A close-up photograph of several ripe, red strawberries with green leaves, resting on a bed of light-colored straw mulch. The background is softly blurred, showing more of the strawberry plants and mulch. A dark, semi-transparent rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing white text.

Low Toxicity Strawberry Trial: Results from 2023 season

Anya Osatuke, Cornell Cooperative Extension
Harvest New York

Introduction

- ◆ Interested in organic, low-toxicity products for strawberry production
- ◆ Management options for foliar diseases: fungal leaf spot, fungal leaf scorch, bacterial leaf spot, powdery mildew
- ◆ Comparing old organic products with a new organic bio-fungicide

Fungal leaf spot

◆ *Mycosphaerella
fragariae*



Burn

- ◆ Crispy, dead tissue without any characteristic color, pattern, or shape.
- ◆ Spraying oily or harsh products in hot, humid weather



Trial design

- ◆ 2 rows of 'Albion' planted on plastic landscape mulch
- ◆ 4 treatments with 4 replicates:
 - ◆ Untreated control
 - ◆ Copper octanoate (Bonide) spray
 - ◆ Beauveria bassiana dip
 - ◆ Beauveria bassiana dip and spray

Beauveria Bassiana

- ◆ Fungus discovered in Italy in 1835
- ◆ Accepted use as an insecticide
- ◆ Potential systemic use as a fungicide?

