

SNAPBEAN; (*Phaseolus vulgaris* ‘True Blue’)
Pod tip rot; *Rhizoctonia solani*

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Evaluation of several fungicides for the control of *Rhizoctonia* pod tip rot of snapbean, 2001.

The trial was conducted in two commercial snapbean fields near Bridgeville, DE. At small pin stage, plots were established that comprised of three rows, 20 ft long, spaced 30 in. apart. Plot design was a randomized complete block with four replications per site. Foliar fungicides were applied with a backpack CO₂ pressurized sprayer at 30 gal/A at 50 psi. Applications were made with a broadcast boom equipped with hollow cone nozzles (D4 disks, #45 cores). The first application at Bridgeville #1 was Sep 10 at pin stage. The second application was made Sep 20 when the pods were almost full size. Bridgeville #2 was sprayed Sep 20 and 27. The fields were irrigated with a center pivot system. Rainfall was below average and disease pressure was light. The plots were harvested Sep 27 and Oct 4 respectively. Plants were pulled from the middle 12 feet of row and the number of snapbeans with tip rot were counted. Bridgeville #2 only had a total of 6 infected pods and was not analyzed.

The number of infected pods was low at the Bridgeville #1 site but worth reporting. The number reported is the average number of infected pods in 12 row feet from four replications. Twelve row feet had approximately 566 pods. Bravo Ultrex 82.5 WDG applied once was significantly better than the control. Neither Nova treatment was better than the control.

Bridgeville #1 Site

Treatment and rate/A	Timing	Number of infected pods
Nova 40W 5.0 oz	Sep 10, 20	6.5 ab*
Nova 40W 5.0 oz	Sep 10	3.8 ab
Bravo Ultrex 82.5WDG 2 lb	Sep 10	1.3 a
Control	-----	7.8 b

* Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different, Duncan-Waller *k*-ratio *t* test, *k*=100.