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634.119
L293人

최 종
연구보고서

사과 병해에 대한 IPM 기술 개발

Development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
against Apple Diseases

경북대학교

농림부

“ IPM ”

.

2000 12

:

:

:

:

I.

IPM

II.

1

가

가

가,

1992

15.7

1997

13.7

20

가

가가

30%

1

2

가

가

가

가

가

'94

가

EBI

가

III.

가

14-16 10 13%

2%

1

3 2

1 10 , 가

3

10 가 10

4 10 ,

5

10 10

5 6
15 4-5

7
15

EBI
3

가

IV.

1.

가.

1)

가

가

EBI

2) 5
9
8
8 가

3) ,
가 .

4) , 가 ,
가 22.2% 96.1% ,

5) 가

6) 4 6
가 6 가 6
6 2

7) 가

1)

가 , folpet
 iminoctadine- triacetatr 가 azoxystrobin
 , propineb 가 가
 , dithianon 가
 가 iminoctadine
 difeoconazole
 가
 .
 15
 .
 2) 가 가
 EBI
 tebuconazole 가 8 .
 .
 3) 가 가 .
 . 가
 .
 10 .
 2 3 , 3 10
 ,
 가 가 가

SUMMARY

Because of the rainy season of one month or more during the apple growing period disease problem is much serious and spend much more pesticides than the other major apple production area in the world. No active research program to reduce the chemicals, however, has ever been done, and farmers also believed that no matter how much pesticides they use, they have only produce the apples without any damages by the diseases and insect pests. The immoderate use of pesticides have disturbed agricultural ecosystem by which more and more pesticides are required for normal apple production. This fact brought about high cost of apple, anxiety of consumers for pesticide residue, and eventually results in decreased demand. In order to maintain the apple industry, the reduction of chemical spray is also one of important measure.

In order to develop the spray program with reduced fungicides, the ecology of the target diseases was carefully reexamined, and the properties of fungicides against them were investigated.

Seasonal changes in the amount of spore dispersals in white rot, Marssonina blotch and Alternaria blotch were examined for 3 years from 1998 during April to October in each year. In order to obtain the information on the seasonal changes in the infection rate of white rot during the apple growing season, and to detect the relationship between the time of infection and that of symptom development, a large number of apples were bagged at around late May, the earliest time for bagging of the fruit, and 100 apples were exposed to the natural infection for 10

days by eliminating the fruit bags in each 10-day intervals during the possible infection periods from late May to middle of September. The disease incidence of white rot until harvest time were examined, and the latent infection rates were examined by incubation of the seemingly healthy fruits at 25 °C for 4 weeks. The disease rate of Alternaria blotch and sooty blotch were examined before incubation.

In order to select fungicides which exert the best control efficacy in each 15-day periods from petal fall to early or middle of August, the fungicides which have frequently used for control of apple white rot were successively sprayed 4-5 times with 15 day interval, and 100 apples were bagged just before and after each spray. From the disease incidence and latent infection rates among the fruits thus bagged, the protective efficacy of the fungicides for 15 days could be calculated, and those among the fruits bagged soon after each spray indicates the curative efficacy of each fungicides. The control efficacy of each fungicides against Alternaria blotch and Marssonina blotch on the leaves were examined by frequent examination of the diseased leaf rates on the preliminarily selected small twigs. In order to select the EBIs which can cure the infected fruits, and to determine the best timing for application, they were applied periodically to the apples infected until certain period of time and examination the disease rates and latent infection rates.

The patterns of spore dispersal of white rot was quite variable by the year, but those of Marssonina blotch and Alternaria blotch showed a similar pattern during the 3 years in spite of tremendous differences in the climatical conditions. The initiation of the infection of white rot

turned out to be occur much earlier than that has hitherto been believed in Korea. A considerable rate of apples were already infected before late May, possibly begun soon after fruit setting. More than 70% of apples in the fungicide untreated plot were infected until late June, and more than 90% at the middle of July, but terminated before August in normally managed orchards. Even though almost all of the apples were infected until late July, not all of them were diseased before harvest. The rates of latent infection which does not develop symptom before harvest were quite variable by the years, while the infection rates were not much varied. The latent infection rates were also quite variable among the apples produced at different farm in the same year, ranging from 22.1% to 96.1%. This variation the was estimated to be caused by the differences in the spray schemes. *Alternaria* blotch both on leaves and fruits cause only a little damages on Fuji apple and could be controlled simultaneously with white rot. The *Marssonina* blotch which annually cause a serous damage in some orchards could also be controlled simultaneously with white rot, but attention should be paid on the arrangement of fungicides in the spray scheme. The sooty blotch infected both in early growing season, almost complete infection before June in some year, and in late season if it rains frequently, but no fungicides were required to control it in the normally managed orchards.

In the trials to select the fungicides, iminoctadine-triacetate, azoxystrobin and samjinwang, a combined formula of iminoctadine-triacetate and difenoconazole, protective fungicides as they were, showed a high curative efficacy against white rot, and folpet and dithianon were

also selected by their high protective efficacy. Propineb, even though low control efficacy against white rot, was found to be useful in the control of primary infection of Marssonina blotch in the early growing season. The characteristic mode of action of EBIs against white rot, bitertanol difenoconazole and tebuconazole was repeatedly confirmed that they exert very low level of curative efficacy when they were sprayed before late July, but a very high curative efficacy when they were sprayed at early or middle of August. Among the three EBIs tested, tebuconazole showed highest efficacy which reduce both the disease incidence and latent infection of white rot, and was also highly effective against Marssonina blotch.

Integrating all of the information obtained above, several spray schemes in which 10 times of spray in one cropping season were formulated and were tested for their control efficacy against major apple diseases including white rot through pilot test and large scaled farm test. It was turned out that the spray schemes, though slightly different one another in the control efficacy, were quite effective for controlling the almost all of the major diseases.

It can be said the final goal of this study in which the frequency of fungicidal spray are to be reduced to less than 10 times and suppressing the incidence of white rot to less than 2 %. However, it might well be said that the spray schemes developed in this study have still some room for improvement.

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가.	22
.	24
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가.	29
.	36
3	39
가.	41
.	41
4	42
1. 1998	42
2. 1999	46
5	51
1.	.	51
2.	55
가.	가	55
.	가	57
2	60
1	60
1.	.	61
2.	64
2	65
1.	in vitro	66
2.	.....	67
1) 1997	.....	71
2) 1998	.....	75
3) 1999	.....	78

3		.....	82
1.	EBI	in vitro	.....
2.		EBI	.....
		.....	83
1)	1997	.....	85
2)	1998	.....	87
3.	EBI	.....	89
4.	EBI	.....	92
4		,	.....
		.....	93
1.		.....	93
2.			96
3.		.....	98
3		.....	100
1	: 1998	.....	100
가.		.....	100
.		.....	102
.		.....	103
2	1999	.....	109
가.		.....	109
.		.....	110
.		.....	110
1)		.....	110
2)		.....	116
3)		.....	117
4)		.....	118
.		가	.....
		.....	119
4	가	.....	120
1	1999	.....	120
1.		.....	120
2.		.....	121
3.		.....	122
2	2000	.....	124

가.	.....	124
.	.....	125
.	.....	126
3 .	.....	133
	.....	134

1

1

1 가
가 (31).
90%

(11, 12, 31, 32).

가

11 12

가 (22, 29) , ,
, , 5
(10,11,31). 5 ,

6

가

(31). 1993
, 1998
80%

(32). 6 8
, 가
10 30% 가

(12). 1988 50%
(32).

(2), 60%
가 가 (12,
16

13, 16, 22).

8 10 가

(31, 32).

10

, 가
(32).

가

,

'94

가

7

6

7

(31).

24

(9, 25)

1

(17, 30).

bitertanol,

difenoconazole

가

,

가 (30).

6

8

EBI

가 (30),

가 가

가

가

2 :

가 (1) 가

1998 3
12

(30).

가 가
가 (30, 31, 32).

가 . ,
3 . 1998

3 , 3

가

1

1.

, 4 1 2

slide , 18 X 18 mm

, 가 eyepiece
18X 18mm .

2.

가.

4

1998

가 4

1999 2000 5 . 1998

3 가 6 9

peak가 . 1998 6 가

가 가 peak가 가

8 , 9 가 가

. 2000 2 7

7 가 가 8

가 8 peak가

9 가 9 .

(25, 27,28) . 1998

, 1999

2000 가 .

3 9 가

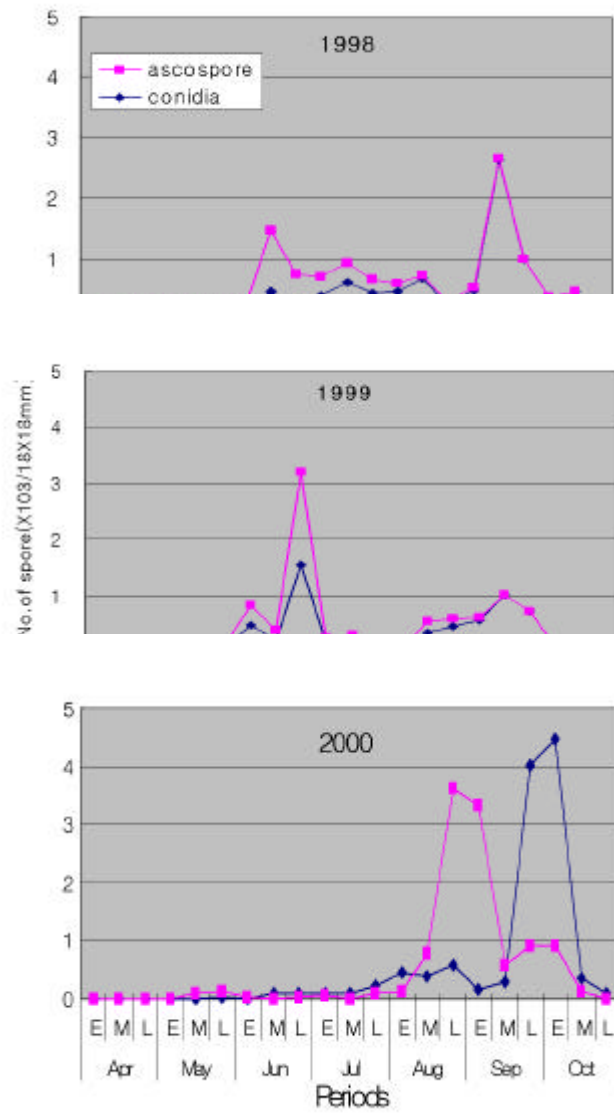


Fig. 1. Spore dispersals of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* in 1998-2000 (Kunwee)

가

1999 8 가 가
가 8 18X 18mm 1900 가
9 10
가
2000 6
10 , 2
가
3
, 4 6 7
가 가 9
6 가 1 2
가 5 6
가
가

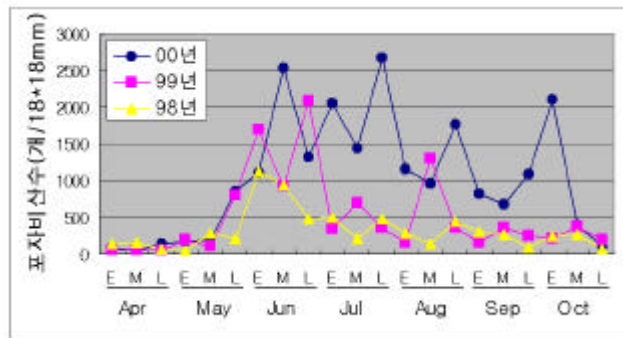


Fig. 3. Spore dispersals of *Alternaria mai* in 1998-2000 (Kunwee)

4 가
5 가
5 가 1
가 2
10 2000
가 3

2

, , ,
, .
,

(31).

가

가

(5) 7

20

, 6

36

가

1.

가.

3

가

,

가

, 3

, 4

5

1998 5 23 , 1999 5 28 2000 5 25
 6 1,300
 10 100 10
 10 . 1998
 , 7
 7 30 iminoctadine- triacetate 1 .
 8 11
 가 8 12 .
 9 8
 5
 10
 5 .
 가
 25 4
 ,
 .
 3
 가
 . 10
 1998 5 23 10 , 1999 5 28 2000
 5 25 15 8 100

가

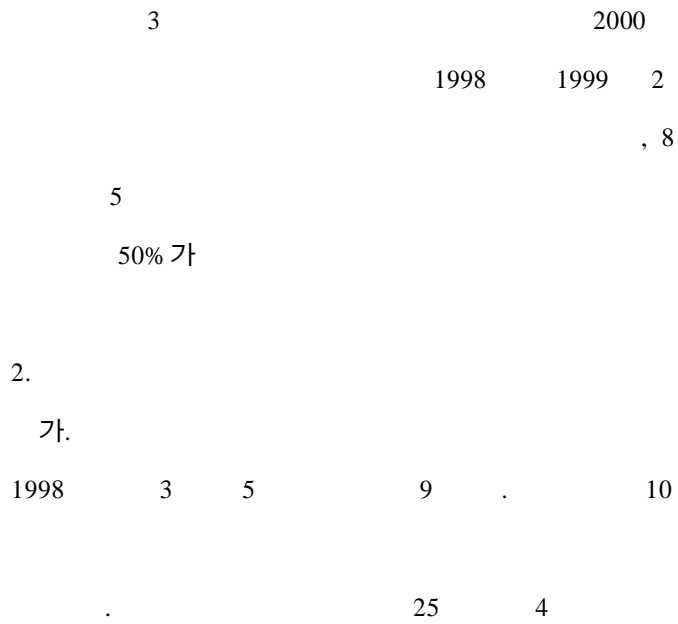


Fig. 4

(Fig. 4). 1998 2000, 1998

2000

Fig. 4. 1998

2000
가
가
1998 2000
1999 2000 가
가 (Fig. 4).

. 1998
가 가
1999 2000
가 가

. 1998 ,
50% ,
(Fig. 5). 1998
가
가
(Fig. 5). 가

6 3 63.6% 6
가 7 2 89.0%
가 8 24 100% .
1999 ,

2/3 (Fig. 5).

