer when fruit infection begins. Therefore it is important to control blossom brown rot.
2. Control of insects that serve as vectors and/or provide wounds for infection is essential for effective brown rot control.

References:

1. Ogawa, J.M. *et al.* 1995. Brown rot. Pages 7-10 in *Compendium of Stone Fruit Diseases*. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.

CROWN AND ROOT ROT

Phytophthora cactorum

See Apple, CROWN AND ROOT ROT on page [9](#).

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

See Cherry, CROWN GALL on page [23](#)

LEAF CURL*Taphrina deformans***Cultural:** None.**Resistant Cultivars:** None. (See Notes).**Chemical:** Spray with tribasic copper sulphate (COM, DOM) WP; copper oxychloride (fixed copper) (COM) WP; or chlorothalonil (COM) SU in September; ferbam (COM) WG, sulphide sulphur (COM, DOM) SN; or chlorothalonil (COM) SU in full dormant stage in early spring.**Limitations:** Preharvest interval: 21 days (ferbam); 60 days (chlorothalonil). Do not apply sulphide sulphur after the husk fall stage. Use copper oxychloride after harvest only.**Notes:**

1. It is very important to apply dormant sprays in the full dormant stage. Once symptoms of the disease appear no chemical treatments are effective.
2. No variety is immune to leaf curl, but Redhaven and most varieties derived from Redhaven have some tolerance.

References:

1. Rossi, V. *et al.* 2007. Influence of Weather Conditions on Infection of Peach Fruit by *Taphrina deformans*. *Phytopathology* 97:1625-1633.

LEUCOSTOMA CANKER (PEACH PERENNIAL CANKER, CYTOSPORA CANKER)*Leucostoma personii*, *L. cincta***Cultural:** Pruning should be done as late in the spring as possible. Sporulating infections on scaffold limbs or trees should be removed immediately and destroyed. Practices that minimize winter injury, sunburn and insect damage will reduce development of cankers. Do not use over the-canopy irrigation to prevent the spread of the fungus.**Resistant Cultivars:** None.**Intermediate:** Sunhaven, Redhaven, Babygold, Garnet Beauty, Vanity, Veeglo, Loring.**Susceptible:** Candor, Madison, Vivid, Earlired.**Chemical:** None.**Notes:**

1. To avoid southwest injury, trunks and scaffolds should be covered with white latex paint.

References:

1. Biggs, A.R. 1995. Leucostoma canker. Pages 28-30 *in* Compendium of Stone Fruit Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN.
2. Cujec, T.P., Copeman, R.J., and Sholberg, P.L. 1988. Cytospora canker of stonefruits - an update. BCMAF Pest Control Notes.
3. Grove, G.G., and Biggs, A.R. 2006. Production and dispersal of conidia of *Leucostoma cinctum* in peach and cherry orchards under irrigation in eastern Washington. Plant Disease 90:587-591

POWDERY MILDEW

Sphaerotheca pannosa var. *persicae*

Cultural: Avoid vigorous shoot growth. Prune trees to allow for maximum ventilation within the tree.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Cling peaches, nectarines, seedling peaches.

Susceptible: Reo-Oso-Gem, Redskin.

Chemical: Spray with sulphide sulfur (DOM, COM); sulphur (DOM, COM) WP; myclobutanil (COM) WP at husk fall and again in 2 weeks. Spray with potassium bicarbonate (COM), at the first sign of disease, and at one to two week intervals until conditions favourable for disease no longer exist.

Limitations: Preharvest interval: 0 days (potassium bicarbonate); 1 day (myclobutanil, sulphur).

REPLANT DISEASE

(See Apple, APPLE REPLANT DISEASE, on page 8).

RHIZOPUS FRUIT ROT

Rhizopus stolonifer

Cultural: Handle fruit carefully to avoid bruising. Pre-cool harvested fruit and maintain low temperatures in transit and market. Do not pack overripe fruit. Do not overfill containers.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: A preharvest spray of dicloran (COM) WP or postharvest dip of fludioxinil (COM) WP will give control.
Limitations: As per label.

References:

1. Ogawa, J.M. and English, H. 1991. Postharvest diseases of stone fruit. Pages 227-241 *in* Diseases of Temperate Zone Tree Fruit and Nut Crops. University of California, Oakland, CA. Publication 3345.

SHOT HOLE

Wilsonomyces carpophilus = *Stigmina carpophila*

Cultural: Prune out diseased wood. Provide adequate spacing and good air circulation when overtree irrigation is used.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Lovell, Muir.

Susceptible: All commercial varieties in B.C. are susceptible.

Chemical: Spray tri-basic copper sulphate (COM, DOM) WP or copper oxychloride (fixed copper) (COM) WP in September after harvest but before leaf fall. This spray prevents twig infection. For prevention of fruit infection, use ziram (COM) WP, ferbam (COM) WG at the husk fall stage.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 21 days (ferbam); husk fall (ziram).

Notes:

1. This disease can be serious in wet seasons.
2. Control of shot hole by tribasic copper sulphate or copper oxychloride also controls peach leaf curl.
3. This disease is also known as coryneum blight.

X-DISEASE

Peach X-disease phytoplasma

Cultural: Eradicate chokecherry and greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) within 450 m of the orchard. Remove affected limbs and if disease spreads, remove the tree. Use only virus-free budwood and understock.

Resistant Cultivars: Mahaleb rootstocks are immune.

Chemical: None.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of peach are currently of minor importance:

Bacterial Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae*) (See Cherry, page 21)

Bacterial Spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*)

Fruit Rots (*Botrytis cinerea*, *Penicillium* spp., *Mucor* spp.)

Silver Leaf (*Chondrostereum purpureum*)

QUARANTINE DISEASES

Plum Pox (Sharka) (plum pox potyvirus) (See Plum, page 44)

PEAR (*Pyrus communis*)

BLUE MOLD (*Penicillium* rot)

Penicillium expansum, *P. solitum*

See Apple, BLUE MOLD on page 8

CROWN AND ROOT ROT

Phytophthora cactorum

See Apple, CROWN AND ROOT ROT on page 9.

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

See Cherry, CROWN GALL on page 23.

DECLINE

Pear decline spiroplasm

Cultural: Avoid oriental understock. Use disease-free budwood and understock (see page 6).

Resistant Cultivars: Domestic Bartlett root stock.

Chemical: None.

Notes: Similar symptoms may be due to incompatibility, girdling, poor drainage, malnutrition, winter injury, and drought.

References:

1. Posnette, A.F. (ed.). 1963. Virus diseases of apples and pears. East Malling Bur. Hort., Tech. Commun. 30. 141 pp.

FIRE BLIGHT

Erwinia amylovora

Cultural: Avoid vigorous growth by reducing nitrogen fertilizer application. Prune out overwintering cankers during dormant season. Prune out current season cankers as they appear. Cuts should be made at least 25 cm into healthy wood and shears must be disinfected between each cut. Soaking the contaminated blade in either full strength or 1:5 dilution of household bleach, Lysol, or Pine-Sol will destroy *E. amylovora*. Frequent pruning is necessary if the infection is serious. Avoid overhead irrigation and use drip irrigation where needed. Monitor weather forecasts frequently, especially before and during bloom, to learn whether environmental conditions are conducive to infection. If at all possible, follow a fire blight prediction system such as Maryblyt or Cougarblight.

Resistant Cultivars: Old Home and Old Home crosses can be used for framework.

Chemical: During the blossom and early summer period when weather is warm (18°C) and moist, spray with fixed copper (COM) or streptomycin sulphate (COM). These treatments give protection for only 72 hr. If more rain occurs and copper or streptomycin has not been applied within the last 72 hr, an additional spray should be applied. Repeat sprays as necessary under warm moist conditions. These treatments can be used on crabapple. Copper oxychloride (COM) is not registered for apple blossom protection, but may be used at silvertip or postharvest. Dormant copper sprays act to reduce or delay the production of inoculum in overwintering cankers. Control of sucking insects, particularly aphids, plant bugs and pear psylla is important in limiting the spread of vegetative shoot infections.

Limitations: Preharvest interval: 1 day - copper oxychloride; 30 days (pear) or 50 days (apple) - streptomycin sulphate. Do not apply copper to D'Anjou variety or apples because it causes russetting.

Biological: *Pantoea agglomerans* strains C9-1 and E325 should be applied initially at 15-20% bloom followed by a second application at first petal fall to full bloom, and a third application at "rattail" bloom for pear, or post petal fall for apples. Apply *Bacillus subtilis* (COM) at the first sign of disease. The bio-control agents should be used in conjunction with streptomycin.

Notes:

1. Fire blight may be very severe after hail damage. Late, secondary blossom provides ideal entry for the bacteria.
2. Other hosts: cotoneaster, crabapple (*Malus* spp.), firethorn, hawthorn, mountain ash, and raspberry.
3. Streptomycin-resistant isolates of *Erwinia amylovora* occur in British Columbia. In a survey of B.C. orchards, 46% of the isolates obtained from diseased wood were resistant.

