

Summer Squash

Recommended Varieties

Type	Variety ¹ (all hybrids)	Reported Disease Resistance ²					Comments ³
		CMV	WMV2	ZYMV	PRSV	PM	
Scallop	Flying Saucer						Yellow and Green Fruit
	Jaune et Verte						Light Green Fruit
	Lemon Sun						Bright Yellow
	Peter Pam						Light Green Fruit
	Starship						Dark Green Fruit
	Sunburst						Bright Golden Yellow Fruit
Specialty	Eight Ball		I	I		I	Round Green fruit
	One Ball						Golden Yellow Round Fruit
	Summer Ball						Golden Yellow Round Fruit
Yellow Straightneck	Conqueror III	R	R	R	I	I	Green Stem
	Cougar	I	I	I	I		Precocious Yellow
	Enterprise						Green Stem (pale yellow fruit)
	Fortune						Precocious Yellow
	Grandprize		I	I		I	Green Stem
	Lioness	I	I	I	I		Green Stem
	Multipik						Precocious Yellow
	Smooth Criminal						Green Stem
	Superpik						Precocious Yellow
	Supersonic						Precocious Yellow
XPT 1832 III	I	I	I			Precocious Yellow	
Yellow Crookneck	Gentry						Tolerant to High Temperatures
	Gold Star	I				I	Green Stem
	Prelude II	I	I	I		I	Green Stem
Green Zucchini	Cashflow			I			Medium Green Fruit
	Dunja		I	I	I	I	Medium Green Fruit
	Green Machine	I	I	I		I	Medium Green Fruit
	Payout	I	I	I	I	I	Medium Green Fruit
	Payroll		I	I		I	Medium Green Fruit
	Respect		I	I	I	I	Medium-Dark Green Fruit
	Reward	I	I	I		I	Medium-Dark Green Fruit
	Spineless Beauty						Medium Green fruit, Not for late season
	Spineless Perfection		I	I		I	Medium Green Fruit
	Spineless Supreme	I	I	I	I	I	Medium-Dark Green Fruit
	SV0914YG	R	R	R	I	I	Medium-Dark Green Fruit
	Tigress		I	I	I		Medium Green Fruit
	Tribute		I	I	I	I	Dark Green with Flecks Fruit
Zucchini Elite						Medium Green Fruit, Not for late season	
Golden Zucchini	Golden Dawn III						Green Stem
	Golden Delight		I	I			Green Stem
	Golden Glory		I	I		I	Green Stem
	Golden Rod	I	I				Green Stem
	Gold Rush						Green Stem
	Sebring					I	Green Stem

¹Listed alphabetically within type; recommended for DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA, and WV. Additional information is based on seed manufacturer and/or seed distributor claims; consult seed vendor for maturity/days to harvest. ²CMV=Cucumber Mosaic Virus, WMV2=Watermelon Mosaic Virus 2, ZYMV=Zucchini Yellow Mosaic Virus, PRSV=Papaya Ring Spot Virus, PM=Powdery Mildew. I=Intermediate and R=High Resistance. Transgenic resistance of specific varieties can be found by consulting the seed manufacturer or distributor. ³In yellow-fruited summer squash the precocious yellow gene confers tolerance to CMV and WMV2 as compared to the green stem counterpart. Varieties expressing the precocious yellowing gene will mask the greening of fruit caused by WMV and CMV but will become bumpy and/or distorted when infected with either PRSV or ZYMV. **All 4 viruses may be detected at some level in squash fields in our region in any given year, therefore it is best to plant varieties with resistance to more than one virus, especially in later plantings when virus transmission by aphids increases. In some years aphids transmitting viruses may also be a factor in spring plantings. Virus resistance and PM resistance are recommended for fall/late planted varieties.**

Recommended Nutrients Based on Soil Tests

In addition to using the table below, check the suggestions on rate, timing, and placement of nutrients in your soil test report and chapter B Soil and Nutrient Management. Your state's soil test report recommendations and/or your farm's nutrient management plan supersede recommendations found below.

Summer Squash ^{1,2}		Soil Phosphorus Level				Soil Potassium Level				Nutrient Timing and Method
		Low	Med	High (Opt)	Very High	Low	Med	High (Opt)	Very High	
	N (lb/A)	P ₂ O ₅ (lb/A)				K ₂ O (lb/A)				
	75-100	150	100	50	0 ³	200	150	100	0 ³	Total nutrient recommended
	25-50	150	100	50	0 ³	200	150	100	0 ³	Broadcast and disk-in
	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sidedress and fertigate when vines start to run
	25-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apply through irrigation system

¹Apply 1-2 lb/A of boron (B) with broadcast fertilizer.; see also Table B-7. in chapter B Soil and Nutrient Management. ²Apply 20-30 lb/A of sulfur (S) for most soils. ³In VA, crop replacement values of 25 lb/A of P₂O₅ and 50 lb/A of K₂O are recommended on soils testing Very High.

Seed Treatment

Check the seed container label or consult with the seed manufacturer to confirm if seed has been treated with insecticide and/or fungicide; see also Disease Control below.

Seeding, Transplanting, and Spacing

Seed April 15 through August 15 in warmer, southern regions of the Mid-Atlantic, May 1 to August 10 in Southern NJ, and May 10 to August 1 in PA, Northern NJ, and other cool areas of the region. Use 4-6 lb/A of seed, or 3,500-4,500 seed/A. Transplants plants are planted through plastic mulch when daily mean temperatures have reached 60°F (16°C). Early planting dates vary from April 15 in southern regions to June 1 in northern areas. Early plantings should be protected from winds with low tunnels, hot caps, tents, or floating row covers. Space rows 5-6 ft apart with plants 2-3 ft apart in the row.

Field Preparation

Plastic mulch and fumigant should be applied to well-prepared, moist soil 30 days before field planting. Plastic mulch helps conserve soil moisture, increases soil temperature, and may increase early and total yields. Various widths of plastic are available to accommodate different production systems and equipment.

Fumigation may be necessary when there is a history of soil-borne diseases. The type of fumigant depends on the predominant pest. Several fumigants can be used on summer squash. Fumigation also aids in the control of weeds, though fumigation alone may not be adequate for weed control under plastic mulch (black plastic or paper may be used without additional herbicides, however, may not control yellow nutsedge). Foil mulches can be used to repel aphids that transmit Mosaic Virus in fall planted squash (after July 1). Direct seeding through reflective mulch is recommended for maximum virus protection.

Fertilizer must be applied during bed preparation. At least 50% of the N should be in the nitrate (NO₃⁻¹) form. Consider drip irrigation (more information in chapter C. Irrigation Management).

Pollination (see also sections A 12. Pollination and D 6.3.1. Protection of Pollinators).

