

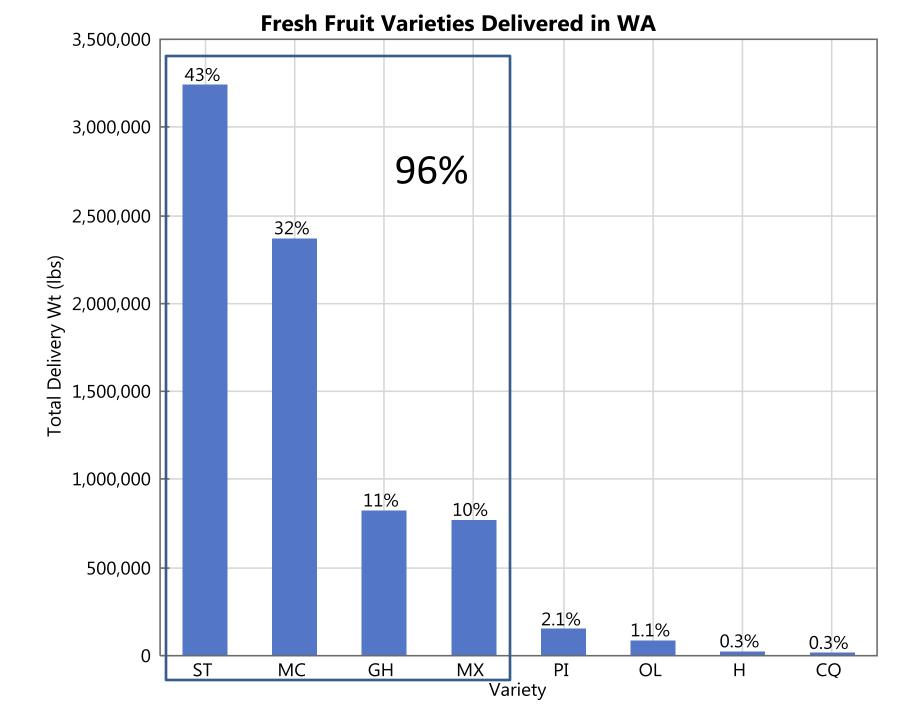
Statistical Analysis

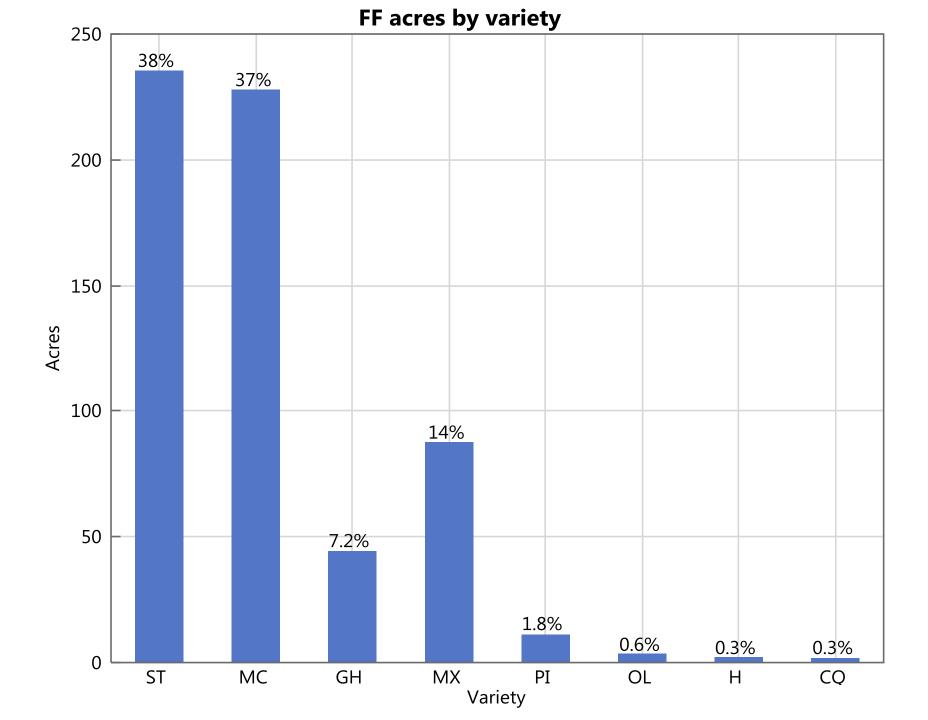
- Determine if differences exist between research results and real life usage
 - Most research done on small scale plots under controlled conditions
 - Much of the research is done in NJ, MA, and WI
 - Still exists a need to do fungicide research in WA, OR, and BC
- Hasn't been done before because it is complicated (yields, grower practices, etc.)
- DISCLAIMER: We are looking at 1 yr only from WA... it will become more robust as we add years and locations to the data set