References:

1. Sholberg, P. L., Bedford, K.E., Haag, P. and Randall, P. 2001. Survey of *Erwinia amylovora* isolates from British Columbia for resistance to bactericides and virulence on apple. *Can. J. Plant pathol.* 23: 60-67.
2. Turechek, W.W. 2004. Apple diseases and their management. Pp 1-108, in S.A.M.H. Naqvi , Ed., *Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables, Volume I*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
3. van der Zwet, T. and Beer, S.V. 1995. Fire blight - its nature, prevention and control: A practical guide to integrated disease management. U.S.D.A., Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 631, 91 pp.

PEAR TRELLIS RUST*Gymnosporangium fuscum*

Cultural: Avoid planting pear trees within 30 m of susceptible junipers if possible. If an obvious disease center exists remove infected junipers. Pick off infected pear leaves as you see them during the growing season and destroy them.

Chemical: Dithane M-45 (mancozeb) is a very effective protectant fungicide for junipers. This use was registered in Canada under the Minor Use Pesticides Program and is currently part of the nursery certification program

Notes: The juniper varieties of *J. chinensis*, *J. sabina*, and *J. virginiana* were susceptible while *J. communis* and *J. horizontalis* appeared to be immune in recent trials.

References:

1. Anonymous. 1994. Pear trellis rust in British Columbia. Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Extension Systems Branch, Victoria, B. C.

REPLANT DISEASE

See Apple, APPLE REPLANT DISEASE on page 8.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of pear are currently of minor importance:

Phacidiopycnis Rot (*Potebniomyces pyri*)

Chlorotic Leaf Spot (chlorotic leaf spot virus)

Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*)

Scab (*Venturia pirina*)

Stony Pit (Stony pit virus)

Vein Yellows (pear vein yellows virus)

PLUM and PRUNE (*Prunus americana*, *P. domestica*, *P. salicina*)

BLACK KNOT

Dibotryon morbosum

Cultural: Remove wild plums and susceptible *Prunus* sp. near orchard. Prune out all wood with black knots before 1 March. Make the cut 15 cm below the swelling. Collect and burn all prunings with knots.

Resistant Cultivars: European plums, prunes and damsons are most susceptible.

Chemical: Sulphur (COM, DOM) WP; captan (COM) WG, WP. Fenbuconazole (COM) WP, begin at white popcorn stage and continue applications every seven days for 5 - 6 weeks, ensuring young tissue is covered.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 0 days (sulphur), 1 day (fenbuconazole), 7 days (captan). Do not apply fenbuconazole more than 7 times in a season.

Notes:

1. Knots left lying on the ground are a source of spores that start new infections.
2. Research results indicate that full rates of captan (3-4 sprays) applied from the popcorn stage (prebloom) to first cover will reduce infections up to 90%.
3. Propiconazole (COM-PCP# 24030, 28016) EC, has suppressive activity on black knot listed on the label.

References:

1. Anon. 1992-93. Fruit production recommendations. Ont. Minist. Agric., Publ. 360. P. 57.
2. Ritchie, D.F., *et al.* 1975. Epidemiology of black knot of 'Stanley' plums and its control with systemic fungicides. Plant Dis. Rep. 59: 499-503.

BROWN ROT

Monilinia fructicola, *M. laxa*

Cultural: See Cherry, BROWN ROT (page 22).

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: For blossom blight, apply - boscalid (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; cyprodinil (COM) WG, WP; triforine (COM) EC; fenbuconazole (COM) WP; ferbam (COM) WG; iprodione (COM) WG, WP; propiconazole (COM) EC; thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP. For fruit brown rot, apply - boscalid (COM) WG; captan (COM) WG, WP; cyprodinil (COM) WG; fenbuconazole (COM) WP; ferbam (COM) WG; iprodione (COM) WP; propiconazole (COM) EC; pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP. Harvested fruit may be treated in the packinghouse with fludioxonil (COM) WP.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (iprodione, thiophanate-methyl); 2 days (cyprodinil); 3 days (propiconazole); 7 days (ferbam, captan); 10 days (pyraclostrobin); 60 days (triforine). Do not apply cyprodinil more than 2 times for the control of blossom blight or more than 2 times for the control of fruit brown rot. Do not apply boscalid or pyraclostrobin more than 5 times in a season; do not apply fenbuconazole more than 7 times in a season.

SILVER LEAF

Chondrostereum purpureum

Cultural: Remove and burn all wood showing fruiting bodies. Paint large pruning cuts with a sealing material immediately after cutting. Carry out adequate thinning and propping to prevent limb breakage.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. The incidence is higher after severe winter injury.
2. The fungus produces spores year around but spore release is much reduced during the summer. Therefore, summer pruning (after harvest) is recommended.

References:

1. Atkinson, J.D. 1971. Diseases of tree fruits in New Zealand. Dep. Sci. Ind. Res., Wellington, Inf. Ser. 81: 251-255.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of plum are currently of minor importance:

Crown and Root Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*)

See Apple, CROWN AND ROOT ROT on page 9.

Crown Gall (*Agrobacterium radiobacter* var. *tumefaciens*)

See Cherry, CROWN GALL on page 23.

Plum Pockets (*Taphrina communis*)

Prune Dwarf (Prune dwarf virus)

Replant Disease

See Apple, APPLE REPLANT DISEASE on page 8.

Verticillium Wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum*)

QUARANTINE DISEASES

Plum Pox

(Plum pox virus)

The disease known as sharka, is caused by Plum pox potyvirus. It is one of the most serious diseases of *Prunus*. This disease has been kept out of North America by very strict quarantine regulations until 1999 when it was found in Pennsylvania. In 2000 it was detected in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The disease remains present in the Niagara area of Ontario, but eradication is being attempted. Eradication in Nova Scotia has been successful. PPV was detected in New York and Michigan in 2006. Sharka is found throughout Europe, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, India and Chile. It is caused by several strains of the virus which are transmitted by several aphid species. It is also spread by propagative materials and possibly through seed. Because it takes several years for symptoms to appear the virus could be more widespread in North America. Every effort should be made to prevent any further spread of this virus. All strains can be detected by graft inoculations to woody indicators, by monoclonal and polyclonal antisera, and several variations of RT-PCR. A highly resistant plum clone (C-5) has been identified. This resistance has been transferred into plums through hybridization of transgenic plants to produce plum pox resistant plums.

References:

1. Damsteegt, V.D. 1999. New and emerging plant viruses. APSnet, (accessed October 8, 2009) <http://www.apsnet.org/online/feature/NewViruses/Top.html>
2. Levy, L. *et al.* 2000. Plum Pox Potyvirus Disease of Stone Fruits. APSnet, (accessed October 8, 2009) <http://www.apsnet.org/online/feature/PlumPox/Top.html>
3. Penn State University. 2007. Plum Pox Virus. <http://sharka.cas.psu.edu/> (accessed October 8, 2009)

RASPBERRY (*Rubus idaeus* var. *strigosus*)

ANTHRACNOSE

Elsinoe veneta

Cultural: Avoid close plantings. Avoid excessive use of nitrogen. Use disease-free stock. Cut away old fruiting canes close to the ground and burn at once.

Resistant Cultivars: Amity, Chilcotin, Haida, Heritage, Meeker, Nootka, Willamette.

Susceptible: Skeena, Chilliwack, Comox.

Chemical: Apply lime-sulphur (DOM) at the delayed dormant (bud-bursting) stage. Apply captan (COM); ferbam (COM) at delayed dormant, a second spray at 25-30 cm of growth and a third before bloom, and a fourth after harvest. If leaves are open, spray only when they are dry. Follow the lime-sulphur application with the normal captan sprays for fruit rot control with an additional application after harvest. Apply cymoxanil + famoxodone (COM) DF to foliage and fruit and repeat on 7 day interval. Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG on a 7-14 day interval.

Limitations: Preharvest interval – 0 days (cymoxanil + famoxodone; boscalid + pyraclostrobin) 7 days (captan). Make no more than 6 applications per year of cymoxanil + famoxodone and no more than 4 applications of or boscalid + pyraclostrobin per year.

Notes:

1. Cultural methods usually control this disease making spraying unnecessary. The disease occurs occasionally on red raspberry.
2. Fungicides used for control of bacterial blight and spur blight will assist in anthracnose control.
3. Do not apply captan or ferbam after berry formation.

References:

1. Ellis, M.A., R.H. Converse, R.N. Williams and B. Williamson. 1991. Compendium of Raspberry and Blackberry Diseases and Insects. APS Press.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT

Pseudomonas syringae

Cultural: Curtail active growth in the autumn by avoiding excessive nitrogen. Do not top canes too early in the autumn. Resumption of plant growth following summer drought can also stimulate growth in the autumn (1).

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Susceptible: Meeker.

Chemical: Copper oxychloride (COM) WP as required. Limitations: As per label.

References:

1. Sinnott, N.M. and Copeman, R.J. 1977. The etiology and epidemiology of bacterial blight of raspberry in B.C. Proc. Can. Phytopath. Soc. 44: 44-45.

