



This is a section from the

**2019**

**Mid-Atlantic**

**Commercial Vegetable**

**Production Recommendations**

The manual, which is published annually, is **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>*.

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>

#### **Guide to the Recommended Pesticide Tables in the Following Crop Chapters:**

1. Pesticides are listed by **group or code number based on chemical structure and mode 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 the Pesticide Safety chapter 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 the Pest Management chapter, Calibrating Granular Applicators section).
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 crop if bees are present; H=highly toxic, severe losses expected, -- = data not available.

# Peas (Succulent)

## Recommended Varieties<sup>1</sup>

	Season	Variety	Heat Units	Leaf Type	Reported Disease Reaction <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Processing Peas</b>	<b>First Early</b>	Jumpstart	1110	normal
Strike			1140	normal	F1
<b>Early</b>		Tomahawk	1160	afila	PM
		June	1160	normal	F1
		Icepack	1170	afila	F1
<b>Midseason</b>		Dakota	1190	normal	F1, PM
		Topps	1260	normal	F1
		Marias	1290	normal	F1
		Portage	1325	afila	F1
		M-14	1330	normal	F1
		SV0935QF	1390	afila	F1, F2, PM, DM
<b>Late</b>		Ashton	1480	normal	F1, DM(I)
		Bolero	1480	normal	F1
		SV7688QF	1520	afila	F1, F2, PM
		Hacienda	1520	afila	F1, F2, PM
		Hudson	1540	normal	F1, F2, PM
		Welland	1505	afila	
		Grundy	1595	normal	F1
		Quad	1600	normal	F1, PM

<sup>1</sup>Use varieties recommended by processors. <sup>2</sup>From source companies. F1=Resistant to Fusarium wilt race 1, F2=Resistant to Fusarium wilt race 2, DM= resistance to downy mildew; PM=Resistant to powdery mildew, (I) indicates intermediate resistance or tolerance. Consult the University of Delaware Extension website at <http://extension.udel.edu/ag/vegetable-fruit-resources/vegetable-small-fruits-program/variety-trial-results/> for results from recent processing peas variety trials.

	Use	Variety	Days	Height (Inch) <sup>1</sup>	Reported Disease Reaction <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Fresh Market Peas</b>	<b>Shelled</b>	Bolero	68	30
Green Arrow			70	30	PM
Jumpstart			56	22	F1
Knight			61	19	F, PM
Lincoln			67	30	F
Mr. Big			60	30	F1, PM
PLS 959			72	30	F1, PM(I)
Progress #9			62	16	
Strike		49	24	F	
<b>Snow</b>		Dwarf Gray Sugar	74	28	
		Oregon Sugar Pod #2	60	28	F1, PM
<b>Snap</b>		Sugar Ann	55	26	
		Sugar Sprint	55	26	PM
		Super Sugar Snap	58	60	F1, PM

<sup>1</sup>Peas that are taller than 24 inches may require trellising. <sup>2</sup>From source seed companies: F=general Fusarium wilt resistant, F1=Resistant to Fusarium wilt race 1, PM=powdery mildew resistant.

## 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 the Soil and Nutrient Management chapter. Your state's soil test report recommendations and/or your farm's nutrient management plan supersede recommendations found below.

Peas		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 <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (lb/A)				K <sub>2</sub> O (lb/A)				
40-80	120	80	40	0 <sup>1</sup>	120	80	40	0 <sup>1</sup>	Total nutrient recommended	
40-80	120	80	40	0 <sup>1</sup>	120	80	40	0 <sup>1</sup>	Broadcast and disk -in	

<sup>1</sup>In VA, crop replacement values of 20 lb/A of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 20 lb/A of K<sub>2</sub>O are recommended on soils testing Very High.

### Seed Treatment

Use seed already treated with an approved seed treatment, or treat seed with a slurry or dust that contains an approved commercial fungicide -insecticide mixture. See the Disease Control section for more information.

