Capsicum and chilli information kit
Reprint – information current in 1999

REPRINT INFORMATION – PLEASE READ!
For updated information please call 13 25 23 or visit the website www.deedi.qld.gov.au

This publication has been reprinted as a digital book without any changes to the content published in 1999. We advise readers to take particular note of the areas most likely to be out-of-date and so requiring further research:

• Chemical recommendations—check with an agronomist or Infopest www.infopest.qld.gov.au
• Financial information—costs and returns listed in this publication are out of date. Please contact an adviser or industry body to assist with identifying more current figures.
• Varieties—new varieties are likely to be available and some older varieties may no longer be recommended. Check with an agronomist, call the Business Information Centre on 13 25 23, visit our website www.deedi.qld.gov.au or contact the industry body.
• Contacts—many of the contact details may have changed and there could be several new contacts available. The industry organisation may be able to assist you to find the information or services you require.
• Organisation names—most government agencies referred to in this publication have had name changes. Contact the Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or the industry organisation to find out the current name and contact details for these agencies.
• Additional information—many other sources of information are now available for each crop. Contact an agronomist, Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or the industry organisation for other suggested reading.

Even with these limitations we believe this information kit provides important and valuable information for intending and existing growers.

This publication was last revised in 1999. The information is not current and the accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed by the State of Queensland.

This information has been made available to assist users to identify issues involved in the production of capsicum and chilli. This information is not to be used or relied upon by users for any purpose which may expose the user or any other person to loss or damage. Users should conduct their own inquiries and rely on their own independent professional advice.

While every care has been taken in preparing this publication, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained in this publication.
for capsicum and chilli diseases

Active ingredient: Trade names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical action</th>
<th>Chemical group</th>
<th>Fungicide group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benomyl: Benlate</td>
<td>eradicant</td>
<td>benzimidazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bromochlorodimethylhydantoin: Nylate</td>
<td>surface sterilant</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calcium hypochlorite: Actv 8; Hypochlor</td>
<td>surface sterilant</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chlorothalonil: Bravo; Chlorothalonil; Cro-Tox; Elect; Fung-o-Hi; Rover</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>phthalimide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper: ammonium carbonate: Liquicop</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>inorganic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper oxychloride: Blue Barter; Blue Shield; Blue Side; Bordeaux Powder; Champion; Copper Hydride; Coppet OH; Flo-Bord; Kocide</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>inorganic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper oxychloride + mancozeb: NRA* permit</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>dithiocarbamate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuprous oxide: Nordox, Noshi; Copper Fungicide</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>inorganic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lime sulfur: Lime Sulfur</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>dithiocarbamate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mancozeb: NRA* permit for: Bryze; Defi; Fungicide; Dihane; Mancozeb; Penncozeb; plus other registered products containing 800 g/kg mancozeb as their only active constituent</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>dithiocarbamate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metalaxyl: Axiom; Optica; Ridomil; Ze-Mil</td>
<td>eradicant</td>
<td>acylamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metalaxyl M: Ridomil Gold</td>
<td>eradicant + acylamine +</td>
<td>D + Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintozene: NRA* permit</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>chlorophenyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hypochlorite (postharvest): NRA* permit</td>
<td>surface sterilant</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulphur: Consort; Floral; Flo; Floreat; Sulphur; Kumula; Microlux; Moroheil; Sulphur; Sulphate; Thiolute; Wettasul</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>inorganic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thiram: Thiram</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>dithiocarbamate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zineb: Zineb</td>
<td>protectant</td>
<td>dithiocarbamate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NRA — National Registration Authority

Indicates that at least one of the trade products is registered for that use in Queensland. Check the label before purchase or use to ensure that the product complies with the regulations in your state and to ensure it endorses use on your tomato crop.

Disclaimer: This is a guide only. The product label is the official authority. Use it to confirm all data relating to use of a chemical.

In no event shall the authors or their respective organisations be liable for any damages whatsoever resulting from use of the data in this handy guide.

Note: Check the label as the withholding period may vary for different trade names of the same active ingredient.

