Evaluation of Fungicides for Managing Phytophthora capsici on Bell Pepper

Pepper Research Inc. P.O. Box 1068, Loxahatchee, FL 33470

Treatment	AUDPC on Pepper Hybrids (F1)		
	Boynton Bell	PR00-1	PR501-52X35
FOSPHITE®	396 c	131 cd	171 c
TRUBAN	589 b	236c	469 b
RIDOMIL GOLD	135 d	0 d	36 d
ALLIETTE	664 ab	396 b	627 a
CONTROL	743 a	532 a	708 a

Means followed by the same letter in a column are not significantly different (α =0.05, SE+44.6). Each treatment had four replications in a randomized block design.

Boynton Bell is highly susceptible to *P. capsici*; PR00-1 and PR501-52x35 have very low to moderate resistance.

AUDPC = Area under disease progress curves calculated on the basis of three incidence ratings.

Pepper seeds were planted on April 5, 2002. Plants were treated on May 24, 2002 with the chemicals as a foliar and soil drench. Seedlings were inoculated a week later on May 31, 2002. Data on disease incidence was recoded on June 4, 7, and 12. Plants were inoculated with a *P. capsici* suspension of 10,000 zoospores/ml/plant.

Fosphite® was used @ of 0.6 oz/gal.

Please keep in mind that this preliminary experiment was done under severe conditions (ideal for the pathogen). Under normal conditions, the treatments of Fosphite would probably work very well to manage *P. capsici*. Furthermore, the plants were treated only once before inoculation, additional treatments before inoculation may be more helpful (e.g. once in every two weeks). We also would like to test if Fosphite would help after inoculation of the pathogen, particularly the pepper varieties with some resistance under field conditions. We also have *P. capsici* sick plots to do some of these tests.

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