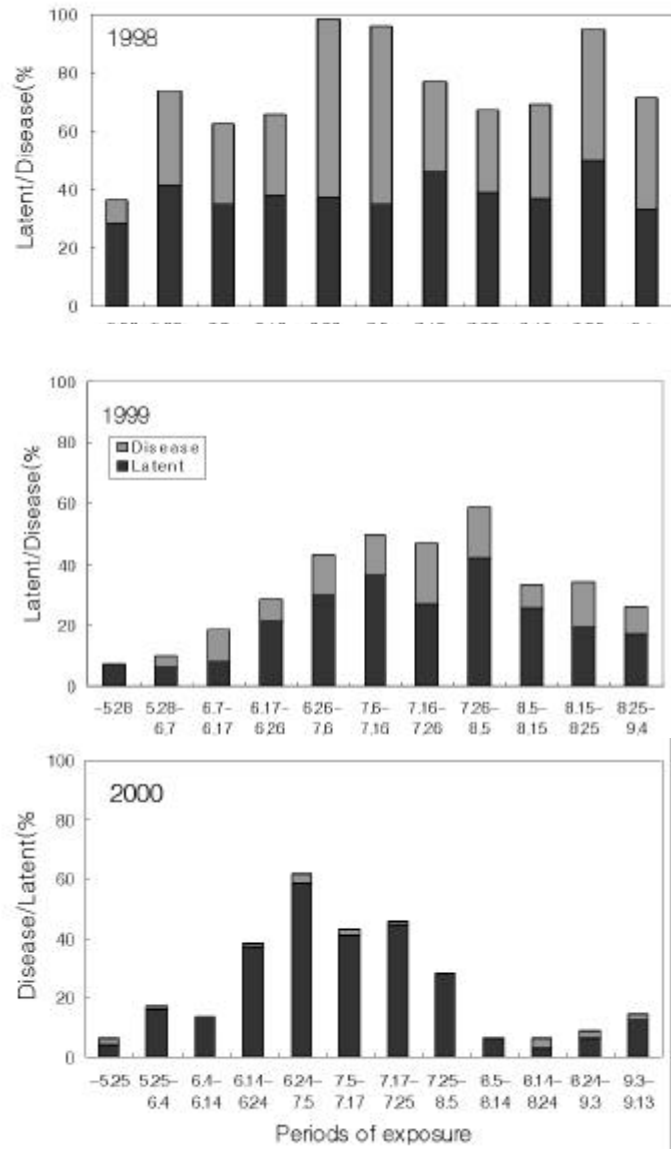


Fig. 4. Disease incidence and latent infection of apple white rot occurred by the infection during every 10-day periods in the apple growing season of 1998-2000 (Yongchon)

1998 가 가 가

가 (Fig. 5). 2000 가 가

가 (Fig. 5). 6 8

2 가

가

8

1998 2000

가

Fig. 6

1998

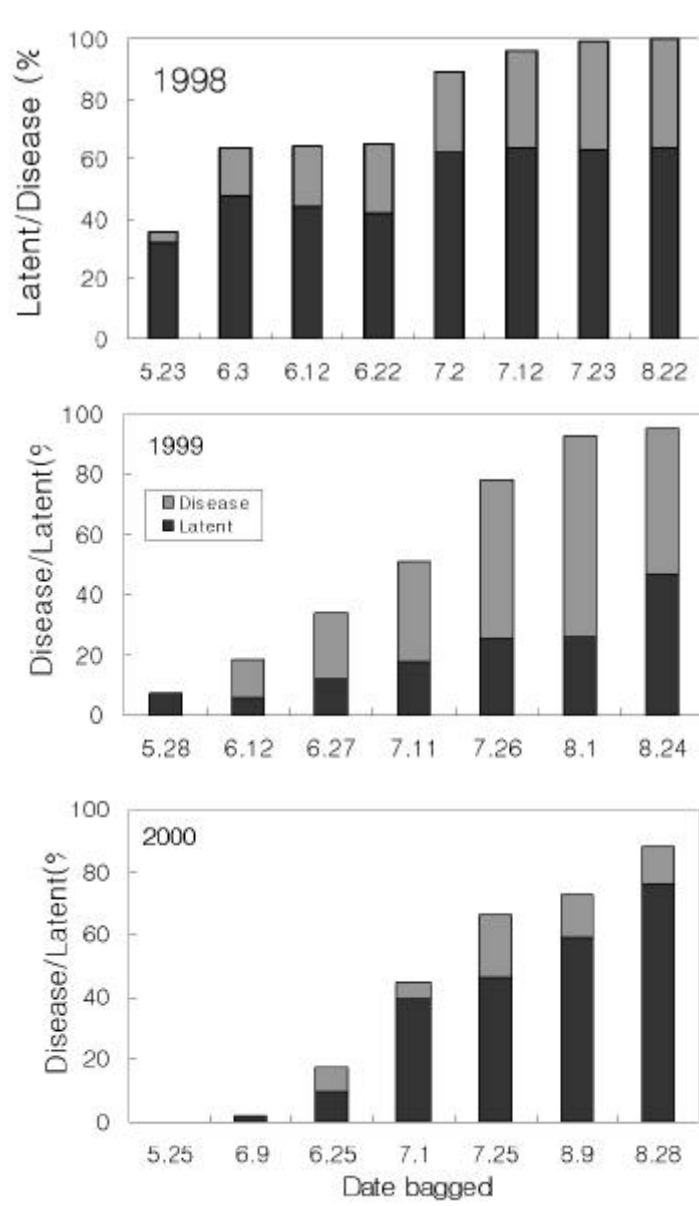


Fig. 5. Disease incidence and latent infection rates produced by the accumulative infection until the given periods during the apple growing season of 1998-2000 (Yongcheon)

10 30-40% 6 22
 7 2 , 7 2 12 , 8 22 9 1
 10 60% 가
 (Fig. 6). 9 1 11 34.8% 가

1999 가
 7 8 10 51.8% 가
 (Fig. 6). 5 28 17.4% 가 6
 가 7 8
 , 8 25 9 4 8.7% 가
 (Fig. 6). 2000 5 25 6.3% 가
 , 5 가 6 7
 55.5% 가 8 9 .

1998

1999 2000 가 가
 1999 7 8 2000
 1 6 7 (Fig. 6).

. Kohn and Hendrix (1983) 4-6
 Parker and Sutton (1993) 7 , Drake (1971)
 , 尾形 (1992) 6 8

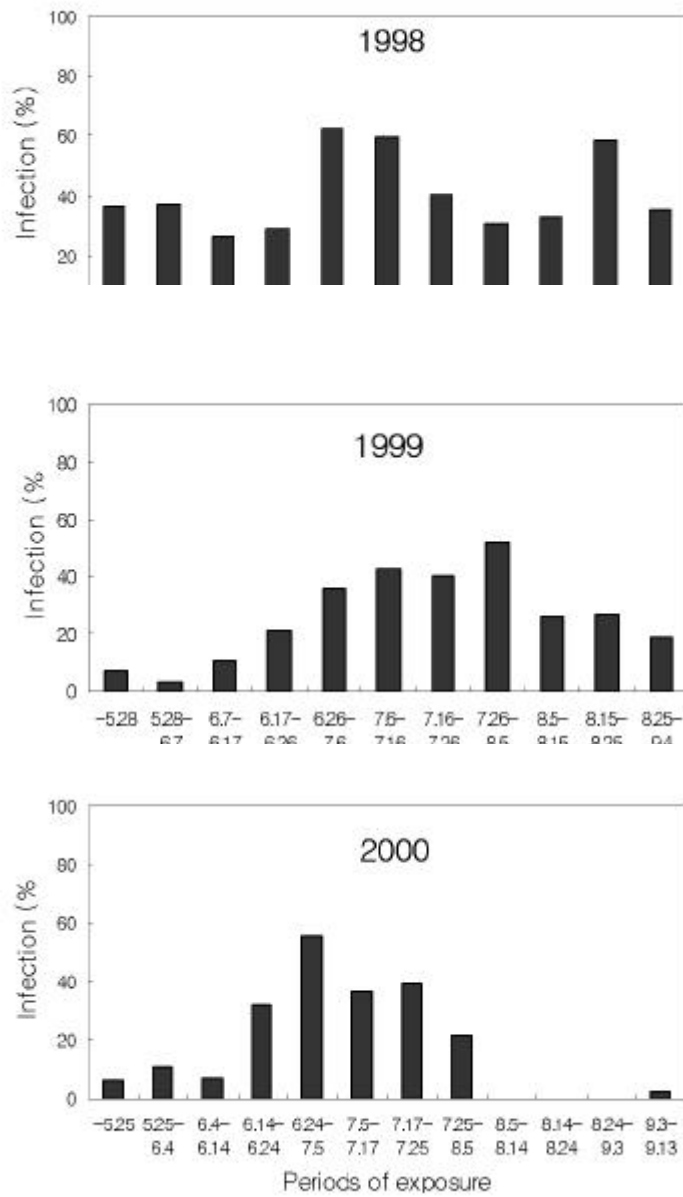


Fig. 6. Infection rates of apple white rot occurred in every approximate 10-day periods during the apple growing season (1998-2000, Youghon)

. 1998 5 23 1999 5 28
 2000 5 25 , 98
 36.7%, 1999 7.1% 2000 6.3% 가 .
 6
 , 林
 (1984), 尾形 (1992) 8

1998 9 34.8% 가 1999
 2000 8.7% 8.4% 가 .
 8
 8 가

1998 1999 2
 Table 1-2 ,
 50% 가 . 1998 5 23
 36.3% 가 8.0%
 28.3% 가 (Table 1).
 50% , 5 23
 10 50% 가 157
 , 6 3 6 12 9
 50% 가 98 (Table 1).
 7 2 7 12 8 12 8 22

9 50% 가 ,
 78 38 , 9 1 9 11
 30 10 50% 가

(Table 1).

Table 1. Relationship between the time of infection and symptom development in apple white rot determined by exposure of the fruits to the natural inoculum for 10 days intervals in 1998.

Date exposed	Disease incidence found at ;								
	Aug.		Sep.			Oct.			Total disease (%)
	M	L	E	M	L	E	M	L	
- 5. 23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	8.1
5. 23 - 6. 3	0.0	1.5	1.5	4.6	6.2	3.1	9.2	6.2	32.3
6. 3 - 6. 12	0.0	4.0	0.0	9.3	8.0	1.3	2.7	2.7	28.0
6. 12 - 6. 22	0.0	6.6	1.6	1.6	11.5	3.3	3.3	0.0	27.9
6. 22 - 7. 2	0.0	3.1	3.1	7.8	17.2	4.7	17.2	7.8	60.9
7. 2 - 7. 12	0.0	8.3	2.8	5.6	19.4	6.9	11.1	6.9	61.1
7. 12 - 7. 23	2.9	1.4	0.0	4.3	13.0	1.4	4.3	2.9	30.4
7. 23 - 8. 12	-	0.0	0.0	3.0	11.9	7.5	4.5	1.5	28.4
8. 12 - 8. 22	-	1.5	0.0	4.4	7.4	8.8	5.9	4.4	32.4
8. 22 - 9. 1	-	-	7.9	5.3	13.2	10.5	7.9	0.0	44.7
9. 1 - 9. 11	-	-	-	-	13.3	4.4	15.6	4.4	37.8

1999 5 28 20.6% 가 6.5% 가
 14.1% 가 (Table 2),
 가 . 1999
 9 (Table 2).
 50% , 5 28
 10 50% 가
 132 6 7 6 17
 9 50% 가 103 , 7 6

3

1.

3 가 , 3
, 4 5

1998 5 23 , 1999 5 28 2000 5 25
6 1,300
10 100 10
10 . 1998
, 7 7
30 iminoctadine- triacetate 1 .
8 11 가 8 12
9 10
11

가

2.

가.

가

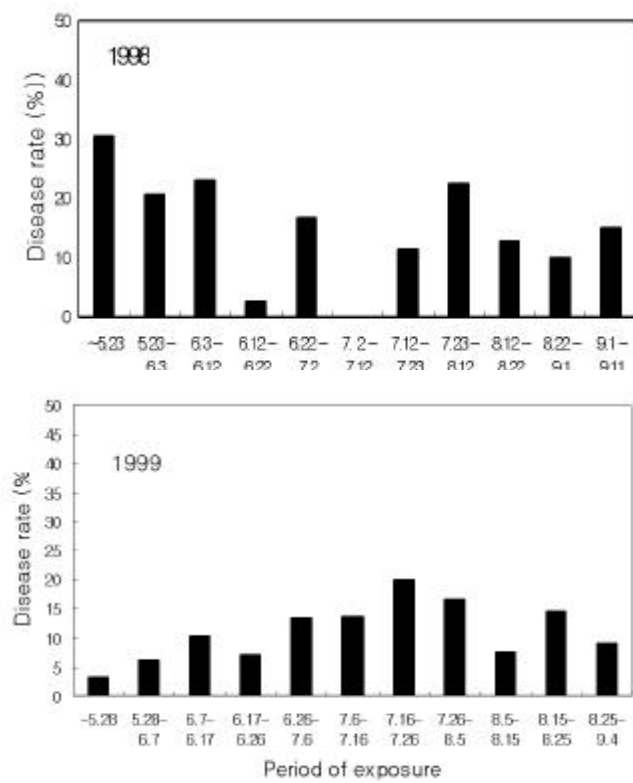
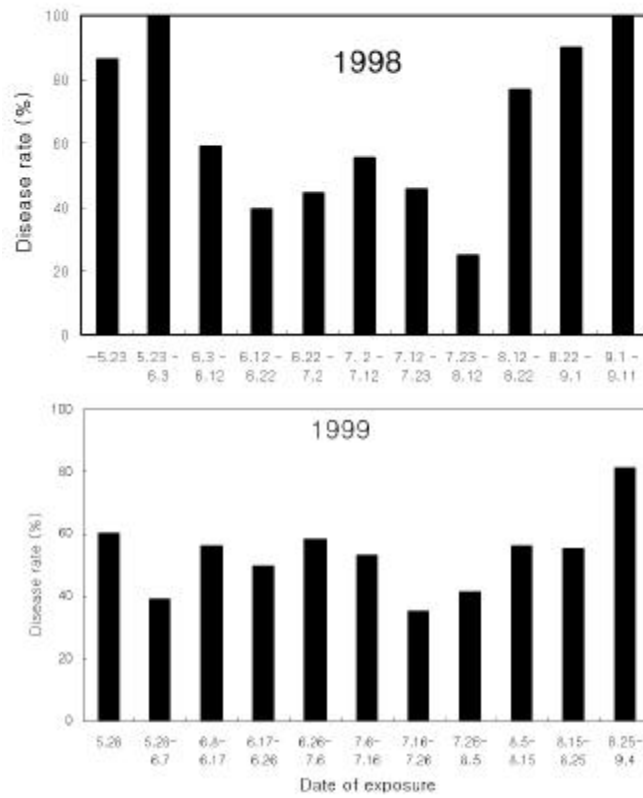


Fig. 7. Seasonal changes in infection rates of *Alternaria* blotch determined by exposure of apples to the natural infection for 10-day interval (1998-2000, Yongchon).

