



This is a section from the

2020/2021

Mid-Atlantic

Commercial Vegetable

Production Recommendations

The recommendations are **NOT** for home gardener use.

The **full manual**, containing recommendations specific to New Jersey, can be found on the Rutgers NJAES website in the Publications section: <http://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=E001>.

This manual will be revised biennially. In January 2021, a **critical update** with important updates to the 2020/2021 manual will be communicated through local Extension Agents and Vegetable Specialists.

The **label** is a legally-binding contract between the user and the manufacturer. The user must follow all rates and restrictions as per label directions. The use of any pesticide inconsistent with the label directions is a violation of Federal law.

Cooperating Agencies: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and County Boards of Chosen Freeholders. Rutgers Cooperative Extension, a unit of the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is an equal opportunity program provider and employer.

F. Commodity Recommendations

Pesticide Use Disclaimer

THE LABEL IS THE LAW

Before using a pesticide, check the label for up to date rates and restrictions.

Labels can be downloaded from: <http://www.cdms.net/>, <https://www.greenbook.net/> or <http://www.agrian.com/labelcenter/results.cfm>

For more information on Pesticide Safety and the Pesticide Label see chapter D.

Guide to the Recommended Pesticide Tables in the Following Crop Sections:

- 1. Pesticides are listed by group or code number based on chemical structure and mechanism of action**, as classified by the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) for herbicides, the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) for insecticides, and the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) for fungicides.
If the number is in bold font, the product may have resistance concerns.
- 2. For restricted use pesticides**, the restricted active ingredients are labeled with a *. (See section D 3.2.1 “Restricted Use Classification Statement” for more information).
- 3. In addition to the pesticides listed below, other formulations or brands with the same active ingredient(s) may be available. ALWAYS CHECK THE LABEL:**
 - a) to ensure a pesticide is labeled for the same use,**
 - b) to ensure the pesticide is labeled for the desired crop, and**
 - c) for additional restrictions.**
- 4. All pesticide recommendations are made for spraying a broadcast area of 1 acre** (43,560 square feet). **Adjust the rate for banded applications** (for more information, see section E 1.3 Calibrating Granular Applicators).
- 5. Check the label for the maximum amount of pesticide per application and the maximum number of applications per year.**
- 6. Bee Toxicity Rating (Bee TR):** N=nontoxic; L=minimum impact on bees; M=moderately toxic, can be used if dosage, timing and method of application are correct, but should NOT be applied directly to the crop if bees are present; H=highly toxic, severe losses expected, -- = data not available.

Garlic

Recommended Varieties

Obtain the best strains of Italian or German “Rocamboles” garlic (late or pink-skinned type), Polish softneck types that will braid (no hard seed stalk), or elephant types from a reputable agriculture products vendor or a local grower who has had success with fall-planted garlic. A locally grown strain will be hardy and may overwinter better than many commercially available strains. Avoid Creole garlics (also called Early, Louisiana, White Mexican, etc.), since they are not very winter-hardy and do not keep well.

Bulbs of both Creole and Italian garlic have a white outer skin, but the Italian type has a pink skin around each clove. Elephant garlic (*Allium ampeloprasum*) is a type of leek that produces bulbils, is milder than regular garlic, and up to four times larger. However, Elephant garlic may not yield well when fall-planted in areas with severe cold or extensive freezing and thawing cycles, which cause heaving. The Italian and Elephant types take about 220 days to mature.

Many of the most productive Italian garlic strains will produce seed stalks prior to harvest. Snap these seed stalks just as they begin to coil for best yields. “Rocamboles” types have coiled seed stalks that are perfectly normal and not the result of any poor cultural practice or herbicide contamination.

Recommended Nutrients Based on Soil Tests

In addition to using the table below, check the suggestions on rate, timing, and placement of nutrients in your soil test report and chapter B Soil and Nutrient Management. Your state’s soil test report recommendations and/or your farm’s nutrient management plan supersede recommendations found below.

