

ABBREVIATIONS

cm = centimeter fl. ozs. = fluid ounces ft. = foot gal(s). = gallons(s) lb(s). = pound(s) ml = milliliter mm = millimeter mph = miles per hour oz(s). = weight ounce(s) psi = pounds per square inch	ppm = parts per million pt(s). = pint(s) qrt(s). = quarts /100 gals. = per 100 gallons tankmix for dilute spray /A = per acre > = greater than PHI = preharvest interval REI = restricted entry interval WSB = water-soluble bags	Dry Formulations DF = dry flowable DG = dry granule G = granule S or SP = soluble powder W or WP = wettable powder WS = water soluble powder WG or WDG = water dispersible granule	Liquid formulations EC = emulsifiable concentrate F = flowable SC = soluble concentrate L = liquid Common chemical names begin with a small letter. Brand names begin with a capital letter.
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NOTES ON PESTICIDES

This information is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Cooperative Extension is implied. Pesticide uses indicated in this publication are believed to be in compliance with approved labels as registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at the time of publication. However, pesticide labels are subject to change, and uses may be altered or revoked by EPA at any time. The pesticide user is responsible for being in compliance with laws in effect at the time of use. Current product labels are available from pesticide suppliers. If necessary, call the pesticide regulatory agency in your state for a copy of the current label. The following statements should not be construed as a substitute for reading pesticide labels, and they are not meant to contradict the labels in any way!

WARNING: Apple growers who also grow stone fruits or vegetables are advised to *avoid* using the fungicides *Abound*, labeled on stone fruits, and *Quadris*, labeled on vegetables. The active ingredient in these strobilurin fungicides is azoxystrobin which causes extreme phytotoxicity on certain apple cultivars.

NOTES ON FUNGICIDES and BACTERICIDES

AgriMycin (streptomycin sulfate): 17 WP (4–8 ozs./100 gals., see label for other rates) Bactericide used to prevent fire blight. Effective if used the day before, or the day of, a fire blight infection period. Where fire blight is expected to be a problem, the first spray is made after the first blossoms open when weather conditions favorable for the disease are present or predicted within 24 hours. Must be absorbed by the blossoms to be effective, should not be applied just before or during rain. The frequency of repeat applications depends on weather, blossom opening and disease pressure. Routine use to control shoot blight is not recommended. However, application within 24 hours after the beginning of a hail storm is recommended for *fire blight-threatened* orchards. Thorough coverage is essential for control. Application at concentration greater than 6X is not recommended. **Restricted entry interval 12 hours. Preharvest interval 50 days.**

Aliette (fosetyl AI): 80% WDG. Foliar application for control of Phytophthora crown and root rot on bearing and nonbearing apple trees. The material is absorbed by the foliage and transported to the roots. Avoid conditions that limit leaf absorption. Adjuvants which enhance pesticide penetration may cause phytotoxicity when mixed with Aliette. Do not apply within 2-3 weeks of leaf senescence on bearing trees. Under moderate disease pressure, apply 3 to 4 times at 5.0 lbs./100 gals. at a 60 day spray interval, or at 2.5 lbs./100 gals on a 30 day interval. Use no more than 5 lbs. Aliette per acre. Do not exceed 20 lbs. Aliette per acre per season. Should not be used as a season-long solution to wet soils which can lead to Phytophthora root rot, but rather as a way to maintain production until longer term solutions such as drainage or raised beds can be installed. Do not tankmix with copper compounds. **Restricted entry interval 12 hours. Preharvest interval 14 days for bearing trees; 12 months for non-bearing trees.**