

# Research brief . . .

## Outdoor experiments for controlling **ROSE POWDERY MILDEW**

**O**UTDOOR EXPERIMENTS for control of powdery mildew of rose, resulting from infection by *Sphaerotheca pannosa*, were conducted at Livermore in 1969. Twelve plants of the variety "Forever Yours" were used per treatment, and each treatment was replicated three times. The roses were sprayed once every two weeks (with two exceptions when the intervals were three weeks) from July 23 until November 24 and 25 when results were recorded. All treatments were applied as sprays and all of the foliage was treated to the point of run-off. Triton B1956 spreader-sticker was added to each spray treatment at the rate of 1.2 ml (1/4 tsp) per gallon.

### Results

The results (see table) show that all materials gave control as compared with the untreated checks. All of the Parnon and Benlate treatments gave better control than Karathane, which is now the most commonly used material for powdery mildew control on outdoor roses. However, of the materials tested, only Parnon and Karathane are presently available and are recommended for powdery mildew control on roses.—*Robert D. Raabe, Professor; and Joseph H. Hurlimann, Laboratory Technician II, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Berkeley.*

ROSE POWDERY MILDEW CONTROL ON THE VARIETY "FOREVER YOURS"

| Spray treatment                        | Conc./gal. or ppm active material | Equivalent conc. of formulated material                  | Number of infected leaves | Percentage of leaf surface infected | Disease rating*      |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| CS8248<br>1.2% Parnon<br>(Emulsion)    | 30 ml                             | 6 tsp/gal  | 28.1                      | 9.5                                 | 2.7                  |
| CS8527<br>2% Parnon<br>(Emulsion)      | 22 ml                             | 4 1/2 tsp/gal  | 23.9                      | 11.1                                | 2.7                  |
| CS8529<br>2.6% Parnon<br>(Emulsion)    | 15 ml                             | 3 tsp/gal  | 28.5                      | 11.0                                | 3.1                  |
| CS8254<br>1.5% Parnon +<br>75% Phaltan | 10.4 gms                          | 1/3 oz/gal   | 58.3                      | 10.6                                | 6.2                  |
| CS8253<br>3% Parnon +<br>75% Phaltan   | 10.4 gms                          | 1/3 oz/gal   | 82.2                      | 11.0                                | 9.0                  |
| Benlate<br>(50% active)                | 50 ppm<br>100 ppm<br>200 ppm      | 1 1/3 oz/100 gal<br>2 2/3 oz/100 gal<br>5 1/3 oz/100 gal | 55.3<br>44.1<br>31.6      | 7.3<br>9.1<br>9.8                   | 4.0<br>4.0<br>3.1    |
| Mertect<br>(60% active)                | 25 ppm<br>50 ppm<br>100 ppm       | 1/2 oz/100 gal<br>1 oz/100 gal<br>2 oz/100 gal           | 84.4<br>73.5<br>80.4      | 20.8<br>23.2<br>16.9                | 17.6<br>17.1<br>13.6 |
| Buckman TCMT0B<br>(65% active)         | 50 ppm<br>100 ppm<br>200 ppm      | 1 oz/100 gal<br>2 oz/100 gal<br>4 oz/100 gal             | 84.0<br>80.3<br>64.7      | 23.3<br>23.8<br>17.7                | 19.6<br>19.1<br>11.5 |
| Karathane                              | 4 gms                             | 14.1 oz/100 gal  | 58.6                      | 16.2                                | 9.5                  |
| Untreated check                        |                                   |  | 110.7                     | 32.5                                | 35.9                 |

\* Disease rating is number of infected leaves times percentage of leaf surface infected—smaller numbers indicate best control of powdery mildew.



Strawberries derived from the heat-treated, foundation

## MERISTEM

A young strawberry plant growing on a filter paper bridge within a culture tube.