CANE BLIGHT

Leptosphaeria coniothyrium

Cultural: Avoid close plantings. Avoid excessive use of nitrogen. Use disease free stock. Avoid wounding of canes during harvest. Cut away old fruiting canes close to ground in fall and destroy.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Lime sulphur (DOM, COM) SN at the delayed dormant or bud bursting stage for anthracnose will help to control cane blight. Ferbam (COM) WP at the delayed dormant stage or when new leaves on canes are in the green tip or bud bursting stage. Repeat application when shoots are 25-30 cm high and make a third application just before bloom. Do not apply after berries start to form. Captan (COM) WG, WP. Apply when shoots are 20-25 cm high.

Limitations: Preharvest interval: 2 days (captan).

CROWN GALL

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Cultural: Use disease-free certified stock when establishing a planting. Avoid planting susceptible cultivars on land known to be infested. Control root lesion nematodes which increase crown gall incidence and hasten plant death. Where only a few plants in a field are infected, the entire plants including the complete root system should be carefully removed and burned. Avoid close and deep cultivation which creates wounds on the roots through which the bacteria can enter.

Resistant Cultivars: Willamette (to biovar 2).

Intermediate: Nootka, Canby. Meeker does not normally develop galls when exposed to crown gall in the field.

Susceptible: Chilliwack, Chilcotin, Comox, Cuthbert, Haida, Newburgh, Skeena, Sumner.

Chemical: None.

Biological: Dygall is registered as a preventive treatment that is applied to susceptible plants before possible exposure to crown gall or field planting. Immerse roots or cuttings in the Dygall solution just prior to planting. Keep the treated planting stock cool and prevent any exposure to sunlight.

Notes: Dygall contains the biological control agent *Agrobacterium radiobacter* strain K84 which produces agrocin.

References:

1. Vrain, T.C. and Copeman, R.J. 1987. The interaction between *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and *Pratylenchus penetrans* in the roots of two red raspberry cultivars. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 9: 236-240.
2. Zurowski, C.L. *et al.* 1985. Relative susceptibility of red raspberry clones to crown gall. *Phytopathology* 75: 1289 (Abstr).

GRAY MOLD FRUIT ROT

Botrytis cinerea

Cultural: Avoid dense planting.

Resistant Cultivars: Pre- and postharvest: Chilliwack

Intermediate: Preharvest: Meeker, Nootka, Skeena, Comox.
Postharvest: Chilcotin, Heritage, Meeker, Nootka, Skeena, Comox.

Chemical: When blossoms first open, spray with captan (COM) WG, WP; iprodione (COM) WG, WP; fenhexamid (COM) WG; thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP. Apply cymoxanil + famoxodone (COM) DF to foliage and fruit and repeat at 7-10 day intervals for at least three sprays. Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG on a 7-14 day interval.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 0 days (cymoxanil + famoxodone; boscalid + pyraclostrobin); 2 days (captan); 1 day (iprodione, fenhexamid, and thiophanate-methyl). Maximum of 8 iprodione applications per year. Maximum of 4 fenhexamid or boscalid + pyraclostrobin applications per year. Maximum of 6 applications per year of cymoxanil + famoxodone.

Biological: Apply *Bacillus subtilis* (COM) at the first sign of disease.

Notes: The severity of this disease increases with wet weather.

References:

1. Daubeny, H.A. and Pepin, H.S. 1981. Resistance of red raspberry fruit and canes to *Botrytis*. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 106: 423-426.
2. Freeman, J.A. and Pepin, H.S. 1976. Control of pre and post harvest fruit rot in raspberries. Pp. 292-293 in Pesticide Research Report. CCPUA, Ottawa.

GRAY MOLD WILT

Botrytis cinerea

Cultural: Cut out and destroy affected canes. Do not permit dense cane growth within the row. Prune out old canes as soon as possible after harvest.

Resistant Cultivars: Chilcotin, Meeker, Nootka, Willamette.

Susceptible: Haida, Skeena, Chilliwack, Comox.

Chemical: Treatment for botrytis fruit rot gives some control.

POWDERY MILDEW

Sphaerotheca macularis

Cultural: None.

Resistant Cultivars: Amity, Chilcotin, Heritage, Meeker, Skeena, Willamette.

Intermediate: Haida, Chilliwack, Comox.

Chemical: Spray with thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP when first blossoms open and at weekly intervals until all fruit is set.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (thiophanate-methyl).

Notes: Sulphide sulphur applied as a dormant spray for spur blight control will also control powdery mildew.

RASPBERRY BUSHY DWARF

Raspberry bushy dwarf virus

Cultural: The virus is pollen-borne and is thought to be transmitted from an infected plant to a healthy plant via wind-borne pollen. If care is taken to establish new plantings with virus-tested clones, the virus is relatively rare in red raspberry. If a new planting contains a few infected plants, virus spread is rapid in susceptible cultivars. If growing susceptible varieties, remove fruiting laterals from first year fields before bloom to delay infection.

Resistant Cultivars: Willamette, Nootka, Chilcotin, Cowichan.

Chemical: None (see Notes).

Notes: There is some evidence that thrips play a role in the spread of pollen-borne viruses. Applications of insecticides may reduce the rate of spread of raspberry bushy dwarf virus.

References:

1. Stace-Smith, R. 1984. Red raspberry virus diseases in North America. *Plant Disease* 68: 274-279.
2. Converse, R.H. ed. 1987. Virus diseases of small fruits. USDA-ARS Agriculture Handbook No. 631.

RASPBERRY MOSAIC

Raspberry mosaic virus complex. (Rubus yellow net virus (RYNV); black raspberry necrosis virus (BRNV); unnamed isometric virus similar to raspberry leaf mottle virus (RLMV)

Cultural: Mosaic disease of red raspberry results from multiple infections with at least two separate viruses, both transmitted in a semipersistent manner by the raspberry aphid *Amphorophora agathonica*. Use virus-free certified stock when establishing a planting. Use cultivars that are highly resistant to the aphid vector.

Resistant Cultivars: None (to the virus complex). Chilliwack, Comox, Haida, Skeena and Nootka are resistant to the aphid vector.

Chemical: None (see Notes).

Notes: Applications of insecticides to control the aphid vector is ineffective and the expense is not warranted.

References:

1. Stace-Smith, R. 1984. Red raspberry virus diseases in North America. *Plant Disease* 68: 274-279.
2. Converse, R.H. ed. 1987. Virus diseases of small fruits. USDA-ARS Agriculture Handbook No. 631, pages 11-39.

ROOT ROT

Phytophthora fragariae var. *rubi* and others

Cultural: Obtain plants from root rot-free plantings. Plant in fertile well-drained soils that have not grown small fruits for many years. Subsoiling to improve drainage between rows in October may help. Rotate raspberries with grass or legume crops.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Amity, Meeker, Chilliwack.

Susceptible: Chilcotin, Skeena, Willamette, Comox.

Chemical: Apply metalaxyl (COM) EC to the soil surface as a drench in the spring on new plantations as a post planting treatment, and on bearing plants again in mid-October (but no later than November 30). Apply fosetyl-Al on red/black raspberry and blackberry, up to 4 times per year (twice in spring and twice in fall).

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 60 days (fosetyl-Al)

Notes: Nematode activity will intensify root rot losses.

References:

1. Barritt, B.H. *et al.* 1979. Breeding for root rot resistance in red raspberry. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 104: 92-94.

SPUR BLIGHT

Didymella applanata

Cultural: Avoid thick plantings and excessive rates of nitrogen fertilizer. Prune out surplus canes during the growing season and old canes after harvest.

Resistant Cultivars: Haida.

Intermediate: Chilliwack, Chilcotin, Skeena.

Susceptible: Comox, Meeker, Nootka, Willamette.

Chemical: Captan (COM) WP, WG; ferbam (COM) WG; lime sulphur (DOM, COM) SU at the delayed dormant (bud bursting) stage for anthracnose control will control spur blight. Apply cymoxanil + famoxodone (COM) DF to foliage and fruit and repeat

Limitations: Maximum of 6 applications per year of cymoxanil + famoxodone.

Notes:

1. Useful post-harvest, autumn sprays are listed in reference 1, General References.
2. Control measures do not apply to primocane fruiting types.

References:

1. Daubeny, H.A. and Pepin, H.S. 1974. Susceptibility variations for spur blight (*Didymella applanata*) among red raspberry cultivars and selections. Plant Dis. Rep. 58: 1024-1027.
2. Pepin, H.S. 1976. Control of spur blight and cane *Botrytis* of red raspberry. P. 294 in Pesticide Research Report. CCPUA, Ottawa.

TOMATO RINGSPOT

Tomato Ringspot Virus (ToRSV)

Cultural: Field spread of this virus disease in red raspberry is restricted to areas where nematode vectors belonging to the genus *Xiphinema* occur. Fields with a known history of tomato ringspot infections should be avoided. There are no cultivars that are immune to the virus although some cultivars (e.g. Fairview) are highly susceptible. All new plantings should be established with certified virus-free stock.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None (see Note 2.)