### Seeding and Spacing

Peas thrive in cool weather and can tolerate light frost. Planting for processing is based on the heat -unit theory?. Plant peas between February 25 and April 30 when soil conditions are favorable. For processing peas, drill 250-275 lb/A of seed in rows 6-8 inches apart. For fresh market peas, seed 80-120 lb/A (25 seeds per ft in a band) in 30-36 inch rows. Sow at a depth of no more than 1 inch unless soil is dry. Use press wheel drill or seeder to fix seeds into soil. There is the potential for mid to late summer plantings for fall harvest where local markets exist. Fall plantings usually yield less than spring plantings.

### Harvest and Post Harvest Considerations

Processing peas are mature from May 20 through July 5. Pick shelling types while they are firm, but still succulent. Harvest snow peas before seed swelling becomes too pronounced. Crisp fleshy snap types should be picked when they are round and firm, but still succulent. Peas in pod, shelled peas, and edible pod peas lose part of their sugar content, on which much of their flavor depends, unless they are cooled to near 32°F (0°C) immediately after harvest and maintained at 32°F and 90-95% relative humidity. Forced air cooling is preferred since it does not result in surface moisture formation, and minimizes the risk of decay. After precooling, the peas should be packed with crushed ice (top ice) to maintain freshness and turgidity. Top ice provides the desired high humidity to prevent wilting. Temperatures should not exceed 34°F (1°C) when any moisture is present on the surface of the peas or rapid decay and deterioration will occur. Edible pod peas, peas in pod, and shelled peas are only salable for 1-2 weeks even at 32°F unless packed in crushed ice. With top ice, the storage period may be extended a week.

### Pea Shoots

Peas, preferably snap and snow pea varieties, may also be grown for shoots for local markets. Follow the instructions for planting and spacing described above. When plants are 8-12 inches tall, clip off the growing points plus one pair of leaves to encourage branching. These clippings can be used as a first harvest. Keep clipping the top 2-6 inches of each plant after regrowth, every 3-4 weeks. Harvested shoots should include the top pair of small leaves, delicate tendrils and a few larger leaves and blossoms or immature buds. Select undamaged, fresh, crisp and bright green shoots. Harvest a planting until shoots begin to taste bitter. Pea shoots for fall harvest are planted mid to late summer and harvested until a hard freeze. Shoots may also be grown in high tunnels throughout the fall, winter, and early spring. Pea shoots have a short storage life and should be marketed within 2 days after harvest. Rapidly precool shoots to 32°F, and store at 32-34°F (0-1°C) and 98-100% relative humidity. Freezing will damage leaf tissues, so maintain storage temperatures above 28°F (-2°C)

## Weed Control

**THE LABEL IS THE LAW - See the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of section 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 the Pest Management chapter.
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.

<b>1. Non-Selective or Burndown</b>						
Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient (*=Restricted Use)	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
<b>9</b>	Roundup PowerMax 4.5L “Generic” glyphosate 3L	16 to 32 fl oz/A 24 to 48 fl oz/A	<b>glyphosate</b>	0.75 to 1.13 lb acid equivalent/A	--	4
-Apply preplant or preemergence. Some glyphosate formulations may require an adjuvant, refer to label. -Tank-mix with appropriate herbicides for residual weed control. Glyphosate controls many perennial weeds as well as annuals if applied when the weed is actively growing and has reached the stage of growth listed on the label. Repeat applications are allowed, with maximum application of 5.3 qt/A per year.						
22	Gramoxone SL 2.0	2.4 to 4.0 pt/A	<b>paraquat*</b>	0.6 to 1.0 lb/A	--	24
-Apply preplant or preemergence. Always include an adjuvant (nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate). Tank-mix with appropriate herbicides for residual weed control. Paraquat may not control established grasses. Spray coverage is essential for optimum control. -Rainfastness 30 minutes. A maximum of 3 applications per year are allowed.						

