

# Cucurbit Crops - Horticulture

Major update by Ben Phillips, Liz Maynard – Oct 2020

Reviewed by Wenjing Guan – Apr 2022

## Crop Description

### Cucumber

Several types of cucumbers are grown in the Midwest, all of which are the species *Cucumis sativus*. Fresh market slicing cucumbers have thick, dark skin and a few large spines. They are commonly grown in the field with no support. European greenhouse cucumbers are long with thin skin, no spines, no seeds, and are grown on trellises in greenhouses. Beit alpha cucumber types are shorter but also have thin skin with no spines and may be grown in the field or in protected structures. Pickling cucumbers are short with thin skins and large spines. They are adapted for field production. Pickling cucumbers can also be marketed for fresh use.

Gynoecious cucumber varieties produce mainly female flowers and, unless they are also parthenocarpic, require a pollenizer variety to supply pollen for good fruit set. Pollenizers are usually included when you buy gynoecious seed. Parthenocarpic varieties will set fruit without pollination and no seeds will develop. Parthenocarpic varieties produce seeds if they get pollinated.

### Melon

The most commonly cultivated melon is the netted skin cantaloupe, also known as a muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*). Cantaloupes grown in the Midwest are primarily eastern types. Typical varieties include Athena and Aphrodite. Melons are warm-season crops that achieve prime quality when grown under warm, sunny conditions. Cool, cloudy weather results in melons with inferior quality. Melons perform best on sandy and sandy loam soils. Production on plastic mulch and light soils produces an early crop that commands a premium price.

Melon types with distinctive fruit attributes are referred to as specialty melons. These melons with unique fruit characteristics attract consumers at local food markets. Common specialty melons fall into two major groups of *Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*: the netted melons (Cantalupensis Group), including ananas, Charentais, galia, and Persian types; and the smooth-skinned melons (Inodorus Group), including canary, Crenshaw, and honeydew types. Asian melon types are in the Makuwa Group of *Cucumis melo*

subsp. *agrestis*. Some specialty melon skins tend to crack with excessive water (such as ananas, Charentais, and galias). Greenhouse or high tunnel environments are more suitable for growing these melons in the Midwest. Note that there is disagreement among horticulturalists and scientists about the best way to categorize the many kinds of melons into groups, so other publications may use different group names.

### Pumpkin and Winter Squash

Jack-o-lantern pumpkins grown for ornamental display and carving come from two species, *Cucurbita pepo*, and *C. maxima*. This market calls for a fruit up to 30 pounds. For giant pumpkins, the *C. maxima* varieties such as Atlantic Giant or Prize Winner are used. Varieties with hull-less or “naked” seed are favored as a source of seeds for eating. Many specialty pumpkins are also edible winter squash, such as fairytale and Cinderella pumpkins. Most of the “pie” pumpkins sold to consumers are used for decorating, but some varieties are still used for home baking. Pumpkins that are processed into pie filling and other products are normally grown under contract to processors, and the varieties are more like winter squash than jack-o-lantern pumpkins.

Common winter squash types include *C. pepo* types (acorn, delicata, and spaghetti), *C. maxima* types (buttercup, hubbard, kuri, and kabocha), and *C. moschata* types (butternut). Some varieties have a bush growth habit, instead of producing long vines.

### Summer Squash

Common summer squash types are *C. pepo* fruit, including zucchini, yellow straightneck and yellow crookneck. Many specialty types also perform well, including golden zucchini, Middle-Eastern types, patty pan, and cocozelle. Most varieties have a bush growth habit.

### Watermelon

Watermelons (*Citrullus lanatus*) are either seedless (triploid) or seeded (diploid). Seedless watermelons produce fruit that has few if any true seeds. For seedless watermelons to set fruit, growers must plant diploid watermelons (either non-edible pollenizer plants or seeded watermelons) near the triploid plants. Typically, there is one pollenizer plant for every two to four seedless plants in the row, or one row of seeded watermelons for every two to four rows of seedless watermelons.

Watermelons produce a wide range of fruit sizes. Seeded watermelons generally have large and oval-shaped fruit, single fruit weight may be over 20 lb. Fruit weight of standard-size seedless watermelons are in the range of 9 to 20 lb. Personal-size or mini watermelons produce fruit 6-7 lb. Seed companies provide information on the fruit size, but the actual size may vary in different production regions and with

management practices. The [Midwest Vegetable Trial Report](#) may be used as a reference. The shapes of most standard-size watermelons are blocky or oblong. Personal-size watermelons tend to be round.

Watermelons differ in rind patterns. The standard watermelons have striped patterns on a dark or light green background. Some varieties (e.g. Sweet Gem) have a pure dark green rind that may be particularly attractive at the local market.

Although watermelons with red flesh are most familiar, yellow, orange and white-fleshed varieties are available.

## *Planting and Spacing*

All cucurbits should be planted after the danger of frost is past, unless frost protection is used, because they are not frost-tolerant. Air temperatures below 50 F cause chilling injury and so it is best to wait until minimum temperatures are above that. For proper germination of direct-seeded crops, soil temperature must be above 60 F. Planting too early (when the soil is too cold and wet) results in poor seedling emergence.

**Cucumbers for fresh market:** Rows 4 to 6 feet apart. Plants 15 to 18 inches apart in row.

**Cucumber pickles for machine harvest:** Rows 18 to 20 inches apart. Plants 5 to 7 inches apart in row.

Maximum cucumber yields and fruit quality result only if plants receive adequate and timely moisture. Depending on your soil type, obtaining high-quality cucumbers requires approximately 1 to 2 inches of water per week. An irregular water supply, particularly during blossoming and fruit development, can negatively affect fruit quality and result in increased nubs or hooked fruit.

**Melons:** Transplants are often used for melon production. Transplants are grown in the greenhouse for about 4 weeks.

Rows 5 to 7 feet apart. Plants 3 to 5 feet apart in row. Plastic mulch is recommended. Clear mulch is suggested only for earliest plantings in northern areas.

Melons are moderately deep rooted and require adequate soil moisture with good drainage. Natural rainfall may not be adequate, so supplemental irrigation may be required. When irrigating, irrigate the soil in the effective root zone to field capacity. A good, steady moisture supply is critical for good melon production. Excessive moisture during fruit ripening may reduce fruit quality and result in unmarketable fruit.

**Pumpkins and Squash – bush types:** Rows 4-6 feet apart. Plant 18-24 inches apart in row. Seed: 4-6 pounds per acre.

**Pumpkins and Squash – vining types:** Rows 6-8 feet apart. Plant 2-5 feet apart in row. Seed: 2-3 pounds per acre.

**Watermelons:** Transplants are often used for watermelon production. Transplants are grown in the greenhouse for about 4 weeks.

Rows 6 to 12 feet apart. Plants 3 to 6 feet apart in row. One plant per hill. Plastic mulch is recommended for all transplanted watermelons.

**Watermelons – mini or “personal-sized”:** Rows 6 to 10 feet apart. Plants 1.5 to 2 feet apart in row to allow 12 to 15 square feet per plant.

Pumpkins, winter squash, and watermelons are deep-rooted plants, so natural rainfall often is adequate, and irrigation may not be cost effective on heavier soils. Adequate soil moisture in the early growth stages will help ensure vigorous growth. Soil moisture also is critical during blossoming and fruit development.

## *Fertilizing*

**pH:** Maintain a soil pH of 6.0 to 6.8, or 6.3 to 6.8 for melons. Soil pH lower than 5.5 may result in manganese toxicity. Melons are particularly sensitive to low soil pH.

**Magnesium:** If your soil test indicates less than 70 ppm magnesium use dolomitic limestone if lime is needed. If lime is not needed, apply 50 pounds per acre Mg broadcast preplant incorporated.

