

Celery - Horticulture

Major update by Ben Phillips, Liz Maynard, Ben Werling – Oct 2020

Reviewed by Liz Maynard – Sep 2024

Crop Description

Commercial celery (*Apium graveolens*) production in the United States began in Michigan in the 1800s. Numbered commercial varieties are maintained by a small breeding effort supported directly by the largest growers of the commodity. Other seed sources are available for smaller-scale growers, and include bushier thin-stalked types, and taller thick-stalked types. The standard green varieties can be blanched to maintain a lighter white color of the inner stalks through soil-hilling or by dense plant spacing. There are also red varieties. Seeds are produced in the second year of production if plants are overwintered under mulch.

Planting and Spacing

Celery seed is small and difficult to germinate, thus all commercial celery is planted from greenhouse-grown transplants produced in plug trays using peat-based media. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for transplant production.

In early February, seeds are sown in greenhouses and are ready for transplanting to the field in about eight weeks. Transplanting begins 6 to 8 weeks before last frost, and ends 6 to 8 weeks after last frost. Schedule planting so that a uniform quantity of celery is ready to harvest every week. Using transplants instead of direct seeding ensures uniform stands and faster maturing crops. Often, succession plantings are started every three weeks.

Harden off transplants by reducing water, not temperature. Celery is a cool-season crop that produces best at temperatures of 60 to 80 F. Plants can withstand light frosts, but prolonged frosts below 28 F will cause damage. Plants may form seed stalks (bolt) if exposed to temperatures below 55 F for 7 days or longer.

Traditionally, celery has been grown on muck soils, but it can be grown on coarse-textured mineral soils. Regardless of soil type, high fertility and moisture are necessary for tender succulent stalks.

Rotate celery with other crops whenever possible to avoid building up pests in the soil. Onions and corn are common rotational crops on muck soils. At the end of the season,

consider planting a winter cover crop of barley or rye to reduce erosion and add active organic matter to the soil.

Typical spacing for celery is rows 2 feet apart with plants 6 inches apart in the row. One plant per square foot.

Fertilizing

pH: Maintain the soil pH above 5.5 in muck soils and 6.5 in mineral soils.

Before planting, apply 40 pounds N per acre, 0 to 230 pounds P₂O₅ per acre, and 0 to 500 pounds K₂O per acre based on soil test results and recommendations from your state. Celery is responsive to B. Apply 2 to 4 pounds of B per acre in banded or broadcast fertilizer to avoid stem cracking.

Banding fertilizer at transplanting can help when soil is less than 55 F. In these cases, band up to 40 pounds N per acre, up to 100 pounds P₂O₅ per acre, and up to 40 pounds K₂O per acre, and subtract those amounts from the preplant application.

Sidedress with 40 to 50 pounds N per acre two or three times, three or four weeks apart, starting six weeks after transplanting, or apply equivalent amount of N through fertigation. Reduce the amount of fertilizer N applied by the value of N credits from green manures, legume crops grown in the previous year, compost and animal manures, and soils with more than 3% organic matter. The total amount of N from fertilizer (including starter) and other credits should be 200 pounds per acre on mineral soils and 150 pounds per acre on muck soils

Use overhead sprinkler or drip irrigation to apply water frequently to the shallow-rooted crop. If the soil gets too dry, physiological disorders such as blackheart (a calcium deficiency), will develop.

Harvesting

Once celery reaches marketable size, there is a narrow harvest window (about six to eight days) before quality declines significantly. Both fresh market and processing celery can be harvested either by hand or mechanically. Time from transplanting to harvest ranges between 100 and 130 days.

Harvest celery by pulling the entire plant. Cut off the roots and trim the tops. Wash if necessary and cool quickly with water or forced air. Maintain a cold chain to market for best quality. Ideal storage conditions are near freezing and high humidity.

Celery - Diseases

Reviewed by Dan Egel, Mary Hausbeck – Aug 2023

Anthracnose of Celery - *Colletotrichum Fungus*

Disease and symptom development are favored by periods of warm temperatures (>68 F) combined with high humidity. Symptoms include curled/cupped leaves, sporadic leaf margin discoloration, twisted petioles and small, oval lesions on petioles. Symptoms of anthracnose can be confused with those associated with aster yellows except that the affected foliage remains green.

Pesticide

azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin) | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Acadia LFC, AZteroid FC 3.3, Dexter SC, Heritage, Quadris, Satori). Use 34.3% formulations at 3.9-9.7 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.24-0.48 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 22.9% formulations at 6.0-15.5 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.4-0.8 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre or 0.5-1.0 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Cabrio EG (pyraclostrobin) | 12-16 oz. per acre. Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. pyraclostrobin (64 oz. Cabrio) per acre per season. Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Cabrio before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin) | 4-11 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Pristine 38WG (boscalid, pyraclostrobin) | 10-15 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Rhyme (flutriafol) | 5-7 fl. oz. per acre. Apply preventively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

Topguard EQ (flutriafol, azoxystrobin) | 6.0-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Not a single application may exceed 8 fl. oz. of product per acre. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. REI: 12-hour to 3-day. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 11.

