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## Choosing Alternatives to Methyl Bromide for Strawberries

Fumigants	Fungal Disease	Nematodes	Annual/biennial weeds <sup>1</sup>	Perennial Nutsedge
Chloropicrin	E	N	N	N
Metam Sodium <sup>2</sup> (MS)	F to G	P to F	G to E	F
Chloropicrin + MS	E	P to F	G to E	G to E or F-G <sup>5</sup>
Telone C-35	E	E	P to F	P
Telone C-35 + VIF <sup>3</sup>	E	E	G to E	P to F
PicClor 60	E	E	P to F	P
PicClor 60 + VIF	E	E	G to E	P to F
MIDAS + VIF	E	E	G to E	G to E
Paladin <sup>4</sup> + VIF	E	E	G to E	G to E

### Herbicides<sup>6</sup>

Goal herbicide (under plastic)			G to E	N
Stinger herbicide (very specific weed spectrum)			G to E	N
Chateau herbicide (under plastic)			G to E	N

<sup>1</sup> Limited data are available on control of annual and biennial weeds by these fumigants.

<sup>2</sup> Vapam, Sektagon or other registered formulations.

<sup>3</sup> VIF refers to Virtually Impenetrable Film which allows lower fumigant application rates but at the same time has improved efficacy of fumigants.

<sup>4</sup> Paladin is a new fumigant currently being used under an experimental-use permit in North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It could potentially be available soon on the open market.

<sup>5</sup> When applied in the spring, control is Good to Excellent; however when applied in the fall control is reduced because the fumigant gases off due to the warm soils.

<sup>6</sup> See respective labels to determine the specific weeds each herbicide controls.

#### Key:

**E = excellent control, 90% or better**

**G = good control, 80% to 90%**

**F = fair control, 50% to 80%**

**P = poor control, 25% to 50%**

**N = no control, less than 25%**