Table. Comparison of fungicide efficacy and fungicide resistance status generated from the Cal Poly Strawberry Center Botrytis fruit rot efficacy trials. Results are compiled from 9 trials over a 5-year period. The grower standard (Switch 62.5 WG 14oz/A rotated with Captan 80 WG 3lb/A) reduced Botrytis fruit rot by an average of 52%. The most effective fungicides replicated over multiple years were Kenja 400 SC, Switch 62.5 WG and Merivon 42.5 SC, all reducing Botrytis fruit rot by over 60%.

	Trade name	Active ingredients	FRAC code[1]		Efficacy rating[2]	Resistance status[3]		No. exp'ts
Conventional	Topsin, Incognito	thiophanate-methyl	1		+++	***		UC[4]
	Kenja	isofetamid	7		++++	*		5
	Fontelis	penthiopyrad	7		+++	**		2
	Scala	pyrimethanil	9		+	n		1
	Abound	azoxystrobin	11		+	***		2
	Evito	fluoxastrobin	11		+	***		UC
	Intuity	mandestrobin	11		+	***		3
	Cabrio	pyraclostrobin	11		++	***		UC
	Flint	trifloxystrobin	11		+	***		1
	Elevate	fenhexamid	17		+++	***		4
	Ph-D, Oso	polyoxin D zinc salt	19		++	n		UC
	Thiram	thiram	M3		++	--		4
	Captan	captan	M4		+	--		14
	Luna Sensation	fluopyram + trifloxystrobin	7	11	+++	*	***	2
	Merivon	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7	11	++++	**	***	4
	Pristine	boscalid + pyraclostrobin	7	11	+++	**	***	1
	Luna Tranquility	fluopyram + pyrimethanil	7	9	++	*	n	1
	Switch	fludioxonil + cyprodinil	12	9	++++	*	**	9
	CaptEvate	captan + fenhexamid	M4	17	+++	--	***	UC
◆ Organic ◆	Aviv	*Bacillus subtilis*	44		--	--		1
	Serenade ASO	QST 713 strain of *Bacillus subtilis*	44		--	--		2
	Double Nickel	*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain D747	44		--	--		UC
	Actinovate	*Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC 108	NC		--	--		4
	Procidic	citric acid	NC		--	--		4
	Regalia	*Reynoutria sachalinensis*	P05		--	--		2
	Veg'Lys	garlic oil	NC		--	--		1
NR[5]	Stargus	*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*	44		--	--		7
	pyraziflumid	pyraziflumid	7		+++	n		2
	Miravis Prime	fludioxonil + pydiflumetofen	12	7	++++	*	n	4

[1] FRAC = Fungicide Resistance Action Committee; numbers represent distinct fungicide modes of action; M = multi-site inhibitors; NC = not classified.