Garlic		Soil Phosphorus Level				Soil Potassium Level				Nutrient Timing and Method
		Low	Med	High (Opt)	Very High	Low	Med	High (Opt)	Very High	
	N (lb/A)	P ₂ O ₅ (lb/A)				K ₂ O (lb/A)				
	125	150	150	150	0	150	150	150	0	Total nutrient recommended
	75	150	150	150	0	150	150	150	0	Broadcast and disk-in
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Topdress ¹ when 6 inches tall (March 15)
	25 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Topdress ² 6 weeks after first split (May 1)

¹Apply all topdressing at mid-day when plants are dry to reduce the chance of burn.

²Use ammonium sulfate for the second topdressing to help with pungency.

Planting

Garlic cloves should be planted mid-October in central PA. They could be planted up to 10 days earlier in cool, short-season areas and up to 3 weeks later in warm, long-season areas. Growers should plant as late as possible to escape damage from the fall generation of the allium leafminer if present in the growing area (See Allium leafminer in Insect Control section.) Yield tends to increase with the size of the mother bulb. Do **not** use the following for planting: long, slender cloves in the center of the bulb, cloves weighing less than 1 gram, or bulbs with side growths and very poor skin covering of cloves.

Garlic must be exposed to temperatures between 32-50°F (0-10°C) for about 2 months prior to the long day-length periods that induce bulbing. Fall-planted garlic establishes an excellent root system and receives a natural cold treatment that produces the highest possible garlic yields. Spring-planted garlic (*e.g.*, Elephant type) may be successful where it can be planted by early March.

Spacing

Cloves should be planted 4 by 4 inches apart in triple rows or multiple beds 16-18 inches apart. Between-row spacing depends on equipment available. Clove tops should be covered with 1-1½ inches of soil. Cloves must not be so deep that the soil will interfere with the growth of the bulbs, nor so shallow that rain, heaving from alternate freezing and thawing, and birds may dislodge them. Cloves placed with the root end down give optimum results. Cloves dropped into furrows will be in various positions and may produce plants with crooked necks.

Harvest and Post-Harvest Considerations

Fall-planted garlic is ready for harvesting about the second week in July when 40-60% of the leaves have yellowed (garlic generally has 6 leaves). When plants reach this stage pull a sample. There are only about 10-14 days for optimum harvest, when each clove is fully segmented and yet fully covered by a tight outer skin. Before the optimum harvest time, garlic is unsegmented like an onion. After the optimum time, cloves may have separated, the outer sheath split, and part of the naked cloves may be exposed.

Run a cutter bar under the bulbs to cut the extensive root system and partially lift the bulbs. Bulbs can be pulled and gathered into windrows. Tops are placed uppermost in the windrow to protect bulbs from the sun. Garlic is left in the field for a week or more to dry or cure thoroughly. Curing can also be accomplished in a well-ventilated shed or barn. Use this option when rain is forecasted. Bulbs must be thoroughly dried before being shipped or stored.

After curing, remove the outer loose portions of the sheath, and trim the roots close to the bulbs. Braid or bunch the tops together or cut off the tops and bag the bulbs like dry onions. Discard diseased and damaged bulbs.

When properly cured, garlic keeps well under a wide range of temperatures. Temporary storage in open-mesh sacks in a dry, well-ventilated storage room at 60-90°F is acceptable. However, storage at 32-35°F and 65% relative humidity (the same conditions as required for onions) is best. Avoid prolonged storage near 40°F to prevent sprouting of cloves, and avoid a relative humidity above 70% to prevent sprouting and development of mold.

Marketing

New growers should develop a local retail market (roadside stands, night markets, and gourmet restaurants), wholesale shipper, or processing market before planting. The demand for garlic is increasing due to recent reports about its health and medical benefits.

Weed Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW-see the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of chapter F.

Recommended Herbicides

1. Identify the weeds in each field and select recommended herbicides. More information is available in the "Herbicide Effectiveness on Common Weeds in Vegetables" (Table E-2) in chapter E Pest Management.
2. Minimize herbicide resistance development. Identify the herbicide site of action group number and follow recommended good management practices; **bolded group numbers in tables below are herbicides at higher risk for selecting resistant weed populations.** Include non-chemical weed control whenever possible.

