



Scab risk periods for ornamental plants

Close monitoring of weather conditions in the orchard and reference to Mills Period or Smith Period tables will provide a guide as to when periods of scab infection are either imminent or have already occurred and hence increased spray frequencies are required.

Mills Period Table

Mean Temperature		Hours of wet conditions required for scab infection of various severity to develop		
°C	(°F)	Light Infection	Moderate Infection	Severe Infection
6	(43)	30	40	60
8	(46)	19	25	38
10	(50)	14	19	29
12	(54)	11	16	24
14	(57)	10	14	21
16	(61)	9	12	19
18	(64)	9	12	18

Example: If wet conditions prevail, at a mean temperature of 12°C (54°F) for 24 hours, then severe scab infection is probable.

Smith Period Table

Apple scab infections are likely to occur if any one of the following conditions apply:

Rain -----	Combined with temperature		
	At 0800hrs	or	1700hrs
1. Starts to fall during the day and still falling at 1700hrs			10°C (50°F) or above
2. Starts to fall during the evening or night and leaves still wet at 0800hrs	10°C (50°F) or above		
3. Falls continuously for 12 hours or more	8°C (46°F) or above	or	8°C (46°F) or above
4. Falls continuously for 24 hours or more	7°C (44°F) or above	or	7°C (44°F) or above
5. Falls continuously for 36 hours or more	2°C (36°F) or above	or	2°C (36°F) or above

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use

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The following products have either curative or protective qualities in respect of scab. For crops grown under protection, check that the product you have selected is approved for application on protected crops. Some EC products can cause foliar damage if used in hot or dry conditions. Spray programmes for scab control should include an eradicant and protectant product. Some products can be tank mixed but always check the label. Application rates should be adjusted according to the frequency of application.

Control product	[F]ield [G]lass [E]radicant [P]rotectant	FRAC code
Alpha Captan 80WDG	F <i>P</i>	M4
Amistar*	F/G <i>E/P</i>	11
Bravo 500*	F <i>P</i>	M5
Bumper 250EC*	F/G <i>E/P</i>	3
Cercobin WG*	G <i>E/P</i>	1
Corbel	F <i>E/P</i>	5
Cuprokylt	F <i>E</i>	M1
Dithane 945*	F <i>E/P</i>	M3
Dithianon Flowable	F <i>E/P</i>	M9
Flamenco	F <i>E/P</i>	3
Folicur	F <i>E/P</i>	3
Indar 5EW	F <i>E/P</i>	3
Karamate Dry Flo Neotec	F/G <i>P</i>	M3
Plover*	F <i>E/P</i>	3
Scala*	F/G <i>P</i>	9
Signum*	F/G <i>E/P</i>	7+11
Stroby WG	F/G <i>E/P</i>	11
Sulphur Flowable	F/G <i>E</i>	M2
Swift SC*	F <i>E/P</i>	11
Switch	F/G <i>E/P</i>	9+12
Systhane 20 EW	F/G <i>P</i>	3
Topas	F <i>P</i>	3
Triptam	F/G <i>P</i>	M3

Plant subjects susceptible to scab

Malus
Pyrus
Sorbus
Crataegus
Pyracantha
Chaenomeles

* = Extension of Authorisation (EAMU) required. Go to www.pesticides.gov.uk to download EAMUs or contact the office for copies.

To reduce the risk of resistance, avoid using products in succession which have the same FRAC code.

The Long-Term Arrangements for Extension of Use are being replaced. Corbel, Cuprokylt, Dithianon Flowable, Flamenco, Folicur, Indar 5EW, Radspor FL and Sulphur Flowable are still being assessed by CRD for use on ornamental plant production.

Frupica SC is no longer approved for use in ornamental plant production but can still be used on protected forest nurseries with an EAMU.

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