Honeybees, squash bees, bumble bees and other wild bees are important for pollination and fruit set. Populations of pollinating insects may be adversely affected by insecticides applied to flowers or weeds in bloom. Apply insecticides only in the evening hours or wait until blooms are closed before application. Read the pesticide label for specific directions to protect pollinators. Check the pesticide tables below for toxicity to bees.

Harvest and Post-Harvest Considerations

Zucchini and summer squash are harvested after fruit reach the desired size but before they form hard seeds or hard rinds. Size is highly dependent on market demands. Crook-neck and straight-neck squash and zucchini should be 1.25-2 inches in diameter. Straight-neck squash and zucchini should be 7-8 inches long. Scallop squash should be 3-4 inches in diameter. For USDA Agricultural Marketing Service grading standards see:

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards/summer-squash-grades-and-standards>.

Summer squash and zucchini are delicate and prone to bruising and scratching. Handle with care when harvesting, grading, and packing. Squash should be stored at 41-50°F (5-10°C) and 95% relative humidity. The typical shelf life is 7-14 days. Summer squash is highly sensitive to freezing injury and will show pitting on the skin if exposed to temperatures below 41°F (5°C). Do not store, or transport with, ethylene producing crops.

Weed Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW-see the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of Chapter F. Recommended Herbicides

1. Identify the weeds in each field and select recommended herbicides. More information is available in the “Herbicide Effectiveness on Common Weeds in Vegetables” (Table E-3) in Chapter E Pest Management.
2. Minimize herbicide resistance development. Identify the herbicide mode of action group number and follow recommended good management practices; **bolded group numbers in tables below are herbicides at higher risk for selecting resistant weed populations.** Include non-chemical weed control whenever possible.

Labeled Application Sites for Summer Squash									
Herbicide (*=Restricted Use)	HRAC group number	Plastic mulch production					Bareground production		
		Soil-Applied		Postemergence			Soil-applied	POST	Post-harvest
		Under Plastic	Row Middles	Over Plastic	Row Middles	Post-Harvest			
Sandea	2		YES		YES				
Curbit	3		YES				YES		
Prefar	8	YES	YES				YES		
Command	13		YES				YES		
Strategy	3 + 13		YES				YES		
Reflex ¹	14	YES	YES		YES		YES		
Selec / Select Max Shadow 3EC	1			YES				YES	
Poast	1			YES				YES	
Gramoxone* ³	22				YES		YES ²		YES
Rely 280	10				YES				

¹Special Local Needs Label 24(c), be sure it is registered for the specific state and for the intended use. ²Apply preplant or after seeding but prior to crop emergence. ³Supplemental Label, be sure it is registered for the specific state and for the intended use.

1. Pre-Transplant Over Plastic

Group	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
10	Rely 280 2.34L	29 to 43 fl oz/A	glufosinate	0.53 to 0.79 lb/A	14	12
<p>-Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. -Control is best when applied to weeds less than 4 inches, temperatures are above 80, high humidity, and bright sunlight. -Transplants can be injured if they come in contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application and transplanting. At least 0.5 inches of precipitation is needed to wash Rely off the plastic. Do not transplant within 27 days of application if no precipitation occurs. -DO NOT transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that were present at time of application. -Two applications can be made prior to transplanting. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A prior to transplanting; maximum number of applications is three per season. -Rainfastness is 4 h.</p>						
22	Gramoxone SL 3.0*	1.3 to 2.7 pt/A	paraquat	0.5 to 1.0 lb/A	--	24
<p>-Gramoxone can be used for preplant weed control over the top of plastic mulch. Sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to wash off the Gramoxone prior to planting to prevent damage to the crop. -Restricted-use pesticide. Only certified applicators, who successfully complete the paraquat-specific training, can mix, load, or apply paraquat. Application of paraquat "under the direct supervision" of a certified applicator is no longer allowed. Required training link (https://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=2201); certified applicators must repeat training every three years. -Do not exceed 8 pt/A per season. Rainfastness is 30 min.</p>						

2. Soil-Applied

Group	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
2	Sandea 75DF	0.5 to 1 oz/A	halosulfuron	0.023 to 0.047 lb/A	30	12
<p>-Plasticulture: can be applied in a band under the plastic, immediately before laying the mulch; delay seeding or transplanting for 7 days after application. Row middles: apply before or after weed emergence; apply as a shielded application to avoid contact with the crop. If weeds have emerged, use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v or include a non-selective herbicide. -Bareground: apply broadcast after seeding but before crop emergence or no sooner than 7 days before transplanting.</p>						