1. Soil-Applied (Preplant Incorporated or Preemergence)

Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient (*= Restricted Use)	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
8	Prefar 4E	5.0 to 6.0 qt/A	bensulide	5 to 6 lb/A	--	12

-Labeled for preplant incorporated or preemergence applications; **do not** incorporate more than 2 inches deep (1 inch is optimum).
 -If applied preemergence, irrigate within 36 h of application with ½ inch of water; if not incorporated with irrigation or rainfall within 36 h, weed control maybe reduced.
 -Provides control/suppression of some annual grass weeds and some broadleaves including pigweeds, purslane, and lambsquarters.
 -**Do not** apply more than 6 lb ai/A per season.

2. Postemergence

Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient (*= Restricted Use)	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
1	Select 2EC	6 to 8 fl oz/A	clethodim	0.07 to 0.12 lb/A	45	24
	Select Max 0.97EC	9.0 to 16.0 fl oz/A				
	Fusilade DX 2EC	8 to 12 fl oz/A	fluzifop	0.125 to 0.188 lb/A	45	12
	Poast 1.5EC	1.0 to 1.5 pt/A	sethoxydim	0.2 to 0.3 lb/A	30	12

-**Select 2EC**: use crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal of spray solution). **Select Max**: use nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal of spray solution). **Fusilade DX**: use COC at 1.0% v/v or NIS at 0.25% v/v. **Poast**: use COC at 1.0% v/v.
 -**The use of COC may increase the risk of crop injury when hot or humid conditions prevail.** To reduce the risk of crop injury, omit additives or switch to NIS when grasses are small and soil moisture is adequate.
 -Use lower labeled rates for annual grass control and higher labeled rates for perennial grass control.

2. Postemergence, Select, Fusilade, Poast - continued on next page

F Garlic

2. Postemergence, Select, Fusilade, Poast - continued

<p>-Yellow nutsedge, wild onion, wild garlic, and broadleaf weeds will not be controlled.</p> <p>-Controls many annual and certain perennial grasses, including annual bluegrass, but Poast is preferred for goosegrass control. For best results, treat annual grasses when they are actively growing and before tillers are present. Control may be reduced if grasses are large or under hot or dry weather conditions. Repeated applications may be necessary to control certain perennial grasses. If repeated applications are necessary, allow 14 days between applications. Do not tank-mix with or apply within 2 to 3 days of any other pesticide, unless labeled, as this may increase the risk of crop injury or reduce the control of grasses.</p> <p>-Rainfastness is 1 h.</p> <p>-Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of Select 2EC in a single application and do not exceed 2 applications per season; do not apply more than 32 fl oz of Select Max in a single application and do not exceed 4 pt/A for the season.</p> <p>-Do not apply more than 24 fl oz/A of Fusilade DX in a single application and do not exceed 3 pt/A for the season.</p> <p>-Do not apply more than 1.5 pt/A of Poast in single application and do not exceed 4.5 pt/A for the season.</p>						
6	Maestro 2E / Moxy 2E	1.5 to 2 pt/A	bromoxynil	0.38 to 0.5 lb/A	60/112*	24
<p>-Apply after garlic emergence but before 12 inches in height.</p> <p>-Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. No surfactant or adjuvant is recommended due to risk of crop injury.</p> <p>-Apply to small broadleaf weeds (up to 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch diameter).</p> <p>-Rainfastness 1 h. Do not apply more than 2 pt/A during the season.</p> <p>*Do not harvest for 112 days after application on mineral soils or 60 days on muck soils grown in the northeastern US.</p>						

3. Other Labeled Herbicides These products are labeled but limited local data are available; and/or are labeled but not recommended in our region due to potential crop injury concerns.