Aster Yellows (Purple-Top Wilt) of Multiple Crops - *Phytoplasma Mollicutes*

Pesticide

Insecticides | Use an insecticide to control leafhoppers that transmit the disease. Leafhoppers must be controlled before they feed. See Insect section.

Bacterial Blight of Celery - *Pseudomonas Bacteria*

Symptoms include leaf blight and extensive leaf death that requires additional trimming at harvest, resulting in yield loss. May be seedborne.

Non-Pesticide

Use disease-free seed. Hot water seed treatment may reduce this seedborne disease. Use temperatures and times of 118 F for 30 minutes for celery. Rotate to non-host crops for 2 years. Varieties with partial resistance are available. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

copper products (copper hydroxide, copper octanoate, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate, copper diammonium diacetate complex, cuprous oxide) | Several formulations of copper (Badge, Champ, Kocide, Previsto) are labelled for use and may slow the spread of bacterial blight. See label for directions. REI: 4 to 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M01. *OMRI-listed.*

Crater Rot of Celery - *Rhizoctonia Fungus*

Non-Pesticide

Clean and sanitize transplant trays, benches, and tools. Rogue infected transplants. Avoid field work in wet conditions. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin) | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Acadia LFC, AZteroid FC 3.3, Dexter SC, Heritage, Quadris, Satori). Use 34.3%

formulations at 3.9-9.7 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.24-0.48 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 22.9% formulations at 6.0-15.5 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.4-0.8 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre or 0.5-1.0 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Catamaran (potassium phosphite, chlorothalonil) | 4-5 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC P07, FRAC M05.

chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil) | Several formulations of chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus) are labeled at various rates. See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC M05.

Endura (boscalid) | 8-9 fl. oz. per acre. Begin applications of Endura prior to the onset of disease development and continue 7-day interval. For crater rot, make the first application just prior to row closure with subsequent applications two weeks later. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high. Do not make more than 2 applications per year for application made at maximum rate per application. Additional applications are permitted when lower product use rate per application is used, as long as the maximum product rate per year (18 ozs/A contain 0.792 lb boscalid) is not exceeded. Do NOT make no more than two (2) sequential applications of Endura before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action. Suppression only. REI: 12-hour. FRAC 07.

Evito (fluoxastrobin) | Rate depends on formulation. Also available as Tepera and Aftershock. Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7-day between applications REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 11.

Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin) | 4-5.8 fl. oz. per acre Apply using ground, aerial or chemigation equipment. Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to university and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. Continue as needed on a 14-day interval. Do not apply more than 15.3 fl. Oz. of Luna Sensation per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 sequential application of Luna sensation or any group 7 or group 11 containing fungicide before rotating with fungicide from a different Group. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

phosphite and phosphorous acid products (phosphorous acid, potassium phosphite, mono-dipotassium salts of phosphorous acid, mono- and dibasic sodium, potassium, and ammonium phosphites, fosetyl-aluminum) | Several phosphite or phosphorus acid products (Aliette, Phostrol,

ProPhyt, Rampart, Sparra) are labeled at various rates. Label includes different crops, PHIs, resistance instructions, and other important information. Some manufacturers recommend tank-mixing. These products may be used in a preventative program until the disease is observed. REI: 4 to 12-hour. PHI: see label. FRAC P07.

Quadris Opti (azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil) | 2.4-3.7 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, FRAC M05.

Tepera Plus (fluoxastrobin, bifenthrin) | 9.2-17 fl. oz per acre. For optimum results, begin application preventively and continue as needed on a 7-to 10-days interval. Thorough coverage is essential to achieve control. Do not apply more than 17 fl oz (0.11 lb ai fluoxastrobin + 0.11 lb ai bifenthrin) of product per acre per single application. Do not apply more than 0.72 lb active ingredient fluoxastrobin per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient bifenthrin per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Do not make applications less than 7 days apart. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Damping-Off Seed and Seedling Rots of Multiple Crops - Multiple Pathogens

Michigan State University research has found *Pythium* spp. causing damping-off of celery in greenhouses can result in poor field establishment.

Non-Pesticide

Practice good greenhouse sanitation of equipment, tools propagation trays/pots, and surfaces. Avoid excess moisture to the transplants in the greenhouse by monitoring irrigation frequency. Plant in warm field soils. The fungi responsible for damping-off in field soils cause more loss when the seedling is slow to emerge.

Pesticide

mefenoxam/metalaxyl products (mefenoxam) | For damping-off caused by *Pythium* spp. Several formulations (Apron, MetaStar, Ridomil Gold, Ultra Flourish, and Xylar) are labeled. Several formulations are labeled as pre-plant incorporated or surface broadcast and banded applications at various rates between 1 pt. and 8 pt. per acre. A 2.5% granular formulation can be used at 20-40 lb. per acre. A 33.3% seed treatment formulation can be used at 0.085-0.64 fl. oz. per 100 lb. of seed. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 04.

Uniform (mefenoxam, azoxystrobin) | 0.34 fl. oz. per 1,000 ft. of row. Make one application per crop per season. REI: 0-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 04, FRAC 11.