2. Soil-Applied (Sandea) - continued next page

2. Soil-Applied (Sanda) - continued

<p>-Suppresses or controls yellow nutsedge and certain broadleaf weeds. Sandea provides both residual and postemergence control of susceptible weed species. Effective postemergence control requires an adjuvant.</p> <p>-Sanda is an ALS inhibiting herbicide and resistant weed populations are common in the region. Do not use Group 2 herbicides repeatedly in the same field. Do not apply Sandea to crops treated with a soil applied organophosphate insecticide or use a foliar applied organophosphate insecticide within 21 days before or 7 days after a Sandea application.</p> <p>-Maximum number of Sandea applications per year is 2 and do not exceed 2 oz/A during the crop season.</p>						
3	Curbit 3EC	1 to 3 pt/A	ethalfluralin	0.38 to 1.12 lb/A	--	24
<p>-Plasticulture: row middles only: apply as a banded spray after crop emergence or transplanting. Do not soil incorporate.</p> <p>-Bareground: apply broadcast after direct-seeding but prior to crop emergence; do not use on transplanted crop.</p> <p>-Controls annual grasses and certain annual broadleaf weeds, including carpetweed and pigweed sp.</p> <p>-Use lower rate for coarse-textured soils or soils with low organic matter.</p> <p>-Where overhead irrigation is available, activate Curbit with 0.5 inch of irrigation within 2 days after application; if no irrigation or rainfall occurs within 5 days of application, activity of Curbit can be reduced.</p> <p>-Available as a pre-mix herbicide Strategy. Strategy at 3 pt/A= Curbit at 26 fl oz/A (0.6 lb ai) and Command at 8 fl oz/A (0.188 lb ai)</p> <p>-Maximum applications per season: not specified</p>						
8	Prefar 4E	5 to 6 qt/A	bensulide	5 to 6 lb/A	--	12
<p>-Plasticulture under plastic: apply in a band under the plastic, immediately before laying the mulch. Allow 7 days before making transplant holes to allow condensation to incorporate the herbicide. Plasticulture: row middles application is labeled.</p> <p>-Bareground: apply preemergence or preplant incorporated.</p> <p>-Preemergence applications should be followed by irrigation within 36 h (apply enough water to wet the soil at least 2 to 4 inches deep). Preplant incorporated applications should be incorporated 1 to 2 inches deep (deeper than 2 inches will result in reduced weed control).</p> <p>-Provides control/suppression of some annual grass weeds and some broadleaves including pigweeds, purslane, and lambsquarters.</p> <p>-Do not apply more than 6 lb ai/A per season.</p>						
13	Command 3ME	0.67 to 1.33 pt/A	clomazone	0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	45	12
<p>-Plasticulture: row middles application only.</p> <p>-Bareground: apply broadcast just before planting but before crop emergence, or just before transplanting.</p> <p>-Use the lower rate when used on coarse-textured soils low in organic matter, when weed pressure is light, or to minimize herbicide carryover that could affect subsequent crops. -Controls annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds including common lambsquarters, velvetleaf, spurred anoda, and jimsonweed. Carpetweed, morningglory sp., pigweed sp., and yellow nutsedge will not be controlled. Higher rates will improve control (or expand number of species controlled) such as common cocklebur, common ragweed, or jimsonweed (refer to label for specific weeds and rates).</p> <p>-WARNINGS: Command spray or vapor drift may injure sensitive crops and other vegetation up to several hundred yards from the point of application. Do not apply adjacent to sensitive crops (see label) or vegetation, or under unfavorable wind or weather conditions. Command may limit subsequent cropping options, see the label.</p> <p>-Available as a pre-mix herbicide Strategy: Strategy at 3 pt/A= Command at 8 fl oz/A (0.188 lb ai) and Curbit at 26 fl oz/A (0.6 lb ai)</p> <p>-Maximum number of Command applications per year: 1</p>						
3 + 13	Strategy 2.1SC	1.5 to 4 pt/A	ethalfluralin plus clomazone	0.39 to 1.05 lb/A	45	24
<p>-Plasticulture: row middles application only.</p> <p>-Bareground: apply broadcast just before planting or after planting but before crop emergence. -Strategy is a prepackage mixture of Curbit 3EC and Command 3ME.</p> <p>-Clomazone spray or vapor drift may injure susceptible crops and other vegetation, refer to Command 3ME for comments.</p> <p>-Do not apply prior to planting the crop. Do not soil incorporate. Refer to individual products for comments.</p> <p>-Certain crop varieties may have the potential for injury or loss with this product. Consult qualified crop advisors for information pertaining to varieties in your area. -Maximum applications per season: not specified.</p>						
14	Reflex 2SL	8 fl oz/A	fomesafen	0.13 lb/A	32	24
<p>-Special Local Needs Label 24(c) for the use of Reflex 2SL in DE (no expiration date), NJ (expires 12/31/2027), and pending in PA. The use of this product is legal ONLY if a waiver of liability has been completed (see: https://www.syngenta-us.com/labels/indemnified-label-login).</p> <p>-Labeled for straight neck yellow, crooked neck yellow, and zucchini types only.</p> <p>-Plasticulture under plastic: apply in a band under the plastic, immediately before laying the mulch. pre-transplant applications over the plastic mulch is labeled; row middles application is labeled.</p> <p>-Bareground: apply broadcast within 24 h after direct-seeding and follow with 0.2 to 0.5 inches of overhead irrigation at least 36 h before the crop begins to crack through the soil. For transplants, apply Reflex and then irrigate with 0.2 to 0.5 inches of water and then transplant. Do not prepare transplant holes until after Reflex application and irrigation.</p> <p>-Foliar application of Reflex will severely damage or kill squash. The potential of crop injury is greater on lighter textured soils combined with intensive irrigation programs or high amounts of rainfall, therefore, adjust rates accordingly.</p> <p>-Reflex provides both residual and postemergence control of susceptible weed species. Effective postemergence control requires an adjuvant. Summer squash varieties may vary in their response to Reflex; therefore, treat small acreages first to determine crop tolerance, especially when applying to a new variety.</p> <p>-Reflex rates lower than 16 fl oz/A may not provide full-season control and should be used with other herbicides and/or other methods of weed control. The rate for squash is only 8 fl oz/A and will only provide a few weeks of control.</p> <p>-Consider rotational crops when applying fomesafen. If the crop is replanted, do not re-apply Reflex. Refer to 24(c) label for specifics on rotational restrictions. Maximum for Reflex application is 24 fl oz/A IN ALTERNATE YEARS.</p>						