가
 . 1998 ,
 5 23 10
 가 (Fig. 7). 5 23
 100 10

5
 가
 Fig. 7 1998
 . 1999
 7 . 가

5 23 86.4% 가
 5 23 6 3 100%
 (Fig. 8). 가 6
 가 8
 가



Yongchon).

1999

1998

4

1. 1998

가.

8

(Table 3)

. 5

8

1

8

2

3

5

10

가

가

, 7

3

100

가

가

Table 3.

				()		
K- 3		18	M26	4,000		'98- '99
A- 2		20	M26	7,000		'98- '99
YJ- 1		14	M26	4000		'98
YJ- 2		14	M26	6,000		'99
YC- 3		18	MM106	7,000		'98- '99
U- 1		12	M26	6,000		'98
U- 4		10	M26	6,700		'98- '99
CS- 1		25	MM106	3,000		'98- '99
M- 1		15	MM106	6,000		'98- '99
YE- 1		28	MM106	2,000		'98- '99

1998

가

6

8

3

58

가

가

가

Table 4. Seasonal incidence of foliar apple diseases in 1998

Site	Localities	Disease incidence observed on the month											
		Rust		Alt. blotch				Marssonina blotch					
		5	6	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8	9	10
K-3	Kunwee	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	3.9	0.3	1.4	6.3	16.5	19.9	50.0
A-2	Andong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.7	3.7	12.5	20.0
YJ-1	Yongju	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.8	8.0	14.3	0.7	1.6	8.6	73.6	100	100
YC-3	Yongchon	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	2.1	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.0	13.1	13.0
U-1	Uisung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	25.0
CS-1	Chungsong	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.1	4.3	6.6	22.0
M-1	Munhyung	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.9	5.8	7.8	0.0	0.4	15.1	16.9	32.0	32.3
YE-1	Yechon	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	5.7	6.4	0.0	0.2	6.3	30.0	42.0	45.0

Table 5. Seasonal incidence of apple fruit diseases in 1998

Site	Localities	Disease rates (%)					
		White rot			Bitter rot		
		8	9	10	8	9	10
K-3	Kunwee	0.2	3.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A-2	Andong	0.2	0.4	20.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
YJ-1	Yongju	0.0	22.5	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YC-3	Yongchon	0.4	5.7	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-1	Uisung	0.0	6.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CS-1	Chungsong	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
M-1	Munhyung	0.0	5.0	20.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
YE-1	Yechon	0.8	3.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

가

가 (Table 5-6).

YJ-1

8

73.6%

10

가

(Table 5). YC- 3 13.0 , CS- 1

U- 1 25.0% 22.0% (Table

5). 가 , YJ- 1

80.0% , CS- 1 2.0% (Table 6).

Table 6. 1998 가

	U- 1		CS- 1		YJ- 1		YC- 3	
1	4. 4		4.13		4. 5		4.	
2	4.14		5.12		4.14		5.	M
3	5. 4	M	5.27		5. 6	M	5.	M
4	5.21	M	6.10		5.18		6.	
5	6. 6		6.21		6. 1		6.17	
6	6.20	'	7. 3		6.13		6.29	
7	6.30		7.13		6.23		7.	M,
8	7.13	'	7.22		7. 4		7.	
9	7.29		8. 3		7.13		8.	
10	8.13		8.13		7.22	'	8.14	
11	8.21		8.29		7.28		8.25	
12	9.10				8.10		9. 6	
13					8.22			
14					8.28			
15					9.10			

가
 가 '98
 가 YJ-1
 15 가 , 가 CS-1 11 가
 , 가 가 '94
 12 (Table 7). U-1
 12 .
 YJ-1 YC-3
 가 가 .
 가

2. 1999

가.
 가 YJ-1 1999
 YJ-2 ,
 U-1 8
 U-5 . 가 '94
 12 (Table 7)
 .
 1999 가

6 가

7

10 10% U-4 11.0

가 (Table 8). M-1

62.5%, 28.0% (Table 8), 1999 가

가

Table 7. Spray schedule at the fixed survey orchard for apple diseases in 1999.

Ser. No.	Time of application		Fungicides	Target diseases
	Month	Date		
1	Mar.	25 30	Thiophanate- M	Valsa canker
2	Apr.	15 20	Captan	Alternaria blotch, Scab
3	May	10 15	Systhane M	Rust, Scab, Moldy core
4		25 30	Thiram	Alternaria blotch, Sooty blotch
5	Jun.	5 10	Propineb	Alternaria blotch, Marssonina blotch, Sooty blotch, White rot
6		15 20	Azoxystrobin	White rot, Marssonina blotch, Sooty blotch, Alternaria blotch,
7		25 30	Iminoctadine-triacetate	White rot, Marssonina blotch, Alternaria blotch,
8	Jul.	5 10	Folpet	White rot, Marssonina blotch,
9		15 20	Iminoctadine-triacetate	White rot, Marssonina blotch, Alternaria blotch
10		25 30	Folpet	White rot, Marssonina blotch,
11	Aug.	10 15	Tebuconazole	White rot, Marssonina blotch,
12		25 30	Thiram+ thiophanate- M	Marssonina blotch,

1999 가 가

가 2 Table 9 YC-3

CS-1

가

YJ-2 6 15 20
7 5 10 2

Table 8. Apple disease incidence at the fixed survey site in 1999.

Site	Disease incidence found on the month														
	Rust		Alt. blotch			Mar. blotch				White rot			Bitter rot		
	5	6	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	8	9	10
K-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
A-2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.0	3.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
YJ-2	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.3	12.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	5.2	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
YC-3	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	3.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
U-5	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CS-1	12.3	15.8	0.2	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M-1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	4.3	0.4	13.6	52.4	62.5	2.8	12.6	28.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
YE-1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Alt. blotch : Alternaria blotch ; Mar. blotch : Marssonina blotch

(Table 9).

6 1 YJ-2 3
M-1 가 가
7 5
1
2
8 9
3 6 24 7
23
8 26
SS 3

가

1999

60%

28.0%

(Table 8).

Table 9. 1999

가

	YC- 3		CS- 1		YJ- 2		M- 1	
1	4. 3		4.18		3.27		3.30	
2	4. 6		5.14		4.18		4.20	
3	5.13		5.29		5.14		5.13	
4	5.29		6.12		5.30		5.26	
5	6. 8		6.22		6.10		6.9	
6	6.20		7. 1		6.20	+	6.12	
7	6.30		7.11		6.30		6.24	
8	7.11		7.19		7.11	+	7. 5	
9	7.22		8. 1		7.26		7.23	
10	8. 2		8.10		8. 5		8. 9	+
11	8.16		8.25		8.14		8.16	
12	8.25				8.25		8.26	
13	9.13				9.10		9. 6	

가

가

가

가

K- 3,

A- 2,

YC- 3

YE- 1

2

1

가

가

가

1999

9

가

M-1

8

1998

8

4

8

,

1999

8

6

M-1

3.0%

1.0%

가

1998

2

,

가

(2, 22)

cold chain

가 ,

가

가

가 (32, 33).

가

1.

가.

10 ,

가 8

가 2 1997

25C 4

가 1997

22.2%, 96.1%

(Table 10),

20 가

61.8%

가 '97

가 12

가

10 , 20 가 12 가가 1 2 가
(Table 10). B-1 15 4
, YJ-3 14 4 (Table 10). 가
14 15 18

19 가

30% 3 가

CS-4, B-1, YD-1 13 , 19 17 ,
90% YC-3, U-3, YJ-1 M-2 15, 14, 13

12

가 가

8

가

30% CS-4, B-1, YD-1 9 30 , 10 15

10 1

10 7 CS-2 86.4%

4 가

96.1% U-3, 92.5% M-2

Table 10. Latent infection rate of apple white rot found on the apples produced at various sites in Kyungpook Province (1997)

Localities	Farm	Spray freq.	Date final spray	Disease incidence	Latent infection(%)*
Yongchon	YC- 1	16(1)**	27, Sep	12.8	63.9
	YC- 3	12(3)	13, Sep	11.7	94.8
	YC- 5	12(1)	14, Sep	-	43.8
Chungsong	CS- 1	14(4)	19, Sep	8.5	76.3
	CS- 2	10(3)	7, Oct	4.5	86.4
	CS- 3	13(0)	5, Oct	-	63.3
	CS- 4	12(1)	30, Sep	-	22.2
Uisung	U- 1	13(1)	28, Sep	0.3	44.4
	U- 2	14(2)	23, Sep	2.6	53.2
	U- 3	14(0)	2 Sep	11.6	96.1
Andong	A- 1	10(0)	30, Aug	1.1	68.6
	A- 5	11(0)	23, Sep	-	38.2
Bongwha	B- 1	15(4)	15, Oct	-	26.4
Youngjoo	YJ- 1	13(0)	20, Sep	8.3	90.2
	YJ- 3	14(4)	19, Sep	8.5	87.5
	YJ- 5	13(2)	12, Sep	-	79.5
Munhyung	M- 2	12(0)	20, Sep	-	92.5
Sangjoo	S- 1	10(0)	2, Sep	1.0	50.0
	S- 2	12(0)	22, Sep	-	32.1
Youngduk	YD- 1	15(2)	1, Oct	-	26.4

* Examined by incubating the fruits under 25C for 4 weeks

** Frequency of tank mix

22.5% CS-4, 26.4% B-1

가 U-3

Table 11

11.3%

benzimidazole

6 (Table).

가

6

가

92.5% M-2

12

Table 11. 1997 가

	U-3		M-2		CS-4		B-1	
1	4. 2		4.20		4.16		4.22	
2	4. 13		5.11		4.28		5.20	
3	4. 23		5.25		5.12		6. 3	
4	5. 2		6. 7		5.26		6.15	+
5	5. 15		6.19		6.10		6.28	
6	5. 24		7. 3		7. 1		7. 8	
7	6. 6		7.17		7.18	+	7.18	
8	6. 17		7.31		7.24		7.29	+
9	7. 5		8.13		8. 9		8. 8	
10	7.16		8.23		8.25		8.18	+
11	7. 26		9. 6		9.10		8.29	+
12	8. 7		9.20		9.30		9. 9	
13	8. 19						9.23	
14	9. 2						10.15	

22.2%

CS-4

가

4

(Table 11),

M-2

가

가

가

B-1

가 14

-

가 4

18

가

가
가

2.

가
가
가
가

가. 가

1)

가

Table 12 3

6	7	iminocadine- triacetate	8
tebuconazole	5	6	7
	.	3	3

2)

3

Fig. 9

가 . Y-1

4.8%

7 12 folpet azoxystrobin 5 28 6 12
propineb azoxystrobin 가

Table 12. Spray schedules for detecting the effect of fungicidal spray sequence on the latent infection of apple white rot.

Ser. No.	Application Date	Sequence of fungicides		
		Y-1	Y-2	Y-3
1	4. 20	Captan	Captan	Captan
2	5. 8	Systhane M	Systhane M	Systhane M
3	5. 28	Propineb	Azoxystrobin	Azoxystrobin
4	6. 12	Azoxystrobin	Propineb	Fluazinam
5	6. 26	Iminoctadine	Iminoctadine	Iminoctadine
6	7. 12	Folpet	Azoxystrobin	Folpet
7	7. 26	Iminoctadine	Iminoctadine	Iminoctadine
8	8. 10	Tebuconazole	Tebuconazole	Tebuconazole
9	8. 24	Samjinwang*	Samjinwang	Samjinwang

*A combined formula of iminocadine- triacetate and difenoconazole

Y-2 5.3% , 17.9% 가
(Fig.). . Y-1 Y-3 5 28 propineb azoxystrobin
, 6 12 가 fluazinam
3.2% 16.0% (Fig. 9). Y-2
Y-3 6 12 7 12 가
가 5.3%

3.2%

가

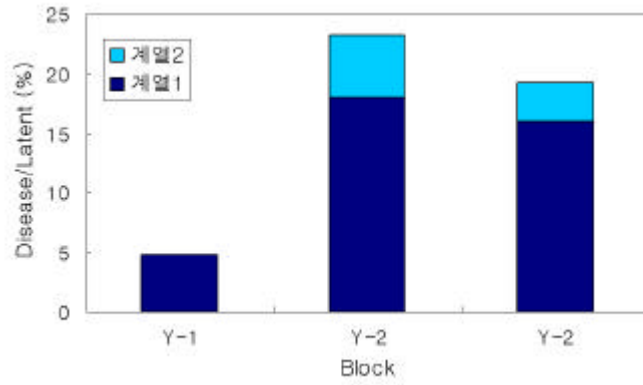


Fig. 9. Effect of spray scheme on the latent infection of apple white rot.