<b>2. Soil-Applied (Preplant Incorporated or Preemergence)</b>						
Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient (*=Restricted Use)	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
2	Pursuit 2L	1.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A	imazethapyr	0.024 to 0.032 lb/A	--	4
<p>-Shallow, thorough incorporation improves consistency of performance when dry weather follows application.</p> <p>-Primarily controls broadleaf weeds. Use in combination with another herbicide to control annual grasses. In DE, MD, and VA <b>do not</b> apply more than 2 fl oz/A to sand or loamy sand soils; other states in the region can use up to 3 fl oz/A. Pursuit residues persist in the soil after harvest and may affect following crops (check the label). Maximum number of applications per year: 1.</p>						
13	Command 3ME	1.3 pt/A	clomazone	0.5 lb/A	--	12
<p>-Apply to control annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds including common lambsquarters, velvetleaf, spurred anoda, and jimsonweed. Mustards, morningglory species, and pigweed species will not be controlled.</p> <p>-Some temporary injury, seen as a partial whitening of leaf and/or stem of the crop, may be observed after seedling emergence. Complete recovery from early injury will occur without affecting yield or delaying maturity.</p> <p>-<b>WARNING:</b> Command spray or vapor drift may injure sensitive crops and other vegetation up to several hundred yards from the point of application. <b>Do not</b> apply adjacent to sensitive crops (see label) or vegetation, or under unfavorable wind or weather conditions.</p> <p>-Herbicide residues may limit subsequent cropping options when Command is used for weed control in peas. See planting restrictions on the label. -Maximum number of applications per season: 1.</p>						
15	Dual Magnum 7.62E	0.5 to 1.0 pt/A	s-metolachlor	0.48 to 0.96 lb/A	60	24
<p>-Primarily controls annual grasses, suppresses yellow nutsedge, and suppresses or controls certain annual broadleaf weeds including pigweed and nightshade species. Common lambsquarters and common ragweed will NOT be controlled.</p> <p>-Recommended rates may be lower than the labeled rate to reduce the risk of crop injury. The use of less than 1 pt/A of Dual Magnum may reduce the duration or level of control of some weeds. Cold wet weather after application increases the risk of crop injury, which may delay maturity. Use the minimum recommended rate, or choose another herbicide when cold wet weather is anticipated.</p> <p>-Other generic versions of metolachlor and s-metolachlor may be available, and may or may not be labeled for use in the crop.</p> <p>-Maximum number of applications per season: 1.</p>						
<b>3. Postemergence</b>						
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 0.125 lb/A	14	12
	Select Max 0.97EC	9.0 to 16.0 fl oz/A				
	Assure II/Targa 0.88EC	6.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A	quizalofop-P-ethyl	0.04 to 0.08 lb/A	15	12
	Poast 1.5EC	1.0 to 1.5 pt/A	sethoxydim	0.2 to 0.3 lb/A	15	12
<p>-<b>Select 2EC:</b> use crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal of spray solution). <b>Select Max:</b> use nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal of spray solution). <b>Assure II/Targa:</b> use COC at 1% v/v. <b>Poast:</b> use COC at 1% v/v.</p> <p>-<b>The use of COC may increase the risk of crop injury under hot or humid conditions.</b> To reduce this risk, omit additives or switch to NIS when grasses are small and soil moisture is adequate. Addition of nitrogen is not recommended.</p> <p>-Use lower labeled rates for annual grass control and higher labeled rates for perennial grass control.</p> <p>-Yellow nutsedge, wild onion, wild garlic, and broadleaf weeds will not be controlled. 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.</p> <p>-Repeated applications may be necessary to control certain perennial grasses. If repeat applications are necessary, allow 14 days between applications. Rainfastness is 1 hr.</p> <p>-<b>Do not</b> 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. <b>Do not</b> apply more than 8 fl oz/A of Select 2EC in a single application and <b>do not</b> exceed 2 pt/A for the season; <b>do not</b> apply more than 16 fl oz/A of Select Max in a single application and <b>do not</b> exceed 4 pt/A for the season.</p> <p>-<b>Do not</b> exceed more than 14 fl oz Assure/Targa for the season. <b>Do not</b> apply more than 2.5 pt/A Poast in single application and <b>do not</b> exceed 5 pt/A for the season. <b>Do not</b> exceed more than 14 fl oz/A Assure II/Targa for the season.</p>						
2	Pursuit 2L	1.5 to 3 fl oz/A	imazethapyr	0.024 to 0.048 lb/A	--	4
<p>-Apply early postemergence to control annual broadleaf weeds and some grasses when the crop is at least 3-inches tall (after 1-true leaf stage) but before 5 nodes before flowering. Add nonionic surfactant to be 0.25% of the spray solution (1 qt/100 gal of spray).</p> <p>-Pursuit can delay maturity if growing conditions are less than favorable at time of application.</p> <p>-Rainfastness is 1 hr. <b>Do not</b> apply more than 1 application per growing season.</p>						
2	Raptor 1L	3 fl oz/A	imazamox	0.023 lb/A	--	4
<p>-Apply to control annual broadleaf weeds and some grasses when the crop is at least 3-inches tall but before 5 nodes before flowering.</p> <p>-Add nonionic surfactant to be 0.25% of the spray solution (1.0 qt/100 gal of spray); <b>do not</b> use nitrogen fertilizer in spray solution.</p> <p>-In DE and MD, Basagran must always be added to the spray mixture to reduce crop injury; mix 6 to 16 fl oz/A of bentazon (Basagran) to reduce the expression of injury symptoms or use <b>Varisto 4.18L</b> which is a prepackaged mixture of Raptor plus Basagran; 21 fl oz of Varisto = 4 fl oz of Raptor and 21 fl oz of Basagran 4L</p> <p>-The use of trifluralin (e.g., Treflan) before Raptor application may increase the possibility and severity of crop injury.</p> <p>-Use Raptor only if good agronomic practices have been used to establish and maintain the crop.</p> <p>-Rainfastness is 1 hr. <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3 fl oz/A per year and more than 1 application per growing season.</p>						