F. Summer Squash

3. Postemergence						
Group	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient	Active Ingredient Rate	PHI (d)	REI (h)
1	Shadow 3EC Select 2EC Select Max 0.97EC	4 to 5.33 fl oz/A 6 to 8 fl oz/A 9 to 16 fl oz/A	clethodim	0.07 to 0.125 lb/A	14	24
	Poast 1.5EC	1 to 1.5 pt/A	sethoxydim	0.19 to 0.28 lb/A	14	12
<p>-Select 2EC: use crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal of spray solution). Select Max 0.97EC: use nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal of spray solution). Shadow 3EC: use crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal of spray solution) for large or stressed grasses; use nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal of spray solution) when crop safety is a concern. Poast 1.5EC: use COC at 1.0% v/v.</p> <p>-General comments:</p> <p>-The use of COC may increase the risk of crop injury when hot or humid conditions prevail. To reduce the risk of crop injury, switch to NIS when grasses are small and soil moisture is adequate. -Use lower labeled rates for annual grass control and higher labeled rates for perennial grass control. For best results, treat annual grasses when they are actively growing and before tillers are present. -Yellow nutsedge, wild onion, wild garlic, and broadleaf weeds will not be controlled with these herbicides. -These herbicides control many annual and certain perennial grasses. Clethodim is best on annual bluegrass; while Poast is preferred for goosegrass control. -Repeated applications may be necessary to control certain perennial grasses. If repeat applications are necessary, allow 14 days between applications.</p> <p>-Rainfastness is 1 h.</p> <p>-Do not tank mix with or apply within 2 to 3 days of any other pesticide, unless labeled, as this may increase the risk of crop injury or reduce the control of grasses. Do not apply more than 8 fl oz/A of Select 2EC in a single application and do not exceed 32 fl oz/A for the season; do not apply more than 16 fl oz/A of Select Max in a single application and do not exceed 64 fl oz/A for the season.</p> <p>-Do not apply more than 5.33 fl oz/A of Shadow 3EC in a single application and do not exceed 21.33 fl oz/A for the season</p> <p>-Do not apply more than 1.5 pt/A Poast in a single application and do not exceed 3 pt/A for the season.</p>						
2	Sandea 75DF	0.5 to 1 oz/A	halosulfuron	0.023 to 0.047 lb/A	30	12
<p>-Plasticulture: row middles application only.</p> <p>-Bareground: broadcast for bareground. Apply Sandea after the crop has at least 3 to 5 true leaves but before first female flowers appear and no sooner than 14 days after transplanting. If weeds have emerged, use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal).</p> <p>-Suppresses or controls yellow nutsedge and certain broadleaf; control of weeds taller than 3 inches may not be adequate. Sandea will not control common lambsquarters or eastern black nightshade if applied postemergence; for row middle application, tank mix with a non-selective herbicide to increase spectrum of control. Sandea provides both residual and postemergence control of susceptible weed species. Effective postemergence control requires an adjuvant.</p> <p>-Sandea is an ALS inhibiting herbicide and resistant weed populations are common in the region.</p> <p>Do not use Group 2 herbicides repeatedly in the same field.</p> <p>-Do not apply Sandea to crops treated with a soil applied organophosphate insecticide or use a foliar applied organophosphate insecticide within 21 days before or 7 days after a Sandea application.</p> <p>-Rainfastness is 4 h. Maximum number of Sandea applications per year is 2 and do not exceed 2 oz/A during the crop season</p>						
10	Rely 280 2.34L	29 to 62 fl oz/A	glufosinate	0.53 to 1.13 lb/A	14	12
<p>-Hooded spray application between the rows. If the crop is planted without plastic, do not spray within 6 inches of running vines. - Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A.</p> <p>-Do not allow spray to come in contact with crop foliage or damage will occur.</p> <p>-Control is best when applied to weeds less than 4 inches, temperatures are above 80, high humidity, and bright sunlight.</p> <p>-Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. -Do not apply more than 62 fl oz/A in a single application, do not apply more than 87 fl oz/A per season; maximum number of applications is three per season. -Rainfastness is 4 h.</p>						
22	Gramoxone SL 3.0*	1.3 pt/A	paraquat	0.49 lb/A	14	24
<p>-Supplemental Label for postemergence weed control in DE, MD, NJ, PA, and VA.</p> <p>-Row middles as a shielded application. Apply as a directed spray in a minimum of 20 gal spray mix/A to control emerged weeds between the rows after crop establishment. Include a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.</p> <p>-Use shields or hoods to prevent spray contact with the crop and low spray pressure (maximum of 30 psi) to reduce small droplets that are prone to drift. See the label for additional information and warnings.</p> <p>-Rainfastness is 30 min.</p> <p>-A maximum of 3 applications per year are allowed.</p> <p>-Restricted-use pesticide. Only certified applicators, who successfully complete the paraquat-specific training, can mix, load, or apply paraquat. Application of paraquat "under the direct supervision" of a certified applicator is no longer allowed. Required training link (https://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=2201); certified applicators must repeat training every three years.</p>						

4. Other Labeled Herbicides These products are labeled but limited local data are available; and/or are labeled but not recommended in our region due to potential crop injury concerns.		
Group	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Active Ingredient
14	Aim (hooded or directed application only)	carfentrazone
14	Vida	pyraflufen

Insect Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW-see the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of Chapter F. Recommended Insecticides

Note: For **premixes**, the group number (representing the mode of action) and active ingredient that contributes the most to control is generally listed first. In some cases, only one ingredient in a premix provides control.

Seed and At-Plant Treatments for Seedcorn Maggot

Farmore DI-400 as a commercially applied seed treatment which contains thiamethoxam (Group 4A). Verimark (cyantranilprole, Group 28) treatment at planting is also labeled. **Note:** The use of neonicotinoid insecticides (Group 4A) at planting may help reduce seedcorn maggot populations. See also Maggots in section E 3.1. Soil Pests - Detection and Control.

Aphids Aphids transmit multiple viruses. Cultivars resistant to multiple aphid-transmitted viruses are available.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Lannate LV*	1.5 to 3.0 pt/A	methomyl - melon aphid only	1-3	48	H
1A	Vydate L*	2.0 to 4.0 pt/A	oxamyl - foliar	1	48	H
1B	Malathion 57 EC	1.5 pt/A	malathion	1	24	H
4A	Neonicotinoid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
4C	Transform WG	0.75 to 1.5 oz/A	sulfoxaflor	1	24	H
4C + 3A	Ridgeback*	5.5 to 13.8 fl oz/A	sulfoxaflor + bifenthrin	3	24	H
4D	Sivanto Prime	21.0 to 28.0 fl oz/A	flupyradifurone - soil/drip	21	4	M
4D	Sivanto Prime	7.0 to 14.0 fl oz/A	flupyradifurone - foliar	1	4	M
9B	Fulfill	2.75 oz/A	pymetrozine	0	12	L
9B	PQZ	2.4 to 3.2 fl oz/A	pyrifluquinazon	1	12	L
9D	Sefina	3.0 fl oz/A	afidopyropen	0	12	L
21A	Torac	17.0 to 21.0 fl oz/A	tolfenpyrad	1	12	H
28	Exirel	13.5 to 20.5 fl oz/A	cyantranilprole	1	12	H
28	Harvanta 50SL	10.9 to 16.4 fl oz/A	cyclanilprole	1	4	H
28	Verimark	Soil, at planting: 6.75 to 13.5 fl oz/A Drip chemigation: 6.75 to 10 fl oz/A	cyantranilprole	1	4	H
28 + 6	Minecto Pro* ¹	10.0 fl oz/A	cyantranilprole + abamectin	7	12	H
29	Beleaf 50 SG	Foliar: 2.0 to 2.8 oz/A Drip: 2.8 to 4.28 oz/A	flonicamid	0	12	L

¹Use of a non-sticker adjuvant is required.

Cucumber Beetles

Both striped (*Acalymma vittatum*) and spotted (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardii*) cucumber beetles are found in the Mid-Atlantic states. Both species can severely defoliate young seedlings and transmit bacterial wilt, though losses from this disease vary greatly between fields and varieties. Young plants need to be protected to manage bacterial wilt. If adult beetles are abundant and there is a disease history, insecticides should be applied before beetles feed extensively on the cotyledons and first true leaves. If foliar insecticides are used, begin spraying shortly after plant emergence and repeat applications at weekly intervals if new beetles continue to invade fields. Treat when an average of 1 beetle per two plants is found. Kaolin clay (Surround WP) does not kill the beetles but acts as a physical deterrent to early season beetle feeding. **Note: some populations of striped cucumber beetles on Delmarva may exhibit reduced susceptibility to pyrethroids.**

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Lannate LV*	1.5 to 3.0 pt/A	methomyl	1-3	48	H
1A	Sevin XLR Plus	1.0 qt/A	carbaryl	3	24	H
3A	Pyrethroid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
4A	Neonicotinoid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
28	Harvanta 50SL	10.9 to 16.4 fl oz/A	cyclanilprole	1	4	H
28	Verimark	Soil, at planting: 13.5 fl oz/A; Drip chemigation: 10 fl oz/A	cyantranilprole	1	4	H

