

Txiv Pos Lwj Vim Cov Kabmob (Botrytis fruit rot) **(Hmong)**

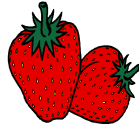
Botrytis Fruit Rot: Yog ib cov kabmob tshwmsim rau cov txiv pos (strawberry) nyob rau hauv nroog S.J. Valley hauv no. Cov kabmob no tshwmsim tuaj vim yog huabcua hloov lawm, cov kabmob ib txwm muaj nyob hauv teb txiv strawberry. Cov botrytis no yuav ua rau cov paj lwj thiab zeeg tas. Nyob rau lub caij noo thiab muaj dej nag, nws yuav muaj ib txhia txiv lwj ua hmoov dawb lias, cov no yog ib cov noob kabmob. Cov (noob) no nws muaj ntau heev li, thiab nws tseem kis tau rau lwm tsob txiv nyob hauv thaj teb ntawv. Lub caij losnag thiab txias yog lub caij uas cov kabmob no sawv tuaj thiab cov noob yuav kis tau rau tsob txiv cov paj, tsis hais lub txiv liab los yog lub ntsuab yuav lwj taus tibi.

Key pab:

- (1) Muab cov txiv lwj thiab cov nplooj uas lwj lawm de povtseg kom cov kabmob tsawg.
- (2) Yog siv cov ntaubyas kaj los yog cov ntaubyas dub los vov lawm kom cov txiv txhob chwv cov av, qhov no pab tau mentsis xwb.
- (3) Ntawm tsob txiv pos ntawv yog muaj cua tuaj fiv nws yuav ib nyuag zoo zog; yog lino tsis txhob cog tsob txiv sib ti tshaj qhov uas luag kom cog.
- (4) Siv tshuaj los pab tswj uantej thaum cov kabmob yuav tshwmsim tuaj.
 - Cov tshuaj (fungicides) no yuav tsum muab coj los siv tua rau uantej thaum cov txiv ntub nag thiaj tsis lwj.
 - Siv cov tshuaj fungicides no uantej li 24 – 48hrs xojmoo yog thaum twg yuav los nag yuav zoo dua twb losnag tas lawm es yus mam li siv.
 - Yog tias tsis siv cov tshuaj no ua ntej 24hrs uantej thaum losnag, ces tom qab ntawv siv los yuav pab tsis tau pestsawg lawm.
 - Cov Tshuaj Fungicides:

Cyprodinil + Fludioxonil (Switch [®])	
Fenhexamid (Elevate [®])	
Thiophanate (Topsin M [®])	Captan (Captan 50W [®])
Iprodione (Rovral [®])	Thiram
Pyraclostrobin (Pristine [®])	
 - Tsis txhob siv tib cov tshuaj qub xwb, yuav tsum siv cov tshuaj no sibhloov txhua zaus, cov kabmob thiaj li nce tsis taus tuaj. Rau qhov cov tshuaj li Benomyl, Iprodione, thiab Vinclozolin no cov kabmob yuav tiv taus yog tias tsis hloov. Hloov siv ob peb hom tshuaj thiaj yuav pab tswj tau.





Botrytis Rot In Strawberries

Botrytis Fruit Rot is the most serious disease on strawberry fruit in the S.J. Valley. It is caused by a fungus which is common in strawberry fields and is always present. Botrytis can cause either flowers to turn brown or result in fruit rot. Under wet and humid conditions, a gray-white coating is seen on infected fruit. Millions of spores (“seeds”) are produced on each berry and can spread to adjacent plants in the fields. Rain and cool temperatures are ideal for the fungus to grow, sporulate and infect blossoms and fruit.

CONTROL:

- (1) Removing infected fruit and dead leaves reduces the number of spores.
- (2) Using plastic mulches (clear or black) prevents berry-soil contact, thus reducing the disease.
- (3) Good air circulation helps; therefore, do not set plants closer than the recommended distance.
- (4) Chemical control must be preventative (before the disease).
 - The chemical fungicides must ideally be applied before infection starts.
 - Applying the fungicide 24-48 hours before a rain is much better than after.
 - If a chemical fungicide cannot be sprayed within 24 hours after a rain, it will not be as effective.
 - Fungicides:

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Thiophanate (Topsin M [®])	Captan (Captan 50W [®])
Iprodione (Rovral [®])	Thiram
Pyraclostrobin (Pristine [®])	
 - Do not use the same chemical for consecutive sprays. Resistance has occurred with iprodione and vinclozolin. Alternating the chemicals or mixing two different chemicals aids in resistance management.

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