가

가

1)

가)

:

8

5

, iminoctadine-triacetate, bitertanol,

azoxystrobin, dithianone,

(iminoctadine + difenocoazole)

)

1999

가

8 5 3
)
 10 가
 ,
 Table 13 가 .
 2.0%
 16.6% , iminoctadine- triacetate difenoconazole
 0.0% 4.8% 가

Table 13. Effect of last fungicides of the spray scheme on the latent infection of apple white rot

Chemicals	Disease rate (%)	Latent Infection rate (%)	Infection rate (%)
Iminoctadine- triacetate	1.0	6.2	7.2
Azoxystrobin	1.0	14.4	15.4
Bitertanol	1.0	12.1	13.1
Dithianon	4.0	2.0	6.0
Iminoctadine- triacetate + Difenocoazole	0.0	4.8	4.8
Untreated	2.0	16.3	18.3

가 , iminoctadine- triacetate dithianon
 가 , azoxystrobin bitertanol
 가 (Table 13).
 dithianon 2.0%
 가 가

1999 9

가 가

'94 가
polymer coating ,

(31). 가 가
polymer coating

가

가

가

(37, 38)

1.

가.

1) : 1 3 benzimidazole ,
benomyl, cabendazim, thiophanate- methyl , 2
cabendazim

가 folpet, mancozeb, propineb, iminoctadine-triacetate
thiram .

2)

가 ,

4 ,

10 , 30 ,
 filter paper , moisture chamber 3 ,
 1 1ml 가 25C 4 , 1ml
 3.0 μ l membrane filter , filter aniline blue lactophenol
 , filter (250X) (37,38).
 chamber ,
 21 3 .

3 benzimidazole cabendazim
 가 가 12
 가 가 ,
 benomyl
 가 21 가
 thiophanate-methyl (Table 14).

Table 14. Effects of benzimidazole fungicides on the sporulation of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* determined by application of the chemicals to the detached warts

Chemicals	No. of spores released from 1 wartsa)						
	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
Benomyl	715	635	1,012	892	1,004	1,287	1,148
Thiophanate	117	261	378	522	666	581	1,211
Cabendazim	153	157	157	176	418	401	387
Cont.	437	972	1,616	1,299	1,701	1,539	1,084

a Mean of 3 replication

benzimidazole cabendazim

가

가

가 가

benzimidazole

Table 15. Effects of fungicides on the sporulation of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* determined by application of the chemicals to the detached warts

Chemicals	No. of spores released from 1 wart ^a)						
	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
Cabendazim	50	37	38	79	182	158	121
Folpet	328	689	374	483	236	227	348
Iminoctadine	7	2	20	24	32	31	57
Mancozeb	293	96	148	192	79	183	279
Propineb	278	644	504	556	448	590	478
Thiram	367	772	235	321	258	189	223
Cont.	314	599	511	378	442	463	311

a Mean of 3 replication

가

cabendazim

iminoctadine-triacetate

가

(Table 15). Iminoctadine-triacetate

가 가

가

가

propineb

9

가

12

(Table 15).

folpet thiram

2.

가.

가 iminoctadine

cabendazim

propineb

. 1 6 11 가
 , 3 가
 . 10, 15, 20
 10, 16, 21 40 . 2
 7 10 , 1 가
 2 가 .

가 cabendazim 3

iminoctadine 가 가 cabendazim

가 (Table 16).

propineb 10 가

(Table 16). iminoctadine

10

15

가

가

'94

(31).

가

3

1. in vitro

가.

1) : 가

thiram iprodion

가

가 .

Table 17 .

2)

Water agar disc (5mm) , 1

6 , disc 30

Table 17. Details of fungicides used in this experiment

Fungicides	Commercial name	a.i.(%) and type	Recommended dilution (X)
Mancozeb	Dithane M- 45	75WP	2,000
Iminoctadine-triacetate	Befran	25LC	1,000
Iprodion		50WP	1,176
Folpet	Folpet	50WP	500
Thiram		80WP	500
Propineb	Antracol	70WP	2,000
Benomyl	Benlate	50WP	1,538
Cabendazim	가	60WP	1,000

가 (Table 18),
 mancozeb iminoctadine
 folpet
 . thiram folpet
 가
 propineb 가
 . benzimidazole cabendazim 가
 benomyl .

Table 18. Inhibitory effect of the chemicals against *Botryosphaeria dothidea* when treated at the state of spore and that of mycelia

Chemicals	Colony diameter (mm) observed on the days					
	Spore			Mycelia		
	2	3	4	2	3	4
Mancozeb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iminoctadine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iprodione	20.8	37.5	57.0	21.1	35.6	58.2
Folpet	18.6	30.2	52.8	0	0	6.5
Thiram	0	0	0	14.6	28.2	40.5
Propineb	22.6	41.3	68.9	0	12.9	22.9
Benomyl	14.3	27.2	52.1	25.7	46.2	66.4
Cabendazim	0	0	14.6	0	0	14.9
Control	23.0	64.5	80.7	25.4	52.6	71.8

2.

, 10 9 .
15

1.

가

1) 1997

mancozeb, iminoctadine- triacetate,

folpet,

가

propineb benomyl

. in vitro

azoxystrobin .

2) 1998

1 6 가 benomyl
mancozen, propineb, folpet, iminoctadine-triacetate
azoxystrobin 5 .

3) 1999

2 15 가
azoxystrobin, iminoctadine, folpet 3 3
3
dithianon iminoctadine-triacetate difenocoazole
가 .

1) 1997

M26 11 가
, 가
가
. 6 12
. 5 6 , 5 18
thiram, 5 30 mancozeb . 8
12 가 가 7 ,
6 12 7 29 15 4 8
13 tebuconazole .
100 100

100

15

15

가

8

1

가

10

2

1

25C

4

1

4 가

2) 1998

M26 12

1998

10-11

6 13

8 14

15

5

3) 1999

1999 가
 , 6 12 8 24 15 6
 . 2 8 .
 tebuconazole , 가 가
 '99 1

1) 1997

가

, 6 12 8 13

Table 19 ,

Fig. 10 .

Table 19. Weather status during experimental periods (Taegu, 1997)

Periods	Average temp(°C)	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rainy days
12, Jun. - 28, Jun.	22.3	140.0	4
28, Jun. - 14, Jul.	24.5	247.0	7
14, Jul. - 29, Jul.	24.9	138.0	4
29, Jul. - 13, Aug.	25.0	220.5	7

6 12 28 6 28 7 14

3

107mm (Table 19) 가

(Fig. 10),

6 12 32.1% 가
 , 6 28 60.8% , 7 14 98.4% 가
 (Fig. 10) 가

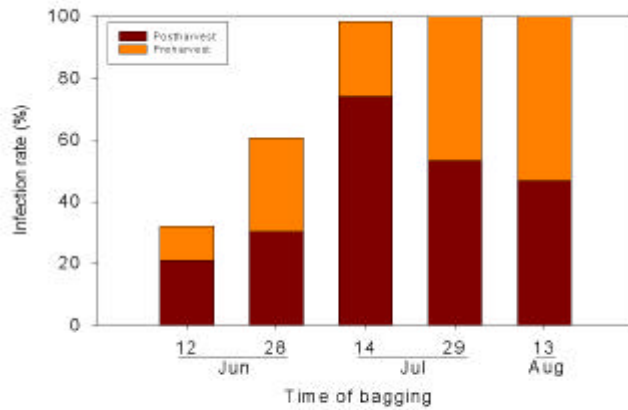


Fig. 5. Accumulative infection rate of apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits periodically in 1997

가 가 7
 14

가

15

6 12 7 14
 가 7 14 7 29

가

7 29 8 13 7 220.5mm

가 (Table 19) azoxystrobin folpet

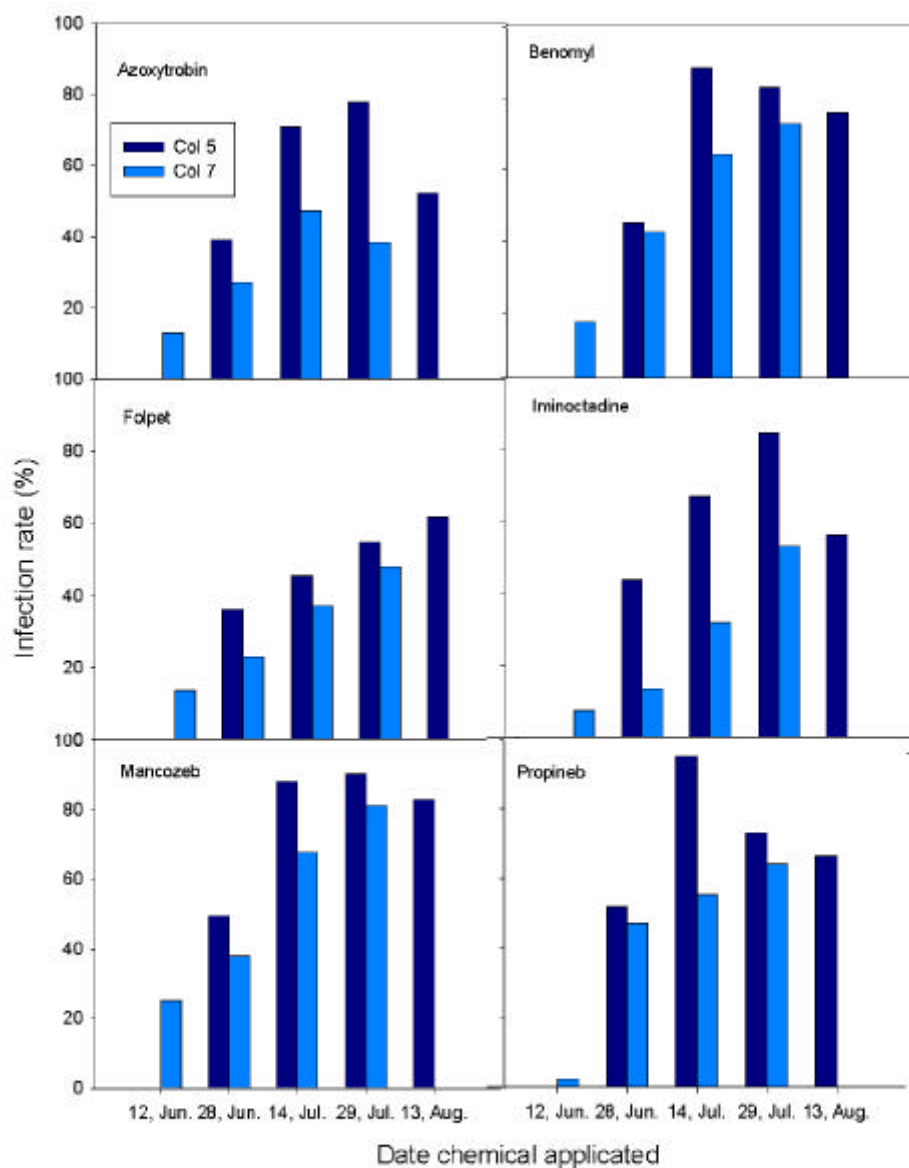


Fig. 11. Protective and eradicated efficacy of selected fungicides applied with 15-day intervals against apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits just prior to or after chemical application.

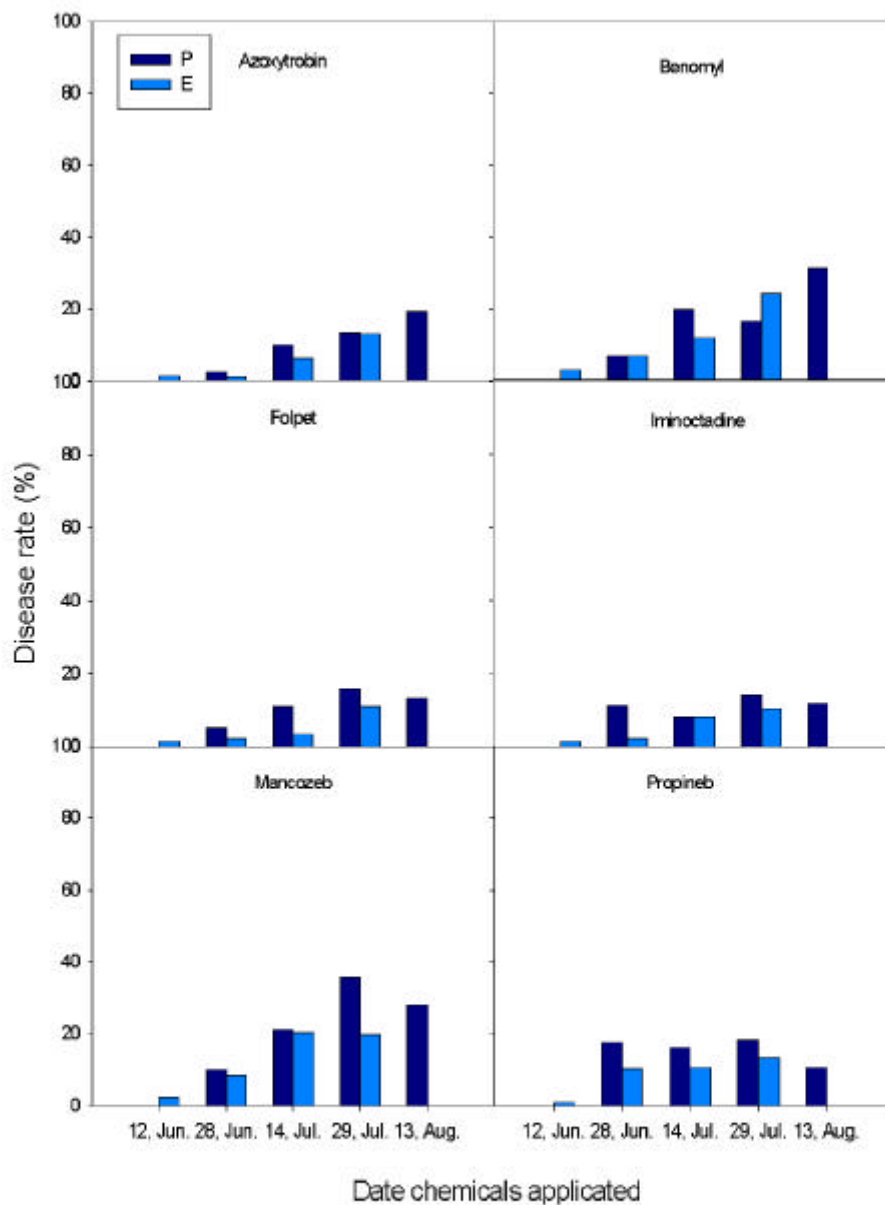


Fig. 12. Effect of selected fungicides applied with 15-day intervals on the disease incidence of apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits just prior to or after chemical application.