3. Postemergence - continued on next page

## F Peas

### 3. Postemergence - continued

4	Thiostrol 2L	2 to 6 pt/A	<b>MCPB</b>	0.5 to 1.5 lb/A	--	24
<p>-Apply postemergence to control certain annual broadleaf weeds (e.g., lambsquarters, pigweed, smartweed, morningglory) and Canada thistle when the crop is from shoot emergence to 3-leaf nodes before flowering. Typical application is from 6 to 12 nodes.</p> <p>-Tank-mix with Basagran to broaden weed control spectrum. See label for additional guidelines.</p> <p><b>-Do not</b> spray peas under moisture stress and when air temperatures exceed 90F. Temporary twisting may occur on some pea varieties.</p>						
6	Basagran 4L	1.5 to 2 pt/A	<b>bentazon</b>	0.75 to 1 lb/A	30	12
<p>-Apply after peas have more than 3 pairs of leaves. <b>Do not</b> add oil concentrate. Ground application in a minimum of 20 gal/A is preferred. For broadleaf weed control only. See label for weed size for effective control. Rainfastness is 8 hrs.</p>						
<b>4. Postharvest</b>						
Group	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient (* = Restricted Use)	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
22	Gramoxone 2SL	2.4 pt/A	<b>paraquat*</b>	0.6 lb/A	--	24
<p>-A Special Local-Needs 24c label has been approved in VA (expires 12/31/2022) and a Supplemental Label in DE for the use of <b>Gramoxone SL 2.0 for postharvest application to desiccate the crop.</b></p> <p>-Apply after the last harvest. Always include an adjuvant. Spray coverage is essential for optimum effectiveness. See the label for additional information and warnings. Rainfastness 30 minutes. A maximum of 2 applications for crop desiccation are allowed.</p>						
<b>5. Other Labeled Herbicides</b> 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)				
5	Lorox	<b>linuron</b>				
3	Prowl / Prowl H2O	<b>pendimethalin</b>				
14	Sharpen	<b>saflufenacil</b>				
3	Treflan	<b>trifluralin</b>				

## Insect Control

**THE LABEL IS THE LAW- See the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of section F. Recommended Insecticides**

### Soil Pests

#### Seed Maggots

Commercially applied seed treatments only: chlorpyrifos\* (Lorsban 50W) or thiamethoxam (Cruiser 5FS).