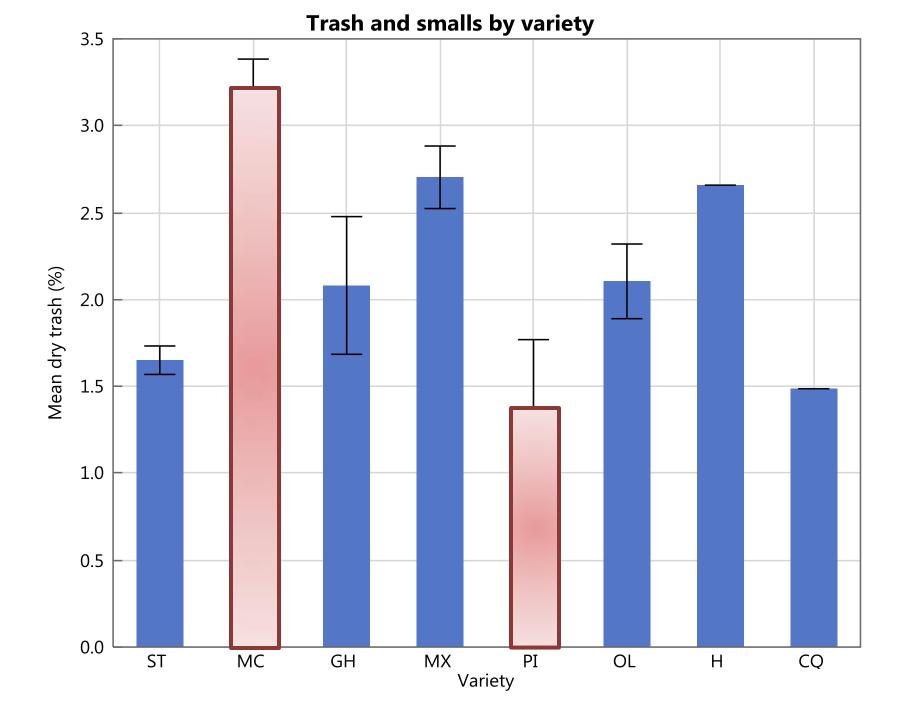
Outline

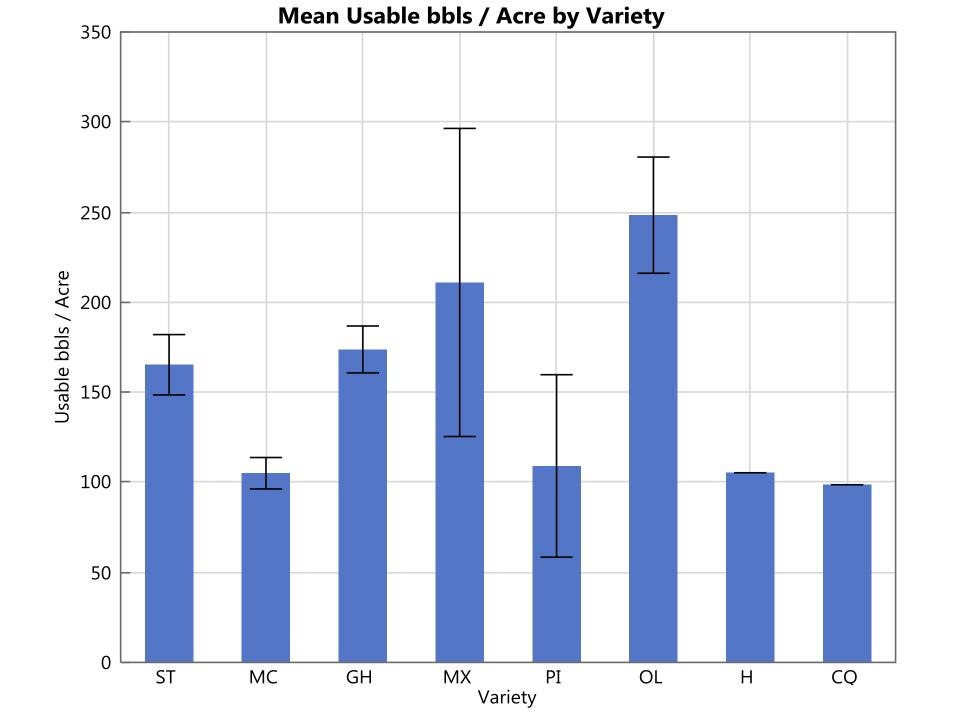
- 1. Fresh fruit data reporting for 2015
- 2. What research told us to do (2015)...
- Fungicide programs what looks to work and what doesn't
- 4. Why do fungicide uses differ so much in practice?
- 5. Summary/Review