Notes:

1. The red raspberry cultivar Fairview is highly susceptible.
2. It is difficult to eliminate viruliferous *Xiphinema* spp. from an infected area by soil fumigation. Some post-planting treatments can reduce the numbers of *Xiphinema* spp. and slow the rate of spread but are unlikely to eliminate populations from deep soil layers.

References:

1. Stace-Smith, R. 1984. Red raspberry virus diseases in North America. *Plant Disease* 68: 274-279.
2. Converse, R.H. ed. 1987. Virus diseases of small fruits. USDA-ARS Agriculture Handbook No. 631, pp. 11-39.

YELLOW RUST

Phragmidium rubi-idaei

Cultural: Practice sanitation. Cultivate in late fall or early spring to cover fallen leaves, old stubs, and refuse. Remove old fruiting canes as soon as possible after harvest, cutting flush with the ground.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Willamette.

Chemical: Apply propiconazole (COM) EC at first detection of the disease then again 14 days later.

Limitations: Preharvest interval 30 days (propiconazole). Maximum of 2 applications of propiconazole per season.

Note: Lime sulphur (DOM) applied for anthracnose at the delayed dormant stage will help to control rust.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of raspberry are currently of minor importance:

Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)

Late Yellow Rust (*Pucciniastrum americanum*)

SASKATOON (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)

BLACK LEAF, WITCHES' BROOM

Apiosporina collinsii

Cultural: Rogue infected seedlings, cuttings, and root sprouts. On established bushes, prune out all twigs, shoots, and branches having infected leaves or witches' brooms about 10 cm below all signs of infection. This may be done in early spring before bud break, but is more easily done in the fall immediately after the main fall of leaves since infected leaves tend to persist. Remove and burn all infected leaves and prunings. Bushes with infected root crowns must be rogued and burned.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Smoky.

Chemical: None.

Notes: The fungus, which is closely related to *Dibotryon morbosum* that causes black knot of *Prunus* spp., becomes systemic in woody parts and invades all new growth but does not invade older wood. It also survives on dead leaves on the bush or on the ground from which it infects new growth in the spring.

References:

1. Davidson, J.G.N. 1987. The principal diseases of commercial saskatoon. Univ. of Alberta, Agric. and Forestry Bull. 10: 6-9.
2. Harris, R.E. 1972. The saskatoon. Agric. Can., Publ. 1246 (rev.). 8 pp.
3. Kennedy, L.L. and Stewart, A.W. 1967. Development and taxonomy of *Apiosporina collinsii*. Can. J. Bot. 45: 1597-1604.

BROWN ROT, BLOSSOM and TWIG BLIGHT

Monilinia amelanchieris

Cultural: Remove and burn all mummified berries, all fallen leaves and berries, and infected twigs and pedicels.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. The fungus can also cause blossom blight since the fungus may persist in fruit pedicels and small twigs.
2. Ascospores are released during leaf-bud break.
3. Cultural control will at best only reduce the disease.

References:

1. Davidson, J.G.N. 1987. The principal diseases of commercial saskatoon. Univ. of Alberta, Agric. and Forestry Bull. 10: 6-9.
2. Harris, R.E. 1972. The saskatoon. Agric. Can., Publ. 1246 (rev.). 8 pp.

CYTOSPORA DIEBACK AND CANKER*Leucocytophora leucostoma*

Cultural: Choose a suitable site for orchard establishment. Do not plant in low-lying areas subject to frequent and/or severe frosts. Select healthy stock for planting and ensure that roots don't dry out before and after transplanting. Follow cultural practices that promote vigorous but not excessive growth. Do not fertilize or irrigate late in the growing season as this tends to delay hardening off. Irrigate during dry periods, where possible. Prune out all dead and dying stems and branches whenever observed, or as soon after detection as possible. Cut at least 30 cm below observed infection and, if there is internal blackstain, cut below these areas into healthy wood. Disinfect pruning tools between cuts. Burn all clippings. Avoid unnecessary mechanical damage during maintenance and harvesting operations.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes:

1. Cytospora canker is the most important dieback disease of commercial saskatoons in Alberta (1).
2. *Leucostoma persoonii*, the perfect stage of *Leucocytophora leucostoma*, has been observed in some orchards in Alberta (2).
3. Preliminary studies have suggested that saskatoon strains of *L. leucostoma* may be pathogenic to black cherry and poplar (2).

References:

1. Davidson, J.G.N. 1991. Principal diseases of saskatoon in the prairies. NRG News 90-10, Agriculture Canada, Beaverlodge, AB. 9 pp.
2. Pluim, R.A. 1990. Studies of dieback and canker diseases of saskatoon caused by *Cytospora leucostoma*. M.Sc. Thesis, Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB. 132 pp.

ENTOMOSPORIUM LEAF AND BERRY SPOT*Entomosporium mespili*

Cultural: Grow seedlings in separate containers instead of in dense nursery beds. Water seedlings at the soil surface rather than overhead. Space plants so as to provide good air circulation. In orchards, remove suckers and lower branches to improve air circulation. Disc under fallen leaves at the end of the season, if practical. Open furrow planting followed by a stringent annual pruning regime during the training and maintenance phases will help to reduce disease spread.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Apply sulphur (COM) WG; triforine (COM) EC; propiconazole (COM) EC; cyprodinil + fludioxonil (COM) WG; boscalid +pyraclostrobin (COM) WG according to supplemental label.

Limitations: Preharvest interval – 0 days (boscalid + pyraclostrobin); 60 days (triforine); 1 day (cyprodinil + fludioxonil, sulphur); 38 days (propiconazole).

Notes:

1. Do not apply fungicides during full flower of the saskatoon plant.
2. The sulfur smell of Kumulus may linger on the fruit if the application is made within one week before harvest.

References:

1. Holtslag, Q.A. *et al.* 2003. Leaf-wetness duration and temperature required for infection of saskatoon leaves by *Entomosporium mespili* under controlled conditions. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 25: 168-173.
2. Holtslag, Q.A. *et al.* 2004. The development of a dynamic disease-forecasting model to control *Entomosporium mespili* on *Amelanchier alnifolia*. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 26: 304-313.
3. Lange, R.M., Bains, P.S. and Howard, R.I. 1998. Efficacy of fungicides for control of entomosporium leaf and berry spot of saskatoon. *Plant Dis.* 82: 1137-1141.
4. Ronald, P.S. *et al.* 2001. Resistance to *Entomosporium mespili* among cultivars of saskatoon, *Amelanchier alnifolia*. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 23: 391-402.

POWDERY MILDEW

Podosphaera clandestina

Cultural: None.

Resistant Cultivars: Recommended cultivars are all moderately resistant.

Chemical: Apply myclobutanil (COM) WP according to supplemental label.

References:

1. Davidson, J.G.N. 1990. Principal diseases of saskatoons in the prairies. NRG News 90-10, Agriculture Canada, Beaverlodge, AB. 9 pp.

RUST

Gymnosporangium spp.

Cultural: Remove all junipers up to a distance of at least 2.0 km, from Saskatoon orchards.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Apply propiconazole (COM) EC; triforine (COM) EC; boscalid +pyraclostrobin (COM) WG according to label.

Limitations: Preharvest interval – 0 days (boscalid +pyraclostrobin); 38 days (propiconazole); 60 days (triforine).

Notes: Leaves and berries may be heavily infected, but the perennial stage (woody telial galls) occurs on junipers (*J. communis*, *J. horizontalis*, and *J. scopulorum*). Adequate separation of the alternate hosts reduces disease incidence to a very low level.

References:

1. Davidson, J.G.N. 1987. The principal diseases of commercial saskatoon. Univ. of Alberta, Agric. and Forestry Bull. 10: 6-9.
2. Ziller, W.G. 1974. The tree rusts of Western Canada. Can. For. Serv., Publ. 1239. p. 272.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of saskatoon are currently of minor importance:

Bacterial Blast (*Pseudomonas syringae*)

Crown Gall (*Agrobacterium radiobacter* var. *tumefaciens*)

Dieback (*Nectria cinnabarina*, *Valsa* spp.)

Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)

Gray Mold Fruit Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*)

Silverleaf (*Chondrostereum* sp.)

STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria chiloensis* var. *ananassa*)

BLACK ROOT ROT

Fusarium sp., *Cylindrocarpon* sp., *Rhizoctonia* sp., and several other fungi

Cultural: Use foundation or certified stock. Plant in well drained fertile locations. Rotate with grass or legume crops. Improve winter drainage with subsoiling between the rows.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: None.

Notes: The same fungus complex is involved in raspberry root rot. Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus* sp.) is often associated with black root rot of strawberry.

References:

1. Maas, J.L. *et al.* 1998. Compendium of strawberry diseases. 2nd Ed. Am. Phytopathol. Soc., St. Paul, Minn. p. 90.

GRAY MOLD FRUIT ROT

Botrytis cinerea

Cultural: Space plants to facilitate rapid drying of the foliage, pick fruit as it ripens and move it quickly to cold storage.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Intermediate: Totem.