**Cucumbers for fresh market, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, and Watermelon** Melon, watermelon, pumpkin and squash generally accumulate in the vegetation and fruit 145-160 pounds N, 30 to 45 pounds P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 160 to 180 lbs K<sub>2</sub>O. Nitrogen fertilizer application rate should be adjusted based on soil organic matter, and take credits from green manures, legume crops grown in the previous year, and compost and animal manures applied. The actual application rate of phosphorus and potassium fertilizers should be based on soil test results.

For transplants, a complete or high phosphorus starter fertilizer in the transplant water is recommended. If the transplant flat receives a heavy fertilizer feeding just prior to setting, the starter solution can be eliminated. When crops are grown on plastic mulch and using drip irrigation, weekly fertigation can be applied. In this case, apply 30-35 pounds N

per acre before planting, and fertigate weekly at 0.5 to 2 pounds N per acre daily depending on the crop growth stage. If crops are grown on plastic mulch but without irrigation, up to 100 pounds N per acre may be applied preplant and sidedress with 30-45 pounds N per acre later in the season.

For direct seeded crops on sandy soils, the preplant N application can be replaced by an early sidedressing of 40 pounds N per acre when the plants show the first true leaves. Apply the second sidedressing of 45 to 60 pounds N per acre at onset of rapid vining.

**Cucumbers for processing:** Before planting, apply 40 pounds N per acre, 0 to 150 pounds P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per acre, and 0 to 200 pounds K<sub>2</sub>O per acre based on soil test results and recommendations from your state. Sidedress with another 40 pounds N per acre.

## *Harvesting*

**Cucumbers:** Unless a once-over mechanical harvester is used, cucumbers should be harvested at two- to four- day intervals to prevent losses from oversized and over-mature fruit. Desired harvest sizes range from 5 to 8 inches long and 1.5 to 2 inches in diameter for fresh market slicing types. If growing for processors, be sure to understand the specific terms of their contracts at the beginning of the growing season. Prices received are related to the quantity of fruit within specific size ranges as established by either USDA guidelines or by the processor.

**Melons:** During ripening, eastern type cantaloupes develop an identifiable abscission zone and form tan-colored netting. Harvest index is at three-quarter or full-slip stage. The fruit do not keep well in the field when ripe. Harvest every one to three days.

Cantaloupe varieties with long shelf life (such as Infinite Gold and Durawest) were tested in the Midwest. Long shelf-life varieties have delayed abscission compared to normal eastern type cantaloupes. They either stay in green or have a continuous color change. Color and abscission are not used as harvest indices for long shelf-life varieties. Indicators of the optimal ripeness are when there are a few vertical cracks on the peduncle but the fruit has not slipped yet. Long shelf-life varieties can hold longer in the field, allowing growers to harvest two or three times.

Honeydew, crenshaw and canary melons do not develop netting on the skin and do not form abscission zones during

ripening. Color is the primary harvest index, and they must be cut from the vine.

**Pumpkins and Winter Squash:** For pumpkins and most winter squash it is desirable to maintain green plants as long as possible, to allow fruit to mature on the vine. Full fruit maturity typically occurs about 55 days after fruit set; this may be two or more weeks after the rind has turned to its mature color and hardened. Pumpkins and winter squash harvested before full maturity will not keep as long and have lower eating quality. Mature fruits can be windrowed in full sun without worrying about sunburn and collected over a week or more. Acorn squash should be picked and packed close to sale. Though they are considered a winter squash, they are an immature fruit, and do not respond well to field curing. They lose moisture in storage and become more susceptible to post-harvest rots.

For ornamental pumpkins, if the leaves are dying and the fruit is over 50% colored, it may be best to harvest. Fruit harvested earlier than 50% color eventually turn, but they do not become hard, mature fruit and they rot more easily. Getting immature fruit out of the field and into a dry, somewhat shady area will allow for curing without as much risk for sunburn, insect infestation and possibly some fruit rots. Cut them from the vines and clean off as much soil as you can. If you suspect fruit rots may become an issue it would be best to place them in a sanitizing dip if you can. This will not guarantee the fruit will not rot since some fruit rots can be systemic.

Avoid harvesting in wet areas likely to be infested with phytophthora, or keep that fruit separate from fruit harvested from other areas of the field. This will minimize fruit to fruit contamination. Stack and package carefully to avoid stem breakage, and to prevent stems from puncturing other fruit.

**Summer Squash:** Harvesting and packing summer squash is a delicate process to avoid scratching the soft, immature fruit. Pick off and discard large or damaged fruit to keep the plant producing new flowers and fruit.

**Watermelons:** Harvesting watermelons at the correct stage of maturity is critical and difficult. While each cultivar is different, maturity can be determined in several ways, including ground spots changing from white to yellow, browning of tendrils nearest the fruit, and a hollow or dull sound when “thumped”. Watermelons should be cut from the plant to avoid vine damage and prevent stem-end rot. Leave 1 to 2 inches of stem attached.

# Cucurbit Crops - Diseases

Reviewed by Mohammad Babadoost, Cesar Escalante, Mary Hausbeck – Sep 2025

## Angular Leaf Spot of Cucurbits - *Pseudomonas* Bacteria

Use pathogen-free seed and disease-free transplants. Resistant cucumber varieties are available. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops at least 2 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Once in the field, apply a fixed copper product tank-mixed with mancozeb 2 weeks prior to the opening of the first female bloom, at first female bloom, and 2 weeks after the first female bloom. Later in the season, fixed copper products may be applied to help reduce disease spread depending on disease pressure

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use disease-free seed and transplants. Resistant cucumber varieties are available. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops at least 2 years. 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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations of copper (Badge, Champ, Kocide) are labelled for use. Applications of copper plus mancozeb is more effective than copper alone. See label for directions. No more than 6 applications per season. REI: 4 to 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M01. *OMRI-listed*.

## Anthracnose of Cucurbits - *Colletotrichum* Fungus

Race 1 of this fungal pathogen that causes anthracnose affects mainly cucumber and melon; many watermelon varieties are resistant to Race 1. Race 2 affects mainly watermelon. Lesions of this disease may be observed from transplant stage through harvest on leaves, stems, and fruit. May be seedborne. *At vine touch*, at 7-14 day intervals or according to MELCAST - see Purdue Extension publication BP-67-W,

*Foliar Disease Fungicide Control Using MELCAST*, available from the Purdue Extension Education Store, [www.edustore.purdue.edu](http://www.edustore.purdue.edu).

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | Use pathogen-free seed and disease-free transplants. Rotate to a non-cucurbit crop for 2 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important practice to prevent disease build-up.

### Pesticide

#### Aprovia Top (difenoconazole, benzovindiflupyr)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.5-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 07.

#### azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 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. Use 22.9% formulations at 11-15.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11.

#### Cabrio EG (pyraclostrobin) *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon,*

*Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 12-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

#### chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.25-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.5-3.0 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.4-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% DF formulations at 1.25-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M05.

#### Inspire Super (difenoconazole, cyprodinil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 16-20 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 09.

#### Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 7.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

**mancozeb products (mancozeb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several

formulations are labeled at various rates (Dithane, Koverall, Manzate, Penncozeb). Use 37% formulations at 1.6-2.4 qt. per acre. Use 75% and 80% formulations at 2-3 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC M03.

#### **Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 5.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

#### **Orondis Opti (oxathiapiprolin, chlorothalonil)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.75-2.5 pts. per acre. Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a different mode of action. When 3 fungicide applications are used, Orondis can be in no more than 33% of the applications. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC M05.

#### **Pristine 38WG (boscalid, pyraclostrobin)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 12.5-18.5 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

#### **Quadris Opti (azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 3.2 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC M05.

#### **Quadris Top (azoxystrobin, difenoconazole)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 12-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

**Tanos (famoxadone, cymoxanil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 8 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 27.

#### **Topsin 4.5FL (thiophanate-methyl)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | Use 4FL formulation or Cercobin at 10 fl. oz. per acre, or 70WSB formulation at 0.5 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour to 3-day. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 01.

**Zing! (zoxamide, chlorothalonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 36 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M05.