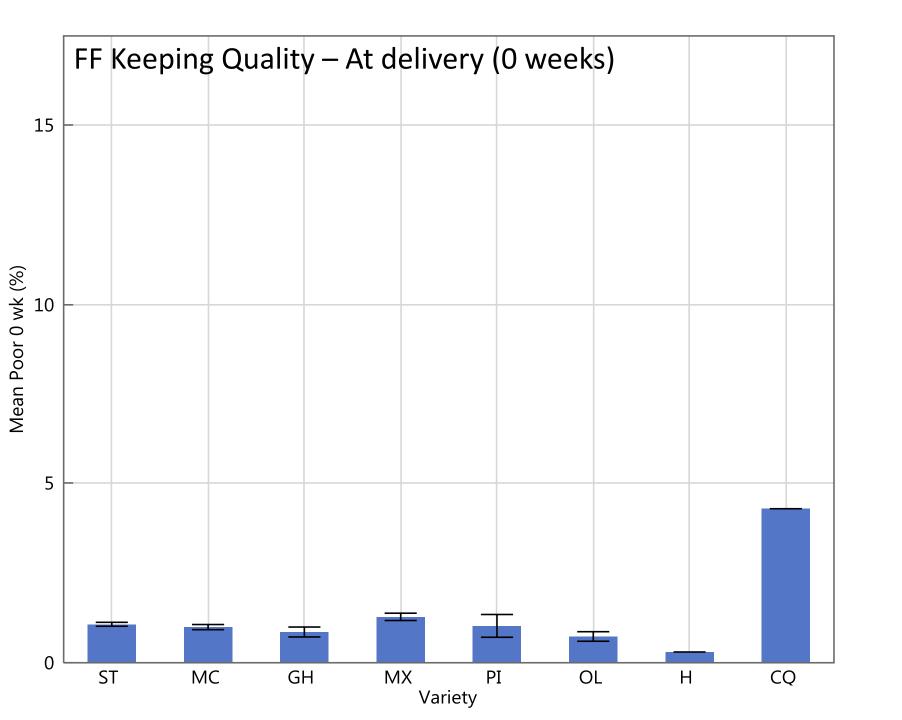
FRESH FRUIT DATA REPORTING FOR 2015

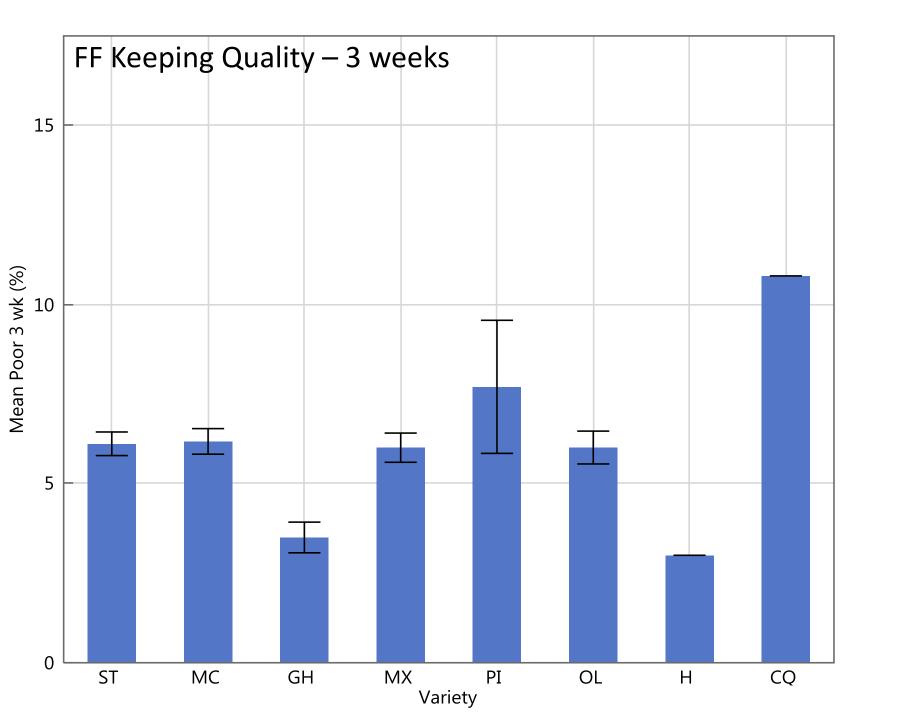


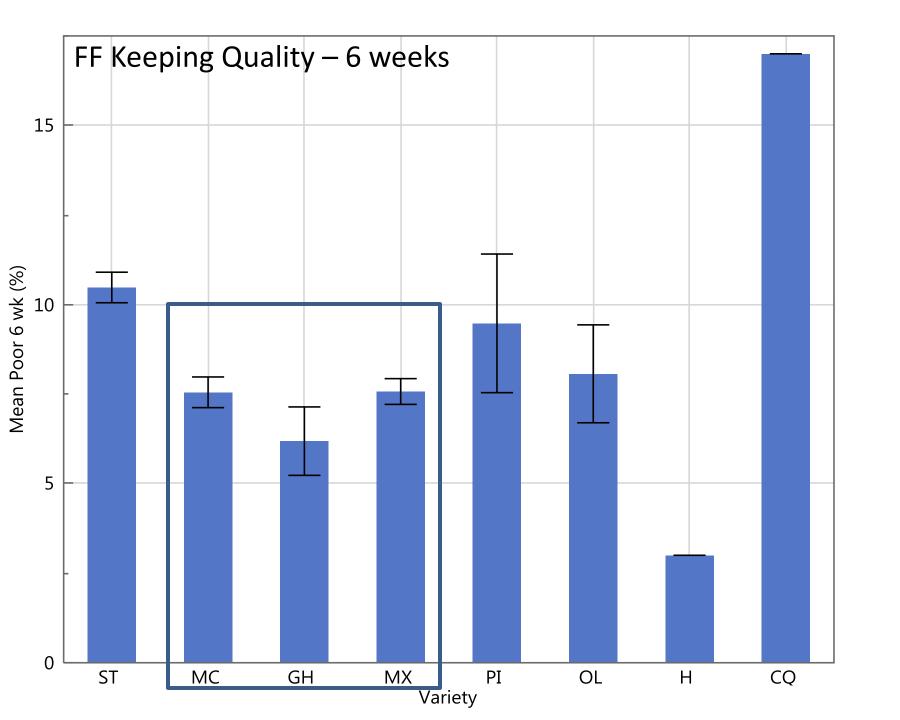












Section 2: Slides from North America Fruit Rot Working Group
Peter V. Oudemans (Rutgers University) and Erika S. Rojas (University of Massachusetts)

WHAT RESEARCH TOLD US TO DO (2014-5)

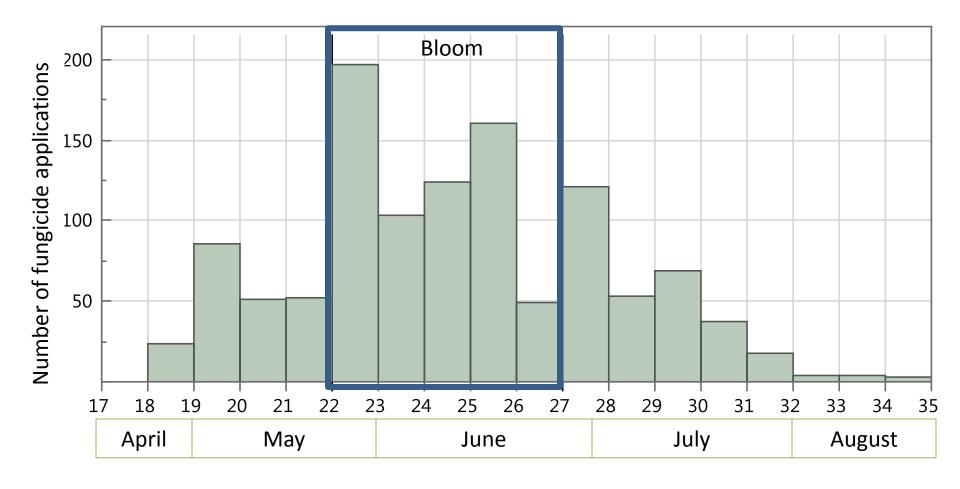
For areas with **moderate** to **high** fruit rot pressure <u>Standard Approach</u>

- Indar/Abound combination make two applications at 7-10 day intervals ending before termination of bloom
- Substitute Indar with Proline if applications are not made via aerial application
- Apply 1-3 applications of Bravo (non-export qualified) or Mancozeb at 10 -14 day intervals (start counting after the final Indar/Abound treatment)

Fungicide scenarios for 2015

In bloom 1	In bloom 2	Out of bloom 1	Out of bloom 2	Out of bloom 3	Scenario
Indar/Abound or Proline/Abound	Indar/Abound or Proline/Abound	Dithane	Dithane	Dithane	Fruit rot plus severe twig blight
Indar/Abound or Proline/Abound	Indar/Abound or Proline/Abound	Dithane	Dithane		Fruit rot plus mild-moderate twig blight
Indar/Abound or Proline/Abound	Indar/Abound or Proline/Abound	Dithane			Fruit rot plus resistance management