[2] Efficacy rating: (--) ineffective, (+) low efficacy, (++) moderate efficacy, (+++) good efficacy, (++++) high efficacy.
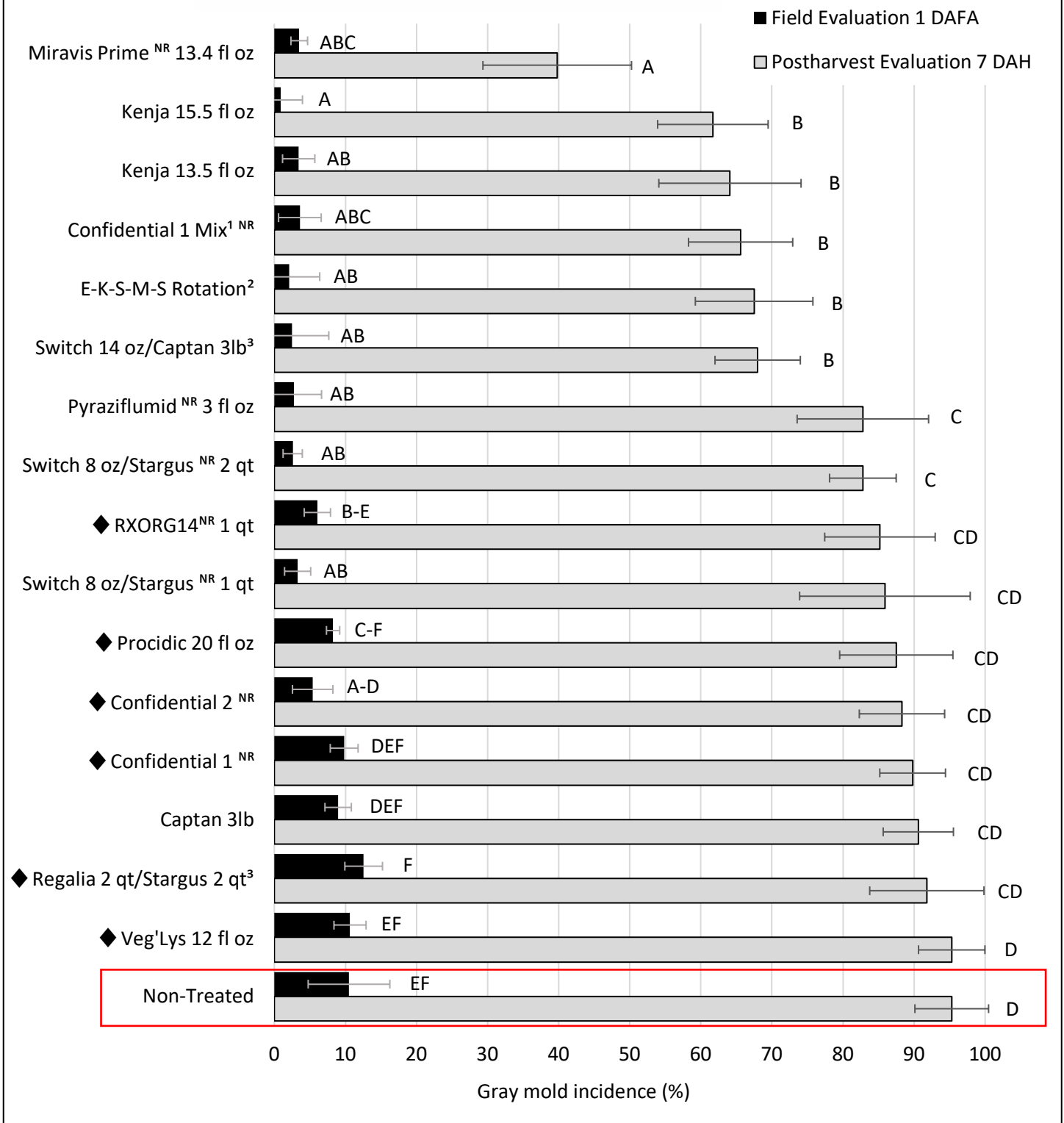
[3] Resistance status: (n) not determined, (--) no resistance, (*) low resistance, (**) moderate resistance, (***) high resistance

[4] UC = Efficacy ratings are presented from Adaskaveg, J.A., et al. 2017. University of California Statewide IPM Program, https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/strawberry/Fungicide-Efficacy/ .

[5] NR = not registered.

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Figure. Fungicides were applied at 7-day intervals for five consecutive weeks. Gray mold incidence at 1 DAFA was determined by dividing the number of diseased berries by the total number of ripe berries present. The postharvest evaluation was determined by collecting 32 unblemished fruit from each plot and storing them at room temperature (69° F) in moist chambers. Fruit were evaluated every other day and those with visible mycelial growth were recorded and removed. Data was subject to ANOVA and Fishers LSD mean separation. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Means that do not share the same letter are significantly different (α=0.05).

[1] Confidential 1 tank mixed with Switch rotated with Captan 80 WDG

[2] Rotation sequence of Elevate, Kenja, Switch, Merivon, Switch; each tank mixed with Captan 80WDG

[3] / = weekly rotation

◆ = Organic products;   [NR] = Not registered;   DAFA = Days after final application;   DAH = Days after harvest