## **Bacterial Fruit Blotch of Cucurbits - Acidovorax Bacteria**

Once in the field, apply a fixed copper product tank-mixed with mancozeb 2 weeks prior to the opening of the first female bloom, at first female bloom, and 2 weeks after the first female bloom. Later in the season, fixed copper products may be applied to help reduce disease spread depending on disease pressure

## **Pesticide**

**Actigard (acibenzolar-s-methyl)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 0.5-1 oz. per acre. Apply with two of the fixed copper product applications described for bacterial fruit blotch. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC P01.

**copper products (copper hydroxide, copper octanoate, copper oxchloride, copper sulfate, copper diammonium diacetate complex, cuprous oxide)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations of copper (Badge, Champ, Kocide) are labelled for use. Applications of copper plus mancozeb is more effective than copper alone. See label for directions. No more than 6 applications per season. REI: 4 to 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M01. *OMRI-listed.*

## **Bacterial Wilt of Cucurbits - Erwinia Bacteria**

Primarily a disease of cucumber and melon. Pumpkins and squash are only affected when striped and spotted beetles feed on the plants at or before the 5 true leaf stage. Disease control depends on control of striped and spotted cucumber beetles. See insect section.

## **Pesticide**

**Insecticides** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash* | Apply systemic insecticides such as Admire or Platinum (see insect section) at transplant. Apply contact insecticides after systemic insecticides after systemic insecticides lose effectiveness (2-3 weeks). Apply foliar insecticides only when cucumber beetles are present. When large numbers are present, treatments may be required twice weekly. Scout fields regularly for cucumber beetles.

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

Using treated seed may help reduce the severity of damping-off if used with the cultural methods discussed above. Seed treated with contact fungicides with the active ingredients thiram or captan may help reduce the decay of the seed prior to emergence. Systemic products are designed to move into the seedling and help manage damping-off in the first two to three weeks. Examples of systemic products include Apron XL, Dynasty, and Maxim 4FS. Seed that is treated with all three of these systemic products is available with the trade name Farmore 300. Vegetable seed that is usually for transplanting (such as muskmelon and watermelon), are less likely to benefit from fungicide seed treatments than crops that are direct seeded (such as pumpkin).

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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

### azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 9.6% formulations (Dynasty) for seed treatment at 0.10-0.38 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11.

**Maxim 4FS (fludioxonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 0.08-0.16 fl. oz. per 100 lb. of seed. Seed treatment will help prevent damping-off caused by *Rhizoctonia* spp. REI: 12-hour. FRAC 12.

### mefenoxam/metalaxyl products (mefenoxam)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | For damping-off caused by *Pythium* spp. Several formulations (Apron, MetaStar, Ridomil Gold, Ultra Flourish, Subdue Maxx, and Xyler) are labeled. Several formulations are labeled as pre-plant incorporated or surface broadcast and banded applications at various rates between 0.25 pt. and 8 pt. per acre. A 33.3% seed treatment formulation can be used at 0.32-0.64 fl. oz. per 100 lb. of seed. A 22% formulation can be used at 21.7-43.5 ml. per 1000 sq. ft. for transplants grown for retail sale to consumers. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC 04.

**Previcur Flex (propamocarb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | For *Pythium* in the field, apply 0.6-1.2 pts. per acre directed to base of plant and surrounding soil, or through drip irrigation or transplant water. In the greenhouse, maintain a 1:1000 stock solution of 12.8 fl. oz. per 100 gals. of water. Use that stock at 3.4-6.8 fl. oz per plant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 28.

### Seed treatments for diseases (various ingredients)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Rates of other options otherwise not listed here vary by product, and are often multiple premixed ingredients. Select seed treatments with ingredients such as azoxystrobin, captan, mefenoxam/metalaxyl, fludioxonil, thiabendazole, difenoconazole, prothioconazole, or thiram.

## Downy Mildew of Cucurbits - *Pseudoperonospora Oomycete*

The fungus-like organism that causes downy mildew, *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, has two clades. Clade 1 occurs more frequently on watermelon, pumpkin, and squash while clade 2 occurs more frequently on cucumber and cantaloupe.

The pathogen does not survive Midwest winters because it requires green, living plant tissues. That means this organism only overwinters in south Florida or in greenhouses in northern U.S and Canada. The wind carries downy mildew spores to new, living hosts in the Midwest as early as July, and sometimes not at all. Since pumpkins and winter squash are grown until relatively late in the growing season, these crops are often affected more than other cucurbits.

Clade 2 of the pathogen can quickly become resistant to fungicides, and some are no longer effective. Strobilurin fungicides (such as Cabrio, Flint, Merivon, Pristine, Quadris, Reason, Satori) and fungicides with the active ingredient mefenoxam (such as Ridomil) are particularly prone to pathogen resistance. However, Orondis Opti, Ranman, and Omega are effective for control of cucurbit downy mildew. Previcur Flex has occasionally been ineffective for management of downy mildew.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Partially-resistant varieties of cucumber and cantaloupe are available. If your market supports it, avoid late planted cucumbers that will yield after early July when disease pressure is strongest.

## Pesticide

### Catamaran (potassium phosphite, chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC P07, FRAC M05.

### chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.25-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.5-3.0 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.4-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% DF formulations at 1.25-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M05.

**Elumin (ethaboxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. Tank-mixing this product with a contact fungicide such as

chlorothalonil or mancozeb will help reduce resistance concerns. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 22.

**Gavel 75DF (zoxamide, mancozeb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.5-2.0 lbs. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M03.

**mancozeb products (mancozeb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Dithane, Koverall, Manzate, Penncozeb). Use 37% formulations at 1.6-2.4 qt. per acre. Use 75% and 80% formulations at 2-3 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC M03.

**Omega 500F (fluazinam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 12-24 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day for cucumber and squash, 30-day PHI for watermelon, and cantaloupe/muskmelon. FRAC 29.

**Orondis Opti (oxathiapiprolin, chlorothalonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.75-2.5 pts. per acre. Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a different mode of action. Orondis can be in no more than 33% of the applications. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC M05.

**Orondis Ultra (oxathiapiprolin, mandipropamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.5-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a different mode of action. Orondis can be in no more than 33% of the applications. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC 40.

**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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | see label. Several phosphite or phosphorous acid products (Aliette, Phostrol, ProPhyt, Rampart) 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. FRAC P07.

**Presidio (fluopicolide)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 43.

**Previcur Flex (propamocarb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | For Pythium in the field, apply 0.6-1.2 pts. per acre directed to base of plant and surrounding soil, or through drip irrigation or transplant water. In the greenhouse, maintain a 1:1000 stock solution of 12.8 fl. oz. per 100 gals. of water. Use that stock at 3.4-6.8 fl. oz per plant. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 28.

**Ranman 400SC (cyazofamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.75 fl. oz. per acre. Mixing Ranman with a nonionic surfactant may increase efficacy. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 21.

**Zampro (ametoctradin, dimethomorph)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 45, FRAC 40.

**Zing! (zoxamide, chlorothalonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 36 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M05.

## Fruit Rot of Cucurbits - Fusarium Fungus

The presence of fruit with Fusarium fruit rot may be correlated with the other disease or cultural problems. May be seedborne.

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash* | Avoid fields with a history of the disease and excess water. Improve drainage with raised beds. Rotate to non-Cucurbit crops for >4 years. Manage foliar diseases for better fruit health.

## Fusarium Wilt of Vine Crops - Fusarium Fungus

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | Avoid fields with a history of the disease and excess water. Improve drainage with raised beds. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 5-7 years. Resistant varieties are available. Some growers have success planting watermelon transplants that are grafted on resistant rootstocks.

### Pesticide

**Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen, fludioxonil)** *Watermelon* | 11.4 fl. oz. per acre. Apply in foliar spray over top of row; direct nozzles on both sides of row as a drench; use overhead

chemigation. See label for details. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 12.

**Proline 480SC (prothioconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 5.7 fl. oz. per acre. May be applied by ground or chemigation application equipment. Do not use in water used for hand transplanting REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

**VAPAM HL (metam sodium)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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*.

