



ARE YOUR STRAWBERRIES THE CREAM OF THE CROP?

Strawberries are a beacon for pests and diseases, and as a grower you know that you have to get on top of them right from the start. Fail to prepare for the season ahead and your crop won't be a patch on what it should be.

Putting in the best pest and disease control measures from the very beginning gives you the foundation for a great crop. That is where Dow AgroSciences comes to the rescue with a range of products which control the hard-to-kill pests and diseases of strawberries, even during extended harvest periods.

SYSTHANE™ 400 WP FUNGICIDE

Controls: Powdery mildew



The powdery mildew control programme should be started before the disease appears, and before the runners are planted. Remove all old crop trash, debris and rotted fruit to reduce disease inoculum at the start of the season.

If conditions favour powdery mildew development, apply Systhane at 7-10 day intervals. Plants should be thoroughly and evenly sprayed to the point of run-off.

Systhane is a Group 3 fungicide. To prevent or delay the onset of resistance to Systhane, do not apply more than two successive Systhane sprays before switching to a fungicide of a different group (i.e. do not follow Systhane with another Group 3 product). There are four chemical groups approved for use in strawberries to control powdery mildew – try to use all groups to minimise resistance development.

A number of fungicides, including Systhane, may have been used for disease control during production of runners for planting. You should understand what fungicides have been used by runner producers and consider that in relation to managing resistance.

There is a nil withholding period so crops can be protected right through harvest.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Strawberries	Powdery mildew	Use 120 g/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha; Do not apply volumes less than 500 L/ha	Reduce background levels of disease by removing plant debris and rotted fruit. Commence spraying before disease appears. Plants should be thoroughly and evenly sprayed to run-off on both sides of the leaf. If conditions favour powdery mildew development, apply Systhane at 7-10 day intervals. To prevent or delay the onset of resistance to Group 3 fungicides, do not apply more than two successive Group 3 sprays before switching to a fungicide of a different group.
		Use 12 g/100 L where spray volume exceeds 1000 L/ha	

NATURALURE™ FRUIT FLY BAIT CONCENTRATE

Controls: All Tephritid fruit flies including Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.

Naturalure Fruit Fly Bait is organically-approved and suitable for use in any situation where fruit flies are found. Fruit flies can be adequately controlled at sub-threshold numbers when baiting is used in conjunction with good farm hygiene, male annihilation technique (M.A.T.) and with cover sprays using an approved or "under permit" product (e.g. Success™ Neo), as part of a 'whole of system' or area wide fruit fly management programme. There is no withholding period so baiting can continue during ripening and harvest.



SITUATION (All states)	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tree, fruit, nut, vine and vegetable crops and ornamentals	Fruit flies, including: Queensland fruit fly (<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>) and Mediterranean fruit fly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>)	1 L/ha	Mix 1 part of Naturalure Fruit Fly Bait Concentrate with 6.5 parts of water. Spray solution can be applied as a band or spot spray (see APPLICATION section).
Non-crop vegetation and other fruit fly resting sites (for use in area-wide fruit fly eradication or control programs)			Dilute as above or use as a concentrate spray by mixing 1 part of Naturalure Fruit Fly Bait Concentrate with 1.5 parts of water and apply as a spot spray (see APPLICATION section).

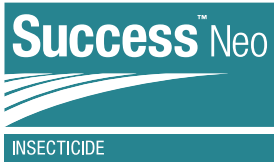
AVOID spraying the fruit as phytotoxicity may occur. The risk of phytotoxicity is increased during hot, dry conditions and re-application of spray to the same location on the plants. If using a weekly spray program, alternate crop rows to which the product is applied. Re-apply if rain washes bait off the foliage.

Where fruit is produced for sale inter-state under ICA 34, the Naturalure use pattern involves baiting of vegetation around the perimeter of fields rather than application within the crop. Please refer to ICA 34 and to PER13514 in relation to that use.



SUCCESS™ Neo INSECTICIDE

Controls: Western flower thrip, Heliothis, Lightbrown apple moth, Loopers and Fruit fly (suppression only – see PER 12927).



Thrips are difficult to control at the best of times. Success Neo is undoubtedly the most effective thrip product on the market, and has the added benefit of controlling caterpillar pests and suppressing fruit flies.

However, Success won't remain effective on thrips unless it is used judiciously. Western flower thrip are highly adept at developing resistance when challenged with the same product over and over again. It is imperative that applications of Success are just one part of a programme which incorporates cultural controls as well as sprays from different chemical groups where possible. The harvest withholding period is one day.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.			
Strawberries	Loopers	20 mL/100 L	
	Lightbrown apple moth and Helicoverpa spp.	20-40 mL/100 L	Use the higher rate in dense canopies and when larvae have begun webbing leaves and fruit. Use the lower rate under an IPM system or where good coverage is assured.
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100 L	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see full product label for details).

If you are using Success Neo for the suppression of fruit fly and producing fruit for sale inter-state under ICA 34, please refer to that protocol and to PER12927 in relation to that use.

LORSBAN™ 500 EC INSECTICIDE

Controls: Field crickets and Mole crickets (when applied as a bait)

The oldest of the products in the Dow AgroSciences range of solutions for strawberry growers, Lorsban is still relied upon as the toxicant in bran baits for cricket control. Refer to the Lorsban label for instructions on how to prepare the bait and when to apply it. As a bait, there are no residues in the fruit and a nil withholding period – baits can be applied right through the harvest period if required.



CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Strawberries (Queensland only)	Field crickets and Mole crickets	100 mL/10 kg bran bait/ha	Apply in recently ratooned strawberry patches or newly planted runners when damage or pest populations indicate. Broadcast, preferably in the late afternoon, to base of plants and inter-row space. Refer to label for full instructions on preparation of bran baits.



Confidence in a drum