Early Blight of Celery - *Cercospora* Fungus

Early blight (*Cercospora* leaf blight) symptoms include small, yellow spots that rapidly enlarge to tan or gray lesions. All above ground tissues of celery can become infected, resulting in losses of 50% or more when blighted stalks or leaves have to be removed at harvest. May be seedborne.

Non-Pesticide

Use disease-free seed. Hot water seed treatment may reduce this seedborne disease. Use temperatures and times of 118 F for 30 minutes for celery. Rotate to non-host crops for 2 years. Varieties with partial resistance are available. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin) | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Acadia LFC, AZteroid FC 3.3, Dexter SC, Heritage, Quadris, Satori). Use 34.3% formulations at 3.9-9.7 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.24-0.48 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 22.9% formulations at 6.0-15.5 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.4-0.8 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre or 0.5-1.0 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Cabrio EG (pyraclostrobin) | 12-16 oz. per acre. Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. pyraclostrobin (64 oz. Cabrio) per acre per season. Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Cabrio before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Catamaran (potassium phosphite, chlorothalonil) | 4-5 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC P07, FRAC M05.

chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil) | Several formulations of chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus) are labeled at various rates. See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC M05.

Evito (fluoxastrobin) | Rate depends on formulation. Also available as Tepera and Aftershock. Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7-day between applications REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 11.

Flint Extra (trifloxystrobin) | 2.5-2.9 fl. oz. per acre. Use Gem as low as 1.9 fl. oz. per acre. Use Flint (50%) formulation up to 3 fl. oz. per acre. Apply with a minimum of 30 gal. per acre of water. Do not apply more than 4 applications of this or any other strobilurin fungicides per season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Fontelis (penthiopyrad) | 14-24 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 07.

Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin) | 4-5.8 fl. oz. per acre Apply using ground, aerial or chemigation equipment. Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to university and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. Continue as needed on a 14-day interval. Do not apply more than 15.3 fl. Oz. of Luna Sensation per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 sequential application of Luna sensation or any group 7 or group 11 containing fungicide before rotating with fungicide from a different Group. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin) | 4-11 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen, fludioxonil) | 9.2-13.4 fl. oz. per acre. Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis prime or other group 7 and 12 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide is no in Group 7 or 12. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 12.

Pristine 38WG (boscalid, pyraclostrobin) | 10-15 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

propiconazole products (propiconazole) | 4 fl. oz. per acre. Propiconazole products include PropiMax EC, Bumper, Fitness Fungicide, Tilt, Propi-Star EC, Propicure 3.6F, Slant, Omni Brand Propiconazole 41.8% EC are labeled. See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 03.

Quadris Opti (azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil) | 2.4-3.7 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, FRAC M05.

Quilt (azoxystrobin, propiconazole) | 14 fl. oz. per acre. Pre-mixes of propiconazole and azoxystrobin (propiconazole and azoxystrobin) product include Cover XL, MiCrop Fungicide, AFrame Plus, Atticus Aquila XL, Avaris 2XS, Quilt Xcel, Quilt (SE). See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

Reason 500SC (fenamidone) | 8.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 11.

Rhyme (flutriafol) | 5-7 fl. oz. per acre. Apply preventively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

Topguard EQ (flutriafol, azoxystrobin) | 6.0-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Not a single application may exceed 8 fl. oz. of product per acre. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. REI: 12-hour to 3-day. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 11.

Late Blight of Celery - Septoria Fungus

Late blight (Septoria leaf blight) include irregularly-shaped brown spots on leaves with pycnidia similar in appearance to grains of ground black pepper. Over time, these leaf spots expand and cause the entire leaf to die. May be seedborne.

Non-Pesticide

Use disease-free seed. Hot water seed treatment may reduce this seedborne disease. Use temperatures and times of 118 F for 30 minutes for celery. Rotate to non-host crops for 2 years. Varieties with partial resistance are available. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin) | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Acadia LFC, AZteroid FC 3.3, Dexter SC, Heritage, Quadris, Satori). Use 34.3% formulations at 3.9-9.7 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.24-0.48 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 22.9% formulations at 6.0-15.5 fl. oz. per acre, or 0.4-0.8 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet for soilborne/seedling diseases. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre or 0.5-1.0 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Cabrio EG (pyraclostrobin) | 12-16 oz. per acre. Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. pyraclostrobin (64 oz. Cabrio) per acre per season. Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of Cabrio before alternating to a labeled non-Group 11 fungicide with a different mode of action. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Catamaran (potassium phosphite, chlorothalonil) | 4-5 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC P07, FRAC M05.

chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil) | Several formulations of chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus) are

labeled at various rates. See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC M05.

Evito (fluoxastrobin) | Rate depends on formulation. Also available as Tepera and Aftershock. Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7-day between applications REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 11.

Flint Extra (trifloxystrobin) | 2.5-2.9 fl. oz. per acre. Use Gem as low as 1.9 fl. oz. per acre. Use Flint (50%) formulation up to 3 fl. oz. per acre. Apply with a minimum of 30 gal. per acre of water. Do not apply more than 4 applications of this or any other strobilurin fungicides per season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Fontelis (penthiopyrad) | 14-24 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 07.

Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin) | 4-5.8 fl. oz. per acre Apply using ground, aerial or chemigation equipment. Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to university and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. Continue as needed on a 14-day interval. Do not apply more than 15.3 fl. Oz. of Luna Sensation per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 sequential application of Luna sensation or any group 7 or group 11 containing fungicide before rotating with fungicide from a different Group. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin) | 4-11 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen, fludioxonil) | 9.2-13.4 fl. oz. per acre. Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis prime or other group 7 and 12 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide is no in Group 7 or 12. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 12.

Pristine 38WG (boscalid, pyraclostrobin) | 10-15 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

propiconazole products (propiconazole) | 4 fl. oz. per acre. Propiconazole products include PropiMax EC, Bumper, Fitness Fungicide, Tilt, Propi-Star EC, Propicure 3.6F, Slant, Omni Brand Propiconazole 41.8% EC are labeled. See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 03.

Quadris Opti (azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil) | 2.4-3.7 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, FRAC M05.

Quilt (azoxystrobin, propiconazole) | 14 fl. oz. per acre. Pre-mixes of propiconazole and azoxystrobin (propiconazole and azoxystrobin) product include Cover XL, MiCrop Fungicide,

AFrame Plus, Atticus Aquila XL, Avaris 2XS, Quilt Xcel, Quilt (SE). See label for directions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

Reason 500SC (fenamidone) | 8.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 11.

Rhyme (flutriafol) | 5-7 fl. oz. per acre. Apply preventively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

Switch 62.5WG (cyprodinil, fludioxonil) | 11-14 oz. per acre. Make no more than two applications of Switch 62.5 WG. Another formulation, Alterity 62.5 WG, allows up to 56 oz. per acre per season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 09, FRAC 12.

Tepera Plus (fluoastrobilin, bifenthrin) | 9.2-17 fl. oz per acre. For optimum results, begin application preventively and continue as needed on a 7-to 10-days interval. Thorough coverage is essential to achieve control. Do not apply more than 17 fl oz (0.11 lb ai fluoxastrobin + 0.11 lb ai bifenthrin) of product per acre per single application. Do not apply more than 0.72 lb active ingredient fluoxastrobin per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient bifenthrin per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Do not make applications less than 7 days apart. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Topguard EQ (flutriafol, azoxystrobin) | 6.0-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Not a single application may exceed 8 fl. oz. of product per acre. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. REI: 12-hour to 3-day. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 11.

Nematodes

Non-Pesticide

Grow cover crops such as sunn-hemp, sorghum-Sudan, cereal rye, lupine, crimson clover and hairy vetch. These non-hosts plants help to reduce root knot nematodes. If nematodes are present, rotate crops out of a susceptible crop for 2-3 years.

Pesticide

K-PAM HL (metam potassium) | 30-62 gals. per acre. Use high rates on muck, and lower rates on sands. In the fall, when soil at 6 inches is above 50 F and moist, place K-PAM HL or Sectagon K54 about 8 inches beneath the surface through shank-injectors, or broadcast sprayers directly in front of tillage tools to bury it. Seal with soil packing or irrigation. Or, in the spring, it can be applied through drip irrigation under unperforated plastic beds. Before planting, allow

product to dissipate for 1 week for every 10 gals. per acre plus 1 more week. REI: 5-day. IRAC 08F, HRAC NC, FRAC NC. *RUP*.

Nimitz (fluensulfone) | 3.5-7 pts. per acre. Do not use on direct-seeded plants. May be broadcast, banded, or drip-applied in the spring up to 7 days before planting at a depth of 8 inches. Effectiveness is reduced on muck and clay soils. REI: 12-hour. IRAC UN.

Telone C-17 (1,3-dichloropropene, chloropicrin) | *Muck soils*: Use C-17 formulation at 27.4-30 gals. per acre, and C-35 formulation at 33-36 gals. per acre. *Mineral soils*: Use C-17 formulation at 10.8-17.1 gals. per acre, and C-35 formulation at 13-20.5 gals per acre. In the fall, when soil at 6 inches is above 50 F and moist, place Telone C-17 or C-35 about 8 inches beneath the surface through shank-injectors, or broadcast sprayers directly in front of tillage tools to bury it. Seal with soil packing, irrigation, or plastic. Or, in the spring, InLine may be applied through drip irrigation under unperforated plastic beds at 13-20.5 gals. per acre on mineral soils only. Before planting, allow product to dissipate for 1 week for every 10 gals. per acre plus 1 more week. REI: 3-5-day. IRAC 8A, FRAC NC, IRAC 08B. *RUP*.