Susceptible: Northwest, Rainier, Shuksan, Sumas.

Chemical: At prebloom, apply pyrimethanil (COM) SU, or cyprodinil + fludioxonil (COM) WG. When first blossoms open, spray with boscalid (COM) WG; boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG; captan (COM) WG, WP; vinclozolin (COM) WG; iprodione (COM) WP; fenhexamid (COM) WG; folpet (COM) WP; thiram (COM) WP; thiophanate-methyl (COM) WP; sulphide sulfur (COM, DOM). Repeat every 7 days. Continue the spray program regularly throughout the picking season. Apply chlorothalonil (COM) SU once in the fall and as 2 pre-bloom sprays in the spring when growth first appears and 10-12 days later. Apply *Streptomyces lydicus* strain WYEC 108 when conditions are first conducive to disease development, and repeat applications every 7-14 days.

Limitations: Preharvest interval - 1 day (fenhexamid, folpet, iprodione, pyrimethanil, sulphide sulfur, and cyprodinil+fludioxinil, boscalid + pyraclostrobin); 2 days (captan); 3 days (vinclozolin); 7 days (thiram); 30 days (chlorothalonil). Maximum of 5 applications of boscalid or boscalid + pyraclostrobin 4 applications of vinclozolin, and 3 applications of pyrimethanil in a season.

Notes:

1. Captan also controls Rhizopus fruit rot (soft rot). Thiram and folpet may be used for control of gray mold fruit rot alone.
2. Time of renovation is important since fall fruit can provide considerable inoculum for the next growing season.

References:

1. Freeman, J.A. and Pepin, H.S. 1975. Control of pre- and post-harvest fruit rot in strawberries. P. 274 in Pesticide Research Report CCPUA, Ottawa.
2. Freeman, J.A. 1976. Control of preharvest fruit rot in strawberries. Pp. 295-296 in Pesticide Research Report. CCPUA, Ottawa.

POWDERY MILDEW*Sphaerotheca macularis***Cultural:** Destruction of old leaves after harvest may be useful.**Resistant Cultivars:** None.**Intermediate:** Shuksan, Sumas, Totem.**Susceptible:** Benton, Hood, Northwest.**Chemical:** Spray with sulphur (COM, DOM) SU at 14-day intervals throughout the latter part of August and September when day temperatures are high and leaves wet with dew during the night. Apply *Streptomyces lydicus* strain WYEC 108, when conditions are conducive to disease development and repeat applications every 7-14 days. Apply myclobutanil (COM) WP. Begin applications when disease first appears or when conditions favour disease development. Repeat application at 14-to-21 day intervals. Apply boscalid + pyraclostrobin (COM) WG at 7-14 day intervals.**Limitations:** Preharvest interval - 1 day (boscalid + pyraclostrobin, sulphur), 3 days (myclobutanil).**Notes:**

1. Some recent research shows that postharvest powdery mildew infections do not influence yield in the following year, making control sprays of questionable value.
2. Preharvest infection can reduce fruit flavour.

RED STELE*Phytophthora fragariae***Cultural:** Use certified plants. Plant in well drained soil where red stele is not known to occur. Improve winter drainage with furrows or by subsoiling between the rows.**Resistant Cultivars:** Benton.**Intermediate:** Hood, Rainier, Shuksan, Sumas, Totem.**Susceptible:** Northwest.**Chemical:** For new plantings, apply metalaxyl-M and S (COM) EC in spring as a post planting soil drench and again in the fall prior to freeze-up. For established plantings, apply metalaxyl (COM) EC in the fall prior to freeze-up, and no later than November 30th. Apply fosetyl-AI (COM) WG when plants start active growth, and up to 4 times per season.**Limitations:** Preharvest interval - 30 days (fosetyl-AI). Do not apply metalaxyl in the spring to established plantings.**Notes:** Not usually a problem on alkaline soils.

VERTICILLIUM WILT

Verticillium dahliae

Cultural: Avoid planting strawberries after susceptible crops such as potato, tomato, raspberry, stone fruits, eggplants, sunflowers, and peppers. Control weeds as solanaceous weeds are particularly susceptible. Use certified planting stock. Rotate strawberries with cereals and grasses. Reduce spread by roguing diseased plants and those adjacent. Do not replant in rogued areas.

Resistant Cultivars: None.

Chemical: Before planting, apply chloropicrin + 1,3-dichloropropene [Telone C-17] (COM) SN or 1,3-dichloropropene [Telone II] (COM) SN. Limitations: As per label.

VIRUS DISEASES

(Strawberry Mottle Virus (SMV), Strawberry Mild Yellow Edge Potexvirus (SMYEPV),

Cultural: Start new plantings with certified stock. Plant tolerant varieties. Avoid planting susceptible varieties in close proximity to established plantings.

Resistant Cultivars: Northwest, Sumas, Totem.

Susceptible: Hood, Shuksan.

Chemical: None.

Notes: Control aphids, particularly in old established fields close to new plantings.

OTHER DISEASES

The following diseases of strawberry are currently of minor importance and/or are diseases for which no practical control measures are currently recommended:

Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae*)

GENERAL REFERENCES

1. Anon. 2002. Crop Protection Compendium. CAB International, (<http://www.cabi.org/compendia/cpc/index.htm>) Wallingford, Oxon, OX10 8DE, UK.
2. Antonelli, A. *et al.* 1996. Cranberry Insect, Disease and Weed Control Program. Washington State University, Extension Bulletin EB0845.
3. Averill, M.M. 1996. Cranberry Chart Book, Management Guide for Massachusetts. University of Massachusetts.
4. Caruso, F.L. and D.C. Ramsdell. 1995. Compendium of blueberry and cranberry diseases. APS Press.
5. Committee. 1977. Virus diseases and noninfectious disorders of stone fruits in North America. U.S. Dep. Agric., Agric. Handb. 437. 434 pp.
6. Committee. 2004. Grape diseases. B.C. Minist. Agric. and Lands. Online publication. <http://www.al.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/grapeipm/index.htm>. (accessed October 8, 2009)
7. Committee. 2004. Tree fruit insect pests and diseases. B.C. Minist. Agric. and Lands. Online publication. <http://www.al.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/tfipm/treefruitipm.htm>. (accessed October 8, 2009)
8. Converse, R.H., Ed. 1987. Virus diseases of small fruits. U.S.D.A. Agric. Handbook No. 631.
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12. Jones, A.L. and Sutton, T.B. 1996. Diseases of tree fruits in the east. NCR 45. Michigan State Univ. East Lansing, MI. 95 pp.
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16. Meheriuk, M., and McPhee, W.J. 1984. Postharvest handling of pome fruits, soft fruits, and grapes. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Publication 1768E. 50 pp.
17. Ogawa, J.M. and English, H. 1991. Diseases of temperate zone tree fruit and nut crops. Univ. of Calif. Publication 3345. 461 pp.
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APPENDIX I. Fungicides Registered for Use on Apples.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28549	powdery mildew, fire blight (suppression)
	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 x 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28626	powdery mildew, fire blight (suppression)
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% + 12.8% WG	C	27985	apple scab, powdery mildew, flyspeck, sooty blotch, brooks spot
captan	Captan 4	480 g/L SU	C	9922	scab, sooty blotch, flyspeck, brook's spot, bitter rot, black rot, bulls-eye rot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
captan + carbaryl + malathion	King Fruit Tree and Garden Spray	10% DU	D	9986	“most diseases”
copper oxychloride	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	fire blight
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	fire blight, blister spot
	Bordo Copper Spray	53% WP	D	17482	anthracnose
cyprodinil	Vangard	75% WG	C	25509	scab, powdery mildew
	Vangard	75% WP	C	25577	
dodine	Equal	65% WP	C	15608	scab
	Syllitt	65% WP	C	23296	
	Syllitt	402g/L FL	C	28351	
dinocap + mancozeb	Dikar	4.7% WP + 72%	C	10495	scab, powdery mildew, cedar apple rust, quince rust, frog-eye leaf spot, black rot, sooty blotch
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	scab, rust, bitter rot, brooks spot, calyx end rot, flyspeck frog eye leaf spot, sooty blotch
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	bitter rot, scab, cedar apple rust, black rot, brooks spot, calyx end rot, quince rust, flyspeck frog eye leaf spot, sooty blotch
fludioxonil	Scholar	50%	C	28658	postharvest - blue mold, gray mold
flusilazole	Nustar	20% DF	C	25547	scab, powdery mildew
folpet	Folpan	50% WP	C	15654	alternaria leaf spot, black rot, scab, brooks spot, sooty blotch, fly speck
	Folpan	80% WG	C	27733	
	Later's Phaltan Rose & Garden	50% WP	D	15798	alternaria leaf spot, black rot, scab
fosetyl-Al	Aliette	80% WG	C	27688	crown rot and Phytophthora root rot, blister spot

APPENDIX I. Fungicides Registered for Use on Apples (continued)