**Velum Prime (fluopyram)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-6.84 fl. oz. per acre. Apply through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 13.7 fl. oz. per acre per season. Allow 5 days between applications. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

## Gummy Stem Blight/Black Rot of Cucurbits - *Didymella* Fungus

Gummy stem blight may occur on cucurbits from transplant through harvest. The leaves and stems may be affected. Occasionally, fruit are affected, which is known as black rot. The black rot phase of the disease is more common in pumpkins than the gummy stem blight phase. May be seedborne.

Strains of the gummy stem blight fungus are known to exist in the Midwest that are resistant to some fungicides. Strobilurin fungicides in Group 11 (such as Cabrio, Flint, Merivon, Pristine, Quadris, Satori) and fungicides with the active ingredient boscalid Group 7 (such as Fontelis and Pristine) are particularly prone to resistance development. Tank-mix these products with products that have a different mode of action in situations.

*At vine touch*, apply contact or systemic fungicides at 7-14 day intervals or according to MELCAST - see Purdue Extension publication BP-67-W, *Foliar Disease Fungicide Control Using MELCAST*, available from the Purdue Extension Education Store, [www.edustore.purdue.edu](http://www.edustore.purdue.edu).

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use pathogen-free seed and disease-free transplants. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 3 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

## Pesticide

**Aprovia Top (difenoconazole, benzovindiflupyr)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.5-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 07.

### chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.25-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.5-3.0 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.4-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% DF formulations at 1.25-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M05.

**Fontelis (penthiopyrad)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon* | 12-16 fl. oz. per acre. In the greenhouse use a rate of 0.5 fl. oz. per gallon per 1,360 sq. ft. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07.

### Inspire Super (difenoconazole, cyprodinil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 16-20 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 09.

### Luna Experience (fluopyram, tebuconazole)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10-17 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 03.

### Luna Flex (fluopyram, difenoconazole)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 03.

### mancozeb products (mancozeb)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Dithane, Koverall, Manzate, Penncozeb). Use 37% formulations at 1.6-2.4 qt. per acre. Use 75% and 80% formulations at 2-3 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC M03.

### Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen, fludioxonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 9.2-11.4 fl. oz. per acre. An adjuvant may be

added at recommended rates. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 12.

#### **Orondis Opti (oxathiapiprolin, chlorothalonil)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.75-2.5 pts. per acre. Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a different mode of action. When 3 fungicide applications are used, Orondis can be in no more than 33% of the applications. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC M05.

**Proline 480SC (prothioconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 5.7 fl. oz. per acre. May be applied by ground or chemigation application equipment. Do not use in water used for hand transplanting REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

#### **Quadris Opti (azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 3.2 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC M05.

#### **Quadris Top (azoxystrobin, difenoconazole)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 12-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

#### **Switch 62.5WG (cyprodinil, fludioxonil)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 11-14 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 09, FRAC 12.

#### **tebuconazole products (tebuconazole)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. There are many 38.7% formulations (Monsoon, Onset, Toledo, Vibe) that use the same rate. REI: 12-hour to 18-day. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

**Zing! (zoxamide, chlorothalonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 36 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M05.

## **Leaf and Fruit Spot of Cucurbits - Xanthomonas Bacteria**

Bacterial leaf and fruit spot, caused by *Xanthomonas cucurbitae*, occurs primarily on pumpkin and winter squash. Symptoms on leaves may occur from the 4-leaf stage through the remainder of the season. Fruit can be infected from time of set until ripen (colored). Fruit are more susceptible at early developing stages than maturing fruit. Only fruit infection is of economic importance. Bacterial leaf and fruit spots may be colonized by other organisms (such as *Fusarium* and soft-rot bacteria), which results in fruit rot.

The bacterial leaf and fruit spot pathogen can survive on infected leaf and fruit residues for more than 24 months. Also, the pathogen has been detected on and in seed for longer than 20 months from harvest. The pathogen may move from infected seed to seedling. Leaf symptoms of this disease may be similar to angular leaf spot caused by *Pseudomonas* bacterium. The only known hosts of the leaf spot pathogen (*Xanthomonas*) are plants in the Cucurbitaceae family. However, bacterial spots developed on leaves of inoculated bur cucumber (*Sicyos angulatus*) and velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*) weeds in greenhouse inoculations. In addition, the bacterium has been isolated from asymptomatic weeds in pumpkin fields during the season and after harvesting pumpkins, and the bacterium was pathogenic on pumpkin.

At planting, affected seeds can be treated in hot water. Once in the field, apply a fixed copper product tank-mixed with mancozeb 2 weeks prior to the opening of the first female bloom, at first female bloom, and 2 weeks after the first female bloom. Continue applications until fruit ripening.

## **Non-Pesticide**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use pathogen-free seed and disease-free transplants. Hot water treatment at 131 F for 15 minutes eradicates the bacteria on and in the seed. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 3 years or longer. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important practice to minimize pathogen survival with plant debris.

## **Pesticide**

**copper products (copper hydroxide, copper octanoate, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate, copper diammonium diacetate complex, cuprous oxide)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations of copper (Badge, Champ, Kocide) are labelled for use. Applications of copper plus mancozeb is more effective than copper alone. See label for directions. No more than 6 applications per season. REI: 4 to 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M01. *OMRI-listed*.

## **Leaf Blight of Cucurbits - Alternaria Fungus**

Alternaria leaf blight (ALB) primarily affects cantaloupe. ALB symptoms may occur on leaves from May through harvest. *At vine touch*, apply contact or systemic fungicides at 7-14 day intervals or according to MELCAST - see Purdue Extension publication BP-67-W, *Foliar Disease Fungicide Control Using MELCAST*, available from the Purdue Extension Education Store, [www.edustore.purdue.edu](http://www.edustore.purdue.edu).

Fungicide application is unnecessary within 2-3 weeks of final harvest.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon* | Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 2 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

## Pesticide

### Aprovia Top (difenoconazole, benzovindiflupyr)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.5-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 07.

### azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 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. Use 22.9% formulations at 11-15.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11.

**Cabrio EG (pyraclostrobin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 12-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

### chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.25-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.5-3.0 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.4-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% DF formulations at 1.25-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M05.

**Fontelis (penthiopyrad)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon* | 12-16 fl. oz. per acre. In the greenhouse use a rate of 0.5 fl. oz. per gallon per 1,360 sq. ft. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07.

**Gavel 75DF (zoxamide, mancozeb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.5-2.0 lbs. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M03.

### Inspire Super (difenoconazole, cyprodinil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 16-20 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 09.

### Luna Experience (fluopyram, tebuconazole)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 6-17 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 03.

### Luna Flex (fluopyram, difenoconazole)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 03.

### Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon* | 7.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

### mancozeb products (mancozeb)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Dithane, Koverall, Manzate, Penncozeb). Use 37% formulations at 1.6-2.4 qt. per acre. Use 75% and 80% formulations at 2-3 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC M03.

### Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-5.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

### Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen, fludioxonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 9.2-11.4 fl. oz. per acre. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 12.

### Orondis Opti (oxathiapiprolin, chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.75-2.5 pts. per acre. Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a different mode of action. When 3 fungicide applications are used, Orondis can be in no more than 33% of the applications. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC M05.

### Pristine 38WG (boscalid, pyraclostrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon* | 12.5-18.5 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

### Quadris Opti (azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 3.2 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC M05.

### Quadris Top (azoxystrobin, difenoconazole)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 12-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

### Switch 62.5WG (cyprodinil, fludioxonil)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash,*

*Watermelon* | 11-14 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 09, FRAC 12.

**Tanos (famoxadone, cymoxanil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon* | 8 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 27.

**Velum Prime (fluopyram)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-6.84 fl. oz. per acre. Apply through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 13.7 fl. oz. per acre per season. Allow 5 days between applications. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

**Zing! (zoxamide, chlorothalonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 36 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M05.

