GLADIOLUS

used in these tests. Corms were dipped December 9 and 11,860 corms were planted per treatment, December 10. Diseased plants were counted March 24, 1970 and flowers harvested were counted April 24. Significant differences among treatments was only evident with the variety Captain Bush. The results are shown in Table 3.

TABLE	З.	EFFECT	OF	FUNGICID	DE	CORM	DIP	ON	A
		WINTER	RGI	ADIOLUS	PL	ANTING	3		

Treatment	Plants diseased	Flowers harvested
	%	%
Thiabendazole, 60W 1.5 lb PCNB, 75W 1 lb plus	4.3 a*	60.5 α
Mors. 2.2% 1.7 pt	4.8 a	54.6 a
Benomyi, 50W 0.5 ib	5.1 α	61.6 a
Untreated check	13.1 b	22.2 b
Classificant 10/ lavel 4		utah alta at.

 Significant 1% level—treatments with differ letters are significantly different.



Healthy gladiolus plants, to left, had been treated with TBZ dip for 10 minutes at 1 lb rate. Dead plants in row to right were not treated for Fusarium corm rot.

Results of these trials indicate that benomyl and thiabendazole are effective against *Fusarium*, and with added effectiveness against *Stromatinia* and *Botrytis*, are a possible replacement for the mercurials. In general, benomyl appears to be more effective than thiabendazole when compared on an active ingredient basis. Albert O. Paulus is Extension Plant Pathologist, University of California, Riverside; Seward Besemer is Farm Advisor, Agricultural Extension Service, San Diego county; and F. Shibuya and Jerry Nelson are Extension Technicians, Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, Riverside.

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