### Above-ground Pests

#### Armyworms and Other “Worm” or Caterpillar Pests

Armyworms often feed in groups on leaves and also attack pods. An action threshold of 30 larvae per 3 ft of row or about 20% defoliation is often used pre-pod. **Please note that some localized corn earworm, armyworm, and soybean looper populations have developed resistance to pyrethroids (Group 3A), and that these insecticides should be used with caution and rotated to other insecticide classes within a season.**

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 to 3 pt/A	methomyl*	see label	48	H
3A	Asana X	2.9 to 9.6 fl oz/A	esfenvalerate*	3	12	H
3A	Baythroid XL	0.8 to 2.1 fl oz/A	beta-cyfluthrin*	0	12	H
3A	Bifenthrin 2EC, others	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz/A	bifenthrin*	3	12	H
3A	Hero EC	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin* + bifenthrin*	3	12	H
3A	Lambda-Cy 1EC, others	1.92 to 3.84 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin*	7	12	H
3A	Mustang Maxx	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin*	1	12	H
3A	Warrior II	0.96 to 1.92 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin*	7	12	H
3A+28	Besiege	5.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin* + chlorantraniliprole	7	12	H
5	Blackhawk 36WG	2.2 to 3.3 oz/A	spinosad	3	4	M
5	Radiant SC	4.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	3	4	H
18	Intrepid 2F	4.0 to 16.0 fl oz/A	methoxyfenozide	7	4	L
22	Avaunt 30WDG, Avaunt eVo	3.5 to 6.0 oz/A	indoxacarb	3	12	H
28	Coragen 1.67SC	5.0 to 7.5 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole - soil	1	4	L
28	Coragen 1.67SC	3.5 to 7.5 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole - foliar	1	4	L

**Cutworms** - See also the Pest Management chapter, Insect Management section.

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 to 3 pt/A	methomyl*	see label	48	H
1A	Sevin XLR Plus	1.00 to 1.50 qt/A	carbaryl	3	12	H
3A	Asana X	2.9 to 9.6 fl oz/A	esfenvalerate*	3	12	H
3A	Baythroid XL	0.8 to 2.1 fl oz/A	beta-cyfluthrin*	0	12	H
3A	Bifenthrin 2EC, others	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz/A	bifenthrin*	3	12	H
3A	Hero EC	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin* + bifenthrin*	3	12	H
3A	Lambda-Cy 1EC, others	1.92 to 3.84 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin*	7	12	H
3A	Mustang Maxx	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin*	1	12	H
3A	Warrior II	0.96 to 1.92 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin*	7	12	H
3A+28	Besiege	5.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin* + chlorantraniliprole	7	12	H
28	Coragen 1.67SC	3.5 to 5.0 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole	1	4	L

**Pea Aphids** Treat when there are 5-10 aphids per plant or 50 or more aphids per sweep in a 15-inch sweep net.

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 to 3.0 pt/A	methomyl*	see label	48	H
1B	Dimethoate 400 4EC	0.32 pt/A	dimethoate*	see label	48	H
3A	Asana X	2.9 to 9.6 fl oz/A	esfenvalerate*	3	12	H
3A	Baythroid XL	0.8 to 2.1 fl oz/A	beta-cyfluthrin*	0	12	H
3A+4A	Brigadier	3.8 to 5.6 fl oz/A	bifenthrin* + imidacloprid (Group 4A)	7	12	H
4A	Admire Pro	7.0 to 10.5 fl oz/A	imidacloprid - <b>soil</b>	21	12	H
4A	Admire Pro	1.2 fl oz/A	imidacloprid - <b>foliar</b>	7	12	H
4A	Assail 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz/A	acetamiprid	7	12	M
4D	Sivanto 200SL	7.0 to 10.5 fl oz/A	flupyradifurone	7	4	M

## Disease Control

**THE LABEL IS THE LAW - See the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of section F. Recommended Fungicides**

**Seed Treatment** Use seed already treated with an approved seed treatment, or treat seed with a slurry or dust that contains an approved commercial fungicide-insecticide mixture. For disease control, use seed treated with:

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (* = Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
<b>For Rhizoctonia and Fusarium Control:</b>						
12	Maxim 4FS	0.08 to 0.16 fl oz/100 lb seed	fludioxonil	--	12	L
<b>For Pythium Control:</b>						
4	Apron XL LS	0.16 to 0.64 fl oz/100 lb seed	mefenoxam	--	48	N
4	Allegiance FL	0.75 fl oz/100 lb seed	metalaxyl	--	24	N

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

Rotate and allow 4 to 5 years between plantings. Do not double crop with another legume of any type.

