# OHP DISEASE SOLUTIONS



## GREENHOUSE & NURSERY PRODUCTION

June 2021 Volume XIV



#### Alternaria



Alternaria on Poinsettia

#### **Botrytis**



**Botrytis Sporulation on Geranium** 

#### Cercospora



Cercospora on Ligustrum

#### Anthracnose



Anthracnose on Hydrangea

#### **Bacterial Blight/Speck**



**Pseudomonas on Tomato** 

#### **Downy Mildew**



**Downy Mildew on Basil** 



**Downy Mildew on Impatiens** 



Downy Mildew on Snapdragon



**Downy Mildew on Rose** 

#### Entomosporium



**Entomosporium on Raphiolepis** 

#### Fusarium



**Fusarium on Mum** 



Septoria on Rudbeckia



#### Phytophthora



Phytophthora on Lily



Phytophthora on Annual Vinca

#### **Powdery Mildew**



**Powdery Mildew on Oregano** 



Powdery Mildew on Hydrangea Foliage

#### Pythium



Pythium on Poinsettia



**Pythium on Pansy** 



**Rust on Daylily** 



**Rust and Anthracnose on Rose** 

## Rhizoctonia



**Rhizoctonia on Fern** 



Xanthomonas on Geranium





Xanthomonas on Ivy



**Xanthomonas on Rosemary** 



#### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Use the following chart to develop a resistance management strategy. $\checkmark$ = labeled

As with other pesticides, fungicides must be used in a program to avoid or delay resistance. Do not rely on products with the same mode of action. Rotation of products with different modes of action, and using product combinations with different modes of action are parts of a resistance management strategy. Be especially careful when using products

TRADE NAME	Åreca∞	Astun®	Grotto®	Kalmor®	0HP Chipco◎ 26019	0HP 6672®	Segway® O
CLASS	Phosphonate	SDHI	Inorganic	Inorganic	Dicarboximide	Benzimidazoles	Cyano-imidazole
MOA	P 07	7	M 01	M 01	2	1	21
PATHOGEN					1		
Alternaria			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		
Anthracnose			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Bacterial Blight/Speck	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			
Black Spot			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Botrytis		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Botrytis Storage Rot				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Bulb Rot / Crown Rot			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			
Cercospora Leaf Spot			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Cylindrocladium					$\checkmark$		
Downy Mildew	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Entomosporium Leaf Spot				$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Fusarium					$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Leaf Spot			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Myrothecium Leaf Spot			$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Ovulinia Flower Blight						$\checkmark$	
Phyllosticta Leaf Spot			$\checkmark$				
Phytophthora Root Rot	$\checkmark$						$\checkmark$
Phytophthora Aerial	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Powdery Mildew			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Pythium	$\checkmark$						$\checkmark$
Rhizoctonia			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Rust			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Scab			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Sclerotinia			$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Septoria Leaf Spot			√	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	
Thielaviopsis						$\checkmark$	
Tip Blight			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	

Read label directions a

considered to be high risk for resistance development. Most fungicides work more effectively to prevent disease from becoming established, rather than eradicating disease that is already present. Constant monitoring – and modification where possible – of environmental conditions and scouting crops for signs of disease symptoms are vital parts of effective fungicide use and resistance management.

Seido™	Terracior® 400	Terraguard <sup>∞</sup> SC	Terrazole® Liquid & 35% WP	Triact® 70	Triathlon <sup>®</sup> BA	TRADE NAME	
Benzoylpyridine	Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Imidazole	Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Oil	Biopesticide	CLASS	
50	14	3	14	NC	BM 02	MOA	
						PATHOGEN	
		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Alternaria	
				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Anthracnose	
					$\checkmark$	Bacterial Blight/Speck	
				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Black Spot	
		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Botrytis	
						Botrytis Storage Rot	
	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	Bulb Rot / Crown Rot	
					$\checkmark$	Cercospora Leaf Spot	
		$\checkmark$				Cylindrocladium	
				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Downy Mildew	
					$\checkmark$	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	
		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	Fusarium	
		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	Leaf Spot	
					$\checkmark$	Myrothecium Leaf Spot	
						Ovulinia Flower Blight	
	$\checkmark$					Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	
			$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	Phytophthora Root Rot	
					$\checkmark$	Phytophthora Aerial	
$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		√	$\checkmark$	Powdery Mildew	
			$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	Pythium	
	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	Rhizoctonia	
		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Rust	
		$\checkmark$				Scab	
	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	Sclerotinia	
						Septoria Leaf Spot	
		$\checkmark$				Thielaviopsis	
				√		Tip Blight	