FUNGICIDE PROGRAMS – WHAT LOOKS TO WORK AND WHAT DOESN'T

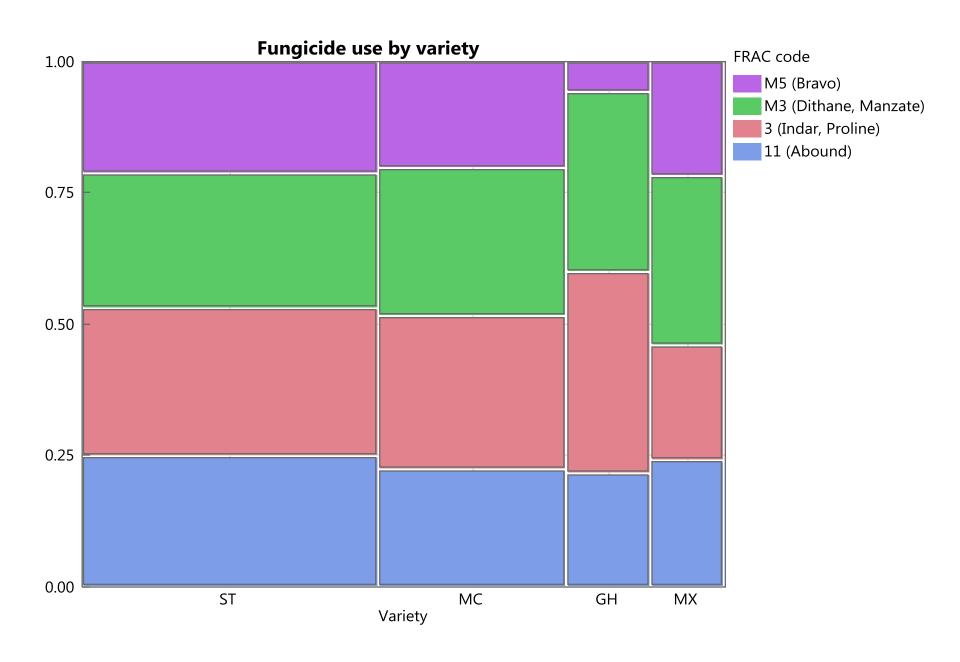


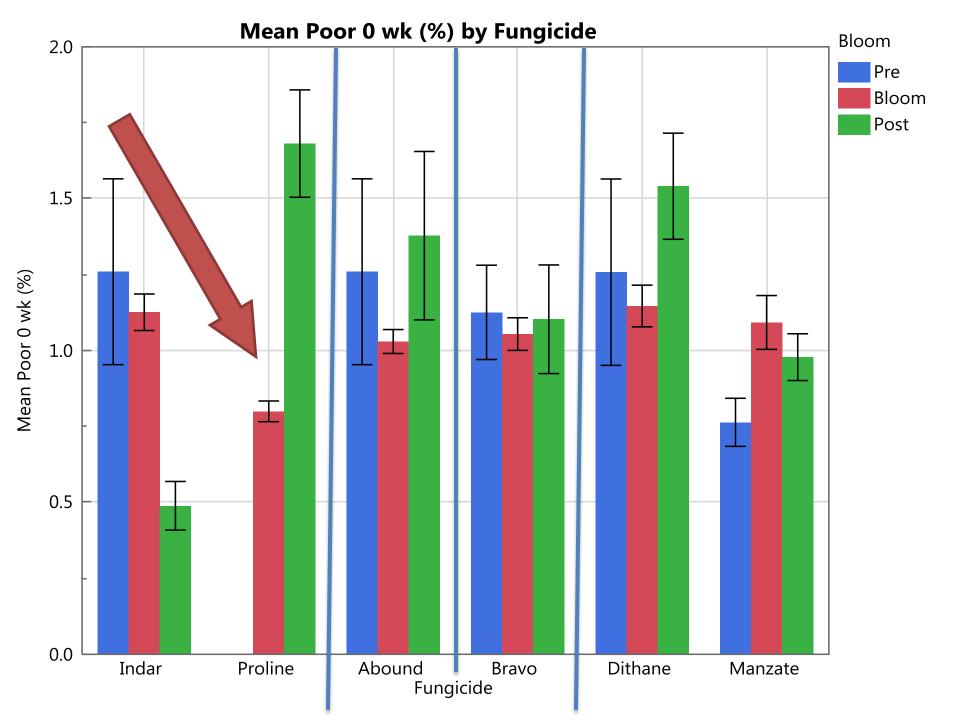
71 different fungicide application rotations using 9 fungicides