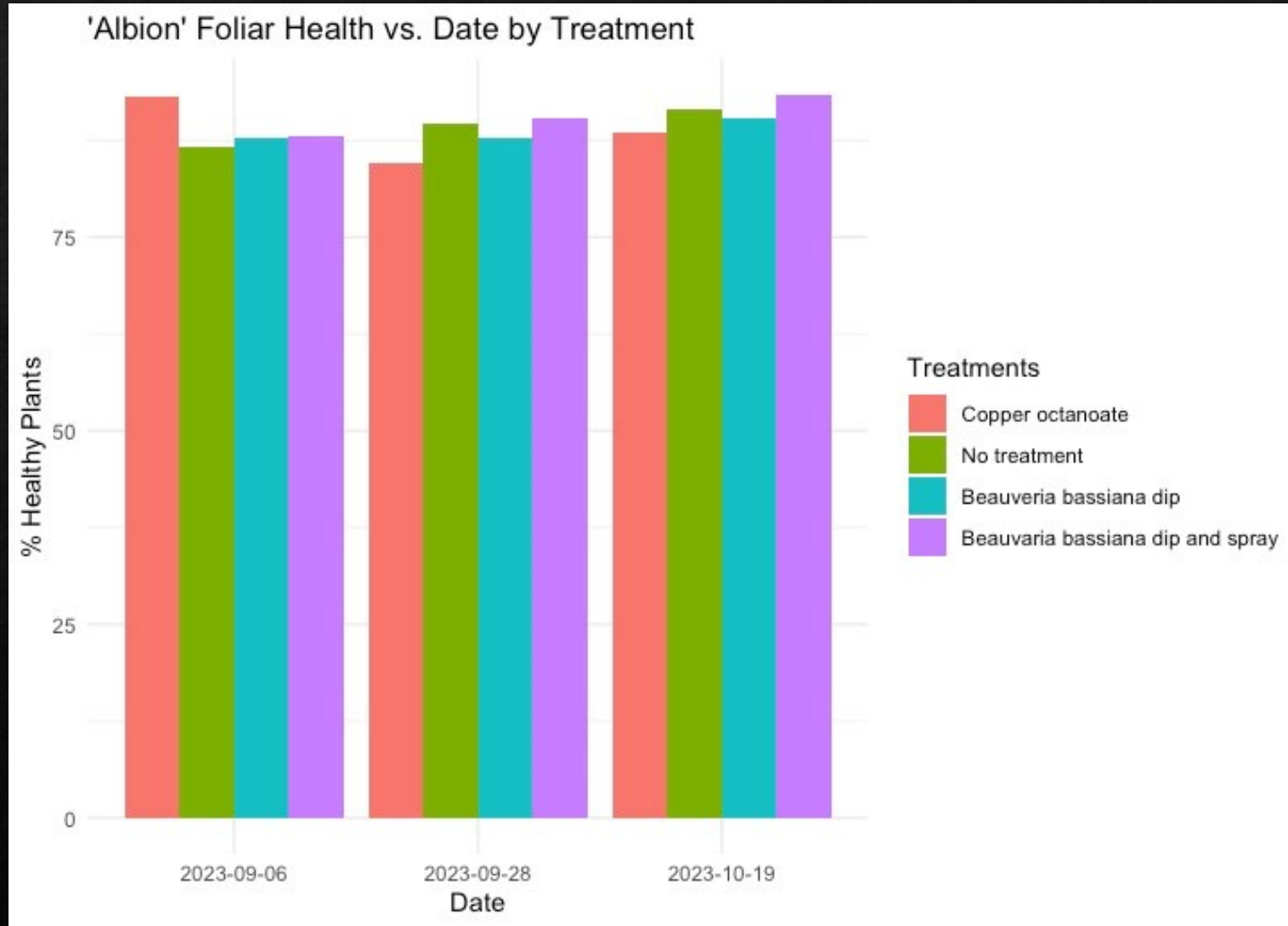


Copper octanoate

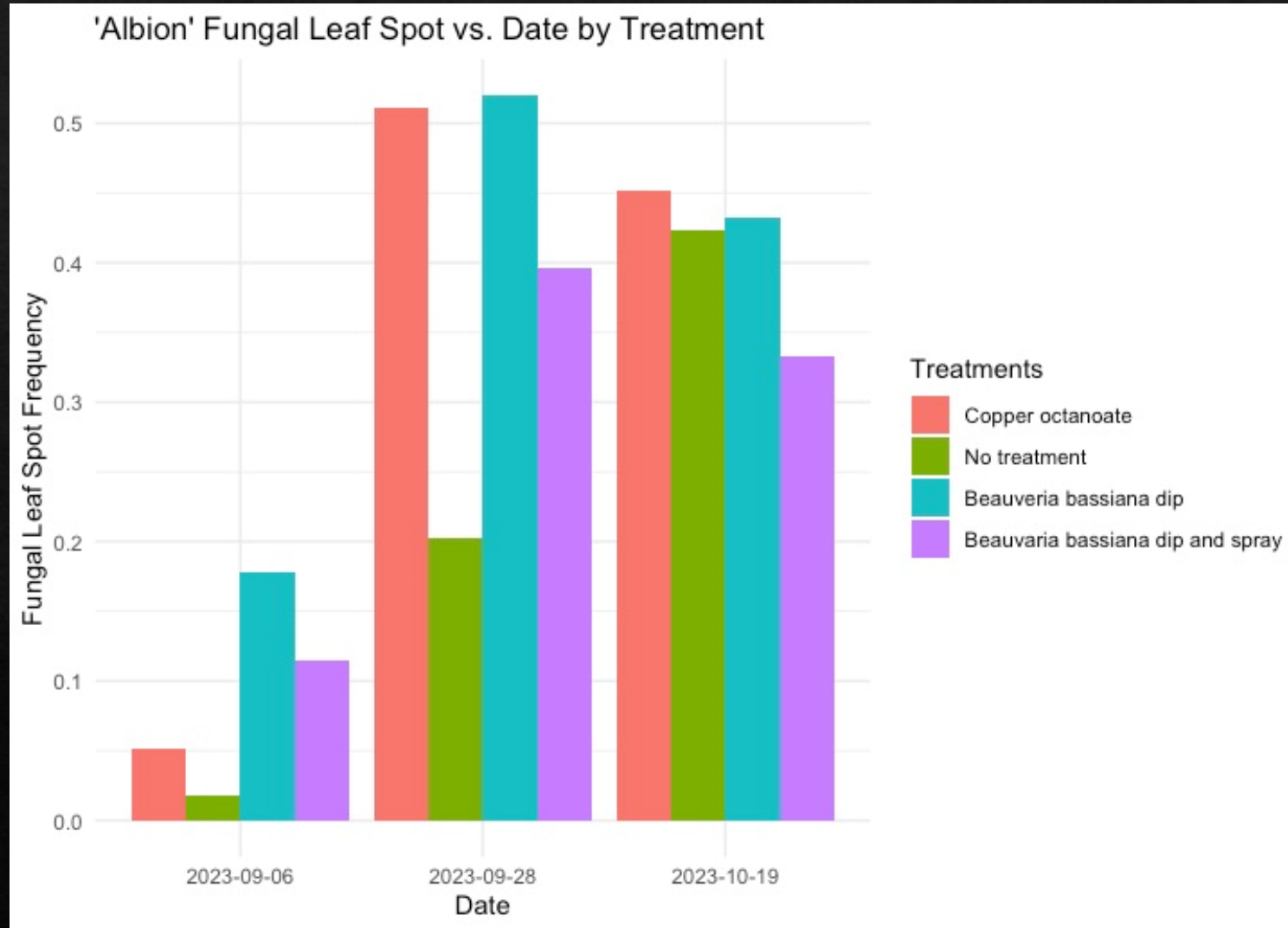
- ◇ Contact fungicide
- ◇ Foliar spray
- ◇ Toxic to all organisms
- ◇ The dose makes the poison
- ◇ Persistent in soil
- ◇ Can cause leaf burn