## Leaf and Vine Blight of Cucurbits - *Plectosporium* Fungus

*Plectosporium* blight primarily affects pumpkin. Leaves, stems, and fruit can be affected. *At vine touch*, start applying contact/systemic fungicide applications and continue at 7-14 day intervals.

### Non-Pesticide

*Pumpkin, Squash* | Avoid fields with a history of the disease and excess water. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 3-4 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

### Pesticide

**Aprovia Top (difenoconazole, benzovindiflupyr)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.5-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 07.

### azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 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. Use 22.9% formulations at 11-15.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 50% formulations (Heritage) on greenhouse transplants only at 0.08-0.18 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11.

**Cabrio EG (pyraclostrobin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 12-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

**Flint Extra (trifloxystrobin)** *Pumpkin, Squash* | 2.0-3.8 fl. oz. per acre. Use Flint (50%) formulation at 1.5-2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11.

**Inspire Super (difenoconazole, cyprodinil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 16-20 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 09.

**mancozeb products (mancozeb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Dithane, Koverall, Manzate, Penncozeb). Use 37% formulations at 1.6-2.4 qt. per acre. Use 75% and 80% formulations at 2-3 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC M03.

**Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 5.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

**Quadris Top (azoxystrobin, difenoconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 12-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

## Nematodes

*Winter/off-season:* Root-knot nematodes have a host range of more than 2,000 plant species, so crop rotation is often ineffective unless a grain crop is used. Certain cover crops may lessen symptom severity.

*Planting:* Vydate at planting may manage moderate nematode populations. Fumigants may be used for higher nematode populations.

*Harvest:* Examine stunted and wilting plants for the presence of root-knot nematodes.

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Collect soil samples for nematode extraction in the fall and avoid fields with high numbers. Rotate to a non-broadleaf crop, such as grass grains or sweet corn for >3 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue and displace nematodes is an important method to prevent nematode build-up. Anaerobic soil disinfestation (ASD) is an effective sterilization method for greenhouse and high tunnel soils that contain nematodes.

## Pesticide

**K-PAM HL (metam potassium)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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.*

**Velum Prime (fluopyram)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-6.84 fl. oz. per acre. Apply through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 13.7 fl. oz. per acre per season. Allow 5 days between applications. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

**Vydate L (oxamyl)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Apply 1-2 gals. per acre 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, or drip chemigate 2-4 pts. per acre after transplanting. Allow 14 days between applications. Do not exceed 8 total applications, or 3 gals. per acre per season. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

## Phytophthora Blight of Multiple Crops - Phytophthora Oomycete

Phytophthora may cause damping-off, vine infection, and fruit rot in cucurbits. It is often associated with heavy rains and fields with poor drainage. The first symptoms are usually observed in low areas. It has a wide host range of crops and weeds, including cucurbits, peppers, beans, nightshades and velvetleaf. Ponds and streams with run-off water from infested soil may be contaminated with Phytophthora.

*At planting*, treat seed with Apron XL LS to help prevent *Phytophthora* infection for 5 weeks from time of seeding. *At vine touch*, apply effective fungicides at first sign of the disease.

*At harvest*, if you touch an infected fruit, disinfest your hands (using soap or ethanol) before touching an uninfected fruit. Do not place uninfected fruits on soil infested with *Phytophthora*. Keep harvested fruit in dry conditions.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Avoid fields with a history of the disease and excess water. Improve drainage with raised beds. Reduce soil inoculum with weed control and rotate to non-cucurbit and non-Solanaceous crops for >4 years, with effective weed

control. Do not irrigate with surface water that receives runoff water from infested soil. Removing residue of the finished crop is an important method to reduce inoculum build-up in soil.

## Pesticide

**Elumin (ethaboxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. Tank-mixing this product with a contact fungicide such as chlorothalonil or mancozeb will help reduce resistance concerns. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 22.

**Forum (dimethomorph)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 40.

**Gavel 75DF (zoxamide, mancozeb)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.5-2.0 lbs. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 5-day. FRAC 22, FRAC M03.

**Orondis Gold (oxathiapiprolin, mfenoxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 28-55 fl. oz. per acre. Use as an at-plant soil drench, banded spray in furrow, or through drip irrigation. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold with foliar applications of Orondis Opti, or Orondis Ultra. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC 04.

**Orondis Ultra (oxathiapiprolin, mandipropamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.5-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a different mode of action. Orondis can be in no more than 33% of the applications. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis Gold. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 49, FRAC 40.

### 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)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | see label. Several phosphite or phosphorus acid products (Aliette, Phostrol, ProPhyt, Rampart) 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. FRAC P07.

**Presidio (fluopicolide)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 2-day. FRAC 43.

**Ranman 400SC (cyazofamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.75 fl. oz. per acre. Mixing Ranman with a nonionic surfactant may increase efficacy. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 21.

**Revus (mandipropamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. Suppression only. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 40.

**Tanos (famoxadone, cymoxanil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8-10 oz. per acre. Suppression only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 27.

**Zampro (ametoctradin, dimethomorph)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 45, FRAC 40.

## Powdery Mildew of Cucurbits - *Podosphaera* Fungus

Powdery mildew is primarily a disease of cantaloupe, cucumber, pumpkin, and squash. This disease does not require leaf wetness for disease initiation or spread.

*At vine touch*, begin systemic fungicide applications at bush stage of pumpkin growth. Protect pumpkin vines until approximately 21 days from last harvest. Some pumpkin varieties have partial resistance to powdery mildew.

Fungicide resistance has been detected in the Midwest. Fungicides in FRAC 1 and 11 may not be effective. Fungicides that are effective include Cabrio, Flint, Gatten, Inspire Super, Luna Flex, Procure, Quintec, Quadris, Rhyme, Satori, Sovran, Torino, and Topsin. Alternate fungicides between MOA groups.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 2 years. Resistant or partially resistant cantaloupe, cucumber and pumpkin cultivars are available. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

## Pesticide

**Aprovia Top (difenoconazole, benzovindiflupyr)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.5-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 07.

**Fontelis (penthiopyrad)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 12-16 fl. oz. per acre. In the greenhouse use a rate of 0.5 fl. oz. per gallon per 1,360 sq. ft. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07.

**Gatten (flutianil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC U13.

**Inspire Super (difenoconazole, cyprodinil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 16-20 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03, FRAC 09.

**Luna Experience (fluopyram, tebuconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 6-17 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 03.

**Luna Flex (fluopyram, difenoconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 03.

**Luna Sensation (fluopyram, trifloxystrobin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-7.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

**Merivon (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-5.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

**Miravis Prime (pydiflumetofen, fludioxonil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 9.2-11.4 fl. oz. per acre. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 12.

**Procure 480SC (triflumizole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03.

**Proline 480SC (prothioconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Watermelon* | 5.7 fl. oz. per acre. May be applied by ground or chemigation application equipment. Do not use in water used for hand transplanting REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

**Prolivo 300SC (pyriofenone)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 50.

**Quintec (quinoxifen)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 4-6 fl. oz. per acre. May cause leaf yellowing. Product is a contact fungicide. Labeled for winter squash-not summer squash. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. FRAC 13.

**Rally 40WSP (myclobutanil)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.5-5.0 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03.

**Rhyme 250SC (flutriafol)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5-7 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03.

**tebuconazole products (tebuconazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6-8 fl. oz. per acre. There are many 38.7% formulations (Monsoon, Onset, Toledo, Vibe) that use the same rate. REI: 12-hour to 18-day. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

**Torino (cyflufenamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 3.4 oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC U06.

**Velum Prime (fluopyram)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6.5-6.84 fl. oz. per acre. Apply through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 13.7 fl. oz. per acre per season. Allow 5 days between applications. May cause a mild yellowing of leaf margins. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

**Vivando (metrafenone)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 15.4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 50.

