

# Important apple diseases

- Powdery mildew
- Apple Scab
- Fire Blight
- Black Rot (Frogeye Leaf Spot)

# Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*)

**Survival:** Infected trees

## **IPM practices:**

- **Cultural:** The fungus overwinters on buds infected the previous summer.
- **Use resistant varieties:** Many varieties are resistant and they should be used.
- **Chemical:** Some effective fungicides are Flint, Indar, Inspire Super, Pristine, Rally, Procure, Merivon, Luna, and Sovran.
- Topsin M and sulfur are also effective. The most important sprays are the springtime sprays, beginning at tight cluster.



# Apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

**Survival:** Detached leaves in soil

**IPM practices:**

- **Cultural:** Fungus overwinters on fallen leaves and fruit. Rake up and destroy them.
- Plant scab-immune varieties.
- **Chemical:** Some effective fungicides are Captan, Flint, Pristine, Indar, Inspire Super, Rally, Procure, Sovran, Fontelis, Merivon, Luna, and Vangard. Early-season sprays are most important.



# Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)

**Survival:** Infected plants

## **IPM practices:**

- **Cultural:** Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer applications. Prune cankers and blighted shoots before growing season.
- **Use of resistant varieties:** Use resistant varieties
- **Chemical:** Apply streptomycin sulfate during bloom period only, every 3 to 5 days. Alternate with Kasumin for best results.
- Streptomycin is not effective after bloom period.
- A late dormant application of a fixed copper spray or Bordeaux mixture is helpful.
- Fixed copper sprays during the growing season are helpful.



## Black Rot (Frogeye Leaf Spot) (*Botryosphaeria obtusa*)

**Survival:** Parts of infected trees

### **IPM practices:**

- **Cultural:** Remove mummies, dead wood and fire-blighted twigs. Destroy these prunings.
- **Chemical:** Captan is the most effective material. Tank-mixing with Topsin M improves effectiveness. Summertime sprays are most important.