가

가

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

가

iminoctadine, mancozeb, folpet, propineb

azoxystrobin

가 가

azoxystrobin

iminoctadine

mancozeb, benomyl

propineb

가

(Fig. 11).

6 12

7 14

가 가

folpet

가 가

propineb

(Fig. 11).

iminoctadine

6

6

7

15

azoxystrobin, iminoctadine

folpet 3

propineb

6

12

. Iminoctadine

folpet

azoxystrobin

가 7

2) 1998

1998 가 가 5
 28 가 8 13 77 46 가
 7 14 28 14 12 가 7 29
 8 13 15 13 가
 (Table 20). 24.9

Table 20. Weather status during experimental periods (Taegu 1998)

Periods	Average temp()	Precipitation(mm)	No. of rainy days
28, May - 12, Jun.	21.5	39.5	6
13, Jun. - 28, Jun.	24.2	166.0	8
29, Jun. - 13, Jul.	26.1	86.5	7
14, Jul. - 28, Jul.	24.4	143.5	12
29, Jul. - 13, Aug.	28.2	241.5	13

8 13 50.3% 20.9%가

가

10a 7Kg

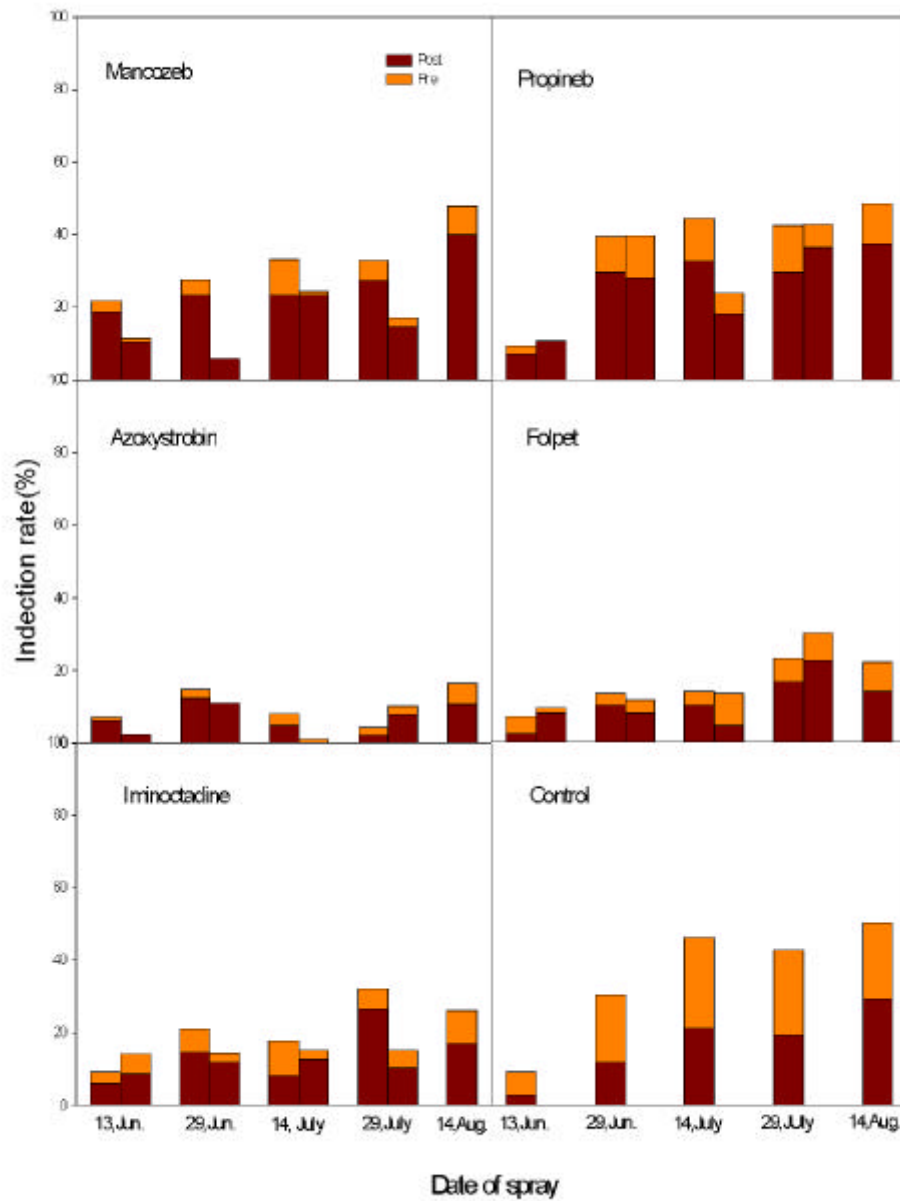


Fig. 13. Protective and curative efficacy of selected fungicides treated with 15-day intervals against apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits just prior to and after fungicides application (Taegu, 1998).

가

Fig. 13

가 5 가

가 . 가 mancozeb, azoxystrobin

iminoctadine- triacetate 3

(Fig. 13). mancozeb 1997

가 98 가

(Fig.13). azoxystrobin

folpet (Fig.13). azoxystrobin

가 iminoctadine

folpet 가

mancozeb 가

mancozeb

가 가 가 가

8 14

47.9% 50.3% 가 (Fig.13).

20.9% 7.9% 가 .

propineb 6 29

가 (Fig. 13).

7 14 28 가
 12 143.5mm 가 (Table 20)
 azoxystrobin folpet 가 . 7 29
 8 13 13 241.5mm 가 (Table 20)
 가
 가 (Fig. 13).

iminoctadine- triacetate

3) 1999
 1999
 azoxystrobin, folpet, iminoctadine 3 dithianone
 iminoctadine triacetate difenoconazole ()
 .
 6 12 가
 . 1999 가
 가
 3 .
 1999 (Table 21).
 8 13 92.6% 66.3% 가
 (Fig. 14).

Table 21. Weather status during experimental periods (Yongchon 1999)

Periods	Average temp()	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rainy days
28, May - 11, Jun.	20.9	9.0	2
12, Jun. - 25, Jun.	22.4	205.5	6
26, Jun. - 10, Jul.	22.1	75.0	5
11, Jul. - 27, Jul.	24.7	113.5	8
28, Jul. - 9, Aug.	25.7	92.5	10
10, Aug. - 24, Aug.	25.1	80.5	5

1998 가 azoxystrobin iminoctadine
 가 . 7 26
 azoxystrobin 32.1% 14.3%, 8 10
 55.5% 15.0% 가
 iminoctadine 7 26

(Fig. 14)

(Fig. 14). azoxystrobin
 1999 (Fig. 14).
 가
 (Fig. 14).
 가 dithianon 7 26
 가
 (Fig.14). iminoctadine
 difenoconazole

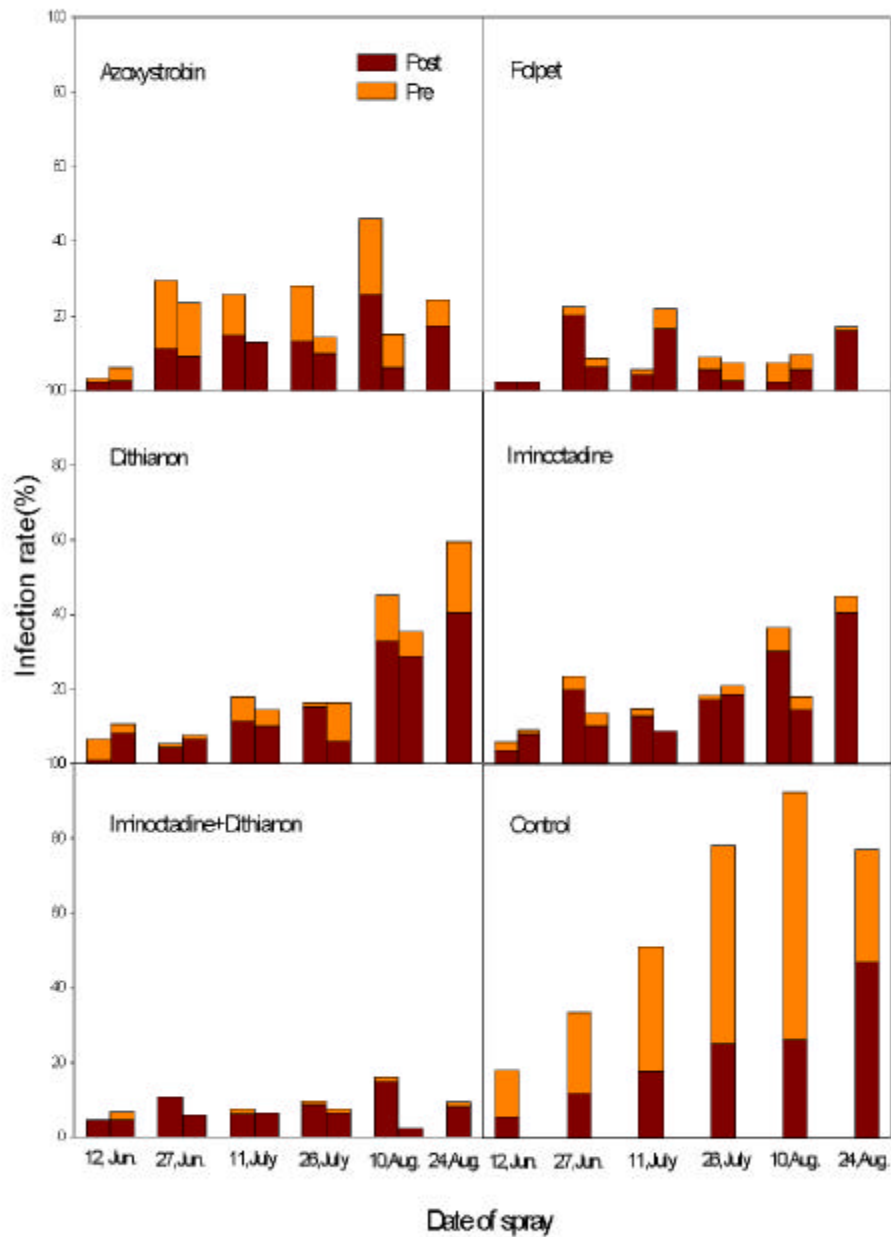


Fig 14. Protective and cuative effect of selected fungicides treated with 15-day intervals against apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits just prior to and after fungicides application (Yongchon , 1999).

1998 6 12

4

(Fig. 14). 가

azoxystrobin 1.1% 가

3.6% iminoctadine

3.5% 7.7% (Fig. 14).

dithianon 가

가

가

가

가

,

.

3 7

8 .

.

azoxystrobin iminoctadine 가

가

가

2 8

2

8

1. EBI in vitro

가.

1) : Bitertanol, Difenoconazole, Tebuconazole

2) : EBI

. Water agar disc (5mm)

, 25 48 ,

Table 22. Effect of EBIs on the mycelial growth of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* determined by dipping of the agar disc containing mycelia in the chemical solution for 30 minutes

Chemicals	Colonial diameter at days :				
	2	3	4	5	6
Bitertanol	-	13.3	31.9	46.5	65.6
Difenoconazole	-	14.2	26.8	46.9	72.1
Tebuconazole	-	-	11.0	21.8	39.9
Control	25.4	52.6	71.8	>90	

agar disc 30

, 1 PDA ,
1 .

3 EBI 30
가

tebuconazole
가 (Table 22).

2. EBI

'94

EBI 가 ,

가

가

7

가

1997 1998 2 .

가.

1) : Bitertanol, Difenoconazole, Tebuconazole

2)

가) 1997

가 13

, 5 6

7 4

7 4

0, 6, 10, 20, 30 3

10

EBI

가 가

8 6 , 8 26

iminocytidine- triacetate

iminocytidine- triacetate

) 1998

MM106 18

, 가

7 2 7

17 8 15 . 3

1 가 5 8

, 5 30 , 6 15 captan . 7 2

39

7 17

8 15

6 1 가 7 17

8 15

Table 23. Differences in the control efficacies of EBIs against apple white rot by the time of application

EBIs	Date sprayed	Infection rate (%)	Disease rate (%)	Latent infection rate (%)
Bitertanol	10, Jul	90.7	13.0	77.8
	14, Jul	58.2	14.6	43.6
	24, Jul	77.1	11.5	65.6
	3, Aug	70.5	5.4	65.2
Difenoconazole	10, Jul	91.4	1.7	89.7
	14, Jul	76.0	9.0	67.0
	24, Jul	63.8	7.5	56.3
	3, Aug	34.7	5.3	29.5
Tebuconazole	10, Jul	57.8	7.0	50.7
	14, Jul	39.1	2.9	36.2
	24, Jul	17.3	0.0	17.3
	3, Aug	14.6	0.0	13.7
Untreated		90.1	20.7	69.4

7 4 ,
 90.1% .
 5 7 4
 가 . 8
 tebuconazole
 8 EBI .

2) 1998

7 2 1
 56.7% 29.7% 가 27.0%
 (Table 24). 7 2 15

7 2

3

가

Table 24. Effect of time of chemical spray on control efficacy of Ebbs against apple white rot determined by natural infection.