Telone II (1,3-dichloropropene) | *Muck soils*: Use at 25 gals. per acre. *Mineral soils*: Use at 9-12 gals. per acre. In the spring or fall, when soil at 6 inches is above 50 F and moist, place Telone II about 8 inches beneath the surface through shank-injectors, or broadcast sprayers directly in front of tillage tools to bury it. Seal with soil packing or irrigation. Or, in the spring, Telone EC may be applied through drip irrigation under unperforated plastic beds at 9-18 gals. per acre on mineral soils only. Before planting, allow product to dissipate for 1 week for every 10 gals. per acre plus 1 more week. REI: 5-day. IRAC 8A, FRAC NC. *RUP*.

VAPAM HL (metam sodium) | 37.5-75 gals. per acre. Use high rates on muck, and lower rates on sands. In the fall, when soil at 6 inches is above 50 F and moist, place VAPAM HL or Sectagon K42 about 8 inches beneath the surface through shank-injectors, or broadcast sprayers directly in front of tillage tools to bury it. Seal with soil packing or irrigation. Or, in the spring, it can be applied through drip irrigation under unperforated plastic beds. Before planting, allow product to dissipate for 1 week for every 10 gals. per acre plus 1 more week. REI: 5-day. IRAC 08F, HRAC NC, FRAC NC. *RUP*.

Vydate L (oxamyl) | 0.5-2 pts. per acre. *MI, and OH only*. Apply as a banded or shank-injected pre-plant, at-plant in-furrow or directed post-plant soil treatment with at least 20 gals. water per acre incorporated 2-4 inches deep by water or mechanical means. Start post-plant applications 3 weeks after

transplanting. Allow 14 days between applications. Do not exceed 5 total applications, or 24 pts. per acre per season.

REI: 48-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 01A. *RUP*.

Rust of Multiple Crops - Puccinia Fungus

Non-Pesticide

Reduce foliar moisture by using drip irrigation and allowing adequate space between rows and plants so foliage can dry quickly.

Pesticide

Flint Extra (trifloxystrobin) | 2.5-2.9 fl. oz. per acre. Use Gem as low as 1.9 fl. oz. per acre. Use Flint (50%) formulation up to 3 fl. oz. per acre. Apply with a minimum of 30 gal. per acre of water. Do not apply more than 4 applications of this or any other strobilurin fungicides per season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin) | 4-5.8 fl. oz. per acre Apply using ground, aerial or chemigation equipment. Apply at the critical timings for disease control. Refer to university and/or extension guidelines for best application timings. Continue as needed on a 14-day interval. Do not apply more than 15.3 fl. Oz. of Luna Sensation per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 sequential application of Luna sensation or any group 7 or group 11 containing fungicide before rotating with fungicide from a different Group. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin) | 4-11 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Wettable Sulfur (sulfur) | Rates vary by product. Use 80% sulfur products at 4-6 lb. per acre (Microthiol Disperss, Sulfur Dry Flowable, Sulfur 80 WDG, Thiolux). Use 90% sulfur at 3-10 lb. per acre (Golden Micronized Sulfur). REI: 24-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M02, IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed*.

Celery - Insects

Major update by Laura Ingwell, Marissa Schuh, Ashley Leach – Apr 2025

Aphids

Aphid populations tend to spike during periods of hot weather and when plants have excess nitrogen. Aphids transmit viral diseases. Treatment will not reverse the symptoms of viruses, but will limit further spread. Scout the upper and lower surface of leaves and look for shed skins or honey dew. Selective chemistries (e.g. flonicamid, pymetrozine) that target piercing-sucking insects help to preserve natural enemies.

Treat when more than 3% of plants are infested **or** there are more than 6 aphids per 100 sweeps.

Non-Pesticide

Preserve and encourage natural enemies. Aphid mummies indicate the presence of parasitoids. Predatory fly larvae, lady beetles, minute pirate bugs, and lacewings are common predators.

Pesticide

Actara (thiamethoxam) | 1.5-3.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) | 4.4-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. IRAC 04A.

Assail 30SG (acetamiprid) | Use 30SG formulations at 2-4 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 0.8-1.7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Belay (clothianidin) | *Soil applications:* 9-12 fl. oz. per acre. *Foliar applications:* 3-4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Beleaf (flonicamid) | 2-2.8 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 29.

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Durivo (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 10-13 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Exirel (cyantraniliprole) | 13.5-20.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use an effective adjuvant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Fulfill (pymetrozine) | 2.75 oz. per acre. May require 5-7 days for aphid mortality. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 09B.

Malathion 5EC (malathion) | Use 5EC formulations at 1.5 pts. per acre and 57EC formulations at 2.4 pts. per acre. REI: 24-hour. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 01B.

Movento (spirotetramat) | 4-5 fl. oz. per acre. Must be tank-mixed with an adjuvant with spreading and penetrating properties. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 23.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) | 2.24-4.0 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Nuprid 2SC (imidacloprid) | 10-24 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. IRAC 04A.

Orthene 97 (acephate) | 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 01B.

Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin) | Use 25W, 25WP or 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 2-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone) | 10.5-12.0 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a foliar spray. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 04D.

Torac (tolfenpyrad) | 17-21 fl. oz. per acre. Do not apply until 14 days after transplanting. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 21A, FRAC 39.

