

General Summary of Fungicide Group Effectiveness in Eastern Filbert Blight Trials from 1989 to 2007.

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The objective of this report is to summarize, in a simple way, the effectiveness of various fungicide groups for the control of eastern filbert blight in trials conducted from 1989 to 2007. In general, one or more fungicide groups were always effective in any one year. For example, chlorothalonil, DMI and QoI products were all very effective in the 1999 trials. Some products were more variable in effectiveness from year to year. For example, DMI products did well most years except for 1991, 2002, 2006 and 2007. Chlorothalonil was effective most years except in 1998, however, during that same year, DMI products were effective.

Over the long run, we can not expect every product to be among the most effective chemistries each year. Thus tank mixing two products together would be the best strategy for consistent control of eastern filbert blight. Some combination of chlorothalonil with a DMI or QoI product should be effective most years.

Year of Evaluation ¹	chlorothalonil ²	Demethylation Inhibiting Fungicides (DMI) ³	Quinone outside Inhibitor Fungicides (QoI) ⁴
1989	+	XX	XX
1990	XX	+	XX
1991	+	---	XX
1992	+	+	XX
1993	+	XX	XX
1994	+	XX	XX
1995	XX	XX	XX
1996	XX	XX	XX
1997	+	+	XX
1998	---	+	---
1999	+	+	+
2000	Low Disease	Low Disease	Low Disease
2001	+	+	+
2002	+	---	+
2003	+	+	+
2004	+	+	---
2005	+/----	+/----	+/----
2006	+	---	+
2007	+	---	+

1. The year indicates the summer during which trials were evaluated but are based on spray applications made the year before. 2000 was a low disease year while 2005 was a high disease year.
2. + = One of the most effective materials evaluated that year, --- = not among the most effective materials evaluated (may or may not be significantly different than the non-treated control), XX = Not tested that year. Products such as Bravo or Echo.
3. Products such as Orbit or Procure.
4. Products such as Abound, Flint, Gem, or Cabrio.