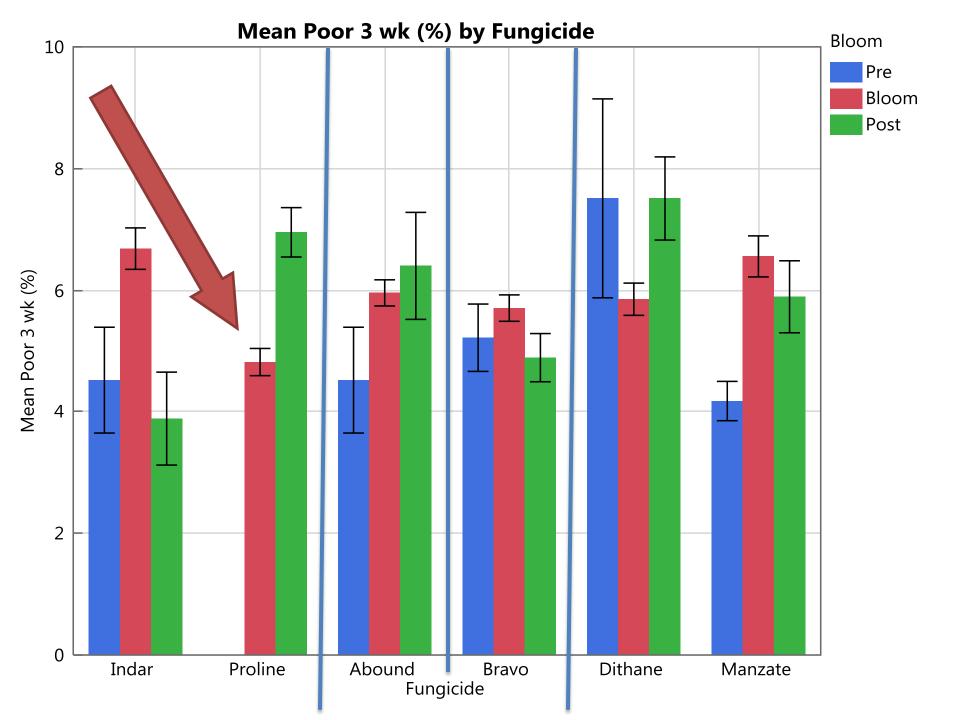
Fungicide Applications by Variety

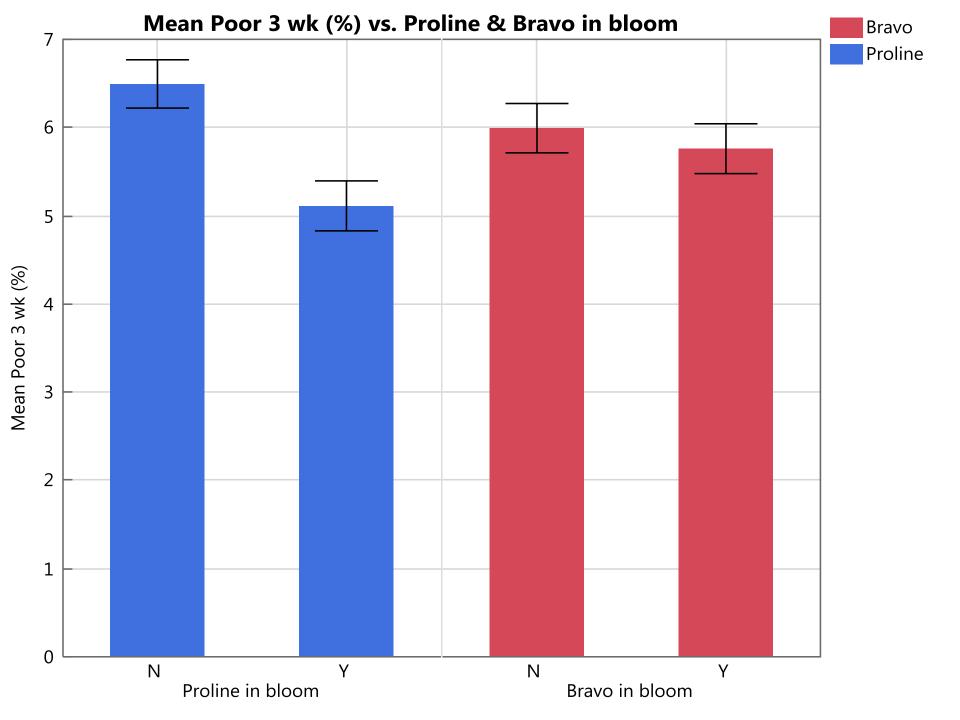
	Variety									
FRAC Code	ST	MC	GH	MX	PI	OL	Н	CQ	Total	
11 (Abound)	110	63	27	27	5	2	0	1	235	
3 (Indar, Proline)	124	81	48	24	9	0	2	1	289	
M1 (Nucop, Kocide)	76	42	2	21	4	2	1	0	148	
M3 (Dithane, Manzate)	114	79	43	36	4	2	1	2	281	
M5 (Bravo)	93	56	7	24	4	4	0	2	190	
Totals	517	321	127	132	26	10	4	6	1,143	