F. Summer Squash

Cutworms

See also section E 3.1. Soil Pests - Detection and Control.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Lannate LV*	1.5 to 3.0 pt/A	methomyl	1-3	48	H
3A	Pyrethroid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					

Leafminers

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
4A	Neonicotinoid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
5	Entrust SC (OMRI)	6.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	spinosad	3	4	H
5	Radiant SC	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	3	4	H
6	Agri-Mek SC* ¹	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz/A	abamectin	7	12	H
15	Rimon 0.83EC	9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A	novaluron	1	12	M
17	Trigard 75WSP	2.66 oz/A (one packet)	cyromazine	0	12	M
28	Coragen 1.67SC Coragen eVo	5.0 to 7.5 fl oz/A 1.7 to 2.5 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole	1	4	L
28	Exirel	13.5 to 20.5 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole	1	12	H
28	Harvanta 50SL	10.9 to 16.4 fl oz/A	cyclaniliprole	1	4	H
28	Verimark	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole	1	4	H
28 + 6	Minecto Pro* ¹	5.5 to 10.0 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole + abamectin	7	12	H
30	Incipio	2.1 to 4.1 fl oz/A	isocycloseram	1	12	H

¹Use of a non-sticker adjuvant is required.

Lepidopteran Pests including Armyworms (AW), Cabbage Loopers (CL), Melonworms (MW) and Pickleworms (PW), and Lepidopteran “Rindworms”

Various armyworm species and cabbage loopers can be found feeding on melon leaves. Defoliation seldom reaches the 25% threshold that justifies control measures. However, armyworms may feed on rinds as well as other various Lepidopteran pests where they are collectively labeled ‘rindworm’ on some labels. This complex includes corn earworm, leafrollers, webworms, and armyworms. Proper pest identification and fruit scouting is important because not all species that cause rind feeding damage are susceptible to pyrethroids. **Beet armyworm and corn earworm are resistant to pyrethroids (Group 3A) and there are resistance concerns with BAW to diamides (Group 28). Check product rates for a given Lepidopteran pest.**

Note: Not all products with the above species on their label will prevent rind feeding. Cucumber beetles, wireworm, and white grubs will also feed on rinds, the location and appearance differs from Lepidopteran rind feeders. Consult your local cooperative extension service for additional guidance.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Lannate LV*	1.5 to 3.0 pt/A	methomyl	1-3	48	H
1A	Sevin XLR Plus	0.5 to 1.0 qt/A	carbaryl - MW and PW only	3	12	H
3A ^{1,2}	Pyrethroid insecticides registered for use on Musk and Mixed Melons: see table at the end of Insect Control					
5	Entrust SC (OMRI)	4.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	spinosad	3	4	H
5	Radiant SC	5.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	3	4	H
6	Proclaim 5SG*	3.0 to 4.8 oz/A	emamectin benzoate	7	12	H
11A	DiPel DF, others (OMRI)	0.5 to 2.0 lb/A	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i> - CL and AW only	0	4	N
11A	XenTari (OMRI)	0.5 to 2.0 lb/A	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai</i> - CL and AW only	0	4	N
15	Rimon 0.83EC	9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A	novaluron	1	12	M
15+4A	Cormoran	12.0 fl oz/A	novaluron + acetamiprid	1	12	M
18	Intrepid 2F	4.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	methoxyfenozide	3	4	L
22	Avaunt 30WDG, Avaunt eVo	2.5 to 6.0 oz/A	indoxacarb	3	12	H

Lepidopteran Pests - continued next page

Lepidopteran Pests including Armyworms (AW), Cabbage Loopers (CL), Melonworms (MW) and Pickleworms (PW), and Lepidopteran "Rindworms" - continued

28 ¹	Coragen 1.67SC Coragen eVo	2.0 to 7.5 fl oz/A 0.7 to 2.5 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole	1	4	L
28 ¹	Exirel	7.0 to 17.0 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole	1	12	H
28 ¹	Harvanta 50SL	10.9 to 16.4 fl oz/A	cyclaniliprole	1	4	H
28 ¹	Verimark	5.0 to 13.5 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole - soil	1	4	H
28 ¹ +3A ^{1,2}	Besiege*	6.0 to 9.0 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin	1	24	H
28 ¹ +3A ^{1,2}	Elevest*	5.6 to 9.6 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole + bifenthrin	3	24	H
28 ¹ +4A	Durivo	10.0 to 13.0 fl oz/A	thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole - MW and PW only	30	12	H
28 ¹ +4A	Voliam Flexi	4.0 to 7.0 oz/A	thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole - CL only	1	12	H
28 ¹ + 6	Minecto Pro* ³	5.5 to 10.0 fl oz/A	cyantraniliprole + abamectin	7	12	H
30	Incipio	2.1 to 4.1 fl oz/A	isocycloseram - MW and PW only	1	12	H

¹Resistance concerns with beet armyworm.²Resistance concerns with corn earworm.³Use of a non-sticker adjuvant is required.

[Insecticides with suppression on the label: Torac]

Mites

Mite infestations generally begin around field margins and grassy areas. CAUTION: DO NOT mow or maintain these areas after midsummer to prevent mites from moving into the crop. Localized infestations can be spot treated. Begin treatment when 10 to 15% of the crown leaves are infested early in the season.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (*= Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
6	Agri-Mek SC* ¹	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz/A	abamectin	7	12	H
6 + 28	Minecto Pro* ¹	5.5 to 10.0 fl oz/A	abamectin + cyantraniliprole	7	12	H
10B	Zeal Miticide	2.0 to 3.0 oz/A	etoxazole	7	12	L
20B	Kanemite 15SC	31.0 fl oz/A	acequinocyl	1	12	L
20D	Acramite 50WS	0.75 to 1.0 lb/A	bifenazate	3	12	M
21A	Magister SC	24.0 to 36.0 fl oz/A	fenazaquin	3	12	H
23	Oberon 2SC	8.5 fl oz/A	spiromesifen	7	12	M
30	Incipio	2.1 to 4.1 fl oz/A	isocycloseram	1	12	H

¹Use of a non-sticker adjuvant is required.**Squash Bugs**

Treat if more than 1 egg mass per plant is present. Target the nymphal stages. Under leaf spray coverage is essential.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (*= Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
3A	Pyrethroid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
4A	Neonicotinoid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
4D	Sivanto Prime	10.5 to 14.0 fl oz/A	flupyradifurone - foliar	1	4	M
30	Incipio	2.1 to 4.1 fl oz/A	isocycloseram	1	12	H

Squash Vine Borers

When vines begin to run, apply one of the following formulations to plant stems at regular intervals (weekly for pyrethroids) to protect plants for the 30 day period of adult activity. Some parts of the Mid-Atlantic have a second generation. Pheromone traps for squash vine borer are commercially available. These traps can be used to indicate when moth activity begins. **Note:** Use of chlorantraniliprole, isocycloseram, spinosad, or spinetoram for looper control will reduce squash vine borer populations.

