

# POWDERY MILDEW *Control Strategies*



## **Background:**

All species of Powdery Mildew are in the order Erysiphales. *Podosphaera xanthii* is the most common species found. Powdery Mildews require live plant tissue to grow and reproduce.

## **Symptoms:**

Powdery Mildew starts as white, powdery spots on the upper side of the lower leaves. As the fungus worsens the spots get bigger and become more numerous. It can spread to any above ground part of the plant as well. The leaves of an affected plant can also look stunted and then wither and die.

## **Favorable Development Conditions/Disease Cycle:**

The conditions needed for growth and spreading of Powdery Mildew are temperatures between 70 and 80F as well as high humidity at night and low humidity during the day. Greenhouses unfortunately provide an ideal environment. The disease cycle, from when the spore germinates to when new spores form, can be as short as 48 hours. High humidity helps the spores form, while low humidity helps them spread.

## **Cultural Control:**

When possible heat and ventilate late in the day to reduce night humidity. Depending on species, free water on the leaves also slows spore germination so the addition of water to the leaf surface will help slow the spread of Powdery Mildew. Removal of infected leaves will also help with control.

## **Chemical Control:**

There are a number of fungicides that are labeled and are effective for Powdery Mildew.

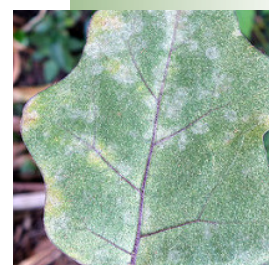
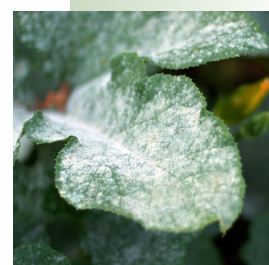


*Always read and follow label directions before applying any pesticide and follow state and local regulations*

*See back for more information...*

**For more information or to place an order**

Please contact your BFG Sales Representative or our Customer Service Team!





## **Palladium** 2lb SYN38781



(Cyprodinil, Fludioxonil) Groups 9,12. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 4-6oz/100gal. Contact and Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use Palladium of leather leaf fern.



## **Milstop** 5lb BW1M17B04 25lb BW1M17A06



(Potassium bicarbonate) No Group. Caution. 1hr REI. Rate: 1.25-5lbs/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as on vegetables and herbs. Special directions for use on poinsettia, impatiens and pansy.



## **Eagle 20EW** 16oz DOW173917 1gal DOW19-2505B



(Myclobutanil) Group 3. Caution. 24hr REI. Rate: 6-12oz/100gal. Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Special directions for use on mums. Control may be enhanced with the addition of an adjuvant. Do not apply to Carrotwood.



## **Cease** 1gal BW300100 2.5gal BW1C19A24



(Bacillus subtilis) Group 44. Caution. 4hr REI. Rate: 2-8qts/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables.



## **OHP 6672 4.5F** 2.5gal OHP986125



(Thiophanate methyl) Group 1. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 10-20oz/100gal. Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use on Swedish Ivy, Boston Fern or Easter Cactus.



## **Heritage** 1lb SYN74240 6lb SYN74818



(Azoxystrobin) Group 11. Caution. 4hr REI. Rate: 1-4oz/100gal. Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables and herbs. Do not apply to crabapple, flowering cherry, leatherleaf fern or privet.



## **Pageant Intrinsic** 1lb BAS59012349 12lb BAS59012429



(Boscalid, Pyraclostrobin) Group 7,11. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 6-12oz/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as tomatoes.



## **Spectro 90 WDG** 5lb NTS10501045



(Chlorothalonil, Thiophanate methyl) Group M05, 1. Danger. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-2lb/100gal. Contact and Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use on Swedish Ivy, Boston Fern or Easter Cactus. Do not apply more than once to green or variegated Pittosporum or Schefflera.



## **Pipron** 32oz SEPRO19-0560



(Piperalin) Group 5. Danger. 12hr REI. Rate: 4-8oz/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse. See label for tolerant plants, trial before use on anything else.