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
kresoxim-methyl	Sovran	50% WG	C	26257	scab, powdery mildew
mancozeb	Dithane DG	75% WG	C	20553	scab, cedar-apple rust, quince rust
	Dithane F-45	37% SN	C	20552	
	Dithane M-45	80% WP	C	8556	
	Dithane WSP	80% WP	C	23655	
	Manzate 200DF	75% WG	C	21057	
	Manzate Pro-stick	75% WG	C	28217	
	Penncozeb 75	75% WG	C	25397	
	Penncozeb 80	80% WP	C	25396	
mancozeb + myclobutanil	Maximum	63.8% + 2.37% WP	C	24505	scab, cedar-apple rust, quince rust
metaxyl-M and S	Ridomil Gold	480 g/L EC	C	25384	Phytophthora collar rot or crown rot
	Ridomil Gold	480g/L SN	C	28474	
metam sodium	Vapam	380 g/L LI	C	6453	replant disease
metiram	Polyram DF	80% WG	C	20087	scab, cedar-apple rust, quince rust
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	scab, powdery mildew, cedar-apple rust, quince rust
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain C9-1	BlightBan C9-1	1 × 10 ¹¹ CFU/g	C	28392	fire blight (suppression)
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain E325	Bloomtime Biological FD Biopesticide	1 × 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g	C	28436	fire blight (suppression)
prohexadione calcium	Apogee	27.5% WP	C	28042	suppression of fire blight shoot and leaf infections
propiconazole	Banner	130 g/L EC	C	23693	scab (non-bearing trees)
	Banner MAX	130 g/L	C	27003	
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> - strain A506	BlightBan A506	1 x 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g	C	29285	fire blight (suppression)
pyrimethanil	Scala SC	400 g/L SU	C	28011	scab, Botrytis and Penicillium storage diseases
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	scab, powdery mildew
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	C	25356	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	6335	
	Lime sulphur	23% LI	D	23782	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06	
sulphur	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	powdery mildew, scab
	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	powdery mildew, scab
	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	
	Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	C	19703	
	Garden Sulphur	90% WP	D	5293	scab
streptomycin	Streptomycin 17	17% WP	C	10305	fire blight

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX I. Fungicides Registered for Use on Apples (continued)

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
thiabendazole	Mertect	45% SU	C	13975	Penicillium, Botrytis fruit rot
thiophanate-methyl	Senator Senator WSB	70% WP 70% WP	C C	25343 27297	B.C. only: scab, powdery mildew
thiram	Thiram Taminco Thiram	75% WP 75% WP	C C	27556 28220	bitter rot, black spot, brook's spot, flyspeck, scab, sooty blotch, cedar, apple rust
trifloxystrobin	Flint	50% WG	C	27529	scab, sooty blotch, flyspeck, powdery mildew, cedar apple rust
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	powdery mildew (non bearing trees)
ziram	Ziram 85	85% WP	C	14773	BC only: pin point scab

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX II. Fungicides Registered for Use on Apricot

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dygal	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	brown rot
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% + 12.8% WG	C	27985	blossom blight, brown rot, anthracnose, leaf spot, powdery mildew (suppression), <i>Rhizopus</i> rot
captan	Captan 4	480 g/L SU	C	9922	brown rot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
captan + carbaryl + malathion	King Tree and Garden Spray	10% DU	D	9986	Most diseases
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	peach leaf curl, BC only: coryneum blight
	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	coryneum blight
cyprodinil	Vangard	75% WG	C	25509	blossom blight, brown rot
	Vangard	75% WP	C	25577	
fenbuconazole	Indar 75 WSP	75% WP	C	27294	brown rot, blossom blight
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	brown rot, coryneum blight, green rot
		76% WG	C	20536	
fludioxinil	Scholar	50% WP	C	28568	postharvest - blue mold, gray mold, brown rot, <i>Rhizopus</i> rot
iprodione	Rovral	50% W	C	15213	brown rot
potassium bicarbonate	Milstop	85% WP	C	28095	powdery mildew
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	brown rot blossom blight, brown rot fruit rot
	Topas	250 g/L EC	C	24030	
	Mission	418 g/L EC	C	28016	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose, brown rot
ziram	Ziram 85	85% WP	C	14773	B.C. only: coryneum blight

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX III. Fungicides Registered for Use on Blueberries

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28626	Botrytis grey mould, bacterial blight (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28549	
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	botrytis grey mould
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% + 12.8% WG	C	27985	Botrytis grey mould, anthracnose, <i>Phomopsis</i>
captan	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	fruit rot, mummy berry
			C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80 Supra Captan 80	80% WG 80% WG	C C	23691 24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
chlorothalonil	Bravo 500	500 g/L SU	C	15723	anthracnose, alternaria fruit rot, phomopsis canker
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	bacterial blight
	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	
cyprodinil + fludioxonil	Switch	37.5% + 25.0% WG	C	28189	anthracnose, botrytis fruit rot
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	botrytis gray mould
ferbam	Ferbam 76 WDG	76% WG	C	20536	botrytis blight, blossom blight, twig blight
	Ferbam 76 WDG	76% WG	C	20136	
fluazinam	Allegro 500F	500g/L SU	C	27517	Mummyberry, phomopsis fruit rots, fruit anthracnose
metalaxyl-M	Ridomil Gold	480 g/L EC	C	25384	root rot (Phytophthora) Highbush only
			C	28474	
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250g/L EC	C	24029	mummy berry (high bush), Monilinia blight (low bush)
	Topas	250g/L EC	C	24030	
	Mission	418g/L EC	C	28016	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose, phomopsis
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	lowbush: (blossom and twig blight)
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	B.C. only: mummy berry

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX IV. Fungicides Registered for Use on Cherries.**APPENDIX IV. Table A. Fungicides Registered for Use on Sour Cherries.**

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dygal	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	brown rot, monilinia blossom blight
boscalid + pyraclostobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	blossom blight , brown rot, anthracnose, leaf spot, powdery mildew (suppression), Rhizopus rot
captan	Captan 4	480g/L SU	C	9922	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
captan + carbaryl + malathion	King Fruit Tree and Garden Spray	10% WP	D	9986	“most diseases”
chlorothalonil	Bravo 500	500 g/L SU	C	15723	Brown rot, blossom blight, cherry leaf spot, black knot
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
dodine	Equal	65% WP	C	15608	cherry leaf spot
	Syllitt	65% WP	C	23296	
fenbuconazole	Indar 75 WSP	75% WP	C	27294	brown rot, blossom blight, black knot
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	Blossom blight, brown rot, twig or shoot blight
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	
fludioxinil	Scholar	50 WP	C	28568	Blue mold, gray mold, brown rot and Rhizopus rot (postharvest)
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	brown rot
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	brown rot, cherry leaf spot, powdery mildew

(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX IV. Table A. Fungicides Registered for Use on Sour Cherries. (continued)

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Topas	250 g/L EC	C	24030	brown rot, cherry leaf spot, suppression of black knot
	Mission	418 g/L EC	C	28016	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose, brown rot, powdery mildew
sulphur	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	brown rot, powdery mildew
	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	
	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	
	Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	brown rot, leaf spot, powdery mildew
	Green Earth Fungicide	92% DU	D	21890	
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	brown rot
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
trifloxystrobin	Flint	50% WG	C	27529	powdery mildew, leaf spot
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	brown rot

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX IV. Table B. Fungicides Registered for Use on Sweet Cherries.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dygal	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	brown rot, monilinia blossom blight
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	blossom blight , brown rot,anthracnose, leaf spot, powdery mildew (suppression), <i>Rhizopus</i> rot
captan	Captan 4	480g/L SU	C	9922	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
captan + carbaryl + malathion	King Fruit Tree and Garden Spray	10% DU	D	9986	“most diseases”
chlorothalonil	Bravo 500	500 g/L SU	C	15723	brown rot/blossom blight
fenbuconazole	Indar 75 WSP	75% WP	C	27294	brown Rot, blossom blight
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	blossom blight, brown rot, twig or shoot blight
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	
fludioxinil	Scholar	50 WP	C	28568	blue mold, gray mold, brown rot and <i>Rhizopus</i> rot (postharvest)
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	brown rot
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	brown rot, powdery mildew
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	cherry leaf spot
	Topas	250 g/L EC	C	24030	brown rot, cherry leaf spot
	Mission	418 g/L EC	C	28016	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose, brown rot, powdery mildew
sulphur	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	brown rot
	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	
	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	
	Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	brown rot, cherry leaf spot, powdery mildew
	Green Earth Fungicide	92% DU	D	21890	
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	brown rot
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
trifloxystrobin	Flint	50% WG	C	27529	powdery mildew, leaf spot
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	brown rot

(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX V. Fungicides Registered for Use on Cranberries