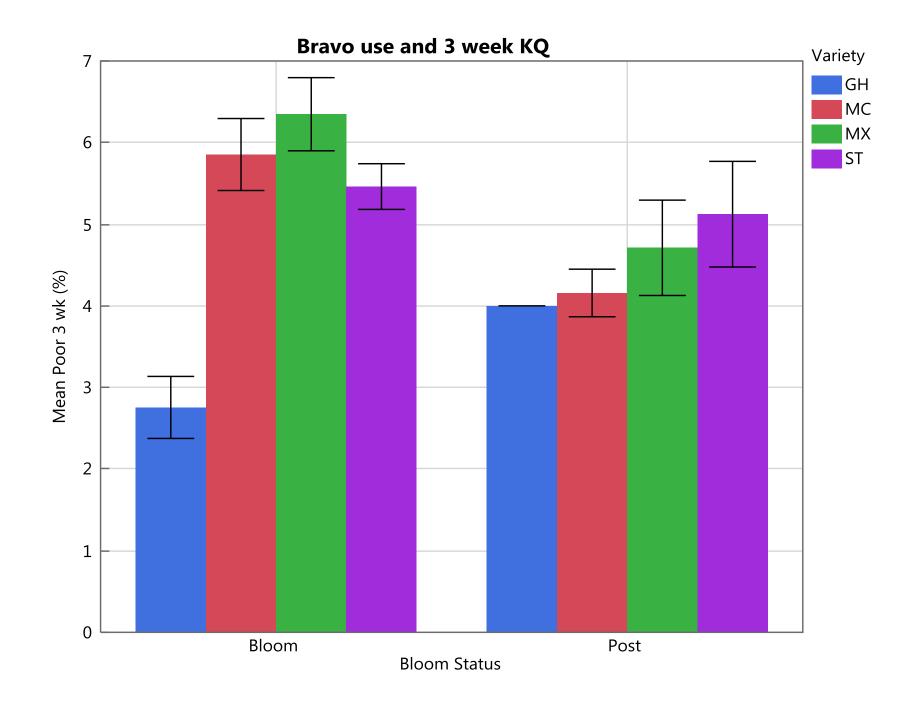
- 58 Grower contracts
- 249 Fresh Fruit beds delivered
- 4.6 applications per bed on average
- 5 Delivery beds had no reported fungicide applications
- 4 Delivery beds reported 9 fungicide applications