nd cautions before use.

. 06/2021

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#### Plant Disease Management

To keep plants healthy and minimize plant problems, production systems and cultural practices must be in place to minimize environmental stress by providing plants with their basic requirements for growth and development in terms of quality and quantity of space, light, air, water and nutrients. Under intense crop production systems and under unfavorable weather conditions, protecting crops from plant diseases may require the application of fungicides, bactericides and other agricultural chemicals. Not all products work against all plant diseases; problem identification is critical in the selection of the right chemical solution.

Plant diseases may cause symptoms in all plant parts. Foliar diseases including leaf spots and blights are the most common and affect leaves and

shoots. Diseases may also affect the vascular tissues of the plant, those responsible for water and nutrient uptake or the crown and the roots of the plants. Avoid foliar diseases by restricting overhead irrigation to the morning hours to allow leaves and shoots to dry up; leaf wetness of 4 to 6 hours may be enough to allow infection by disease-causing microorganisms. Avoid crown and root diseases by allowing soil to dry between irrigation events and avoid over-fertilization. Preventive applications may be required when weather conditions are favorable for disease development in susceptible crops. Consult the table below for conditions that favor common plant diseases, when they typically occur during the year and what OHP products are effective against these diseases.

#### Conditions **OHP Product Controls Disease Pathogen** Seasonal timing 72-95 F Areca® **Kalmor**® **Bacterial Blight/Speck** high humidity summer Grotto® Triathlon<sup>®</sup> BA over-irrigation OHP Chipco® 26019 Astun® 38-77 F **Grotto**® **Terraguard**<sup>®</sup> **Botrytis** high humidity, cloudy year-round Triact<sup>®</sup> 70 Kalmor® poor air circulation **OHP 6672<sup>®</sup>** Triathlon<sup>®</sup> BA infected bulbs or liners **Grotto**® Terraclor<sup>®</sup> 400 Bulb rot/crown rot year-round Triathlon<sup>®</sup> BA stress Kalmor® high humidity Areca® Segway<sup>®</sup> 0 **Downy mildew** year-round depending on plant **Grotto**® Triact<sup>®</sup> 70 cloudy Triathlon<sup>®</sup> BA poor air circulation **Kalmor**® **Grotto**® **OHP Chipco® 26019** wet leaves **Fungal leaf spots Kalmor**® Terraguard<sup>®</sup> SC spring through fall moderate temperatures **OHP 6672**<sup>®</sup> Triathlon<sup>®</sup> BA Grotto® Terraguard<sup>®</sup> SC high humidity **Kalmor**<sup>®</sup> Triathlon® BA **Powdery mildew** spring and fall **OHP 6672®** cool nights and warm days Triact<sup>®</sup> 70 Seido™ moderate temperatures Phyllosticta **Grotto**® **Terraclor**® spring to fall wounding stress wet soils **Areca**® **Terrazole**® Phytophthora high temperatures summer Segway<sup>®</sup> 0 Triathlon<sup>®</sup> BA overgrown plants wet soils **Terrazole**® **Areca**® Pythium year-round cool temperatures Segway<sup>®</sup> 0 Triathlon® BA excess soluble salts **Grotto**® **Terraclor**<sup>®</sup> wet leaves **Kalmor**® Terraguard<sup>®</sup> SC Rhizoctonia summer **OHP 6672**<sup>®</sup> high temperatures Triathlon® BA OHP Chipco® 26019 Terraguard<sup>®</sup> SC Grotto® high humidity Rust **Kalmor**® Triathlon® BA spring and fall cool nights and warm days **OHP 6672®** Triact<sup>®</sup> 70 Thielaviopsis temperature stress

