

PEST AND DISEASE INFORMATION BULLETIN



PESTS AND DISEASES OF CHESTNUT

Whilst a number of pests and diseases can be found in chestnut orchards, the impacts on the crop are usually not great.

No insects or weeds have been listed as priorities for control or for action, although the use of the herbicide, carfentrazone to control sucker growth is being considered a priority tool.

Surface moulds are a high priority for post-harvest control and this is currently achieved with dipping. Three alternate agrichemicals are available via permit and the industry would like an additional option pursued via permit.

Phytophthora root and trunk rot is a high priority for control in chestnuts. There are few chemical options for control and it is important to maintain the use of phosphorous acid, currently under permit.

Phomopsis nut rot is only a low priority for control. Nevertheless greater knowledge of the disease and the most suitable control options is needed.

Vigilance is required to keep disease out of the crop. Awareness of potential problems, monitoring and implementation of sound cultural and hygiene practices will help to keep problems to a minimum.

The industry was threatened by the exotic disease, chestnut blight, over the last few years and quickly implemented measures to eradicate the disease. The steps taken appear to have been effective and it is hoped that eradication can be declared in 2016.

A permit is in place for the use of copper to control chestnut blight (although the major method employed in the eradication program was culling of infected trees).

FUNGICIDE OPTIONS FOR DISEASES OF CHESTNUTS

Pest	Active Constituents	Crop / comment	Chemical group	WHP, days
Brown rot (Blossom blight) (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	Penthiopyrad (FONTELIS [®])	Chestnuts	7	14
Chestnut blight (<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>)	Copper ^G (PER13273, exp Mar 2017)	Chestnuts	M1	1
Phomopsis nut rot (<i>Phomopsis castanaea</i>)	Phosphorous Acid ^G (PER11979, exp Jun 2015)	Chestnuts	33	30
Phytophthora root and trunk rot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)		Chestnuts	33	30
Soil borne diseases (including <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Verticillium</i> wilts, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Pythium</i>)	1,3-Dichloropropene, +Chloropicrin ^G	Nut crops, pre-plant only	-	-
Surface moulds	Chlorine ^G (PER13640, exp Oct 2017)	Chestnuts, post-harvest	-	-
	Fludioxonil (SCHOLAR [®]) (PER13375, exp Oct 2017)		12	NR(H), 2(G)
	Peroxyacetic acid + hydrogen peroxide (PERATEC PLUS [®]) (PER12507)		M	NR

^G Generic product, numerous trade name products

NR = Not required

INSECTICIDE OPTIONS FOR CHESTNUTS

Pest	Active Constituents	Crop / comment	Chemical group	WHP, days
Aphids	fatty acids - K salt ^G	Nut trees	-	NR
Mealybug				
Mite - Two spotted, spider				
Thrips				
Whitefly				
Fruitflies	Spinosad (SUCCESS [^])	Nut crops	5	NR
Locust - Australian Plague	Chlorpyrifos ^G (PER13642, exp Aug 2017)	Tree nuts	1B	30(H), 2(G)
	Maldison ^G (PER13642, exp Aug 2017)	Tree nuts	1B	NR(H), 2(G)
Plant parasitic nematodes, symphylans (Garden centipedes), Wireworms	1,3-Dichloropropene + Chloropicrin ^G	Nut crops, pre-plant only	-	

^G Generic product, numerous trade name products

NR = Not required

HERBICIDES REGISTERED FOR CHESTNUTS

Pest	Active Constituents	Crop / comment	Chemical group	WHP, days
Broadleaf and grass weeds	Glufosinate-ammonium ^G	Treenuts	N	NR
	Glyphosate ^G		M	
	Oxyfluorfen ^G	Treenuts	G	NR(H), *(G)
	Paraquat + diquat ^G (registrations and PER11731, exp Mar 2015. Formulations containing one or both of these active ingredients are available on registration under an orchard general registration. Industry doesn't need to renew the permit).	Chestnuts	L	1(G), 7 (graze horses), 3 (slaughter interval)
	Pendimethalin ^G	Nuts	D	NR
Broadleaf weeds 14(G)	Carfentrazone-ethyl ^G (SPOTLIGHT [^])	Treenuts	G	NR(H),
Sucker control				
Broadleaf weeds	Isoxaben (GALLERY [^])	Nut trees	O	NR
Grass weeds	Haloxfop-P as methyl	Nut trees	A	NR

^G Generic product, numerous trade name products

NR = Not required

* Do not graze or cut for stock food