Transform WG (sulfoxaflor) | Use Transform WG at 0.75-1 oz. per acre. Use Sequoia at 1.5-2 fl. oz. per acre. Use high rate when pest pressure is heavy. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04C.

Verimark (cyantraniliprole) | 6.75-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 28.

Voliam Flexi (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 4-7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Carrot Weevil Beetle

Non-Pesticide

Use crop rotation to reduce buildup of carrot weevil populations. Disk crop residue at the end of the growing season to eliminate food resources and reduce overwintering survival of life stages remaining in the field. Prior to transplanting, use carrot-baited monitoring traps to determine level of carrot weevil pressure in the field. Begin insecticide applications in the spring when plants have 3-true leaves (celery petioles) and direct applications at the base of the plant where adult weevils are active.

Pesticide

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) | 4.4-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a transplant drench or other soil treatment at planting to target larvae as they hatch. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) | 2.4-3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Exirel (cyantraniliprole) | 7-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use an effective adjuvant for best performance. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 28.

Malathion 5EC (malathion) | Use 5EC formulations at 1.5 pts. per acre and 57EC formulations at 2.4 pts. per acre. REI: 24-hour. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 01B.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) | 3.2-4.0 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Verimark (cyantraniliprole) | 5.0-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworm and looper caterpillars and carrot weevil beetles. Apply as a soil treatment at-plant. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 28.

Vydate L (oxamyl) | 4 pts. per acre. *Michigan and Ohio only*. Apply as a soil-directed spray with at least 20 gals. water per acre, incorporated 2-4 inches deep by water or mechanical means. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 01A. *RUP*.

Caterpillars

There are many caterpillar pests of celery, including cabbageworms, diamond back moth caterpillars, earworms, corn borers, cutworms, loopers, and armyworms. Always check the label for the specific list of caterpillars that the product can be used on.

Apply preventative treatments within 4 weeks of harvest. Treat as needed before that.

Pesticide

Avaunt (indoxacarb) | 3.5 oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 22A.

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) | 0.8-3.2 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, cutworms, and loopers. Use high rate for armyworms and target 1st and 2nd instar caterpillars. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) | For armyworms, cutworms, and loopers. Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) products for caterpillars (*Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai* strain ABTS-1857, *Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai* strain GC-91, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* strain ABTS-351, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* strain EVB-113-19, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* strain SA-11) | For armyworms, cutworms, and loopers. Various Bt products (Agree, Biobit, Dipel, Javelin, etc.) are available for control of young caterpillars however, different Bt products can vary in the effectiveness against caterpillars. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 11A. *OMRI-listed*.

Confirm 2F (tebufenozide) | 6-8 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 18.

Coragen (chlorantraniliprole) | 3.5-7.5 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. Can be applied as a foliar spray or soil treatment. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Durivo (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 10-13 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Entrust SC (spinosad) | For armyworms, and loopers. Use 2SC formulations at 1.5-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Use 80WP formulations at 0.5-2.5 oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 05. *OMRI-listed*.

Exirel (cyantraniliprole) | 7.0-17.0 oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Intrepid 2F (methoxyfenozide) | 4-10 oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 18.

Lannate LV (methomyl) | 1.5 - 3.0 pts. per acre. For armyworms, cutworms, and loopers. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 01A. *RUP*.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) | 2.24-4.0 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, cutworms, and loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin) | For armyworms, and loopers. Use 25W, 25WP or 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 2-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Proclaim (emamectin benzoate) | 2.4-4.8 oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 06. *RUP*.

Radiant 1SC (spinetoram) | 5-10 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, and loopers. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 05.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) | 1-2 qts. per acre. For armyworms. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. IRAC 01A.

Verimark (cyantraniliprole) | 5.0-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworm and looper caterpillars and carrot weevil beetles. Apply as a soil treatment at-plant. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 28.

Leafhoppers

Aster leafhopper and potato leafhopper are common in our region and crops. They don't survive the winter in northern areas, and migrate from southern areas every growing season. A condition known as "hopperburn" is caused by potato leafhopper feeding, and aster yellows is a disease vectored by aster leafhopper feeding. The amount of aster yellows present in any leafhopper population varies by year and location. Some states in the region have programs that test for and track the percentage of aster leafhoppers that are carrying aster yellows. Leafhoppers can move into vegetable fields when neighboring grain or alfalfa is harvested.

Management efforts can be stopped 2-3 weeks before harvest, as plants that are infected during that time will be harvested before symptoms manifest.

Treat when there are more than 14 leafhoppers per 100 sweeps.

Repeat as needed, depending on number of leafhoppers.

Non-Pesticide

Avoid planting near early harvested grain or alfalfa fields.

Pesticide

Actara (thiamethoxam) | 1.5-3.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) | 4.4-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. IRAC 04A.

Belay (clothianidin) | *Soil applications:* 9-12 fl. oz. per acre. *Foliar applications:* 3-4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Durivo (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 10-13 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Lannate LV (methomyl) | 1.5 - 3.0 pts. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) | 2.24-4.0 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Nuprid 2SC (imidacloprid) | 10-24 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. IRAC 04A.

Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin) | Use 25W, 25WP or 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 2-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Platinum 2SC (thiamethoxam) | Use 2SC formulations as a soil treatment at 5-11 fl. oz. per acre. Use 75SG formulations as a soil treatment at 1.66-3.67 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A.

Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran) | *Soil treatment:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar treatment:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-5.25 oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-3.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day as soil application, 7-day as foliar application IRAC 04A.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) | 1-2 qts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. IRAC 01A.

Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone) | 7.0-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a foliar spray. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 04D.

Torac (tolfenpyrad) | 14-21 fl. oz. per acre. Do not apply until 14 days after transplanting. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 21A, FRAC 39.

Voliam Flexi (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 4-7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Leafminers

Treat as soon as visible mines appear and repeat every 7 days as needed.

Pesticide

Actara (thiamethoxam) | 1.5-3.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) | 4.4-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. IRAC 04A.

Agri-Mek SC (abamectin) | Use 0.7SC formulations at 1.75-3.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 0.15EC formulations at 8-16 fl. oz. per acre. Use with a nonionic surfactant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 06. *RUP.*

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) | 0.8-3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Coragen (chlorantraniliprole) | 5.0-7.5 fl. oz. per acre. Can be applied as a foliar spray or soil treatment. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate) | Use 4EC, LV-4, and 400 EC formulations at 1 pt. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 01B.

Durivo (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 10-13 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Entrust SC (spinosad) | Use 2SC formulations at 6-10 fl. oz. per acre. Use 80WP formulations at 2-3 oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 05. *OMRI-listed.*

Exirel (cyantraniliprole) | 13.5-20.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use an effective adjuvant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Platinum 2SC (thiamethoxam) | Use 2SC formulations as a soil treatment at 5-11 fl. oz. per acre. Use 75SG formulations as a soil treatment at 1.66-3.67 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A.

Radiant 1SC (spinetoram) | 6-10 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 05.

Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran) | *Soil treatment:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar treatment:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-5.25 oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-3.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day as soil application, 7-day as foliar application IRAC 04A.

Trigard (cyromazine) | 2.66 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 17.

Verimark (cyantraniliprole) | 6.75-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 28.

Mites

Pesticide

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) | 4.4-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. IRAC 04A.

Agri-Mek SC (abamectin) | Use 0.7SC formulations at 1.75-3.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 0.15EC formulations at 8-16 fl. oz. per acre. Use with a nonionic surfactant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 06. *RUP*.

Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate) | Use 4EC, LV-4, and 400 EC formulations at 1 pt. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 01B.

Oberon 2SC (spiromesifen) | 7.0-8.5 fl. oz. per acre. *For the treatment of Two-Spotted Spider Mites with Michigan 24c label only.* REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 23.

Verimark (cyantraniliprole) | 6.75-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a soil treatment. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 28.

Slugs and Snails

Slugs and snails may occasionally damage seedlings, low growing leafy vegetables, and/or ripening fruit. Slug and snail feeding causes hollowed out areas, which can be found on fruit, but the damage is usually on the stem. Slugs and snails produce a silvery trail on the surface of leaves and fruit. Slugs and snails are active at night and they inhabit moist soil and organic mulch. Slugs and snails overwinter as eggs in moist soil.

Bait products can be placed on the soil surface around the perimeter of the planting area. Bait products can also be placed on the soil surface in a band between rows. Apply bait products in the evening after a rain or irrigation. Avoid contacting edible crops with bait products.

Non-Pesticide

Slug and snail hiding places, such as, boards, stones, weedy areas, and mulch should be eliminated. Raised beds will dry out faster than flat beds, which will reduce problems with slugs and snails. Black plastic mulch can be used to reduce problems with slugs and snails.

Pesticide

Deadline M-Ps (metaldehyde) | 25 lbs. per acre. Scatter bait around the perimeter of plantings or between rows. Apply in evening after a rain or irrigation. Avoid contact with edible product. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC UN.

Sluggo 1B (iron phosphate) | 20-44 lbs. per acre, or at 05.-1 lb. per square ft. Prevent infestation by scattering bait products to the soil surface around the perimeter of the planting. Make a rescue treatment by scattering the bait products on the soil as a band between rows. Apply in evening after a rain or irrigation. REI: 0-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed.*

Tarnished Plant Bug

Treat if there are 2-4 tarnished plant bugs per 20 plants.

Pesticide

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) | 0.8-3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Beleaf (flonicamid) | 2-2.8 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 29.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) | 2.24-4.0 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) | 1-2 qts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. IRAC 01A.

Torac (tolfenpyrad) | 17-21 fl. oz. per acre. Do not apply until 14 days after transplanting. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 21A, FRAC 39.

Thrips

Thrips populations spike in hot dry weather, and when neighboring small grains or alfalfa is harvested. Damage appears as white flecks on leaves. Thrips transmit viral diseases. Treatment will not reverse the symptoms of viruses, but will limit further spread. Selective chemistries (e.g. abamectin, spinetoram, spirotetramat, and spinosad) that target thrips help to preserve natural enemies.