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (*= Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
3A	Pyrethroid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
15 + 4A	Cormoran	12.0 fl oz/A	novaluron + acetamiprid	1	12	M
28 + 3A	Besiege*	6.0 to 9.0 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin	1	24	H
28 + 3A	Elevest*	5.6 to 9.6 fl oz/A	chlorantraniliprole + bifenthrin	3	12	H

F. Summer Squash

Thrips

Apply one of the following formulations:						
Group	Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Vydate L	2.0 to 4.0 pt/A	oxamyl - foliar	1	48	H
3A¹	Pyrethroid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
4A²	Neonicotinoid insecticides registered for use on Summer Squash: see table at the end of Insect Control.					
4C	Transform WG	2.5 oz/A	sulfoxaflor - suppression only	1	24	H
5	Entrust SC (OMRI)	6.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	spinosad	3	4	H
5	Radiant SC	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	spinetoram	3	4	H
15	Rimon 0.83EC	12.0 fl oz/A	novaluron	1	12	M
21A	Torac	21.0 fl oz/A	tolfenpyrad	1	12	H
28	Harvanta 50SL	10.9 to 16.4 fl oz/A	cyclanilprole - suppression only	1	4	H
28 + 6	Minecto Pro* ³	10.0 fl oz/A	cyantranilprole + abamectin - suppression only	7	12	H
29	Beleaf 50SG	Drip: 2.8 to 4.28 oz/A	flonicamid	0	12	L
30	Incipio	2.1 to 4.1 fl oz/A	isocycloseram	1	12	H

¹Resistance concerns with western flower thrips.

²Resistance concerns with tobacco thrips.

³Use of a non-sticker adjuvant is required.

Group 3A Pyrethroid Insecticides Registered for Use on Summer Squash						
Apply one of the following formulations (check if the product label lists the insect you intend to spray; the label is the law):						
Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR	
Asana XL*	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz/A	esfenvalerate	3	12	H	
Baythroid XL*	0.8 to 2.8 fl oz/A	beta-cyfluthrin	0	12	H	
Brigade 2EC*, Brigade eVo	2.6 to 6.4 fl oz/A	bifenthrin	3	12	H	
Danitol 2.4EC*	10.67 to 16.0 fl oz/A	fenpropathrin	7	24	H	
Declare*	1.02 to 1.54 fl oz/A	gamma-cyhalothrin	1	24	H	
Hero*	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin + bifenthrin	3	12	H	
Lambda-Cy 1EC*, others	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	24	H	
Mustang Maxx*	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz/A	zeta-cypermethrin	1	12	H	
Permethrin 3.2EC*, others	4.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	permethrin	0	12	H	
Tombstone*	0.8 to 2.8 fl oz/A	cyfluthrin	0	12	H	
Warrior II*	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	24	H	
Combo products containing a pyrethroid						
Besiege*	6.0 to 9.0 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantranilprole (Group 28)	1	24	H	
Elevest*	5.6 to 9.0 fl oz/A	bifenthrin + chlorantranilprole (Group 28)	3	12	H	
Endigo ZC and ZCX*	4.0 to 4.5 fl oz/A	lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam (Group 4A)	1	24	H	
Ridgeback*	5.5 to 13.8 fl oz/A	bifenthrin + sulfoxaflor (Group 4C)	3	24	H	
Savoy EC*	6.0 to 12.9 fl oz/A	bifenthrin + acetamiprid	3	12	H	

Group 4A Neonicotinoid Insecticides Registered for Use on Summer Squash						
Apply one of the following formulations (check if the product label lists the insect you intend to spray; the label is the law):						
Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR	
Actara 25WDG	1.5 to 5.5 oz/A	thiamethoxam	0	12	H	
Admire Pro	7.0 to 10.5 fl oz/A	imidacloprid - soil	21	12	H	
Assail 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz/A	acetamiprid	0	12	M	
Assail 30SC	2.1 to 4.5 fl oz/A	acetamiprid	0	12	M	
Belay 2.13SC	9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A	clothianidin - soil/drip	21	12	H	
Belay 2.13SC	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/A	clothianidin - foliar (PHI note: do not make application after 4 th true leaf has unfolded)	see note	12	H	
Platinum 75SG	1.67 to 3.67 oz/A	thiamethoxam	30	12	H	
Scorpion 35SL	9.0 to 13 fl oz/A	dinotefuran - soil/drip	21	12	H	
Scorpion 35SL	2.0 to 7.0 fl oz/A	dinotefuran - foliar	1	12	H	
Venom 70SG	5.0 to 7.5 oz/A	dinotefuran - soil/drip	21	12	H	
Venom 70SG	1.0 to 4.0 oz/A	dinotefuran - foliar	1	12	H	

Group 4A Neonicotinoid Insecticides Registered for Use on Summer Squash - continued next page

Group 4A Neonicotinoid Insecticides Registered for Use on Summer Squash - continued

Combo products containing a neonicotinoid					
Cormoran	9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A	acetamiprid + novaluron (Group 15)	1	12	M
Durivo	10.0 to 13.0 fl oz/A	thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (Group 28)	30	12	H
Endigo ZC* and ZCX*	4.0 to 4.5 fl oz/A	thiamethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Group 3A)	1	24	H
Savoy EC*	6.0 to 12.9 fl oz/A	acetamiprid + bifenthrin (Group 3A)	7	12	H
Voliam Flexi	4.0 to 7.0 oz/A	thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (Group 28)	1	12	H

Disease Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW-see the Pesticide Use Disclaimer on the first page of Chapter F. Recommended Fungicides

Nematodes

See also sections E 1.5. Soil Fumigation and E 1.6. Nematode Control. Use fumigants listed in section E 1.5., or nematicides listed below. Consult the label.

Code	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
1A	Vydate L*	1.0 to 2.0 gal/A Incorporate into top 2-4 inches of soil, <i>OR</i> 2.0 to 4.0 pt/A apply 2 w after planting and repeat 2-3 w later.	oxamyl	1	48	H
7	Velum Prime 4.16SC	6.5 to 6.84 fl oz/A	fluopyram	0	12	--
N-UN	Salibro	15.3 to 23 fl oz/A of product per acre pre-plant incorporated, pre-plant drip, or at-plant drip. In-season drip at 7.7 fl oz/A	fluazaindolizine	1	12	--
--	Nimitz 4EC	3.5 to 5.0 pt/A incorporate or drip-apply 7 d before planting	fluensulfone	n/a	12	--

Seed Treatment

Check with your seed company if seed has been treated with an insecticide and fungicide. For untreated seed, use a mixture of Thiram 480DP (4.5 fl oz /100 lb seed) and an approved commercially available insecticide.