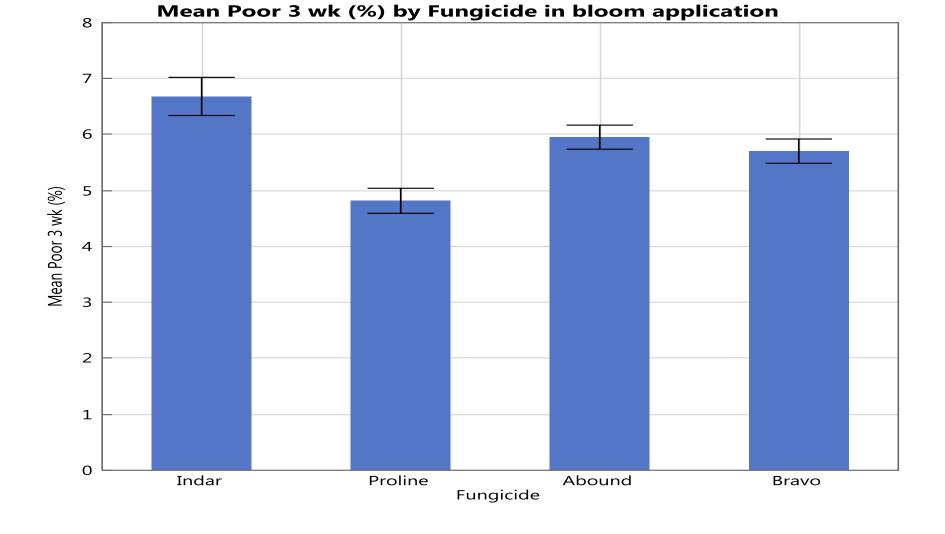






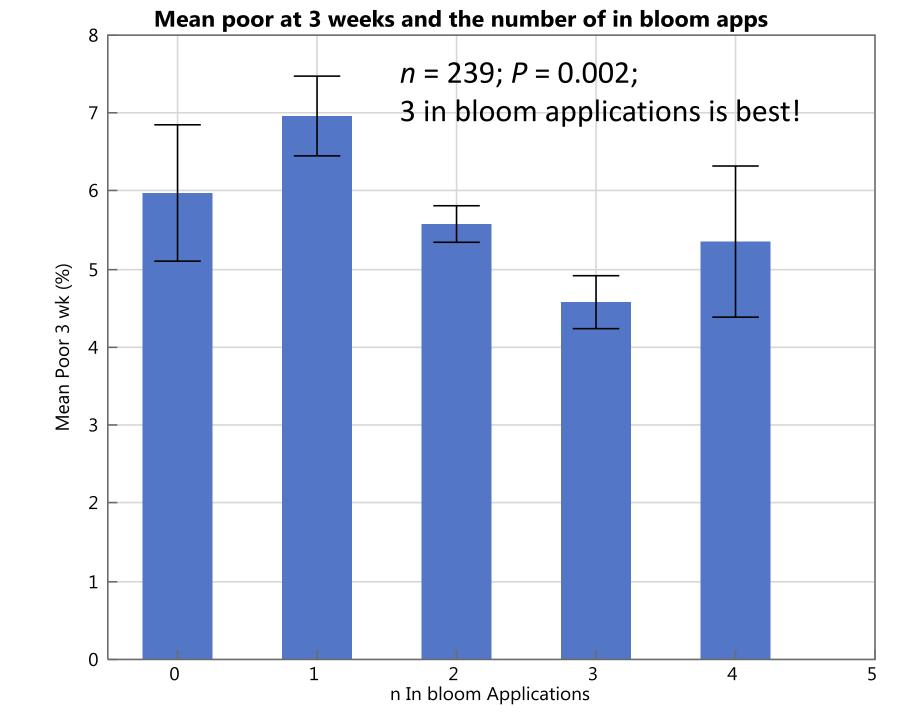


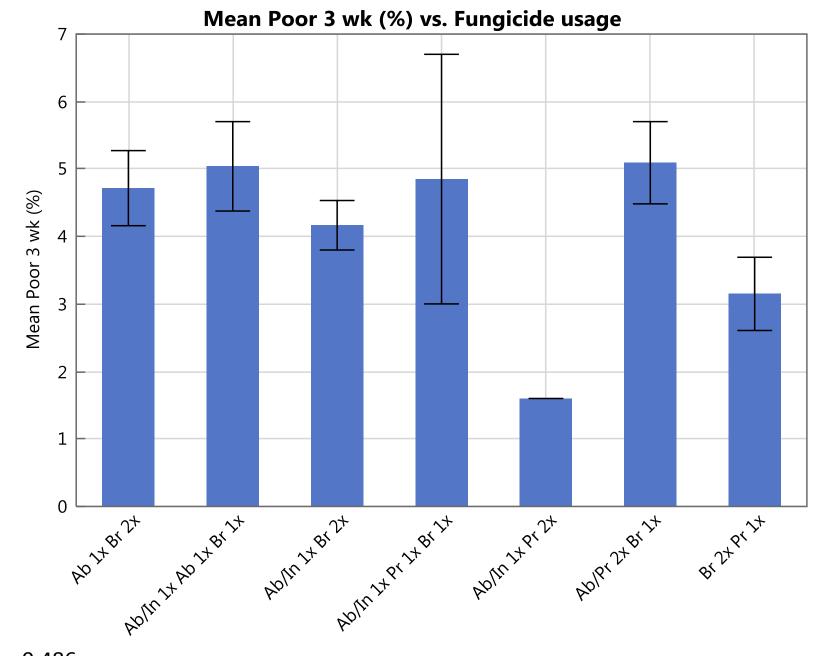




3 Week Keeping Quality for fungicides applied during bloom

- 1. Abound/Proline
- 2. Bravo* (depending on variety)
- 3. Abound/Indar





n = 33; P = 0.486; No difference between these rotations! Fungicide rotation in bloom

WHY DO FUNGICIDE USES DIFFER SO MUCH IN PRACTICE?

What's going on?

- 71 different fungicide application patterns used by 58 growers on 249 beds...
- If we truly knew what worked, this number would be substantially reduced
- Variation exists between growers, acreage, manner of application (boom vs chemigation)
- With all these differences, however, we can still see some useful patterns...

SUMMARY/REVIEW

What the data tells us for fresh fruit

- Pre-bloom
 - No clear preferences
- In bloom
 - 3 applications:
 - One initial combination of Abound/Proline or Abound/Indar
 - 2 applications of Bravo and/or Proline
- Post-bloom
 - Bravo >> Manzate > Dithane

Questions