SAFETY FIRST
Read the label
Follow the directions
Wear protective clothing

Problem Solver
HANDY GUIDE
for capsicum and chilli diseases

Handy Guide 1

June 1999
SAFETY
Problem Solver
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Handy Guide 1

Active ingredients: B.t. (k)
Trade name
NRA* permit for Vertimec macrocyclic lactone
B.t. (k) (Bacillus thuringiensis ssp. kurstaki):
beta-cyfluthrin:
NRA permit for Bulldock 25 pyrethroid
bifenthrin:
NRA permit for Talstar pyrethroid
carbaryl:
Bugmaster Flowable; Carbaryl; Flowable Carbaryl carbamate
(NRA permit)
Bar 500; Chlorfos; Chlorpyrifos; Chlorpyrimax; Cyren; organophosphate
(NRA permit)
Dazomet; Dimethoate; Dimethoate (post-harvest);
Saboteur; Romethoate organophosphate
Deltamethrin:
NRA permit for Decis 25 pyrethroid
diazinon:
Diazanon organophosphate
dicofol:
Kelthane; Miti-Fol organochlorine
Lime sulfur:

Aphids
Caterpillars (incl. cluster and looper)
Cutworms
Tomato russet mite
Twospotted mite
Potato moth
Spider mites
Tomato grub
Native budworm
Jassids
Crickets
Thrips
Helothion organophosphate

Note: Check the label as the withholding period may vary for different trade names of the same active ingredient.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre-plant</th>
<th>Planting to early fruit set</th>
<th>Early fruit set to first harvest</th>
<th>During harvest</th>
<th>After harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time from planting</strong></td>
<td>up to 7 weeks</td>
<td>4 – 7 weeks</td>
<td>10 – 15 weeks</td>
<td>17 – 21 weeks</td>
<td>1 – 6 weeks (longer for chilies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time for each stage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management objectives</strong></td>
<td>Well-prepared ground with no pest host plants around the block.</td>
<td>Establish a uniform plant stand. Grow a plant with good leaf cover. Start setting the crop.</td>
<td>Maintain plant health and control pests. Maintain moisture levels. DO NOT allow plants to stress.</td>
<td>Maintain plant health and control pests. Harvest carefully to maximise saleable crop.</td>
<td>Clean up the field to prevent pest, disease and weed problems in future crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weed control</strong></td>
<td>Do not allow weeds to seed.</td>
<td>Control weeds, cultivate and/or apply herbicide.</td>
<td>Control weeds in the interrows and rows of unmulched crops.</td>
<td>Control weeds in the interrows.</td>
<td>Do not allow weeds to seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pest and disease control</strong></td>
<td>Ensure all plant residue has broken down. Treat for nematodes if indicated by tests or previous crops. Calibrate spray equipment.</td>
<td>Monitor for and control cutworm, wireworm, aphids and heliothis. Spray to control leaf diseases.</td>
<td>Monitor for pests and diseases. Control aphids, eggfruit caterpillar, heliothis, mites and fruit fly. Spray every 7 to 10 days to control leaf diseases. Control other diseases as necessary.</td>
<td>Monitor for pests and diseases. Control aphids, eggfruit caterpillar, heliothis, mites and fruit fly. Spray every 7 to 10 days to control leaf diseases. Control other diseases as necessary. Crush reject fruit.</td>
<td>Check plant roots for signs of nematodes. Spray with a desiccant herbicide, remove plastic mulch and trickle tape, and then cultivate in crop residue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plant nutrition</strong></td>
<td>Apply lime or dolomite if required. Apply pre-plant fertiliser.</td>
<td>Apply trace elements if necessary. Start to monitor plant nutrient levels with sap tests at early budding.</td>
<td>Monitor plant nutrient levels with sap tests. Apply fertiliser if necessary.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sap nutrient levels</strong></td>
<td>Nitrogen 4000 – 5000 mg/kg Potassium 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Irrigation** | Lay trickle tape and plastic mulch. | Keep soil moist until plants are established. Install tensiometers in pairs, at 15 – 20 cm and 45 cm, one pair per block or 5 ha. Irrigate at 10 – 25 centibars on tensiometers. | Good water management is critical through this period. Maintain soil moisture at 10 – 25 centibars on tensiometers. | Maintain even soil moisture; irrigate at 10 – 25 centibars on tensiometers. | Handi Guide 2 Crop Production HANDY GUIDE for capsicum and chilli July 1999