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
chlorothalonil	Bravo 500	500 g/L SU	C	15723	fruit rots, twig leaf blight and upright dieback
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride Copper spray	50% WP 50% WP	C C	13245 19146	leaf blight, twig blight, fruit rot complex
ferbam	Ferbam Ferbam	76% WG 76% WG	C C	20536 20136	fruit rots
folpet	Folpan Folpan	50% WP 80% WG	C C	15654 27733	fruit rots
propiconazole	Propiconazole Topas Mission	250 g/L EC 250 g/L EC 418 g/L EC	C C C	24029 24030 28016	cottonball
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	cottonball

(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX VI. Fungicides Registered for Use on Currants.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28626	botrytis grey mould (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28549	
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	botrytis grey mould
boscalid + pyraclostobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	botrytis grey mould, anthracnose, <i>Phomopsis</i> , suppression of powdery mildew
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W Bordo Copper Spray	53% WP	C	9934	anthracnose, powdery mildew, phyllosticta leaf spot, septoria leaf spot
		53% WP	D	17482	
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	botrytis gray mould
ferbam	Ferbam Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	leaf spot
		76% WG	C	20136	
fluazinam	Allegro	500g/L SU	C	27517	fruit anthracnose
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	powdery mildew, rust
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	5982	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	23782	
	Lime sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06	
sulphur	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	powdery mildew
	Safer's 3 in 1 Garden Spray	0.4% SU	D	27894	currant rust
	Sulphur Green Earth Fungicide Sulphur Green Earth Fungicide Defender Garden Fungicide	92% DU	D	19703	powdery mildew, currant rust
		92% DU	D	21890	
		0.4% SU	D	20812	
		0.9% SU	D	21880	
		12% SU	D	19691	
Defender Natural Garden Fungicide	0.4% SU	D	19061	powdery mildew	
Sulphur	0.4% SU	D	19451		

(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX VII. Fungicides Registered for Use on Gooseberries.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1×10^9 CFU/gram	C	28626	Botrytis grey mould (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3×10^9 CFU/g	C	28549	
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	botrytis grey mould
boscalid + pyraclostobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	botrytis gray mould, anthracnose, Phomopsis
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W Bordo Copper Spray	53% WP	C	9934	anthracnose, powdery mildew, phyllosticta leaf spot, septoria leaf spot
		53% WP	D	17482	
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
fluazinam	Allegro	500g/L SU	C	27517	fruit anthracnose
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	C	25356	powdery mildew
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	6335	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	powdery mildew, rust
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	23782	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06	
sulphur	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	powdery mildew
	Sulphur	0.4% SU	D	19061	powdery mildew
		0.4% SU	D	19451	
	Safer's 3 in 1 Garden Spray	0.4% SU	D	27894	powdery mildew, currant rust
	Defender Garden Fungicide	0.4% SU	D	20812	
	Green Earth Fungicide	0.9% SU	D	21880	
	Defender Garden Fungicide	12% SU	D	19691	
	Green Earth Fungicide	92% DU	D	21890	
	Safer's Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX VIII. Fungicides Registered for Use on Grapes.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dygal	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28626	Botrytis grey mould, powdery mildew and sour rot (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28549	
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	powdery mildew
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% + 12.8% WG	C	27985	powdery mildew, downy mildew, black rot, suppression of botrytis bunch rot
captan	Captan 4	480 g/L LI	C	9922	black rot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	dead arm, black rot, downy mildew
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	downy mildew, powdery mildew
	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	dead arm, black rot, downy mildew
	Bordo Copper Spray	53% WP	D	17482	
	Wilson Garden Doctor	7% WP	D	17424	
cyprodinil	Vangard	75% WG	C	25509	botrytis bunch rot
	Vangard	75% WP	C	25577	
dinocap + mancozeb	Dikar	4.7% WP + 72%	C	10495	downy mildew, powdery mildew
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	botrytis bunch rot/gray mould
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	black rot
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	
folpet	Folpan	50% WP	C	15654	dead arm, black rot, downy mildew, powdery mildew
	Folpan	80% WG	C	27733	
	Later's Phaltan Rose & Garden	50% WP	D	15798	
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	botrytis bunch rot
kresoxim-methyl	Sovran	50% WG	C	26257	downy mildew, powdery mildew, black rot
mancozeb	Dithane M-45	80% WP	C	8556	downy mildew
	Dithane WSP	80% WP	C	23655	
	Manzate 200	80% WP	C	10526	
	Penncozeb 80	80% WP	C	25396	
mandipropamid	Revus	250g/L SU	C	29074	downy mildew
metalaxyl-M + mancozeb	Ridomil Gold MZ	4% +	C	25379	downy mildew
		64% WP	C	25419	
			C	28893	

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX VIII. Fungicides Registered for Use on Grapes (continued)

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
metiram	Polyram DF	80% WG	C	20087	downy mildew, black rot
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	black rot, powdery mildew
potassium bicarbonate	Milstop	85% WP	C	28095	powdery mildew
pyrimethanil	Scala SC	400 g/L SU	C	28011	botrytis bunch rot
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	powdery mildew
sulphur	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	powdery mildew
	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	
	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	
	Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	C	19703	
	Green Earth Fungicide	92% DU	D	21890	
	Sulphur	0.4% SU	D	19061	
	Sulphur	0.4% SU	D	19451	
	Defender Garden Fungicide	0.4% SU	D	20812	
	Safer's 3 in 1 Garden Spray	0.4% SU	D	27894	
	Defender Garden Fungicide	12% SU	D	19691	
trifloxystrobin	Flint	50% WG	C	27529	powdery mildew, black rot
zoxamide	Zoxium	80% WP	C	26840	downy mildew (not in B.C.)

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)**APPENDIX IX. Fungicides Registered for Use on Filberts/Hazelnuts**

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
azoxystrobin	Quadris FL	250 g/L SU	C	26153	Eastern filbert blight
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	bacterial blight, Eastern filbert blight
	Copper Spray	50% WP	C	19146	
trifloxystrobin	Flint	50% WG	C	27529	Eastern filbert blight

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX X. Fungicides Registered for Use on Peaches.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dygal	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	brown rot, Monilinia blossom blight
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	blossom blight , brown rot, anthracnose, leaf spot, powdery mildew (suppression), Rhizopus rot
captan	Captan 4 Captan 50 Captan 50 Captan 80 Supra Captan 80 Captan 80 Maestro 80	480 g/L LI 50% WP 50% WP 80% WP 80% WG 80% WG 80% WG	C C C C C C C	9922 4559 14823 9582 23691 24613 26408	brown rot, scab
chlorothalonil	Bravo 500	500 g/L SU	C	15723	brown rot/blossom blight, peach leaf curl
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride Copper spray	50% WP 50% WP	C C	13245 19146	peach leaf curl, BC only: coryneum blight
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W Green Earth Bordo Copper Spray	53% WP 53% WP	C D	9934 17482	Leaf curl, anthracnose B.C. only: coryneum blight
cyprodinil	Vanguard Vanguard	75% WG 75% WP	C C	25509 25577	brown rot, blossom blight
dicloran	Botran	75% WP	C	8772	brown rot, Rhizopus rot
fenbuconazole	Indar 75 WSP	75% WP	C	27294	blossom blight, brown rot
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	blossom blight, brown rot, twig or shoot blight
ferbam	Ferbam Ferbam	76% WG 76% WG	C C	20136 20536	leaf curl, brown rot, blossom blight coryneum blight
fludioxinil	Scholar	50 W	C	28568	blue mold, gray mold, brown rot and Rhizopus rot (postharvest)
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	brown rot
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	brown rot, powdery mildew

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX X. Fungicides Registered for Use on Peaches. (continued)

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
potassium bicarbonate	Milstop	85% WP	C	28095	powdery mildew
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	brown rot
	Topas	250 g/L EC	C	24030	
	Mission	418 g/L EC	C	28016	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose, brown rot
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	C	25356	peach leaf curl, powdery mildew
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	6335	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	15982	peach leaf curl
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	
Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06		
sulphur	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	brown rot, leaf spot scab, powdery mildew
	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	powdery mildew, scab
	Microscopic sulphur Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	14653	brown rot, scab
		92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	brown rot, leaf spot, black knot
Garden Sulphur	90% WP	D	5293	brown rot	
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	brown rot
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
thiram	Thiram	75% WP	C	27556	Scab, brown rot (blossom blight, fruit rot)
	Taminco Thiram	75% WP	C	28220	
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	brown rot
ziram	Ziram 85	85% WP	C	14773	BC only: coryneum blight

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX XI. Fungicides Registered for Use on Pears

