

**Evaluation of fungicides for control of cane and leaf spot in blackberries, 2002.**

This trial was conducted in a field of 17-year-old ‘Marion’ blackberries at OSU’s North Willamette Research and Extension Center near Aurora, OR. Experimental design was completely randomized with six replications of 2-plant plots. Treatments were applied with a CO<sub>2</sub> backpack sprayer equipped with a single-nozzle (TeeJet 8002vs flat fan) boom at 50 psi, at 50 gal/A of water. Treatments applications were directed to the primocanes on 3 May, 18 May and 30 May in 2001; and on 25 Apr, 15 May and 6 Jun in 2002. Primocanes were approximately 0.5 to 1 ft long on 3 May 01 and 25 April 02; 2 to 3 ft long on 18 May 01 and 15 May 02; and 2 to 3 ft long on 30 May 01 and 15 May 02. In each of the trial years, plots were irrigated with overhead sprinklers once a week, beginning in mid-May and continuing until mid-September, delivering approximately one inch of water per week. Weather during the winters of the trial period was normal but spring summer and fall of each year was unusually dry. To evaluate effects of the treatment applications made in 2001, primocane leaves were inspected for evidence of *Septoria rubi* on 7 Aug 01 (primocanes approximately 6 to 8 ft long and still on the ground; floricanes removed); the following year, floricanes leaves were inspected on 2 Jul 02 (floricanes up on the trellis wire, ripe fruit present). To evaluate effects of the treatment applications made in 2002, primocane leaves were inspected for evidence of *Septoria rubi* on 6 Aug 02 (primocanes approximately 8 to 10 ft long and still on the ground; floricanes removed).

Except for severity on 7 Aug 01, all treated plants at all evaluation dates had significantly less incidence and severity of *Septoria rubi* than the untreated check. When evaluating effects of treatments on incidence and severity cane and leaf spot on primocane leaves, visual inspection was made of the entire length of the primocanes but the disease generally occurred on the basal portion only (first one to three feet) of the primocanes. No phytotoxicity (necrosis, chlorosis, leaf malformation) was noticed after any of the treatment applications.

**Effect of treatments on incidence and severity of *Septoria rubi* on leaves of ‘Marion’ blackberry, 2001 – 2002.**

Treatment* and rate/A	Time of Application <sup>u</sup>	7 Aug 01 <sup>z</sup>		2 Jul 02 <sup>y</sup>		6 Aug 02 <sup>z</sup>	
		Incidence (%) <sup>x</sup>	Severity (1→5) <sup>w</sup>	Incidence (%) <sup>x</sup>	Severity (1→5) <sup>w</sup>	Incidence (%) <sup>x</sup>	Severity (1→5) <sup>w</sup>
About 2F @ 15.4 fl oz .....	A, B, C, D, E, F..	3.0 a	2.3	2.5 a	1.3 a	3.2 a	1.2 a
NuCop 50DF @ 2.0 lb+1 qt crop oil Benlate 50 WP @ 0.75 lb Captan 50 WP @ 4.0 lb.....	A, D B, E C, F .....	4.7 a	3.0	6.3 a	1.5 a	6.3 a	1.7 a
Untreated check .....	None .....	8.0 b	3.3	18.3 b	3.0 b	20.0 b	3.0 b

<sup>z</sup> Primocane leaves

<sup>y</sup> Floricanes leaves

<sup>x</sup> Incidence: percentage of plant with leaves showing disease symptoms

<sup>w</sup> Severity (1→5): 1= few spots (small area of leaf affected), 5 = many spots (much area of leaf affected)

<sup>u</sup> Application dates: A = 3 May 01, B = 18 May 01, C = 30 May 01, D = 25 Apr 02, E = 15 May 02, F = 6 Jun 02

<sup>t</sup> Means followed by the same letter within a column do not differ significantly, based on Fisher’s protected LSD (P≤0.05)

\* Nu-Cop 50 DF = 77% cupric hydroxide; About 2F = azoxystrobin; Benlate 50 DF = benomyl; Captan 50 WP = captan