**Wettable Sulfur (sulfur)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | Rates vary by product. Use 80% sulfur products at 5-10 lb. per acre (Microthiol Disperss), 5-25 lb. per acre (Sulfur 80 WDG), or 20-25 lb. per acre (Sulfur Dry Flowable, Thiolux). Use 90% sulfur at 2-4 lb. per acre (Golden Micronized Sulfur) or 15-20 lb. per acre (Sulfur 90W). REI: 24-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M02, IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed*.

**Wettable Sulfur (sulfur)** *Cucumber* | Rates vary by product. Use 80% sulfur products at 2-4 lb. per acre (Microthiol Disperss, Sulfur Dry Flowable), 2-6 lb. per acre (Thiolux), or 2-10 lb. per acre (Sulfur 80 WDG). Use 90% sulfur at 15-20 lb. per acre (Sulfur 90W). REI: 24-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M02, IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed*.

**Wettable Sulfur (sulfur)** *Pumpkin, Squash* | Rates vary by product. Use 80% sulfur products at 5-10 lb. per acre (Microthiol Disperss, Sulfur Dry Flowable, Sulfur 80 WDG, Thiolux). Use 90% sulfur at 2-4 lb. per acre (Golden

Micronized Sulfur) or 15-20 lb. per acre (Sulfur 90W). REI: 24-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M02, IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed*.

## Scab of Cucurbits - *Cladosporium* Fungus

Scab lesions may be observed on the fruit of most cucurbit crops. Fungicides may help to reduce the severity of scab if applied before fruit development. Some fungicides used for gummy stem blight control may help. But fungicides may be ineffective when temperatures of less than 57 F persist for longer than 9 hours.

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use pathogen-free seed and disease-free transplants. Rotate to non-cucurbit crops for 3-4 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

## Viruses of Multiple Crops - Multiple Pathogens

Aphids transmit virus diseases, including cucumber mosaic virus, papaya ring spot virus, watermelon mosaic virus, and zucchini yellow mosaic virus. Also, seedborne squash mosaic

virus occurs in the Midwest. These diseases usually appear later in the season, they most often affect pumpkin and squash. All types of vine crops are susceptible to these viruses. Squash mosaic virus is seed-borne and can be transferred by cucumber beetles. See insect section.

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | It may help to kill perennial weeds (virus source plants) within 150 feet of planting. Controlling aphids (virus carriers) by insecticides can reduce secondary spread of viruses but does not reduce initial infection and rarely results in any decrease in the incidence of virus symptomatic fruit. Early planting and development of pumpkins and squash fruit before virus diseases become prevalent may reduce symptoms on fruit. Earlier planted or earlier maturing cultivars will help to avoid severe disease problems. Varieties with host resistance include cucumbers (cucumber mosaic virus) and squash (watermelon mosaic virus; zucchini yellow mosaic virus; cucumber mosaic virus; papaya ringspot virus).

# Cucurbit Crops - Insects

Reviewed by Laura Ingwell, Marissa Schuh, Ashley Leach,  
Dan Fillius – Apr 2025

## Aphids

Many species of aphids feed on cucurbits in our region, including melon aphids. Aphids can vector cucumber mosaic virus, watermelon mosaic virus, zucchini yellow mosaic virus, cucurbit-papaya ringspot potyvirus, and other minor viruses. 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.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.5-3.0 oz. per acre. See pollinator precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Admire Pro (imidacloprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. See label for various soil application methods. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Assail 30SG (acetamiprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-4.0 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.1-1.7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Belay (clothianidin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil applications:* 9-12 fl. oz. per acre. *Foliar applications:* 3-4 fl. oz. per acre, and stop once 4th true leaf on main stem has unfolded. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Beleaf (flonicamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2-2.8 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 29.

**Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | Use 2.67EC formulations at 0.75-1.5 pts. per acre. Use 4EC, LV-4, and 400EC formulations at 0.5-1.0 pt. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01B.

**Exirel (cyantraniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 13.5-20.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

**Fulfill (pymetrozine)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.75 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 09B.

**Harvanta (cyclaniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.9-16.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use with adjuvant. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

**Lannate LV (methomyl)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.5-3.0 pts. per acre. Not for pumpkins or winter squash. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day for 1.5 pts. rate, 3-day for rates over 1.5 pts. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

**M-Pede (potassium salts of fatty acids)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1-2% by volume. Must contact insect to be effective. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN, FRAC NC. *OMRI-listed.*

**Malathion 5EC (malathion)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 5EC formulations at 1.5-2.8 pts. per acre for cucumber and squash, 1.6 pts. per acre for melon, 1.5 pts. per acre for pumpkin, 1.6-2.8 pts. per acre for squash, or 1.5-2.5 pts. per acre for watermelon. Use 57EC formulations at 1.5 pts. per acre on cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01B.

**Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 25W, 25WP, and 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. High rate for aphids. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Platinum 2SC (thiamethoxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5-11 fl. oz. per acre. 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. Should never be used in combination with

insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A.

**Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-7.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-4.0 oz. per acre. See pollination precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil applications, 1-day for foliar applications. IRAC 04A.

**Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 21-28 fl. oz. per acre soil application, or 7-12 fl. oz. per acre foliar application. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil application, or 1-day for foliar application. IRAC 04D.

**Verimark (cyantraniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.0-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply via drip irrigation or soil injection. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

**Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

## Cucumber Beetles

Cucumber beetles damage plants through direct feeding and transmission of bacterial wilt, squash mosaic virus, and cucurbit yellow vine decline (CYVD) to plants. Plants exhibiting symptoms, such as, wilting and stunting should be removed from the planting area. Seed treatments for direct seeded crops may be used. Soil drenches applied during planting may protect young plants from adult feeding. Contact insecticides should be applied in the evening when flowers are closed and bees are not foraging, which will reduce direct exposure to insecticide residues.

Weekly scouting is sufficient to track beetle populations and inform spray decisions. Economic damage can occur on fruit from feeding by both adult beetles and larvae. Beetles found in flowers do not pose a risk to the plant but as flowering decreases, rind feeding may increase and thresholds may need to be lowered.

### *From seedling to the 4-leaf stage*

Treat when at 0.5 beetle per plant for cucumbers and cantaloupes/muskmelons, or 1 beetle per plant for pumpkin, squash and watermelon

### *From 4-leaf stage to harvest*

Treat when at 1 beetle per plant for cucumbers and cantaloupes/muskmelons, or 5 beetles per plant for pumpkin, squash and watermelon

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Yellow sticky traps are attractive to cucumber beetles and can detect mass emergence during periods of heavy beetle activity. Excluding cucumber beetles with row cover can prevent feeding on vulnerable young plants in smaller plantings or by targeting susceptible varieties. While row covers can be used to protect young plants, they need to be opened at flowering to allow access to pollinators. Trap crops, such as blue hubbard squash, can be planted before and adjacent to the main crop to draw beetles out of the cash crop.

## Pesticide

**Admire Pro (imidacloprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. See label for various soil application methods. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Asana XL (esfenvalerate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Assail 30SG (acetamiprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.1-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Azera (azadirachtin, pyrethrins)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 48 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN, IRAC 03A. *OMRI-listed.*

**Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.4-4.8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Belay (clothianidin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil applications:* 9-12 fl. oz. per acre. *Foliar applications:* 3-4 fl. oz. per acre, and stop once 4th true leaf on main stem has unfolded. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.6-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or

10WSB formulations at 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Danitol 2.4EC (fenpropathrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.67-16 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Harvanta (cyclaniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.9-16.4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

**Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.8-4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 25W, 25WP, and 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. High rate for aphids. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Seed treatments for insects (various ingredients)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Rates vary by product, and are often multiple premixed ingredients. Seed treatments containing thiamethoxam (FarMore FI400, Cruiser 5FS) offer maximum protection against cucumber beetles and root maggots for about 2 to 3 weeks after seedling emergence. For transplanted crops and direct-seeded plants over 3 weeks old, the concentration of insecticide from seed treatments is no longer strong enough to kill beetles, but can still harm bees due to sublethal doses in the pollen and nectar. Seed treatments should never be used in combination with at-plant soil drenches with flupyradifurone (Sivanto), imidacloprid (Admire or generics), or thiamethoxam (Platinum).

**Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1 qt. per acre. When applied during hot, humid conditions, carbaryl may cause some phytotoxicity, especially on seedlings and newly set plants. See pollinator precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

**Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

## 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.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Avoid planting near early harvested grain or alfalfa fields.

## Pesticide

**Admire Pro (imidacloprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. See label for various soil application methods. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Asana XL (esfenvalerate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Assail 30SG (acetamiprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-4.0 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.1-1.7 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 0.8-1.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Belay (clothianidin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil applications:* 9-12 fl. oz. per acre. *Foliar applications:* 3-4 fl. oz. per acre, and stop once 4th true leaf on main stem has unfolded. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.6-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | Use 2.67EC formulations at 0.75-1.5 pts. per acre. Use 4EC, LV-4, and 400EC formulations at 0.5-1.0 pt. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01B.

**Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 25W, 25WP, and 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. High rate for aphids. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Platinum 2SC (thiamethoxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5-11 fl. oz. per acre. 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. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A.

**Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-7.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-4.0 oz. per acre. See pollination precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil applications, 1-day for foliar applications. IRAC 04A.

**Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 21-28 fl. oz. per acre soil application, or 7-12 fl. oz. per acre foliar application. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil application, or 1-day for foliar application. IRAC 04D.

**Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

## Mites

Mite populations spike in hot dry weather. Damage appears as white flecks on leaves, accompanied by webbing. Selective chemistries (e.g. abamectin, bifenthrin, etoxazole, cyflumetofen, fenpyroximate, hexythiazox, spiromesifen) that target mites help to preserve natural enemies.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Preserve and encourage natural enemies.

## Pesticide

**Acramite 50WS (bifenazate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 0.75-1 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 20D.

**Agri-Mek SC (abamectin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 0.75SC formulations at 1.75-3.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 0.15EC formulations at 8-16 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 06. *RUP*.

**Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.12-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 2EC formulations at 5.12-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 12.8-16.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Danitol 2.4EC (fenpropathrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.67-16 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Kanemite 15SC (acequinocyl)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Watermelon* | 31 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 20B.

**Oberon 2SC (spiromesifen)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-8.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 23.

**Portal (fenpyroximate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber* | 2 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day for cucumber, 3-day for melon. IRAC 21A.

**Zeal (etoxazole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2-3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 10B.

## Seed and Root Maggots

Seedcorn maggot is the root maggot of concern in our region. This pest is a problem during cool, wet springs when plants are growing slowly. Egg-laying adults are attracted to the smell of decaying organic matter, and fields where green manures, cover crops, and weeds have been recently killed are at greater risk. Degree day models can be used to time planting and management actions. Seed treatments are available. Warm, dry weather reduces risk of damage.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Plowing of cover crops and weeds 3-4 weeks before planting can result in less damage to seedling plants. Delay planting until after the first generation of adult females have emerged and laid eggs based on growing degree days. Row covers can be placed over crops to exclude egg laying flies before times of activity.

## Pesticide

### Seed treatments for insects (various ingredients)

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Rates vary by product, and are often multiple premixed ingredients. Seed treatments containing thiamethoxam (FarMore FI400, Cruiser 5FS) offer maximum protection against cucumber beetles and root maggots for about 2 to 3 weeks after seedling emergence. For transplanted crops and direct-seeded plants over 3 weeks old, the concentration of insecticide from seed treatments is no longer strong enough to kill beetles, but can still harm bees due to sublethal doses in the pollen and nectar. Seed treatments should never be used in combination with at-plant soil drenches with flupyradifurone (Sivanto), imidacloprid (Admire or generics), or thiamethoxam (Platinum).

**Verimark (cyantraniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.0-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply via drip irrigation or soil injection. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-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

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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

**Sluggo 1B (iron phosphate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 20-44 lb. per acre, or 0.5-1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. REI: 0-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed*.

## Squash Bug

Squash bugs vector cucurbit yellow vine decline (CYVD), a new disease in our region.

Squash bug nymphs are the easiest life stage to control with pesticides. Coverage on the underside of the leaf is important for good control.

A threshold of one egg mass per plant can be used, use pesticide applications within a week.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Destroy crop residue to reduce adult overwintering. Some varieties of squash, such as Butternut, Royal Acorn, and Sweet Cheese, tolerate feeding. Traps crops, such as blue hubbard squash, can be planted before and adjacent to the main crop to draw squash bugs out of the cash crop.

## Pesticide

**Asana XL (esfenvalerate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Assail 30SG (acetamiprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.1-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Azera (azadirachtin, pyrethrins)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 32-48 fl. oz. per acre. Use higher rates for squash bug adults, or when pest pressure is extreme of plant canopy is dense. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN, IRAC 03A. *OMRI-listed*.

**Belay (clothianidin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil applications:* 9-12 fl. oz. per acre. *Foliar applications:* 3-4 fl. oz. per acre, and stop once 4th true leaf on main stem has unfolded. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.6-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

**Harvanta (cyclaniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.9-16.4 fl. oz. per acre Effective on nymphs only. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

#### **Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin)**

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.8-4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 25W, 25WP, and 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. High rate for aphids. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-7.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-4.0 oz. per acre. See pollination precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil applications, 1-day for foliar applications. IRAC 04A.

**Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1 qt. per acre. When applied during hot, humid conditions, carbaryl may cause some phytotoxicity, especially on seedlings and newly set plants. See pollinator precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

**Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

## Squash Vine Borer

Squash vine borer is a day flying moth that does the most damage to small plantings. The window for treatment for managing squash vine borer is small, as caterpillars need to come into contact with products in between egg hatch and burrowing into the crown. Use pesticide within 7-14 days after moths are detected in pheromone traps.

### Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Pheromone-baited traps are attractive to squash vine borers and can detect mass flights and heavy egg-laying activity. Fall tillage can disrupt overwintering success.

## Pesticide

**Asana XL (esfenvalerate)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Assail 30SG (acetamiprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.1-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.6-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.8-4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Perm-Up 25DF (permethrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 25W, 25WP, and 25DF formulations at 6.4-12.8 oz. per acre. Use 3.2EC formulations at 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. High rate for aphids. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

## 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

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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

**Admire Pro (imidacloprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. See label for various soil application methods. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Entrust SC (spinosad)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2SC formulations at 6.0-8.0 fl. oz. per acre. Use 80WP formulations at 2.0-2.5 oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day for cucumber, 3-day for all others. IRAC 05. *OMRI-listed.*

**Harvanta (cyclaniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.9-16.4 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

**Platinum 2SC (thiamethoxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5-11 fl. oz. per acre. 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. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A.

**Radiant 1SC (spinetoram)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6-10 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day for cucumber; 3-day for cantaloupe/muskmelon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon. IRAC 05.

**Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-7.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-4.0 oz. per acre. See pollination precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil applications, 1-day for foliar applications. IRAC 04A.

## Whiteflies

### Pesticide

**Actara (thiamethoxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 3.0-5.5 oz. per acre. See pollinator precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Admire Pro (imidacloprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-10.5 fl. oz. per acre. See label for various soil application methods. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

**Assail 30SG (acetamiprid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.1-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 04A.

**Beleaf (flonicamid)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2-8 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 29.

**Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5.12-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 2EC formulations at 5.12-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 12.8-16.0 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

**Exirel (cyantraniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 13.5-20.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

**Fulfill (pymetrozine)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2.75 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 09B.

**Knack (pyriproxyfen)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 8-10 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 07C.

**M-Pede (potassium salts of fatty acids)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1-2% by volume. Must contact insect to be effective. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN, FRAC NC. *OMRI-listed.*

**Neemix (azadirachtin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 6-16 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN. *OMRI-listed.*

**Oberon 2SC (spiromesifen)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 7.0-8.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 23.

**Platinum 2SC (thiamethoxam)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5-11 fl. oz. per acre. 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. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. IRAC 04A.