Date sprayed	Disease incidence and latent infection rates in apples treated with EBIs (%)					
	Bitertanol		Difenoconazole		Tebuconazole	
	Disease	Latent ^x	Disease	Latent	Disease	Latent
1st trial^y						
2 Jul	12.7 b	32.1 a	12.1 b	50.5 a	12.8 b	37.3 a
17 Jul	6.3 bc	33.1 a	6.7 bc	45.1 ab	5.2 c	16.8 b
1 Aug	3.7 c	23.6 a	4.6 c	40.6 b	0.8 c	4.1 b
15 Aug	5.6 c	34.6 a	3.0 c	48.0 ab	2.6 c	13.9 b
Untreated	24.9 a	31.8 a	24.9 a	31.8 c	24.9 a	31.8 a
2nd trial^z						
15 Aug	0.6 c	20.5 b	2.7 b	35.2 a	1.0 b	4.0 b
30 Aug	2.1 b	13.0 c	3.0 b	34.3 a	1.2 b	2.4 b
Untreated	8.1 a	51.1 a	8.1 a	51.1 a	8.1 a	51.1 a

w Disease detected until harvest in the field.

x Latent infection rates were determined by incubation of seemingly healthy fruits at 25C for 4 weeks.

y Conducted with fruits infected before 2 July

z Conducted with the fruits infected between 17 July and 15 August

In the column means followed by common letter are not significantly different at the 5% level by DMRT

가

8 1

tebuconazole

3.7%, difenoconazole

8 15

tebuconazole

가

0.8%

4.6% 가

bitertanol

24.9%

bitertanol

(Table 24).

difenoconazole

가 8 1

bitertanol

(Table 24), difenoconazole

가

(Table 24)

, tebuconazole

(Table 24)

2 7 17 8 15

5 25 가 7 17

8 15

5 25 11.0% 가

1 59.2% 가

8.1% . 8 15 30

, 8 15 가 30 가

bitertanol

(Fig. 16). 1

EBI 8

EBI

가

가

가

가

EBI

8

1

가

3. EBI

EBI

가

가

EBI가

가

가.

1) : Bitertanol, Difenoconazole, Tebuconazole

2) : 가

12 , 6 23

5 6 , 5 18 thiram, 5 30

mancozeb , 6 13 propineb . 6 23 3

EBI 3 , 3

100 . 6

23 EBI

3 100
 . 6 23 4, 11, 19
 가
 3 100
 7 12 26 iminoctadine- triacetate

EBI

EBI

가 8
 가 EBI
 가 EBI

EBI

가

6 23 6.4% 57.4%
 bitertanol 7.7%
 difenoconazole tebuconazole 0.0% ,
 30.8%, 36.8%, 0.0% (Table 25).

4 6 27 273mm 가 ,
 bitertanol 16.2% , 75.7%
 가 가 (Table 25). difenoconazole

8 9 가

가.

1) : tebuconazole

2)

7 26 가

8 2 , 12 , 22 , 9 1 tebuconazole

3

100

가

7 26 iminoctadine

8 2 6.3% 가 9 1 15.3%

Table 26. Effect of application time of tebuconazole on the control of apple white rot

Date sprayed	Bagging	Infection rate (%)	Disease rate (%)	Latent infection (%)
2, Aug	before	6.3	2.1	4.2
	after	1.0	1.0	0.0
12, Aug	before	9.3	3.6	5.7
	after	2.5	0.0	2.5
22, Aug	before	10.5	4.2	6.3
	after	2.1	0.0	2.1
1, Sep	before	15.3	3.1	12.2
	after	2.2	2.2	0.0

(Table 26).

8 2

2.1% 가 tebuconazole

1.0% , 8 12 8 22 3.6%

4.2%

(Table 26). 9 1

3.1% 가 2.2% 8 12 22

tebuconazole

8 2 9 1

(Table 26).

EBI 8

, 가

가

4

1.

6 가

가.

3 7

10 가 ,

가 15 3 8 13 15 7 29 4 2

가 7 14 2 1 7 27 8 13 가

1 가 2 가 5.9% benomyl 가 4.6% 가 (Table 27). iminoctadine mancozeb 가 azoxystrobin 0.7% 가 가 15 64.7% 가 12.5% , iminoctadine 1.1%, azoxystrobin 6.0% 가 가 가 (Table 27). 가 folpet 39.9% 가 가 iminoctadine 가 ,

tebuconazole

Table 27. Control of Alternaria blotch and Marssonina blotch by 3 and 4 successive spray of selected fungicides for control of white rot.

Chemicals	Increase of diseased leaf rate (%) during ;				
	27, Jul a)		27, Jul b) 13, Aug)		
	Alternaria blotch	Marssonina blotch	Alternaria blotch	Marssonina blotch lesion	defoliation
Azoxystrobin	0.0	2.4	0.7	6.0	1.9
Benomyl	1.1	4.6	4.6	19.0	1.5
Folpet	0.9	3.9	2.0	39.9	1.8
Iminoctadine	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.2
Mancozeb	0.7	7.4	0.0	15.5	1.5
Propineb	0.0	2.6	1.5	20.4	1.1
Untreated	0.8	13.8	5.9	64.7	12.5

a) 3 successive spray : b) 4 successive spray

가

가

5

6

80%

가
가

가 , iminoctadine, azoxystrobin 2
, 6 propineb
iminoctadine 6
가 1
azoxystrobin propineb 2 folpet
가

2.

가.

1)

6 가
Azoxystrobin, Propineb, Mancozeb, Dithianone Fluazinam 5

2)

3

가

5 28 6 12

3

100

가

Table 28.

0		
1		
2		
3		가

10 ,

5 28

6 12

50

“1”

1

1999

. 6 12

16.0%

30.0%

(Table

29)

‘1’

azoxystrobin 12.0% 가 fluazinam
 '1' (Table 29).
 가 .

Table 29. Effect of chemicals on the control of sooty blotch

Chemicals	Before spray		After spray	
	% Disease	Severity	% Disease	Severity
Propineb	24.0	2.2	8.0	1.3
Azoxystrobin	22.0	2.6	12.0	1.3
Mancozeb	20.0	2.5	10.0	1.2
Dithianon	16.0	2.1	6.0	1.0
Fluazinam	14.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Cont.	30.0	2.6	-	-

가 .
 가
 가
 fluazinam 가 가 .

3.

가.

1) : Azoxystrobin, Iminoctadine, Dithianone 3

2)

1 , 5 28 6

12 6 27
100 가
, 9 3
50
50
1 6 27
10 3 , Table
30 가
azoxystrobin dithianon 가
iminoctadine

Table 30. Effect of chemicals on the eradication of sooty blotch

Chemicals	Control		Treated	
	% Disease	Severity	% Disease	Severity
Azoxystrobin	56.8	1.83	50.4	1.25
Iminoctadine	52.3	1.38	49.2	0.83
Dithianon	49.7	1.53	49.9	1.52

가
azoxystrobin dithianon dithianon
가

3

가
 , 1 , 9
 10 , 16 가
 . 1992 15.7
 1998 13.7 . 18
 .
 10 ,
 가 2
 15 8 8 .
 가 가
 가
 .
 1998 3 ,
 1999 가
 3

1 : 1998

1.
 가.

		5		4	
		cabendazim, azoxystrobin		thiram	
(Table 30)		cabendazim			
가	가			T	2
1					
가		가			
cabendazim		가			
가		가			
가	가	thiram	azoxystrobin	. 6	
		1		가	
				propineb	
가				가	
3		. 6			
가		1			
		가		가	
iminoctadine	3	. 7	7	8	
가 folpet		가 azoxystrobin			
K-1	K-2	azoxystrobin	folpet,	K-3	
		. 9			
tebuconazole		3			
8		iminoctadine			
		tebuconazole		가	

Table 30. Fungicidal spray schedule for developing the spray calendar with reduced of spray frequency.

Ser. No.	Schedule		Practice		Sequence of Fungicides		
1	Mar	25-30	Mar	29	Thiophanate	Thiophanate	Thiophanate
2	Apr	15-20	Apr	14	Captan	Captan	Captan
3	May	5-10	May	5	Myclobutanil + Mancozeb	Myclobutanil + Mancozeb	Myclobutanil + Mancozeb
4	May	20-25	May	22	Carbendazim	Azoxystrobin	Thiram
5	Jun	5-10	Jun	7	Propineb	Propineb	Propineb
6	Jun	20-25	Jun	21	Iminoctadine-triacetate	Iminoctadine-triacetate	Iminoctadine-triacetate
7	Jul	5-10	Jul	6	Azoxystrobin	Azoxystrobin	Folpet
8	Jul	20-25	Jul	22	Folpet	Folpet	Azoxystrobin
			Jul	30	Iminoctadine-triacetate	Iminoctadine-triacetate	Iminoctadine-triacetate
9	Aug	5-10	Aug	14	Tebuconazole	Tebuconazole	Tebuconazole
				20	Difenoconazole	Difenoconazole	Tebuconazole
10	Aug	20-25	Sep	5	Iminoctadine-triacetate	Iminoctadine-triacetate	Iminoctadine-triacetate

2,892 가

MM106 20

3 , SS

가 SS

10 , 1998

가 7

azoxystrobin folpet

7 30 iminoctadine 1 8 14 tebuconazole
가 K-1 K-2 가
8 20 difenocoazole 가 K-3
tebuconazole . K-1 K-2 12 ,
K-3 1 11 .
azoxystrobin 가
1998 가 가

10 5 22 4
10 100 .
8 14 tebuconazole 가
9 5 iminoctadine 7
10 100
(NB),
가 가
6 3
10 가 , 가
1 .

2.

가

iminoctadine azoxystrobin 7

iminoctadine K-3 7 22

azoxystrobin folpet

propineb 가

K-1 1.0%, K-2 0%, K-3

2.2% (Fig. 17). 1998

48.7%

가 가

K-1 K-2 12, K-3 11 가

, K-1 K-2 가

difenoconazole

(Fig. 18),

5 22

thiram K-3 가

(Fig. 18). K-3 K-1 K-2

5 22 thiram 7 6 22

azoxystrobin folpet 가

가 azoxystrobin folpet

5 22 thiram

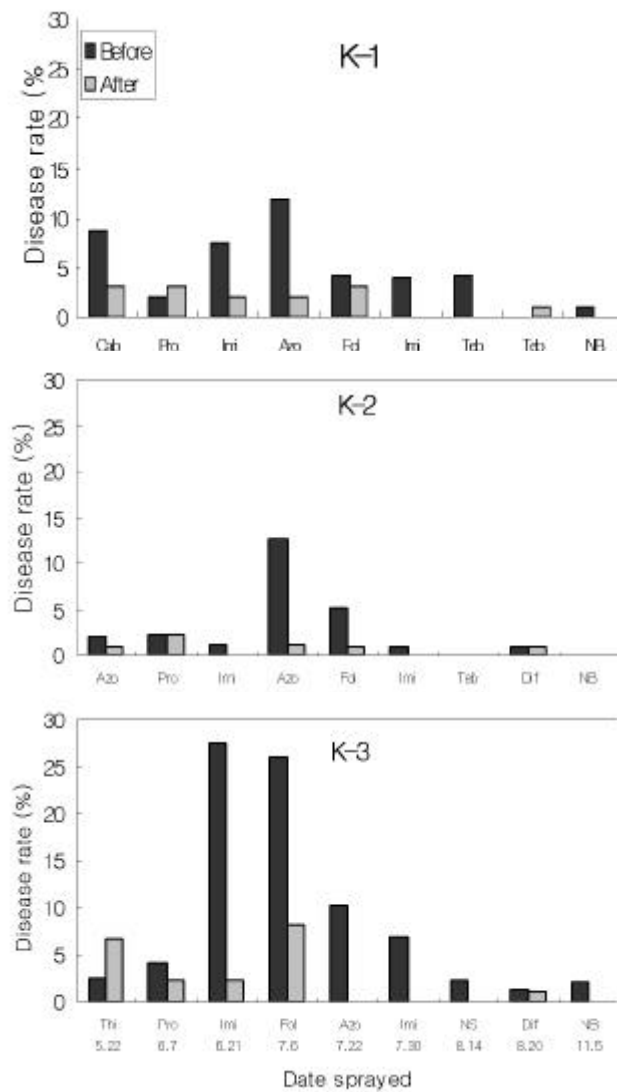


Fig. 17. Effects of fungicides on the disease incidence of apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits before and after of each spray (Yongchon, 1998).

Pro: propineb; Azo : azoxystrobin ; Fol : folpet ; Imi: iminoctadine-triacetate; Teb : tebuconazole ; Sam : combined formula of iminoctadine and difenoconazole ; Flu : fluazinam ; NB : not bagged.

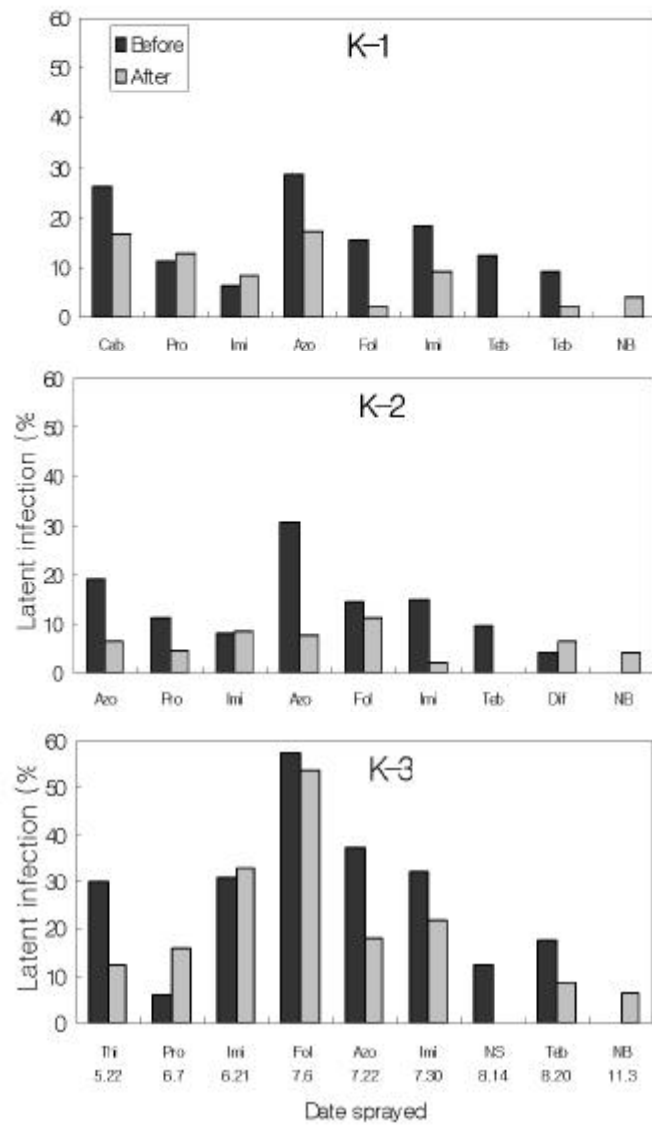
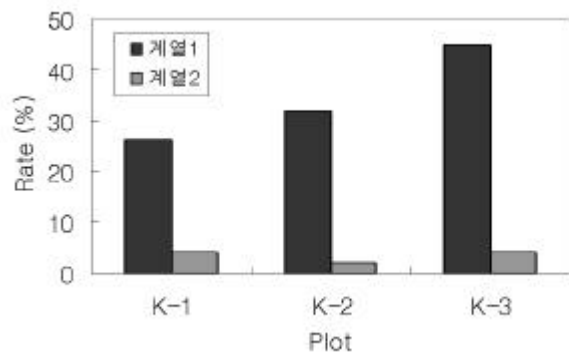


Fig. 10. Effects of fungicides on the latent infection of apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits before and after of each spray (Yongchon, 1998).

