

Ji, P.; Yin, J.; Purvis, M.; Csinos, A.S.; and Newsom, L.J. 2010. A new fungicide for control of *Phytophthora capsici* on vegetable crops. *Phytopathology* 100:S57.

Phytophthora blight, incited by *Phytophthora capsici*, causes severe yield and quality losses in production of peppers, cucurbits and other vegetable crops. Application of effective chemical fungicides continues to be a significant component in integrated management of this disease. A new fungicide, Zampro[®], was evaluated in laboratory, greenhouse and field studies for control of *P. capsici*. In lab studies, EC₅₀ values of this product in suppressing mycelial growth, zoospore germination and sporangium production averaged 0.69, 0.13 and 0.23 ppm, respectively. Foliar applications of Zampro at 5 to 25 ppm under greenhouse conditions significantly reduced *Phytophthora* blight severity on squash. Field studies were conducted in Tifton, GA, to evaluate Zampro for control of *Phytophthora* blight on squash and bell pepper. In 2008 studies, soil treatment with mefenoxam in conjunction with foliar sprays of Zampro proved most effective and provided greater disease suppression compared with mefenoxam applied alone. In 2009 field trials, Zampro and fluopicolide provided the greatest disease reductions among the treatments tested. Squash and pepper yield was significantly increased by Zampro treatments, compared with the non-treated control, in both years. The results suggest that Zampro has the promise to be used as an effective component in integrated programs for managing *Phytophthora* blight on vegetables. Zampro is expected to be registered by the US EPA in 2012.