Damping-off caused by *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, and *Rhizoctonia*

Code	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Apply one of the following at-planting (see label for application timing, methods, and restrictions):						
Phytophthora and Pythium Root Rot						
4	Ridomil Gold 4SL	1.0 to 2.0 pt/A	mefenoxam	5	48	N
4	Ultra Flourish 2E	2.0 to 4.0 pt/A	mefenoxam	5	48	N
4	MetaStar 2E AG	4.0 to 8.0 pt/A	metalaxyl	AP	48	N
49 + 4	Orondis Gold ¹	28.0 to 55.0 fl oz/A	oxathiapiprolin + mefenoxam	AP	48	--
Phytophthora, Pythium, and Rhizoctonia Root Rot						
4 + 11	Uniform 3.72SC	0.34 fl oz/1000 ft row. Avoid direct seed contact, which may cause delayed emergence.	mefenoxam + azoxystrobin	AP	0	N
Rhizoctonia root rot						
11	azoxystrobin 2.08F	0.40 to 0.80 fl oz/1000 ft row	azoxystrobin	1	4	N
Pythium root rot only						
28	Previcur Flex 6F	1.2 pt/A in transplant water, drip irrigation, or direct spray at base of plant and soil	propamocarb hydrochloride	2	12	N

¹May cause some yellowing in leaves.

Bacterial and Fungal Diseases

Bacterial Wilt

Controlling striped and spotted cucumber beetles is essential for preventing bacterial wilt.

See preceding "Cucumber Beetle" section under Insect Control for specific recommendations. Insecticide applications made at seeding may not prevent beetle damage season long, therefore, additional foliar insecticide applications may be necessary.

Choanophora Fruit Rot

This disease occurs during warm wet weather and develops predominantly on flowers or fruit near the ground. Management is difficult because disease development is rapid, and weather dependent. Fungicide sprays are not effective because flowers, which open daily, must be protected immediately. Practices that reduce soil moisture or reduce soil contact, such as raised beds and plastic mulch, may be beneficial.

Downy Mildew

Scout fields early in the growing season. Begin sprays when plants meet in the row or if disease occurrence is predicted for the region (check the Cucurbit Downy Mildew Forecasting website at <https://cdm.ipmpipe.org/>). Strains of the Downy mildew pathogen that infect one cucurbit crop may not affect summer squash. Unnecessary fungicide application can be avoided by not spraying until disease is predicted in the region on watermelon. Preventative applications are much more effective than applications made after detection. **Materials with different FRAC codes should be alternated to reduce the chances for fungicide resistance development.**

Code	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Sprays should be applied on a 7-day schedule when disease is forecast or present in the region. Under severe disease conditions spray interval may be reduced IF the label allows.						
TANK-MIX one of the following products with a protectant such as chlorothalonil 6F 1.5 to 2.0 pt/A:						
49 + 40	Orondis Ultra 2.33SC	5.5 to 8.0 fl oz/A	oxathiapiprolin + mandipropamid	0	4	--
49+M05	Orondis Opti	1.75 to 2.5 pt/A contains protectant	oxathiapiprolin + chlorothalonil	0	12	--
21	Ranman 400SC	2.10 to 2.75 fl oz/A (do not apply with copper; see label for details) ¹	cyazofamid	0	12	L
Other materials for use in rotation as tank mix partners with a protectant:						
28	Previcur Flex 6F	1.2 pt/A	propamocarb hydrochloride	2	12	N
43	Presidio 4SC	4.0 fl oz/A (caution: pathogen is now less sensitive to Presidio)	fluopicolide	2	12	L
40 + 45	Zampro 525SC	14.0 fl oz/A	dimethomorph + ametocradin	0	12	--
22	Elumin 4SC	8.0 fl oz/A	ethaboxam	2	12	--
M03+22	Gavel 75DF	1.5 to 2.0 lb/A contains protectant	mancozeb + zoxamide	5	48	--
M05+22	Zing! 4.9SC	36 fl oz/A contains protectant	chlorothalonil + zoxamide	0	12	M
M05+27	Ariston 42SC	1.9 to 3.0 pt/A contains protectant	chlorothalonil + cymoxanil	3	12	M
11 + 27	Tanos 50DF	8.0 oz/A	famoxadone + cymoxanil	3	12	--
27	Curzate 60DF	3.2 to 5.0 oz/A	cymoxanil	3	12	N
29	Omega 500F	12.0 to 24.0 fl oz/A	fluazinam	7	12	N
40	Forum 4.17SC	6.0 fl oz/A	dimethomorph	0	12	N

¹Ranman should be tank mixed with an organosilicone surfactant when disease is severe, or a non-ionic surfactant or blend of organosilicone and non-ionic surfactant disease is moderate or light.

Phytophthora Crown and Fruit Rot

Multiple practices should be used to minimize the occurrence of this disease. Rotate away from susceptible crops (such as peppers, eggplants, tomatoes, lima and snap beans, and other cucurbits) for as long as possible. Pre-plant fumigants will also suppress disease. Fields should be adequately drained to ensure that water does not accumulate around the base of the plant. Once the canopy closes, subsoil between the rows to allow for faster drainage following rainfall. **Materials with different modes of action (FRAC codes) should always be alternated to reduce the chances for fungicide resistance development.** Apply fungicides when conditions are favorable for disease development. Fruit are susceptible at all growth stages and must be protected season-long. *(continued next page)*