Group	Product Name	Active Ingredient (*=Restricted Use)
3	Prowl H20 / Prowl	pendimethalin
14	Aim	carfentrazone
14	Chateau	flumioxazin
14	Goal or GoalTender	oxyfluorfen
15	Outlook	dimethenamid

Insect Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW-see the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of chapter F. Recommended Insecticides

Allium Leafminers

This new pest to the mid-Atlantic area is a grey-black fly with a distinctive yellow or orange patch on its head, yellow sides and “knees” (femur-tibia junction), and white halteres (knobs in place of 2nd pair of wings). Larvae are a typical whitish maggot. Leek (*A. porrum*) and scallions (green onions) tends to be the most damaged Allium species or cultivars. Adult females repeatedly puncture leaves with their ovipositors, resulting in a line of small white dots. Leaves can be wavy, curled and distorted. Larvae mine leaves and move towards and into bulbs and leaf sheaths where they pupate. Covering plants in April-May, or September-October, during adult flight, can exclude the pest. Other suggested methods include avoiding the adult oviposition period by delaying planting in the spring. Systemic and contact insecticides can be effective.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
3A	Mustang Maxx	2.88 to 4.0 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin*	7	12	H
3A	Warrior II	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin*	14	24	H
4A	Scorpion 35 SL	8.75 to 10.5 fl oz/A	dinotefuran - soil	21	12	H
4A	Scorpion 35 SL	5.25 to 7.0 fl oz/A	dinotefuran - foliar	1	12	H
4A	Venom 70SG	5.0 to 6.0 oz/A	dinotefuran - soil	21	12	H
4A	Venom 70SG	3.0 to 4.0 oz/A	dinotefuran - foliar	1	12	H
5	Entrust SC (OMRI)	3.0 to 6.0 fl oz/A	spinosad	1	4	M
5	Radiant SC	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	1	4	M
17	Trigard 75WSP	2.66 oz/A	cyromazine	0	12	H
28	Exirel	13.5 to 20.5 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole	1	12	H
28 + 6	Minecto Pro	7.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole + abamectin*	30	12	H

Beet Armyworms (BAW)

Beet armyworm comes into our area from the South usually in late July. Female moths lay egg masses on the underside of leaves that are covered in scales with a fuzzy appearance. Young larvae are greyish or dark green with distinct dark heads. Most larvae have a distinct black spot on the second abdominal segment. BAW damage is characterized by leaf skeletonization. One of the best scouting methods is to examine nearby pigweed or lambsquarters weeds, as BAW typically infests those plants first. BAW control can be challenging as they are resistant to certain insecticides, particularly pyrethroids.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*= Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Lannate LV	1.5 pt/A	methomyl*	7	48	H
5	Entrust SC (OMRI)	3.0 to 6.0 fl oz/A	spinosad	1	4	M
5	Radiant SC	5.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	1	4	M
28 + 6	Minecto Pro	5.5 to 10.0 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole + abamectin*	30	12	H

Thrips

Thrips have mouth parts that pierce plant tissue and remove plant liquids resulting in whitish or chlorotic streaks or blotches. During hot, dry weather, the population of thrips increases following harvest of adjacent alfalfa or grain fields. Thrips could at that time pose the most serious insect problem on garlic.

Apply one of the following formulations (note: The use of spinosad or methomyl* for beet armyworm control will suppress thrips populations):						
Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*= Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1B	Malathion 57 EC	1.5 to 2.0 pt/A	malathion	3	24	H
3A	Mustang Maxx	2.88 to 4.0 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin*	7	12	H
3A	Permethrin 3.2EC, others	6.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A	permethrin*	1	12	H
3A	Proaxis	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz/A	gamma-cyhalothrin*	14	24	H
3A	Warrior II	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin*	14	24	H
4A	Assail 30SG	5.0 to 8.0 oz/A	acetamiprid	7	12	M
4A	Scorpion 35 SL	8.75 to 10.5 fl oz/A	dinotefuran - soil	21	12	H
4A	Scorpion 35 SL	5.25 to 7.0 fl oz/A	dinotefuran - foliar	1	12	H
4A	Venom 70SG	5.0 to 6.0 oz/A	dinotefuran - soil	21	12	H
4A	Venom 70SG	3.0 to 4.0 oz/A	dinotefuran - foliar	1	12	H
5	Entrust SC (OMRI)	3.0 to 6.0 fl oz/A	spinosad	1	4	M
5	Radiant SC	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	1	4	M
23	Movento (larvae)	5.0 fl oz/A	spirotetramat	3	24	L
28 + 6	Minecto Pro	7.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole + abamectin*	30	12	H

Disease Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW-see the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of chapter F.
Recommended Fungicides

Nematodes

Bloat Nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*)

Infected garlic appears bloated and twisted, with swollen leaves and distorted and cracked bulbs. Secondary infection by *Fusarium* spp. is common. Currently there are no certification programs for garlic; make sure your supplier produces clean seed cloves. Avoid planting bulbs that are split, have damaged basal plates or are desiccated. Plant garlic in a location that has not been cropped to garlic or another *Allium* crop for at least 4 years. Following harvest, planting biofumigant cover crops may help reduce nematode levels. Keep soils moist since the bloat nematode cannot survive long periods in high moisture. Implement good sanitation practices and avoid dumping culls and other infested debris in the field.