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

## **Bacterial and Fungal Diseases**

### **Ascochyta Blight**

Ascochyta blight is favored by long periods of leaf wetness and heavy growth of vines that creates a moist environment under the pea vine canopy. Plant fungicide treated seed. Deeply incorporate crop debris immediately after harvest before the fungus can be dispersed by wind or rain. Scout on a regular basis because pathogen can develop and spread rapidly. In fields with a history of Ascochyta blight apply one of the following fungicides preventatively and rotate between fungicides every 7 d as long as conditions favor disease development.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
7	Endura 70W	8.0 to 11.0 oz/A	boscalid	7	12	--
7 + 11	Priaxor 4.17SC <sup>1</sup>	4.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7	12	N
11	azoxystrobin 2.08F	6.0 to 15.5 fl oz/A	azoxystrobin	0	4	N
11	Headline 2.1EC	6.0 to 9.0 fl oz/A	pyraclostrobin	7	12	N

<sup>1</sup>Also effective for powdery mildew.

### **Bacterial Blight**

The pathogen can be seedborne so source high quality seed. Avoid walking or moving equipment through fields when vines are wet, as this will spread the disease.

### **Downy Mildew (*Peronospora viciae*)**

Management strategies include planting recommended resistant varieties, crop rotations of 3 years or more, and effective seed treatments (*e.g.*, Allegiance FL or Apron XL LS) prior to seeding. Avoid planting in fields that had peas the previous year because the pathogen can overwinter on old debris. Downy mildew development is favored by prolonged cool, wet weather conditions.

### **Fusarium Wilt**

Use resistant varieties if available. Plant as early as possible to minimize crop growth when soil temperatures are ideal for Fusarium wilt development (68 to 72°F).

### **Powdery Mildew**

Powdery mildew is favored by warm, dry days and cool nights that lead to dew formation. Disease severity is usually highest in late summer. Fall plantings are most susceptible. If available plant resistant or less susceptible cultivars. At first appearance of the disease, apply one of the following and rotate between different fungicides as long as conditions favor disease development.

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
M2	sulfur (OMRI) <sup>1</sup>	3.0 to 10.0 lb/A	sulfur	--	24	N
7	Endura 70W	8.0 to 11.0 oz/A	boscalid	7	12	--
7 + 3	Aprovia Top	10.5 to 11.0 fl oz/A	benzovindiflupyr + difenoconazole	14	12	--
7 + 11	Priaxor 4.17SC <sup>2</sup>	4.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7	12	N

<sup>1</sup> Some sulfur-based products are OMRI-approved for use in organic production systems. <sup>2</sup> Also effective for Ascochyta blight.

### **White Mold (*Sclerotinia*)/Gray Mold (*Botrytis*)**

Code	Product Name	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s) (*=Restricted Use)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
<b>Preplant. Apply 3 to 4 months prior to planting to reduce levels of sclerotia inoculum in the soil. Incorporate to a depth of 1-2 inches. Do not plow before seeding peas to avoid moving untreated sclerotia from lower to upper soil layers:</b>						
Bio.	Contans 5.3WG (OMRI) <sup>1</sup>	2.0 to 4.0 lb/A	<i>Coniothyrium minitans</i>	0	4	N
<b>At the beginning of flowering or prior to onset of disease apply:</b>						
7	Endura 70W <sup>2</sup>	8.0 to 11.0 oz/A	boscalid	7	12	--
7 + 11	Priaxor 4.17SC	6.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A (suppression only)	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7	12	N

<sup>1</sup> Only effective for white mold; <sup>2</sup> Apply at 7 to 10 d interval, maximum 2 applications per growing season.

### **Viruses**

Use resistant varieties when possible and manage aphid populations.



**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 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.**