Phytophthora Crown and Fruit Rot - continued

Code	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Apply one of the following formulations pre-plant for early season control:						
4	MetaStar 2E AG	4.0 to 8.0 pt/A	metalaxyl	AP	48	N
4	Ridomil Gold 4SL	1.0 to 2.0 pt/A	mefenoxam	5	48	N
4	Ultra Flourish 2E	2.0 to 4.0 pt/A	mefenoxam	5	48	N
4 + 11	Uniform 3.72SC	0.34 fl oz/1000 ft row	mefenoxam + azoxystrobin	AP	0	N
28	Previcur Flex 6F	1.2 pt/A in transplant water, drip irrigation, or spray directed to the base of the plants and soil.	propamocarb hydrochloride	2	12	N
49 + 4	Orondis Gold ¹	28.0 to 55.0 fl oz/A in furrow or by drip	oxathiapiprolin + mefenoxam	5	48	--
When conditions favor disease development, apply one of the following WITH FIXED COPPER at labeled rates (for suppression only):						
49 + 40	Orondis Ultra 2.33SC	5.5 to 8.0 fl oz/A	oxathiapiprolin + mandipropamid	0	4	--
49+M05	Orondis Opti	1.75 to 2.5 pt/A	oxathiapiprolin + chlorothalonil	0	12	--
40	Revus 2.08F	8.0 fl oz/A	mandipropamid	0	4	--
40 + 45	Zampro 525SC	14.0 fl oz/A	dimethomorph + ametoctradin	0	12	--
22	Elumin 4SC	8 fl oz/A	ethaboxam	2	12	--
43	Presidio 4SC ²	4.0 fl oz/A	fluopicolide	2	12	L
M03+22	Gavel 75DF	1.5 to 2.0 lb/A	mancozeb + zoxamide	5	48	--
21	Ranman 400SC	2.75 fl oz/A (do not apply with copper ; see label for details) ³	cyazofamid	0	12	L
40	Forum 4.17SC	6.0 fl oz/A	dimethomorph	0	12	N
M05+22	Zing! 4.9SC	36 fl oz/A	chlorothalonil + zoxamide	0	12	M

¹Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold with foliar applications of oxathiapiprolin-containing products.

²Presidio may also be applied through the drip irrigation (see label). Soil drench followed by drip application has given good results in some trials on crown rot caused by *Phytophthora capsici*.

³Ranman should be tank mixed with an organosilicone surfactant when disease is severe, or a non-ionic surfactant or blend of organosilicone and non-ionic surfactant disease is moderate or light.

Plectosporium Blight

A 3-year rotation with crops other than cucurbits is advised. It is important to achieve maximum foliage coverage with the fungicide application.

Code	Product Name (*=Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Once symptoms appear on petioles or after fruit form, apply one of the following and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Rotate between fungicides with different FRAC codes.						
M03	mancozeb 75DF	2.0 to 3.0 lb/A	mancozeb	5	24	N
M05	chlorothalonil 6F	2.0 to 3.0 pt/A	chlorothalonil	0	12	M
3 + 7	Aprovia Top 1.62EC	10.5 to 13.5 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + benzovindiflupyr	0	12	--
3 + 9	Inspire Super 2.82EW	16.0 to 20.0 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + cyprodinil	7	12	--
3 + 11	Quadris Top 1.67SC ¹	12.0 to 14.0 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + azoxystrobin	1	12	--
7 + 11	Pristine 38WG ²	18.5 oz/A	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	0	12	--
7 + 11	Merivon Xemium ²	5.5 fl oz/A	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	0	12	N

¹Do not apply near apples, see label.

²Tank mixes of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products may result in crop injury.

Powdery Mildew

Some varieties have intermediate resistance; they should be used if possible (see Recommended Varieties above). The fungus that causes cucurbit Powdery mildew has developed resistance to high-risk fungicides. Resistance to strobilurin (FRAC code 11) and DMI (FRAC code 3) fungicides have been reported in the Eastern U.S. Proper fungicide management should be followed to help delay the development of resistance and minimize control failures. Powdery mildew generally occurs from mid-July until the end of the season. Once observed in the area or detected by scouting (1 lesion on the underside of 45 old leaves per acre), begin the following fungicide program: (continued next page)

F. Summer Squash

Powdery Mildew - continued

Code	Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
TANK-MIX one of these products with a protectant such as chlorothalonil 6F 2.0 to 3.0 pt/A:						
50	Vivando 2.5SC ¹	15.4 fl oz/A	metrafenone	0	12	--
3 + 7	Luna Experience 3.34SC ²	6.0 to 17.0 fl oz/A	tebuconazole + fluopyram	7	12	--
AND ALTERNATE with a TANK-MIX of one of the following and a protectant such as chlorothalonil 6F 2.0 to 3.0 pt/A:						
3	Procure 480SC	4.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	triflumizole	0	12	N
3	Proline 480SC	5.7 fl oz/A	prothioconazole	7	12	--
3	Rally 40WSP	2.5 to 5.0 oz/A	myclobutanil	0	24	N
3	tebuconazole 3.6F	4.0 to 6.0 fl oz/A	tebuconazole	7	12	N
3	Rhyme 2.08SC	5.0 to 7.0 fl oz/A	flutriafol	0	12	--
3 + 7	Aprovia Top 1.62EC	10.5 to 13.5 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + benzovindiflupyr	0	12	--
39	Magister 1.6SC ³	24.0 to 36.0 fl oz/A	fenazaquin	3	12	H
7 + 12	Miravis Prime	9.2 to 11.4 fl oz/A	pydiflumetofen + fludioxonil	1	12	--
U13	Gatten 5EC	6.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A	flutianil	0	12	--
OR with one of the following:						
3 + 9	Inspire Super 2.82EW	16.0 to 20.0 fl oz/A	difenoconazole + cyprodinil	7	12	--
7	Fontelis 1.67SC	12.0 to 16.0 fl oz/A	penthiopyrad	1	12	L
7 + 11	Pristine 38WG ⁴	12.5 to 18.5 oz/A	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	0	12	--
P05	Regalia (OMRI)	4.0 qt/A	Extract of <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	0	4	--
U06	Torino 0.85SC	3.4 fl oz/A	cyflufenamid	0	4	--

¹Do not mix Vivando with horticultural oils.

²A mild yellowing on leaf margins is sometimes seen following application of Luna Experience in cucurbits.

³Do not make more than one application per year of Magister.

⁴Tank mixes of additives, adjuvants, and/or other products may result in crop injury.

Scab

Select scab-resistant varieties. The fungus that causes scab typically occurs during periods of cool, wet weather when temperatures are below normal. Rotate away from fields with a history of scab for at least 2 years.

Code	Product Name (* = Restricted Use)	Product Rate	Active Ingredient(s)	PHI (d)	REI (h)	Bee TR
Begin sprays as true leaves form and repeat every 5 to 7 days:						
M05	chlorothalonil 6F	2.0 to 3.0 pt/A	chlorothalonil	0	12	M

Viruses (WMV, PRSV, ZYMV, and CMV)

The most prevalent virus in the Mid-Atlantic region is WMV, followed by PRSV, ZYMV, and CMV. Varieties with multiple resistance packages are available (see table Recommended Varieties). Varieties expressing the precocious yellowing gene such as "Multipik" will mask the greening of fruit caused by WMV and CMV but will become distorted when infected with either PRSV or ZYMV. All 4 viruses may be detected at some level in squash fields in the region in any given year, therefore plant varieties with resistance to more than one virus. The following control measures should also be used. Plant fields as far apart as possible from existing cucurbit plantings to reduce the chances for aphid transmission. Using reflective mulch may help to prevent aphid transmission of viruses.