Pro: propineb; Azo: azoxystrobin; Fol: folpet; Imi: iminoctadine; Teb: tebuconazole; Sam: combined formula of iminoctadine and difenoconazole; Flu: fluazinam; NB: not bagged.

1998 6 22 7 2
 (Fig. 4),
 가 K-2 K-3 K-1
 (Fig. 18),
 5 22 K-1 cabendazim , K-2 K-3
 azoxystrobin thiram .
 cabendazim , cabendazim
 가 cabendazim
 가 cabendazim
 가 cabendazim
 가 cabendazim



caused by in the plots of different spray schedule (1998, Kunwee)

3 Fig. 19
 , K-1 26.6%, K-2 K-3 32.0% 45.0%

6 20 1 , 7 20
, 7 28
iminocadine
K-1 4.1%, K-2 2.0% K-3
4.0% 1998 80%

10
, iminocadine
1 가 EBI
EBI 1
1998 6 8
3 48 가
10
가 K-3 EBI가 1
11 2.1%

1998 8 가 ,
iminocadine 3
iminocadine
, 1999

2 1999

1.

가.

		1998	가
	iminoctadine	iminoctadine	difenoconazole
	Y-3		fluazinam
(Table 31).			1998
9			
	EBI가	tebuconazole	8
	가		
가			

Table 31. Fungicidal spray schedules for pilot test in experimental field of Yongchon in 1999

Ser. No	Schedule	Practice	Sequence of fungicides		
			Y-1	Y-2	Y-3
1	25 30, Mar	-	Thiophanate	Thiophanate	Thiophanate
2	15 20, Apr	20, Apr	Captan	Captan	Captan
3	1 5, May	12, May	Systhane M	Systhane M	Systhane M
4	15 20, May	28, May	Propineb	Azoxystrobin	Azoxystrobin
5	1 5, Jun	12, Jun	Azoxystrobin	Propineb	Fluazinam
6	15 20, Jun	26, Jun	Iminocadine	Iminocadine	Iminocadine
7	1 5, Jul	11, Jul	Folpet	Azoxystrobin	Folpet
8	15 20, Jul	26, Jul	Iminocadine	Iminocadine	Iminocadine
9	10 15, Aug	10, Aug	Tebuconazole	Tebuconazole	Tebuconazole
10	25 30, Aug	24, Aug	Samjinwang*	Samjinwang	Samjinwang

* A combined formula of iminocadine-tractate and difenoconazole

Y-3 7 fluazinam 가 가
가
propineb, azoxystrobin folpet
(Table 31).

(M26, 12) ,

4

가

6

, 3 1

, 5 12

100

5 25

100

2.

가.

66.3% (Fig. 20) 8 92.6%

3

가

5 28

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

10%

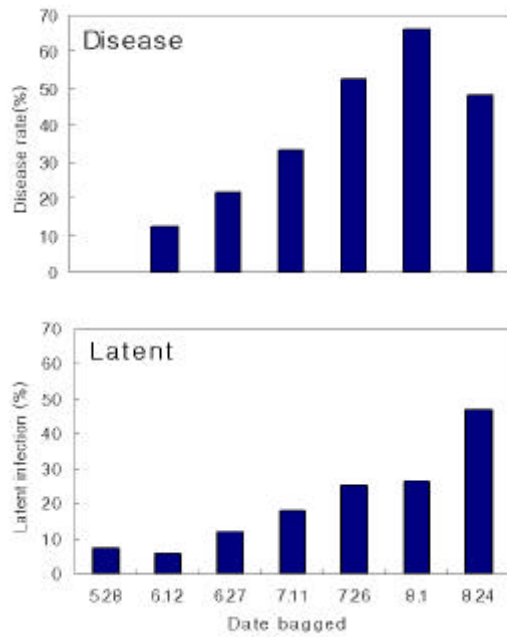


Fig. 20. Disease incidence and latent infection occurred by the accumulative infection until the given date (1999, Yongchon)

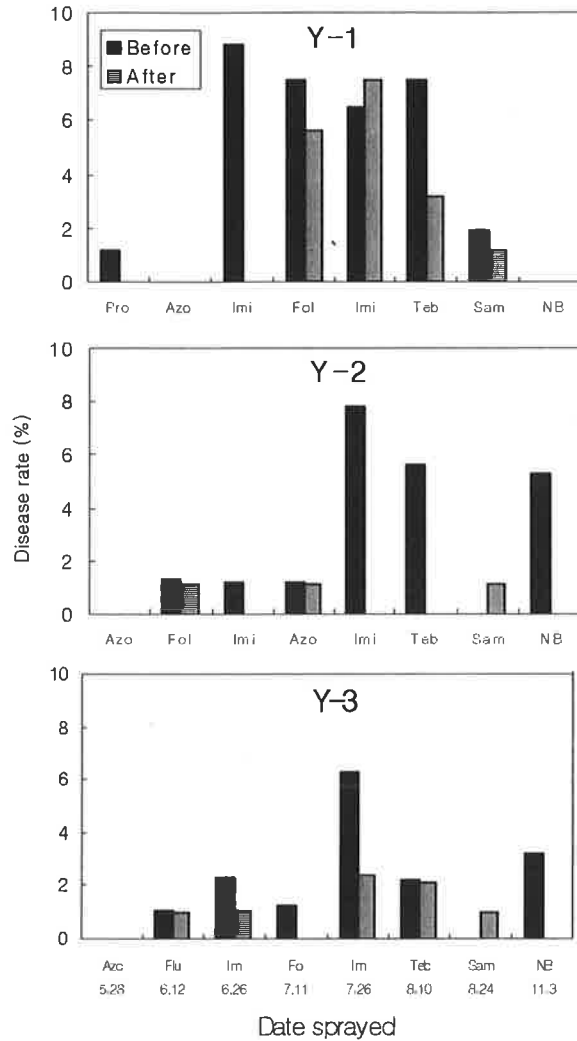


Fig 21. Effects of fungicides on the disease incidence of apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits before and after each spray (1999, Yongchon).

Pro: propineb; Azo : azoxystrobin ; Fol : folpet ; Imi: iminoctadine-triacetate; Teb : tebuconazole ; Sam : combined formula of iminoctadine-triacetate and difenoconazole ; Flu : fluazinam ; NB : not bagged.

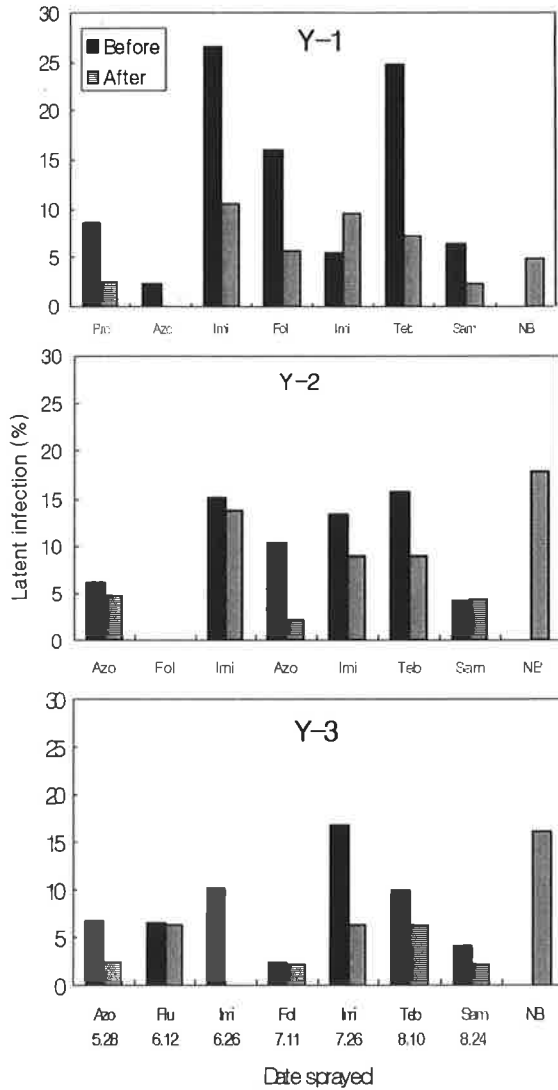


Fig 22. Effects of fungicides on the latent infection of apple white rot determined by bagging of the fruits before and after each spray (1999, Yongchon).

Pro: propineb; Azo : azoxystrobin ; Fol : folpet ; Imi: iminoctadine-triacetate; Teb : tebuconazole ; Sam : combined formula of iminoctadine-triacetate and difenoconazole ; Flu : fluazinam ; NB : not bagged.

가

(Fig. 20).

Y-3 6 12 fluazinam 가
folpet (Fig. 20).

가 6 26

iminoctadine Y-1 Y-2 Y-3

2.3% 1.1%

7 26 iminoctadine Y-1

가

Y-2 7.8% , Y-3 iminoctadine

6.3% 가 2.4% (Fig. 20).

tebuconazole , Y-1

7.5% 3.3% Y-3 2.2% 가 2.1%

(Fig. 20). Y-2 5.6% 가

가 azoxystrobin

가

Y-1 6

26 Y-2 7 26 8.8% 7.8% 가

, Y-2

6 12 folpet 15 5

28 azoxystrobin

가 , Y-2 6
12 Y-2 Y-3
8 24 (Fig. 20),

가
(Fig. 21). 8 25
Y-1, Y-2 Y-3 2.4%, 4.3% 2.1%
16.0% 가 (Fig. 21). NB 가 8 25
4.8%, 17.9%

가
1999
5 28

가
tebuconazole 가 8 10
7
가 100
3
Y-1
4.8% 가 Y-2
23.2% 가 5.3% 가 , Y-3 19.2% 3.2% 가
8 24

또 살포 전후에 봉지를 씌운 과실에서의 감염율에 있어서도 시험구 간에 거의 차이가 없었으나 11월 상순 수확기에는 이처럼 큰 차이가 나타났다 (Fig. 21). 이러한 차이는 전술한 바와 같이 최종 살포 이후의 감염에 의한 것으로 판단되므로 최종 살포약제로 보호효과가 큰 약제를 선정해야 할 것으로 생각되었다.

나. 점무늬낙엽병 과실감염 방제효과

실험 시작일인 5월 28일에 봉지를 씌운 과실에서 점무늬낙엽병의 감염율은 시험구 간에 거의 차이가 없었고 매 시기마다 살포한 약제에 의한 치료

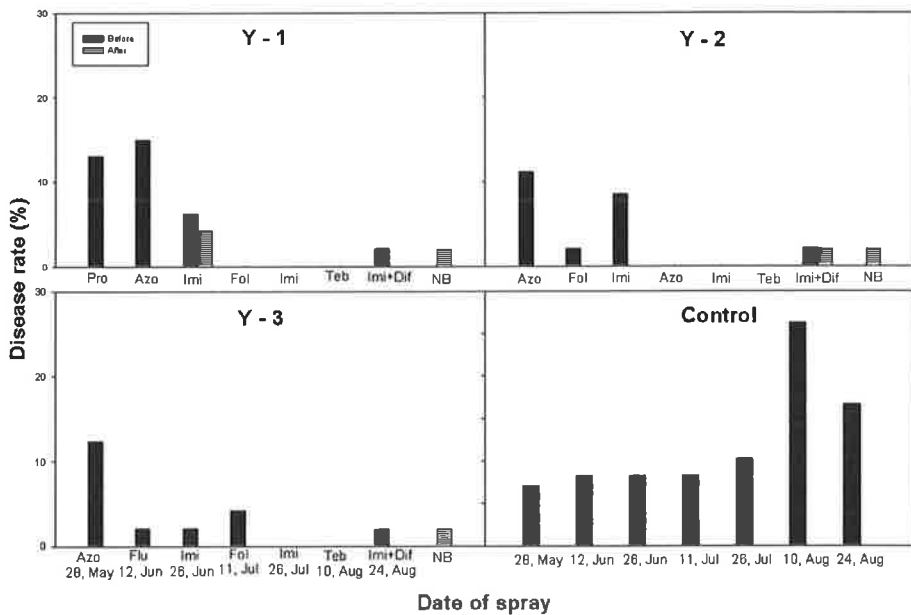


Fig. 23. Protective and eradicated efficacy of each fungicides composed of the spray scheme against fruit infection of *Alternaria mali* determined by bagging of the fruits just before and after each chemical treatment (1999, Yongchon)

