Table 1.

Efficacy of foliar sprays for management of Early Blight of tomato, spring 2005.

Dr. Ken Pernezny University of Florida 2005

Treatment (rate/acre)	Disease Rating (%) ¹	Total ² weight (lb/plot)
Untreated control	66.3 a ³	64.7 N.S. ⁴
Bravo Ultrex (2 lb) alternating with Quadris (6.1 fl.oz)	55.0 a	55.4
Endura (0.2 lb) alternating with Cabrio (0.5lb)	14.0 b	99.5
Tanos (0.5 lb) alternating with GX589 (1lb)	13.3 b	48.1
Heads-up (14.1 oz) ⁵	10.3 b	93.5
Endura (0.2 lb) alternating with Bravo Ultrex (1.4 lb)	8.5 b	104.0
Tanos (0.5 lb) + Kocide 2000 (1lb) + Manzate 75 WG (2 lb) alternating with Kocide 2000 (0.5 lb) + Manzate 75 WG (2 lb)	6.5 b	91.5
Tanos (0.5 lb) + Kocide 2000 (2 lb) + Manzate 75 WG (2 lb) alternating with Kocide 2000 (2 lb) + Manzate 75 WG (2 lb)	6.0 b	84.1

Based on an estimate of the percentage of foliage covered by lesions and foliage lost due to disease combined into one defoliation rating. Plots sprayed weekly beginning March 10, 2005. Plots harvested on May 11, 2005. Plots rated for early blight on May 11, 2005. Data are means of 4 replications. There were 8 sprays applied March 10, 16, 23, and 31, and April 12, 20, and 27, and May 4. Eight plants were harvested from the center of 12-plant plots. These plants were 2ft apart on beds set on 7ft centers.

² Data from 1 harvests of green, pink, and red fruit. Data are means of 4 replications.

 $^{^3}$ Means in columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different by Waller's method at P \leq 0.05.

⁴ N.S.=no significant differences.

⁵ Applied only once as a foliar spray on March 10, 2005 (Dosage rate = 1g/L).