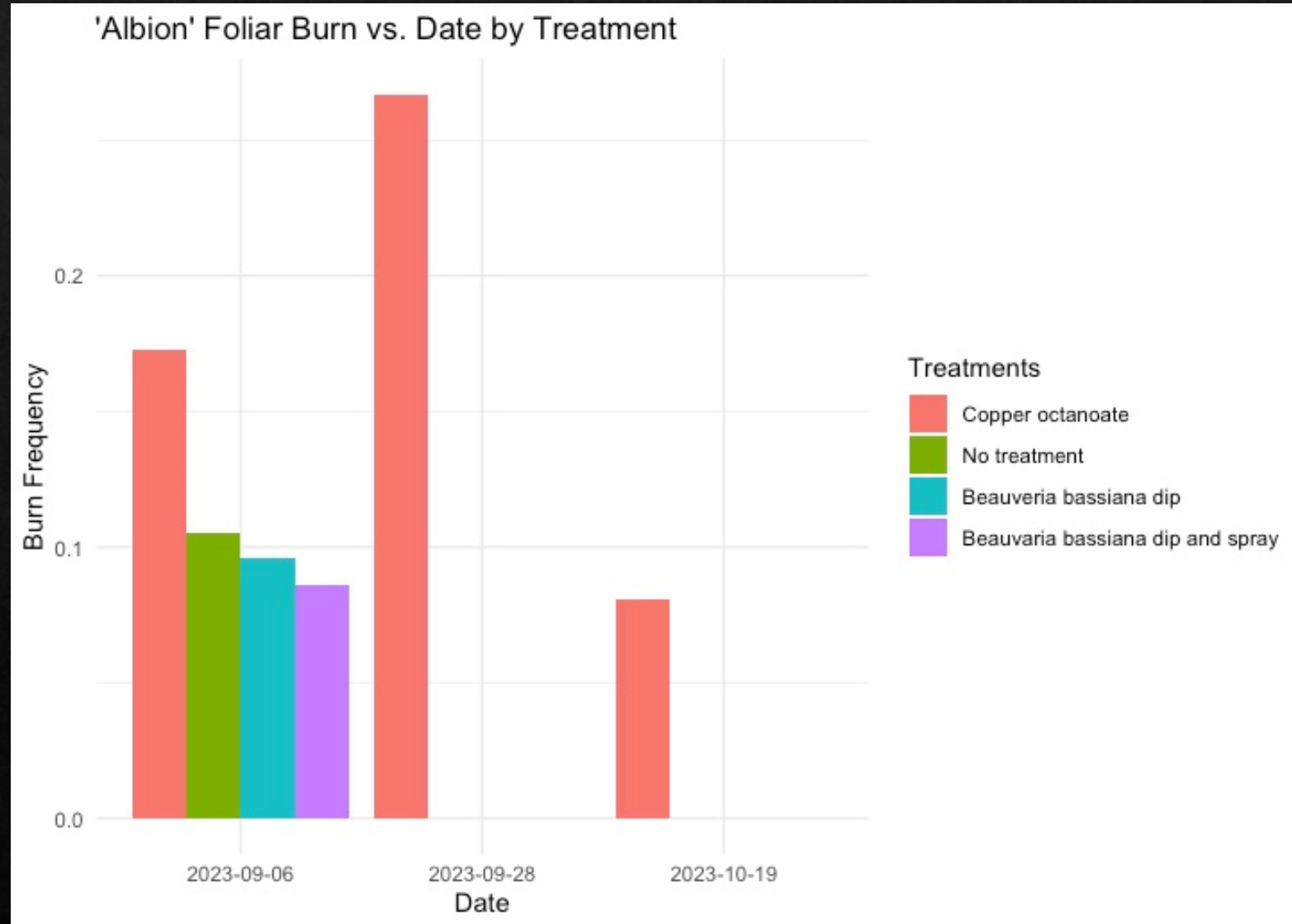
Results



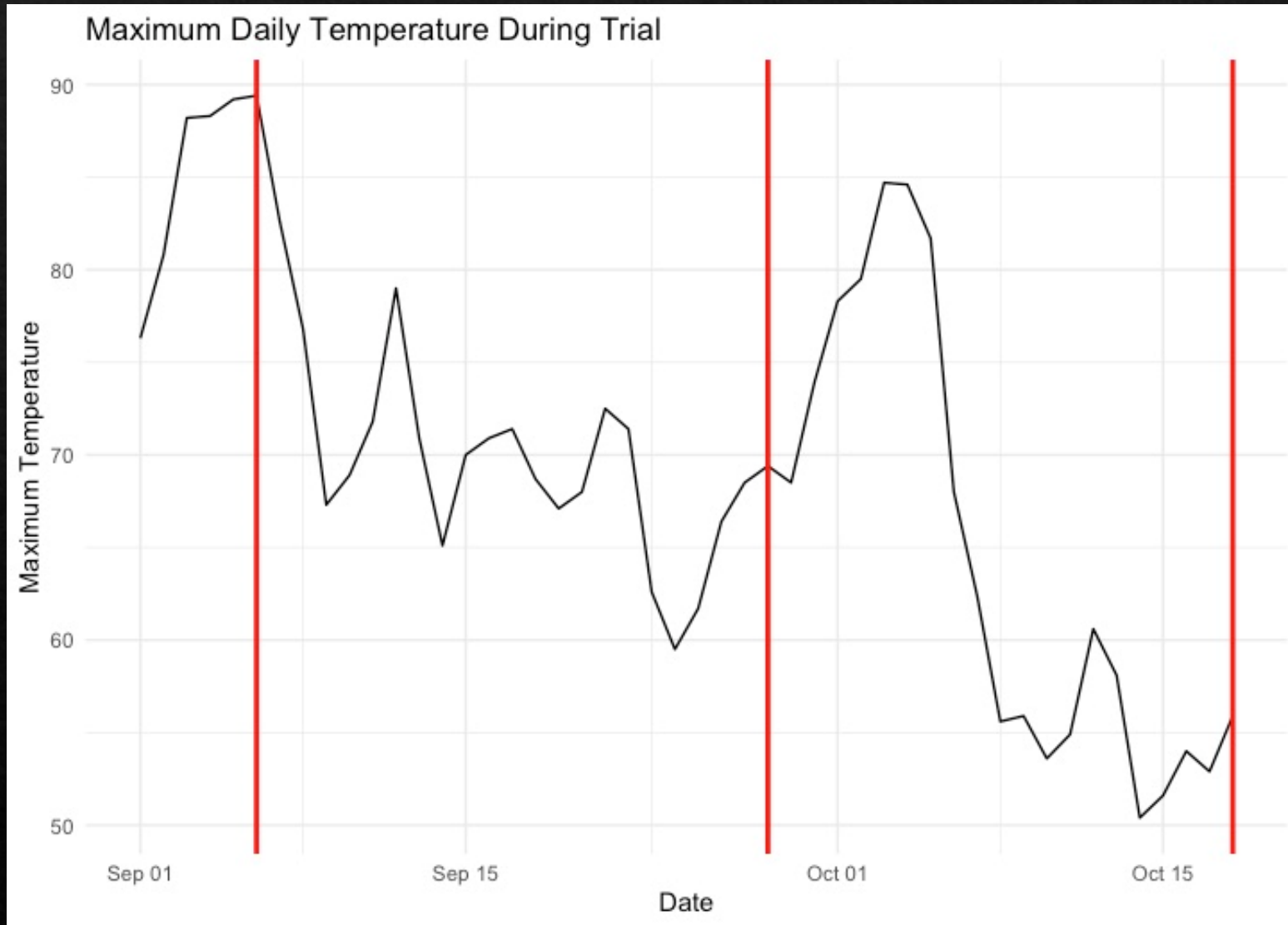
Results



Results



Weather



Closing thoughts



DID THE BEAUVERIA BASSIANA
BECOME SYSTEMIC?



WAS THE BURN CAUSED BY COPPER
WORSE THAN THE FUNGAL LEAF
SPOT IT PREVENTED?



WHAT IMPACT DID WEATHER PLAY
ON THESE RESULTS?