Damping-Off caused by *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia*

Use clean pathogen-free seed that has been treated with a fungicide.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Apply one of the following at planting to help manage damping-off pathogens:						
For Pythium only:						
4	MetaStar 2E AG	2.0 to 4.0 pt/A	metalaxyl	AP	48	N
4	Ridomil Gold 4SL	0.5 to 1.0 pt/A	mefenoxam	7	12	N
4	Ultra Flourish 2E	1.0 to 2.0 pt/A	mefenoxam	AP	48	N
For Rhizoctonia only:						
11	azoxystrobin 2.08F	0.40 to 0.80 fl oz/1000 row ft	azoxystrobin	0	4	N
For Pythium and Rhizoctonia:						
4 + 11	Uniform 3.66SE	0.34 fl oz/1000 row ft in furrow, see label	mefenoxam + azoxystrobin	AP	0	N

Bacterial and Fungal Diseases**Botrytis Leaf Blight**

Scout fields regularly. Cool summer temperatures (55 to 75°F) and long periods of leaf wetness provide optimum environmental conditions for rapid leaf blighting. Older plants are more susceptible to Botrytis infection than younger plants. Apply the following preventatively when weather conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. **Do not** make more than 2 consecutive applications of Endura or Pristine before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Thoroughly disc or plow under plant debris after harvest.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Tank mix and/or alternate chlorothalonil 6F						
M05	chlorothalonil 6F	1.0 to 3.0 pt /A	chlorothalonil	7	12	N
With one of the following:						
3 + 9	Inspire Super 2.82EW ¹	16.0 to 20.0 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + cyprodonil	7	12	--
3 + 11	Quilt Xcel 2.2SE ²	17.5 to 26.0 fl oz/A	propiconazole + azoxystrobin	14	12	N
7	Endura 70W ¹	6.8 oz/A	boscalid	7	12	--
7 + 11	Pristine 38WG	14.5 to 18.5 oz/A	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	7	12	--
29	Omega 500F ^{1,2}	1.0 pt/A	fluazinam	7	12	N

¹ Also manages purple blotch. ² Also manages downy mildew.

Downy Mildew (*Peronospora destructor*)

The pathogen can survive as oospores in the soil, or on bulbs, sets and seed. Downy mildew development is promoted by cool, moist conditions. Management begins with planting pathogen-free seed or sets and crop rotations of at least 3 years without related crops. Be sure to eliminate culls and volunteers from the field.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Tank mix chlorothalonil						
M05	chlorothalonil 6F	1.0 to 3.0 pt /A	chlorothalonil	7	12	N
With one of the following fungicides and rotate between fungicides with different modes of action (FRAC codes):						
3 + 11	Quilt Xcel 2.2SE	17.5 to 26.0 fl oz/A	propiconazole + azoxystrobin	14	12	N
11	azoxystrobin 2.08F	9.0 to 15.5 fl oz/A	azoxystrobin	0	4	N
11	Cabrio 20EG	12.0 oz/A	pyraclostrobin	7	12	N
11	Reason 500SC	5.5 fl oz/A	fenamidone	7	12	--
29	Omega 500F ¹	1.0 pt/A	fluazinam	7	12	N
40	Forum 4.17SC	6.0 fl oz/A	dimethomorph	0	12	N
40 + 45	Zampro 525SC	14.0 fl oz/A	dimethomorph + ametocradin	0	12	--
40 + 49	Orondis Ultra 2.33SC	5.5 to 8.0 fl oz/A	mandipropamid + oxathiapiprolin	7	4	--

¹ Also manages Botrytis leaf blight and purple blotch.

