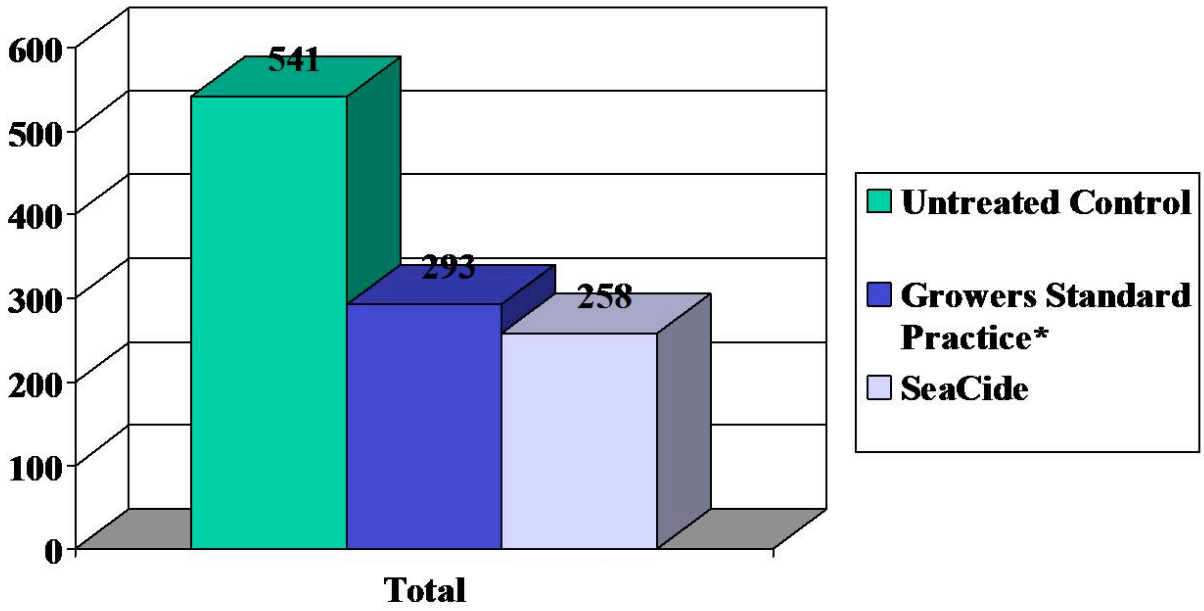
Effect of SeaCide on Bacterial Leaf Spot

Southwest Florida Research & Education Center, Immokalee, FL

(Conducted by P.D. Roberts, University of Florida)
TOMATO TRIALS, FALL 2003



Total number of leaf spot mean

***Growers Standard Practice includes Dithane DP 2lb, Kocide 2000 2lb, Bravo Ultrex 2.75lb, Quadris 6.2 fl. Oz.**

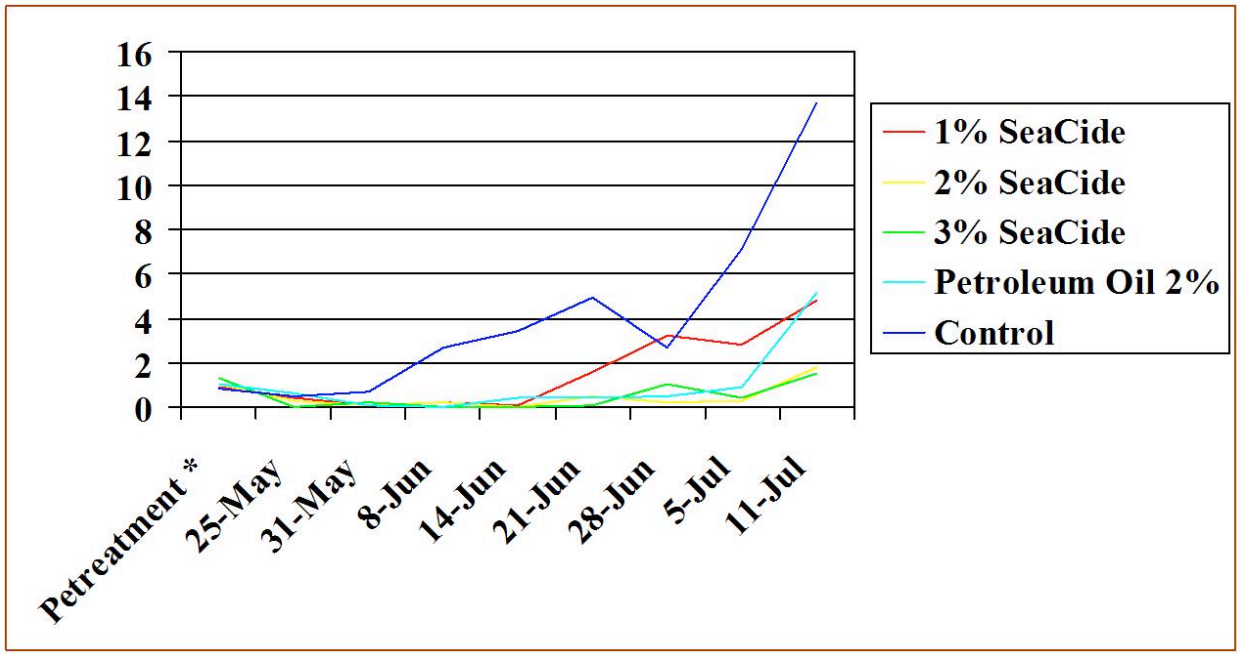
Research conducted by P.D. Roberts, Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, University of Florida, Immokalee, FL, 2003