#### **Major Disease Control**

high pH

year-round

(Black root rot)

**OHP 6672**<sup>®</sup>

Terraguard<sup>®</sup> SC

## **OHP Disease Solutions**<sup>®</sup>

DISEASE PROBLEM	CROP	OHP SOLUTIONS



## **OHP QUICK REFERENCE**

### Fungicides Product Rate Guide

<b>OHP Products</b>	Rate per 100 gallons	Rate per 1 gallon	
Areca®	1.25, 2.5, 5 pounds (567.5, 1135, 2270 g)	1¼ tsp, 2½ tsp, 5 tsp (5.7, 11.4, 22.7 g)	
Astun®	10 to 17 fluid ounces (296 to 503 mL)	3 to 5 mL	
Grotto®	0.5 to 2 gallons	3¾ tsp to 15 tsp (5 TBS) (19 mL to 76 mL)	
Kalmor°	0.5, 1.0, 2 lbs. per acre	1 TBS to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> TBS per 1,000 sq ft	
Kopa <sup>™</sup> Insecticidal Soap	1% (1 gallon) to 2% (2 gallons)	3¾ tsp to 7½ tsp to 15 tsp (5 TBS) (19, 38, 76 mL)	
OHP Chipco <sup>®</sup> 26019	1 to 2 pounds (454 to 908 g)	11/3 tsp to 22/3 tsp (4.5 to 9.1 g)	
OHP 6672 <sup>°</sup> 4.5 F	10.75 to 20 fluid ounces (319.1 to 593.8 mL)	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> tsp to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> tsp (3.2 to 5.9 mL)	
OHP 6672° 50 WP (WSP)	8 to 16 ounces	NA	
Segway <sup>®</sup> O	1.5 to 6 fluid ounces (44.5 to 178.1 mL)	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> tsp to <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> tsp (0.4 to 1.8 mL)	
Seido™	4 to 5 fluid ounces	1.18 mL to 1.48 mL	
Terraclor <sup>®</sup> 400	6 to 12 fluid ounces (178.1 to 356.3 mL)	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> tsp to <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> tsp (1.8 to 3.6 mL)	
Terraguard <sup>®</sup> SC	2 to 8 to 16 fluid ounces (59.4, 237.5, 475 mL)	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> tsp, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> tsp, 1 tsp (0.6, 2.4, 4.8 mL)	
Terrazole <sup>®</sup> L	2.5 to 7 fluid ounces (74.2 to 207.8 mL)	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> tsp to <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> tsp (0.7 to 2.1 mL)	
Terrazole <sup>®</sup> 35% WP	3.5 to 10 ounces (99.3 to 283.8 g)	NA	
Terrazole <sup>®</sup> L CA	3 to 4 fluid ounces (89.1 to 118.8 mL)	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> tsp to <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> tsp (0.9 to 1.2 mL)	
Triact <sup>®</sup> 70	0.5 gallon, 1 gallon, 2 gallons (1900, 3800, 7600 mL)	3¾ tsp to 7½ tsp to 15 tsp (5 TBS) (19, 38, 76 mL)	
Triathlon <sup>®</sup> BA	0.5 quarts, 4 quarts, 6 quarts (475, 3800, 5700 mL)	1 tsp, 7⅔ tsp, 11⅓ tsp (4.8, 38, 57 mL)	

Users should read the entire label for full information and application instructions. If you have any questions contact your local OHP representative.

TBS = tablespoon

tsp = teaspoon mL = milliliter

g = grams 1 fl oz = 29.6 mL

1 tsp = 5 mL 1 TBS = 15 mL

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