

Table 15. Spray Schedules for Pest Control on Strawberries

Time to spray	Pesticide Required		Insects and diseases most likely to be a problem at the specific time (first column) during growing season
<p>Pre-bloom When blossom stems have pushed out of the crown</p>	<p><i>Insecticide</i> malathion or Thiodan or Sevin or rotenone</p> <p><i>Miticide</i> Kelthane or insecticidal soap</p> <p>NOTE: Early season applications are required only if pests are a problem.</p>		<p>Insecticide for weevil, spittlebug and plant bugs. Miticide for spider mites, only if they are detected. Use Thiodan if cyclamen mite is a problem.</p>
<p>During bloom</p>	<p><i>Fungicide</i> captan or thiophanate-methyl</p>	<p>NOTE: No insecticide should be used during bloom to protect bees.</p>	<p>Fungicide for fruit rots and leaf spots. In dry growing seasons, fungicide is generally not required.</p>
<p>Post-bloom Begin 10 days after full bloom spray (if needed) and continue spray every seven days as needed.</p>	<p><i>Insecticide or Miticide</i> same as pre-bloom (Use only if needed)</p> <p>Follow label instructions, and observe all pre-harvest intervals.</p> <p><i>Molluscicide (slug bait)</i> metaldehyde bait</p>		<p>Insecticide for spittlebug, plant bugs, and leafroller. Miticide for spider mites (if present). Metaldehyde bait can be used for slug control, especially after wet weather.</p>
<p>Post-harvest Apply one or more times after renovation (if needed) to protect the new foliage for next year's crop.</p>	<p><i>Fungicide</i> (Use only if needed) captan or thiophanate-methyl</p>	<p><i>Insecticide</i> No spray needed</p>	<p>Fungicide for leaf spots.</p>