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28626	powdery mildew, fire blight (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28549	powdery mildew, fire blight, scab (suppression)
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% + 12.8% WG	C	27985	pear scab, powdery mildew
captan	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	scab, sooty blotch
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	B.C. only: fire blight
	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	fire blight
dodine	Equal	65% WP	C	15608	scab
	Syllitt	65% WP	C	23296	
dinocap + mancozeb	Dikar	4.7% WP + 72%	C	10495	scab
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	scab, leaf blight, fruit spot, sooty blotch
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	
fludioxinil	Scholar	50 WP	C	28568	blue mold, gray mold
kresoxim-methyl	Sovran	50% WG	C	26257	scab, powdery mildew
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain C9-1	BlightBan C9-1	1 × 10 ¹¹ CFU/g	C	28392	fire blight (suppression)
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain E325	Bloomtime Biological FD Biopesticide	1 × 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g	C	28436	fire blight (suppression)
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> - strain A506	BlightBan A506	1 x 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g	C	29285	fire blight (suppression)
pyrimethanil	Scala SC	400 g/L SU	C	28011	scab
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	scab, powdery mildew
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	C	25356	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	6335	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	23782	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	scab
sulphur	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	powdery mildew, scab
	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	
	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	
	Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	
	Green Earth Fungicide	92% SU	D	21890	
	Garden Sulphur	90% WP	D	5293	
streptomycin	Streptomycin 17	17% WP	C	10305	fire blight
thiabendazole	Mertect	45% SU	C	13975	Penicillium, Botrytis fruit rot
trifloxystrobin	Flint	50% WG	C	27529	scab, sooty blotch, flyspeck, powdery mildew

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX XII. Fungicides Registered for Use on Plums and Prunes

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dyggall	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	brown rot, monilinia blossom blight
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	blossom blight , brown rot,anthracnose, leaf spot, powdery mildew (suppression), rhizopus rot
captan	Captan 4	480 g/L SU	C	9922	brown rot
captan	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	black knot, brown rot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
cyprodinil	Vanguard	75% WG 75% WP	C	25509 25577	brown rot, blossom blight
fenbuconazole	Indar 75 WSP	75% WP	C	27294	brown rot, blossom blight, black knot
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	brown rot
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	
fludioxinil	Scholar	50 WP	C	28568	blue mold, gray mold, brown rot and Rhizopus rot (postharvest)
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	brown rot
potassium bicarbonate	Milstop	85% WP	C	28095	powdery mildew
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	brown rot
	Topas	250 g/L EC	C	24030	black knot, brown rot
	Mission	418 g/L EC	C	28016	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose, brown rot
sulphide sulfur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	black knot
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	23782	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06	
sulphur	Kumulul	80% WG	C	18836	brown rot, leaf spot
	Hollysul Micro-sulphur	92% WP	C	16249	brown rot, black knot
	Microscopic sulphur	92% WP	C	14653	
	Microscopic sulfur	92% WP	C	873	
	Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	brown rot, leaf spot, black knot
	Green Earth Fungicide	92% SU	D	21890	
	Garden Sulphur	90% WP	D	5293	brown rot
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	brown rot
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
thiram	Thiram	75% WP	C	27556	plum pockets
	Taminco Thiram	75% WP	C	28220	
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	brown rot

(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX XIII. Fungicides Registered for Use on Raspberries.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Dyggall	5000 million cells/gram	C	21106	crown gall
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28626	Botrytis grey mould (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	28549	
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	botrytis grey mould
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8% WG	C	27985	Botrytis grey mould, anthracnose, <i>Phomopsis</i>
captan	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	fruit rot, spur blight
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	fruit rot, spur blight
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408		
copper oxychloride	Copper oxychloride	50% WP	C	13245	bacterial blight
	Copper spray	50% WP	C	19146	
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	bacterial blight
cymoxanil + famoxodone	Tanos	50% DF (25% + 25%)	C	27435	spur blight, cane and fruit rot botrytis, and anthracnose
cyprodinil + fludioxonil	Switch	37.5% + 25.0% WG	C	28189	botrytis fruit rot
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	gray mould fruit rot
ferbam	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20536	anthracnose, rust, spur blight
	Ferbam	76% WG	C	20136	
fosetyl-Al	Aliette	80% WG	C	27688	Phytophthora root rot
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	gray mould fruit rot
metalaxyl-m	Ridomil Gold	480 g/L EC	C	25384	Phytophthora/Pythium root rot
		480g/L SN	C	28474	
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> , strain E325	Bloomtime Biological Biopesticide	1 × 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g	C	28436	fire blight (suppression)
propiconazole	Mission	418 g/L EC	C	28016	yellow rust
	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	
	Topas	250 g/L EC	C	24030	
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	cane blight, spur blight, rust
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	C	25356	
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	6335	cane blight, spur blight, rust
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	7386	
	Lime sulphur	23% LI	D	7386.06	
Lime Sulphur	23% LI	D	27978	spur blight, cane blight	
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	powdery mildew, grey mould, fruit rots
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
1,3 dichloropropene + chloropicrin	Telone C-17	78% + 3% LI	C	16324	verticillium wilt

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX XIV. Fungicides Registered for Use on Saskatoon Berry

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% + 12.8% WG	C	27985	Entomosporium leaf spot, gymnosporangium rust
cyprodinil + fludioxonil	Switch	37.5% + 25% WG	C	28189	entomosporium leaf spot (suppression)
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	powdery mildew
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> , strain E325	Bloomtime Biological Biopesticide	1×10^{10} CFU/g	C	28436	fire blight (suppression)
propiconazole	Propiconazole	250 g/L EC	C	24029	Entomosporium berry and leaf spot
	Topas Mission	250 g/L EC 418 g/L EC	C C	24030 28016	Entomosporium berry and leaf spot, saskatoon juniper rust
sulphur	Kumulus	80% WG	C	18836	Entomosporium leaf and berry spot
triforine	Funginex DC	190 g/L EC	C	27686	Entomosporium berry and leaf spot, saskatoon juniper rust

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)

APPENDIX XV. Fungicides Registered for Use on Strawberries.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	Serenade ASO	1.34% WP, 1 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	286262	botrytis grey mould (suppression)
	Serenade MAX	14.6% WP, 7.3 × 10 ⁹ CFU/g	C	8549	
boscalid	Lance WDG	70% WG	C	27495	botrytis gray mould
boscalid + pyraclostrobin	Pristine WG	25.2% WG + 12.8%	C	27985	anthracnose, common leaf spot, powdery mildew, botrytis grey mould
captan	Captan 4	480g/L SU	C	9922	botrytis gray mould
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	4559	botrytis gray mould, leaf spot
	Captan 50	50% WP	C	14823	
	Captan 80	80% WP	C	9582	
	Captan 80	80% WG	C	23691	
	Supra Captan 80	80% WG	C	24613	
	Maestro 80	80% WG	C	26408	
captan, carbaryl, and malathion	King Fruit Tree and Garden Spray	10% DU	D	9986	
chlorothalonil	Bravo 500	500 g/L SU	C	15723	botrytis gray mould
copper sulphate (tribasic)	Copper 53W	53% WP	C	9934	leaf spot
	Bordo Copper Spray	53% WP	D	17482	
cyprodinil + fludioxonil	Switch 62.5 W	37.5% + 25.0% WG	C	28189	botrytis gray mould
fenhexamid	Elevate WDG	50% WG	C	25900	gray mould
folpet	Folpan	50% WP	C	15654	gray mould, leaf spot
	Folpan	80% WG	C	27733	
fosetyl-Al	Aliette	80% WG	C	27688	red stele
iprodione	Rovral	50% WP	C	15213	botrytis fruit rot, suppression of <i>Penicillium</i>
metalayl-M and S	Ridomil Gold	480g/L EC	C	25384	red stele
	Ridomil Gold	480 SN	C	28474	
myclobutanil	Nova	40% WP	C	22399	powdery mildew
propiconazole	Mission	418g/L EC	C	28016	Common leaf spot
	Propiconazole 250E	250g/L EC	C	24029	
	Topas 250E	250g/L EC	C	24030	
pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	20% WG	C	27323	anthracnose
pyrimethanil	Scala SC	400 g/L SU	C	28011	botrytis gray mould
sulphide sulphur	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	C	16465	powdery mildew, fruit rots
	Lime Sulphur	22% LI	D	6335	
	Lime Sulphur	23% LI	C	25356	

APPENDIX XV. Fungicides Registered for Use on Strawberries. (continued)

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Formulation	C or D ¹	PCP#	Diseases Controlled
sulphur	Green Earth Fungicide	92% DU	D	21890	powdery mildew
	Sulphur	92% DU	D	19703	
	Sulphur	0.4% SU	D	19061	
	Sulphur	0.4% SU	D	19451	
	Defender Garden Fungicide	0.4% SU	D	20812	
	Safer's 3 in 1 Garden	0.4% SU	D	27894	
	SprayGreen Earth Fungicide	0.9% SU	D	21880	
	Defender Garden Fungicide	12% SU	D	19691	
<i>Streptomyces lydicus</i> strain WYEC 108	Actinovate	1.0 × 10 ⁷ CFU/g	C	28672	powdery mildew, botrytis grey mold (suppression)
thiophanate-methyl	Senator	70% WP	C	25343	botrytis gray mould, leaf spot
	Senator WSB	70% WP	C	27297	
thiram	Thiram	75% WP	C	27556	gray mould
	Taminco Thiram	75% WP	C	28220	
vinclozolin	Ronilan	50% WG	C	24894	gray mould
1,3 dichloropropene + chloropicrin	Telone C-17	78% + 3% LI	C	16324	verticillium wilt

¹(C or D = Commercial or Domestic registration)