

Table 14 – Fungicide options for flyspeck and sooty blotch management *

Fungicide	During June and July			Final Application	
	Amount per 100 gals. dilute	Normal days between applications	Maximum rain between applications	Maximum days from last spray to harvest	Maximum rain from last spray to August 31
Flint or Sovran or mancozeb product or Ziram 76%+sulfur 90% ²	0.6 oz. 1.2 ozs. 1 lb. 1 lb. + 1 lb.	21	3.5	50	4.0
Topsin M <i>plus</i> protectant ¹ or Ziram (76%) ² or Captan (50%) ³	@ 3 ozs. + protectant fungicide 1.5 lbs 2 lbs.	21	2.5	45	3.0.
Ziram (76%) ²	1 lb.	21	2.0	45	2.5
Captan (50%) ³	1 lb.	14	2.0	30	2.5

1 Topsin M must be combined with a protectant fungicide for resistance management. The following fungicides at 1 lb./100 gals. dilute (or the equivalent rate of an alternative formulation) are effective combination options: Captan 50WP; Dithane, Manzate, or Penncozeb (i.e. mancozeb products) 75DF or 80WP; Polyram 80WP; or Ziram 76WDG.

Topsin M has limited post-infection activity against flyspeck; captan, mancozeb, and ziram products do not.

2 While the Ziram + sulfur combination is effective against flyspeck and sooty blotch, both Ziram and sulfur may leave significant residues on harvested fruit. Ziram and sulfur are weak as scab fungicides. They are better suited for use after primary scab season has been successfully managed, and not before.

3 If the 77 day preharvest interval removes mancozeb as an option, captan is best among the remaining choices for protection against bitter rot.

* Based on New York recommendations by D.A. Rosenberger for orchards considered at moderate risk for these diseases, assuming that good spray coverage is achieved when fungicide is applied. Longer intervals may be successful during periods of dry weather unfavorable for growth of the flyspeck fungus, and in orchards with reduced risk from these diseases, but such adjustments have not been defined.