Non-Pesticide

A heavy rain or overhead irrigation washes thrips out of plants. Avoid planting near early harvested grain or alfalfa fields. Preserve and encourage natural enemies. Minute pirate bugs, and lacewings are common predators.

Pesticide

Exirel (cyantraniliprole) | 13.5-20.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use an effective adjuvant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Radiant 1SC (spinetoram) | 6-10 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 05.

Torac (tolfenpyrad) | 21 fl. oz. per acre. Do not apply until 14 days after transplanting. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 21A, FRAC 39.

Whiteflies

Whiteflies are present late in the season, especially if the summer has been dry.

Pesticide

Assail 30SG (acetamiprid) | Use 30SG formulations at 2-4 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 0.8-1.7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Exirel (cyantraniliprole) | 13.5-20.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use an effective adjuvant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Movovento (spirotetramat) | 4-5 fl. oz. per acre. Must be tank-mixed with an adjuvant with spreading and penetrating properties. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 23.

Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone) | 10.5-14.0 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as a foliar spray. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 04D.

Transform WG (sulfoxaflor) | Use Transform WG at 2-2.75 oz. per acre. Use Sequoia at 4.25-5.75 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04C.

Voliam Flexi (thiamethoxam, chlorantraniliprole) | 4-7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A, IRAC 28.

Celery - Weeds

Reviewed by Stephen Meyers, Ram Yadav, Chris Galbraith – Feb 2025

All Weeds

Celery is nearly always started as transplants. Early season plantings in cool soils are at greater risk of herbicide injury. There are several herbicides labeled for the control of weeds preemergence, applied before celery is transplanted, or directed between the rows only after transplanting.

For specific weeds controlled by each herbicide, check the Relative Effectiveness of Herbicides for Vegetable Crops table.

Rates provided in the recommendations below are given for overall coverage. For a banded treatment, reduce amounts according to the portion of acre treated.

Non-Pesticide

Weed control in celery often relies heavily on cultivation and hand-weeding for full season weed control. These operations are most efficient when planting arrangements are designed with weed control in mind and are designed to work with available weed control equipment. Specialized weeding equipment for celery includes basket weeders, narrow-bladed hoes, finger weeders, and others. A stale seedbed can be prepared prior to transplanting with flame weeding or very shallow cultivation to control emerged weeds, instead of herbicides.

Pesticide

Caparol 4L (prometryn) POST PRE  | 1-2 qts. per acre. Make 1 or 2 applications 2-6 weeks after transplanting but before weeds are 2 inches tall. Do not exceed 2 qts. per acre per year. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 05.

Chateau SW (flumioxazin) PRE  | 3 oz. per acre of Chateau SW or 3 fl. oz. per acre of Chateau EZ Apply before transplanting or 3-7 days after transplanting for control of many annual broadleaf weeds and grasses. Do not tank mix with other pesticides. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

clethodim products (clethodim) POST  | Use 2EC formulations at 6-8 fl. oz. per acre with COC (1% v/v). Use

Select Max at 9-16 fl. oz. per acre with COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v). Spray on actively growing grass. Wait at least 14 days between applications. Do not exceed 32 fl. oz. of 2EC formulations or 64 fl. oz. of Select Max per acre per season. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 01.

Dual Magnum (s-metolachlor) PRE   | 1-2 pts. per acre. *Special 24c label only.* Apply before or immediately after transplanting. Will control annual grass and small-seeded broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. Use high rate on muck soils. Follow with 0.25-inch water within 7 days. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 62-day. HRAC 15.

glyphosate products (glyphosate) POST   | 0.375-3.75 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) per acre. Divide lb. acid equivalent (ae) per acre target rate by lb. ae per gal and then multiply by 4. For example, for RoundUp ULTRA at the high rate, (3.75 lb. ae per acre / 3 lb. ae per gal) * 4 = 5 qt. per acre of actual product. Apply to emerged perennials before planting, or after harvest in the fall. See label for suggested application volume and adjuvants and rates for specific weeds. REI: 4-hour to 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. HRAC 9.

Lorox DF (linuron) POST PRE   | 1.5-2 lbs. per acre. Apply after transplants are established but before celery

is 8 inches tall. Do not exceed 40 PSI pressure. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 85 F, and do not mix with wetting agents or other pesticides. REI: 24-hour to 8-day. PHI: 45-day. HRAC 05.

Poast (sethoxydim) POST  | 1-1.5 pts. per acre. Apply to actively growing grasses. Include COC (1% v/v). Do not exceed 3 pts. per acre per season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 01.

trifluralin products (trifluralin) PRE   | Use 4EC formulations at 1-2 pts. per acre. Use 10G formulations at 5-10 lbs. per acre. Apply and incorporate 1-2 inches before, during, or immediately after planting. Use low rate on coarse soils with less than 2% organic matter. Not effective on muck or high organic matter soils. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 03.

Zidua SC (pyroxasulfone) PRE   | 3.25 fl. oz. per acre. Use only on muck soil with greater than 20% organic matter. Apply to transplanted celery 1-6 days after transplanting. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 15.