Fusarium Basal Rot (*Fusarium* spp.)

The fungus infects and causes decay of the basal plate. During the growing season, leaves can turn yellow and then brown. This disease is favored by very warm soil temperatures, so symptoms are most frequently observed in mid-

to late summer. A 4-year crop rotation with non-hosts is the most effective management strategy. There are currently no fungicides registered for the management of this disease. Hot water treating cloves may reduce disease in low disease pressure environments.

Purple Blotch (*Alternaria porri*)

Scout fields regularly. Purple blotch development increases with high humidity, rain and persistent dews with an optimum 71 to 85°F temperature range. Apply one of the following preventatively when weather conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals. **Do not** apply Pristine, azoxystrobin (both FRAC code 11) or Endura (FRAC code 7) more than once before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action (FRAC code). Thoroughly disc or plow under plant debris after harvest.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Tank mix						
M05	chlorothalonil 6F	1.0 to 3.0 pt /A	chlorothalonil	7	12	N
With one of the following fungicides and rotate between fungicides with different modes of action:						
3	tebuconazole 3.6F	4.0 to 6.0 fl oz/A	tebuconazole	7	12	N
3 + 9	Inspire Super 2.82EW ¹	16.0 to 20.0 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + cyprodonil	7	12	--
3 + 11	Quilt 1.66SE	14.0 to 27.5 fl oz/A	propiconazole + azoxystrobin	14	12	N
3 + 11	Quilt Xcel 2.2SE	17.5 to 26.0 fl oz/A	propiconazole + azoxystrobin	14	12	N
7	Endura 70W	6.8 oz/A	boscalid	7	12	--
7	Fontelis 1.67SC	16.0 to 24.0 fl oz/A	penthiopyrad	3	12	L
11	azoxystrobin 2.08F	9.0 to 15.5 fl oz/A	azoxystrobin	0	4	N
11	Cabrio 20EG	8.0 to 12.0 oz/A	pyraclostrobin	7	12	N
29	Omega 500F ^{1,2}	1.0 pt/A	fluazinam	7	12	N

¹Also labeled for Botrytis leaf blight. ²Also labeled for downy mildew.

White Rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*)

Disease development is favored by cool, moist soil conditions. Infection occurs at soil temperatures ranging from 50 to 75°F, with the optimum at 60 to 65°F. The disease is greatly inhibited at soil temperatures above 78°F. Sclerotia can survive for over 20 yr, even in the absence of a host plant. Soil moisture conditions that are favorable for onion and garlic growth are also ideal for white rot development. Rotate between crops for as many years as possible.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
At planting, apply an in-furrow treatment of one of the following:						
2	iprodione 4F (spray both the cloves and the covering soil used to fill furrow; maximum application: 1 per year)	4.0 pt in 20 gal of water minimum based on a 38 to 40-inch row spacing	iprodione	AP	24	N
3	tebuconazole 3.6F (immediately after seeding; can also be applied via drip irrigation)	20.5 fl oz/A in a 4 to 6-inch band over the top or in-furrow	tebuconazole	7	12	N
12	Cannonball 50WP (prior to seed placement)	0.5 oz/1000 ft row in-furrow	fludioxonil	7	12	L
Two additional foliar applications of tebuconazole may be applied:						
3	tebuconazole 3.6F	4.0 to 6.0 fl oz/A	tebuconazole	7	12	N
Note: In treated fields, do not grow crops other than garlic and leafy vegetables during the harvest year, and do not grow garlic, leafy vegetables, tomatoes, root crops, cereal grains, or soybeans during the following year.						

For Immediate Medical Attention

Call 911

**For a Pesticide Exposure Poisoning
Emergency Call**



For All States

This number will automatically connect you to the poison center nearest to you.

Anyone with a poisoning emergency can call the toll-free telephone number for help. Personnel at the Center will give you first-aid information and direct you to local treatment centers if necessary.

For Pesticide Spills

Small Spills: See the product label for cleanup advice.

Large spills: Call the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 or CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 (24 hours) - Industry assistance with emergency response cleanup procedures for large, dangerous spills.

Be aware of your responsibility to report spills to the proper state agency.