

Common Strawberry Diseases in Florida

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Fungal



Phytophthora crown rot
(*Phytophthora cactorum*)



Colletotrichum crown rot
(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)



Charcoal rot
(*Macrophomina phaseolina*)



Botrytis fruit rot
(*Botrytis cinerea*)



Anthracnose fruit rot
(*Colletotrichum acutatum*)



Powdery mildew
(*Podosphaera aphanis*)



Leather rot
(*Phytophthora cactorum P. nicotianae*)



Phomopsis leaf blight and soft rot
(*Phomopsis obscurans*)



Stem-end rot and leaf blotch
(*Gnomonia comari*)

Bacterial



Angular leaf spot
(*Xanthomonas fragariae*)

Resources



Strawberry Advisory System App (SAS)



Available on the iPhone
App Store

ANDROID APP ON
Google play

AgroClimate
Tools for Managing Climate Risk in Agriculture

@UFSTRAWBERRY

For more information

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Conventional Fungicides (listed by FRAC group)	FRAC Group ¹	Common Diseases of Strawberries						
		Phytophthora Crown Rot	Colletotrichum Crown Rot	Botrytis Fruit Rot	Anthracnose	Powdery Mildew	Leather Rot	Angular Leaf Spot
Topsin (thiophanate-methyl)	1	-	++	-	-	-	-	-
Rovral (iprodione)	2	-	-	++	-	-	-	-
Orbit (propiconazole)	3	-	?	-	++	+	-	-
Mettle (tetraconazole)	3	-	?	-	+	+	-	-
Rally (myclobutanil)	3	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Procure (triflumizole)	3	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Ridomil (mefenoxam)	4	+++	-	-	-	-	+++	-
Fontelis (penthiopyrad)	7	-	-	++	-	++	-	-
Kenja (isofetamid)	7	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-
Scala (pyrimethanil)	9	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Abound (azoxystrobin)	11	-	++	+	++	+	-	-
Cabrio (pyraclostrobin)	11	-	++	+	++	+	-	-
Flint (trifloxystrobin)	11	-	++	+	++	+	-	-
Evito (fluoxastrobin)	11	-	++	+	++	+	-	-
Quintec (quinoxifen)	13	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-
Elevate (fenhexamid)	17	-	-	++	-	-	-	-
Aliette (fosetyl-Al)	33	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
phosphites (many brands)	33	++	-	-	-	-	+	-
Quilt Xcel (azoxystrobin + propiconazole)	3+11	-	++	-	++	++	-	-
Luna Tranquility (fluoypram + pyrimethanil)	7+9	-	-	+++	-	?	-	-
Merivon (fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin)	7+11	-	++	++	++	+++	-	-
Pristine (boscalid + pyraclostrobin)	7+11	-	++	+	++	++	-	-
Switch (cyprodinil + fludioxonil)	9+12	-	++	+++	++	-	-	-
copper (many brands)	M1	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
sulfur (many brands)	M2	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Thiram (thiram)	M3	-	+	++	+	-	-	-
Captan (captan)	M4	-	++	+	++	-	-	-
Captevate (captan + fenhexamid)	M4+17	-	+	++	+	-	-	-
Actigard (acibenzolar-s-methyl)	P1	-	-	-	-	-	-	++
Torino (cyflufenamid)	U6	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-

¹FRAC code (fungicide group): Numbers (1 through 46) and letters (M, P, and U) are used to distinguish the fungicide mode of action groups. All fungicides within the same group (with same number or letter) indicate same active ingredient or similar mode of action. This information must be considered for the fungicide resistance management decisions. M = chemical multi-site inhibitors; P = host plant defense inducers; U = unknown mode of action and unknown resistance risk. Source: FRAC Code List 2019; <http://www.frac.info/> (FRAC = Fungicide Resistance Action Committee).

(+++)= good efficacy; (++) = moderate efficacy; (+) = low efficacy; (-) = no efficacy or not registered; (?) = not tested, or inconclusive. Efficacy based on 2 or more trials conducted by the UF/IFAS GCRC Strawberry Pathology program. Fungicide efficacy may vary according to frequency of fungicide resistance in the field.

Fungicide recommendations on this poster are provided for general information only. All fungicides must be applied in accordance with label directions. Not all fungicides or all formulations available for strawberry are listed in the table. The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. UF/IFAS does not guarantee or warranty the products named, and references to them in this publication do not signify our approval to the exclusion of other products of suitable composition. All chemicals should be used in accordance with directions on the manufacturer's label.

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