Results and Discussion

- In the spring of 2003, SeaCide was evaluated for effect on suppressing bacterial spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria) on field grown tomatoes.

- The chart above displays foliar application of SeaCide, which significantly reduced leaf spot numbers compared to the untreated control and performed as well as the growers standard in this trial.

SeaCide ™ effectiveness on Citrus rust mite Hamlin Orange leaves, Polk County, Florida 2001



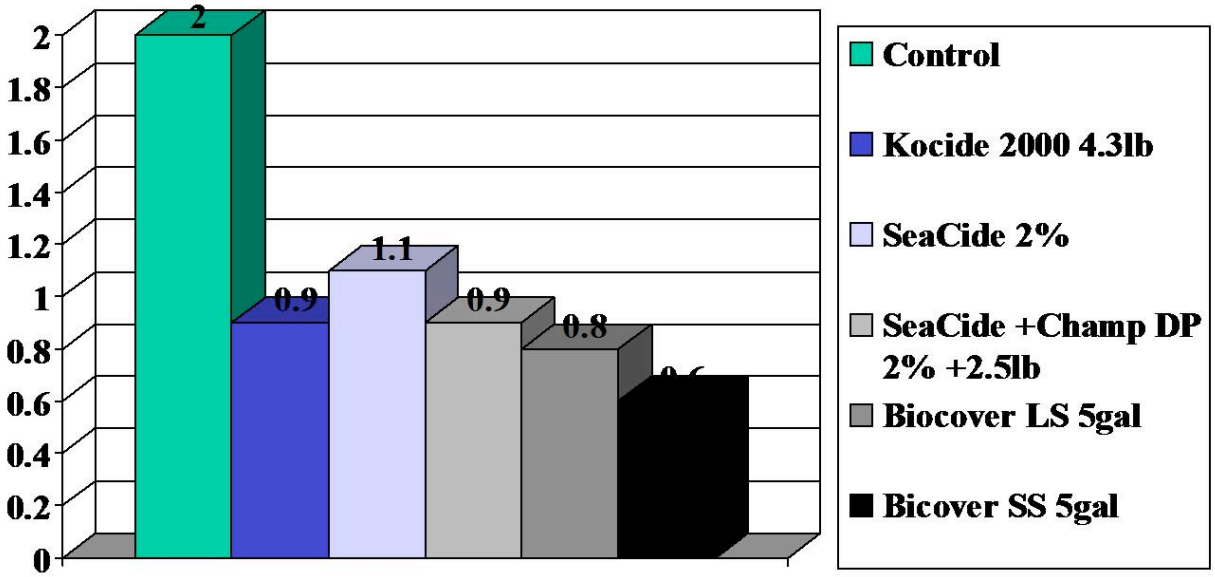
*Mean number of motile citrus rust mite per 8 cm of leaf surface

Test performed by Carl Childers, 2001

Results and Discussion

- SeaCide showed equivalent results when compared to petroleum oil for suppressing mite populations in citrus.
- SeaCide at a 1% and 2% solution performed almost identically in controlling mites. Therefore a 1% solution would be sufficient in commercial applications.

Effectiveness of SeaCide for suppression of Epiphytic Growth of greasy spot on Florida citrus



0 = no visible epiphytic growth

5 = intense growth covering the entire disc surface.

Test conducted by L.W. Pete Timmer at the University of Florida, 2003.

Results and Discussion

- SeaCide caused a reduction in epiphytic growth of greasy spot in Florida citrus compared to Kocide 2000 and Biocover Petroleum oils.
- SeaCide at a lower rate of 2% and 2% solution with half rate of Champ DP was comparable to the higher rates of both Kocide 2000 4.3 lb and Biocover LS and SS at the 5 gallon per acre rate.