가 . Y-1 5 28 propineb 15
13.0%
azoxystrobin 14.9%가
(Fig. 23). Y-1 Y-3
가 .
가 .
. .
5 28 20%가
가 (Fig. 24). 6 12
6 26 Y-1
81.3%, Y-2 93.6%, Y-3 45.8%가 (Fig. 24).
6 12
가 15
가 6 12
가
. Y-1 6 12 azoxystrobin, Y-2 folpet Y-3
fluazinam 3
fluazinam 가 .
가 . iminoctadine, azoxystrobin
fluazinam propineb folpet, tebuconazole
iminoctadine difenoconazole
. Y-1 Y-3 2.1%가 Y-2

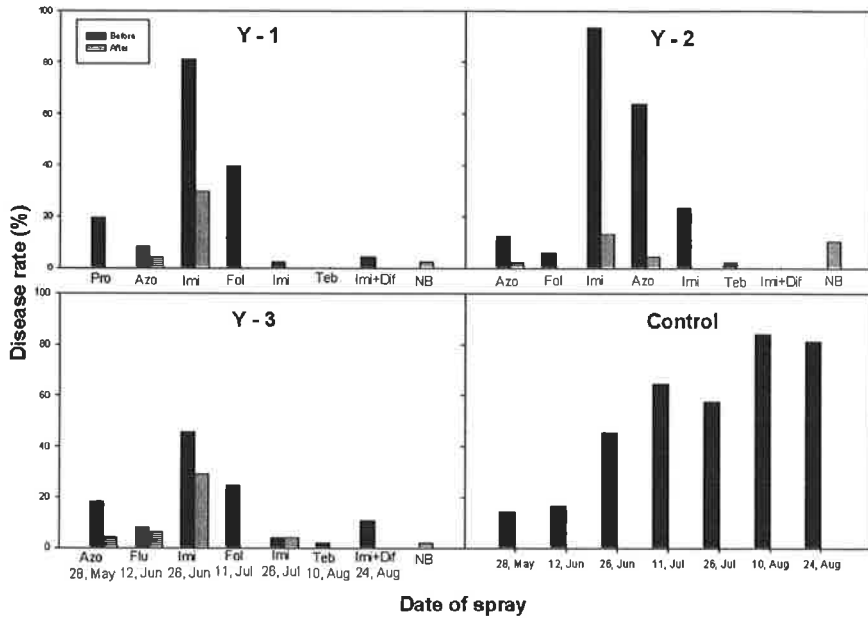


Fig.24. Protective and eradicated efficacy of each fungicides composed of the spray scheme against sooty blotch determined by bagging of the fruits just before and after each chemical treatment (1999, Yongchon)

10.4%가 발병했는데 이는 약제 살포 종료 후에 지속적인 감염이 있었던 것으로 추정되었다. 특히 1999년도에는 9월중에 강수량이 많았던 것도 발병의 한 원인으로 생각되어졌다.

라. 점무늬낙엽병 및 갈색무늬병 방제효과

점무늬낙엽병의 과실감염은 사과생육기간 전반에 걸쳐 일어났으나 잎에서의 병반은 7월 11일의 조사에서 소량 발견되었고 그 후에는 발병이 없었다. 따라서 후지 품종에서는 이 병이 거의 문제가 되지 않을 것으로 판단되었다. 최근 우리 나라의 사과원에서 가장 문제가 되고 있는 갈색무늬병도 비교적 잘 방제된 것으로 평가되었는데, Y-2에서 9월 상순경 3.1%로 가장 높았고 낙엽은 Y-3에서 1.1%에 지나지 않았다 (Table 32). Y-2에서 이병

4 가

가 2 . 1
2 3 가 3

9 . 1

Table 7

3

가 가

1 1999

1. 가

가

, , 3 ,
가 가

Table 33 .

Table 33. Details of the orchards for demonstrating the usefulness of the fungicidal spray program with reduced frequency in 1999

Site	Localities	Age	Root stock	Size (m ²)	Management	Spray equipment
K-1		18	MM106	4,950	good	SS
A-1		20	MM106	3,600	poor	Spray gun
U-4		12	M26	14,850	poor	SS

2.

1998

1999

Y- 1

1999 가

(Table 31).

3.

가.

15

SS

10a 500 ,

400 가

가

가

가

10

가

1999

가

가

3

, 7

,

100

8

1

7

11

10

가

, 가

가

가

1

9

가 1 가

가

4.

10

3 가

Table 33 , A-1

9 가 . 가

Table 33. Fungicidal spray at the orchards for demonstrating the usefulness of the fungicidal spray program with reduced frequency in 1999

Ser. No	U-4		K-2		A-1	
	Date	Fungicides	Date	Fungicides	Date	Fungicides
1	4. 19	Captan	4. 20	Captan	3. 25	Thiophanate
2	5. 15	Systhane M	5. 15	Systhane M	4. 24	Captan
3	5. 28	Propineb	5. 29	Propineb	5. 15	Systhane M
4	6. 15	Azoxystrobin	6. 12	Azoxystrobin	5. 30	Propineb
5	6. 30	Iminoctadine	6. 28	Iminoctadine	6. 15	Azoxystrobin
6	7. 15	Folpet	7. 14	Folpet	6. 30	Iminoctadine
7	8. 2	Iminoctadine	7. 29	Iminoctadine	7. 15	Folpet
8	8. 17	Tebuconazole	8. 15	Tebuconazole	8. 1	Iminoctadine
9	9. 1	Samjinwang	8. 24	Samjinwang	8. 17	Tebuconazole
10					9. 1	Samjinwang

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K-3

K-2

YE-1

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Table 36. Details of the orchards for demonstrating the usefulness of the fungicidal spray program with reduced frequency in 2000

Site	Localities	Age	Root stock	Size (m ²)	Management	Spray equipment
K-2		18	MM106	4,950	good	SS
YC-3		18	M26	23,100	good	SS
YC-4		12	M26	3,300	poor	spray gun
CS-1		25	MM106	13,200	good	SS
U-4		10	M26	9,850	fair	SS
A-1		26	MM106	4,290	poor	spray gun
A-2		20	M26	12,200	fair	SS
YJ-5		17	M26	4,290	fair	spray gun
YE-1		28	MM106	5,940	poor	SS
S-1		12	M26	14,850	poor	SS

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가 YC-4

Table 36

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 iminoctadine 가 2 difenoconazol
 iminoctadine 3
 iminoctadine 가

Table 37. Spray schedule for control of apple diseases with reduced spray frequencies in 2000

Ser. No.	Spray		Fungicides	Target diseases
	Month	Date		
1	Mar.	25 30	Thiophanate-methyl	Valsa canker
2	Apr.	15 20	Captan	Alternaria blotch, Scab, Moldy core
3	May	1 5	Systhane M	Rust, Scab, Moldy core
4		15 20	Propineb	Alternaria, Marssonina Sooty blotch
5	Jun.	1 5	Folpet	Alternaria, Marssonina Sooty blotch, White rot
6		15 20	Dithianon	White rot, Marssonina, Sooty blotch, Alternaria blotch,
7	Jul.	1 5	Azoxystrobin	White rot, Marssonina blotch, Alternaria blotch,
8		15 20	Iminoctadine-triacetate	White rot, Marssonina blotch,
9	Aug.	10 15	Tebuconazole	White rot, Marssonina blotch,
10		25 30	Samjinwang	Marssonina blotch,

가

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 2000 Table 37 , 5 4
 6 5 azoxystrobin folpet
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 가 가 가
 , folpet 가
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 6 6 iminoctadine dithianon
 iminoctadine 가
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 7 azoxystrobin, iminoctadine, 8 .
 tebuconazole 8
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 가 Table 37 ,
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 7 가 9 가
 YE-1 5 ,
 8 8
 YJ-5 8

Table 37. 가 (2000)

	YE-1		YJ-5		S-1		K-3	
1	4. 22		4. 16		4. 2		4. 19	
2	5. 16		5. 12		4. 18		5. 16	
3	5. 29		5. 29		5. 11		5. 30	
4	6. 11		6. 14		6. 2		6. 11	
5	6. 24		6. 29		6. 17		6. 21	
6	7. 10		7. 17		7. 9		7. 13	
7	7. 25		8. 1		7. 27		7. 25	
8	8. 10		8. 15		8. 18		8. 5	
9	8. 28				9. 19		8. 18	
10							8. 30	

8 가 . S-1
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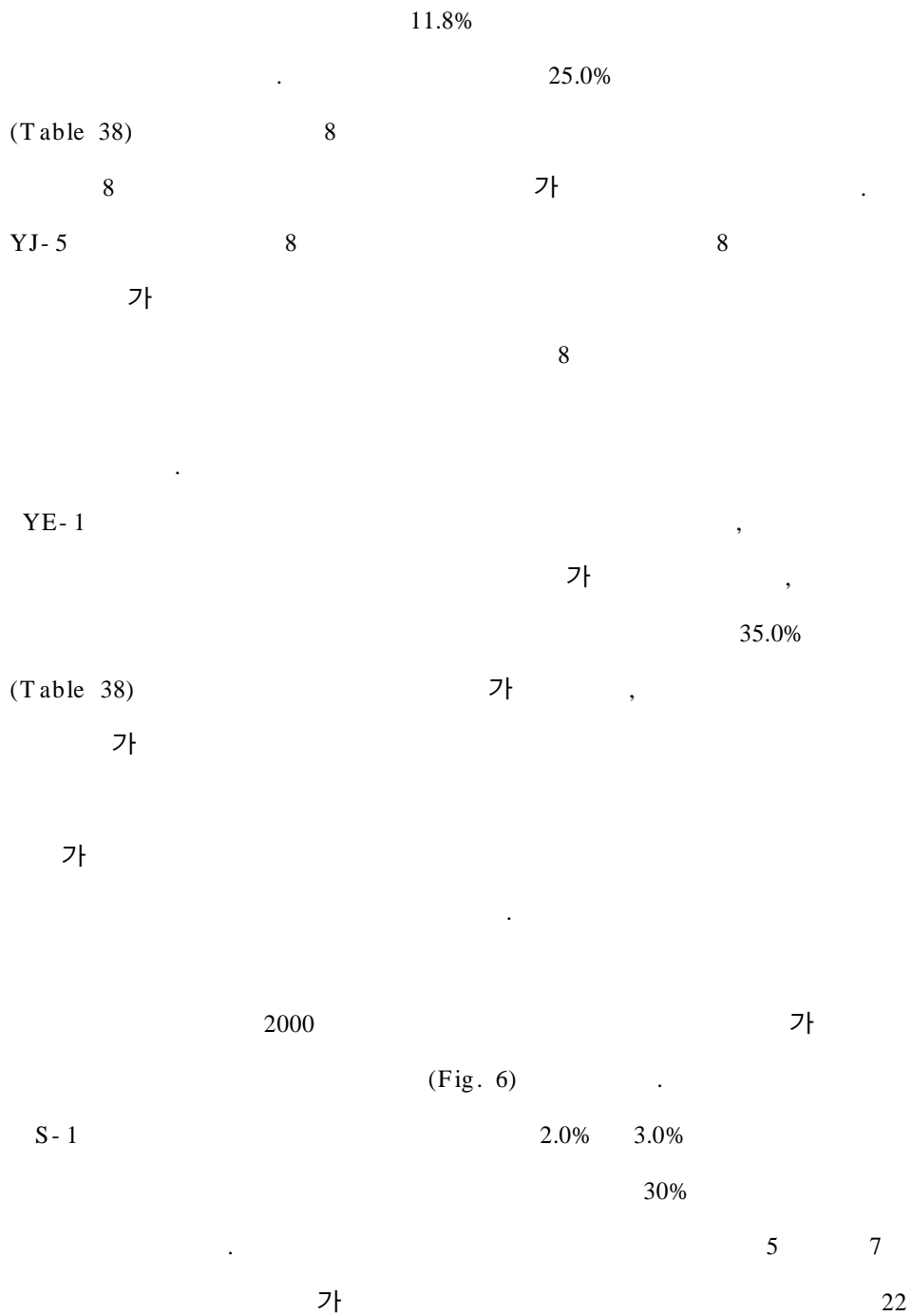
Table. 38. Incidence of apple diseases at the farm orchards selected for demonstrating the control efficacy of the spray scheme against various apple diseases with reduced fungicides in 2000.

Site	Spray freq.	Foliar disease(%)		Fruit disease (%)			
		Alt.Bw	Mar. B.x	White rot		Bitter rot	Sooty blotch
				Dis.y	Latz		
K-3	10	6.5	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
YC-1	10	3.5	1.0	1.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
YC-4	9	1.8	0.0	1.0	6.0	3.0	0.0
CS-1	9	1.9	1.0	0.0	5.9	0.8	0.0
U-4	9	9.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0
A-1	10	5.8	1.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
A-2	10	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.9	0.0
YJ-5	8	11.8	0.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	25.0
YE-1	9	31.1	12.9	0.0	30.0	0.0	35.0
S-1	9	9.2	100	2.0	6.4	3.0	20.0

w : Alternaria blotch ; x : *Maissionina* blotch ; y : disease rate ;
z : latent infection

가 Table 38

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Table 39. Disease incidence at the farm orchards practicing their own spray program which located near those for demonstrating the control efficacy of the spray scheme with reduced fungicides in 2000.

Site	Spray freq.	Foliar disease(%)		Fruit disease(%)		
		Alternaria blotch	Marssonina blotch	White rot	Bitter rot	Sooty blotch
Kunwee	12	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1
Uisung	15	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Yongju	13	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yongchon	14	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0

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 가 가

Table 39

가 가

Table 40.
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1	3.27		4. 6		4. 6		4. 2
2	4.13		4.14		4.25		4.20
3	5.15		5. 9		5.21		5.18
4	5.30		5.20		6. 2		5.30
5	6.11		6. 2		6.15		6.13
6	6.21		6.13		6.28		6.25 가
7	7. 2		6.24		7. 9		7. 7
8	7.12		7. 4		7.24		7.18
9	7.24		7.13		8. 9		7.27
10	8. 5		7.25		8.23		8. 7
11	8.22		8. 5		9. 4		8.21
12	9. 6		8.15				9. 4
13			8.30		9.19		9.19
14			9.23				10.4

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 , 가 14 (Table 40).

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