**Scorpion 35SL (dinotefuran)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | *Soil application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 9.0-13.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom

70SG at 5.0-7.5 oz. per acre. *Foliar application:* Use Scorpion 35SL at 2.0-7.0 fl. oz. per acre, or Venom 70SG at 1.0-4.0 oz. per acre. See pollination precautions. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil applications, 1-day for foliar applications. IRAC 04A.

**Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 21-28 fl. oz. per acre soil application, or 7-12 fl. oz. per acre foliar application. Should never be used in combination with insecticide seed treatments. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil application, or 1-day for foliar application. IRAC 04D.

**Verimark (cyantraniliprole)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 10.0-13.5 fl. oz. per acre. Apply via drip irrigation or soil injection. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

## Wireworms

Wireworms are long-lived in the soil, and are most common in fields that were previously fallow or in pasture.

## Non-Pesticide

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Avoid planting in fields that were recently in grasses.

## Pesticide

**Capture LFR (bifenthrin)** *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 0.2-0.39 fl. oz. per 1,000 linear ft. of row. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

# Cucurbit Crops - Weeds

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

## All Weeds

Weed control methods in cucurbits vary by production system.

For cucurbits that are no-till planted into a killed crop (such as a rye cover crop, or wheat) growers often use a burndown herbicide with a preemergence herbicide. For cucurbits planted into tilled soil, growers often combine one or more preemergence herbicides at planting with one or more cultivations. Sometimes, growers also apply a preemergence herbicide at the last cultivation to improve control of late-emerging weeds. Small, emerged weeds in both systems can be controlled with selective postemergence herbicides and/or shielded applications of nonselective herbicides.

When cucurbits are transplanted into plastic mulch, some growers apply a preemergence herbicide under the mulch as well as between the rows. Other growers only apply between the rows. Growers may also use one or more cultivations, and if needed, postemergence herbicides or a shielded application of a nonselective herbicide in row middles.

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

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | A stale seedbed can be prepared prior to transplanting with flame weeding or very shallow cultivation to control emerged weeds, instead of herbicides. Cucurbits lend themselves to this stale seedbed practice because they are often planted after common weeds have emerged in tilled soil. The more quickly vines cover the soil surface, the better they will suppress late-emerging weeds. In-row plant spacing can be decreased to close canopy more quickly. Planting on the square will allow cultivation in two directions. Cucurbits can benefit from the soil warming properties of plastic mulch in addition to the in-row weed control it provides. Materials include landscape cloth/fabric, plastic, and biodegradable plastic. Straw mulch can delay early season growth by suppressing soil temperatures. Weeds between beds and along the edges of beds can be controlled with a combination of

cultivation, mowing, or hand hoeing/pulling. Weeds along the edge of the mulches can be a particular challenge to avoid ripping the mulch. Some fresh market plantings are often small enough to accommodate some hand hoeing or pulling. For larger plantings it may make more sense to mechanically cultivate with tow-able tools between plastic rows or between bare-soil rows.

## Pesticide

### Aim EC (carfentrazone) POST

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 0.5-2 fl. oz. per acre. Apply a minimum of 1 day prior to transplanting or 7 days prior to direct-seeding, or apply between crop rows with hooded sprayer. Do not allow spray to contact crop. Add COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v). Weeds must be actively growing and less than 4 inches tall. Do not exceed 6.1 fl. oz. per acre per season REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

### Chateau SW (flumioxazin) PRE

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | 4 oz. per acre. For **cantaloupe, honeydew, and watermelon with special 24c label only**. Use a shielded or hooded sprayer to apply before transplanting to row middles between plastic mulch-covered raised beds. Bed must be at least 4 inches higher than treated area and at least 24 inches wide. Spray must remain between raised beds and contact no more than the bottom 1 inch of plastic. Do not apply after crops are transplanted. Rainfall or irrigation over beds is required after application but before transplanting. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

### clethodim products (clethodim) POST

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2EC formulations at 6-8 fl. oz. per acre with COC (1% v/v). Do not exceed 32 fl. oz. per acre per season. Use Select Max at 9-16 fl. oz. per acre with COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v). Do not exceed 64 fl. oz. per acre per season. Use lower rates for annual grasses, the high rates for perennial grasses. Spray on actively growing grass. Wait at least 14 days between applications. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 14-day. HRAC 01.

### Command 3ME (clomazone) PRE

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | For **cucumber**: use 0.4-1.0 pt. per acre. For **cantaloupe/muskmelon and watermelon**: use 0.4-0.67 pt. per acre. For **summer squash**: use 0.67-1.33 pts. per acre. For **winter squash and processing pumpkins**: use 0.67-2.0

pts. per acre. *Not for jack-o-lantern pumpkins*. See label for sensitive varieties. Apply prior to seeding or transplanting, or after seeding before crop emergence. Does not control pigweed species. Rates below 1 pt. will only suppress weeds. May cause temporary bleaching of crop leaves. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day for cucumber; 30-day for summer squash; 45-day for winter squash and processing pumpkins. HRAC 13.

### Curbit EC (ethalfluralin) PRE

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 3-4 pts. per acre. Use lower rates on coarse soils. *Direct-seeded crops*: apply to soil surface within 2 days after seeding. Do not incorporate. *Transplants*: apply as a banded spray between rows. Does not control large-seeded broadleaves. Needs 0.5 inch of water within 5 days of application to be effective. If no rain occurs, cultivate shallowly. Do not apply over or under hot caps, row covers, or plastic mulch. Do not broadcast over top of plants. Under cool temperatures may cause crop injury or failure. REI: 24-hour. HRAC 03.

### Dual Magnum (s-metolachlor) PRE

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | **For pumpkin and winter squash in all states**: use 1.0-1.33 pts. per acre between rows after seeding and before emergence, or after emergence leaving an untreated area at least 6 inches from planted seed or pumpkin leaves. Broadcast application over top of pumpkin rows after seeding and before crop emergence permitted *with special 24c label*. **For cantaloupe/muskmelon and watermelon with special 24c label**: use 0.67-1.27 pts. per acre before transplanting or after seeding and before crop emergence. **For cucumber with special 24c label**: use 0.67-1.0 pt. per acre after seeding before weeds or crop emerge, or broadcast after cucumbers have 1-2 true leaves. **For summer squash with special 24c label**: use 0.67-1.33 pts. per acre as a broadcast application over top or between crop rows after seeding and before crop emergence. If growing on plastic mulch, broadcast before laying plastic. In all crops, there is less risk of crop injury if applied between rows and with transplants. Will not control emerged weeds. Do not exceed 1 application per crop per season. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 30-day for cucumbers, squash, and pumpkins; 60-day for cantaloupe/muskmelon, and watermelon. HRAC 15.

### glyphosate products (glyphosate) POST

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 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. Broadcast 3 days before transplanting, or apply between crop rows with hooded or shielded sprayers. Use low rate for annuals and higher rates for perennials. See label for suggested application volume and adjuvants. Remove herbicide residue from plastic mulch prior to transplanting. REI: 4-hour to 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. HRAC 9.

**League (imazosulfuron)** POST PRE 

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | 4.0-6.4 oz. per acre. Use the higher rate in fields with a known history of yellow nutsedge. Apply between rows after plants are well-established and at least 5 inches wide. Avoid contact with crop and plastic mulch (if present). If emerged weeds are present include a manufacturer-recommended surfactant to control yellow nutsedge and labeled broadleaf weeds that are 1-3 inches tall. Do not exceed 1 application and 6.4 oz. per acre per year. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 48-day. HRAC 02.

**Optogen (bicyclopyrone)** POST PRE  

*Watermelon* | 3.5 fl. oz. per acre prior to transplanting or 2.6-3.5 fl. oz. per acre to row middles. If weeds are present, add NIS (0.25% v/v) or COC (1% v/v). Apply to weeds less than 2 inches. Do not exceed 1 application per year. Do not apply more than 3.5 fl. oz. per acre per year. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 14-day. HRAC 27.

**paraquat products (paraquat)** POST  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 2-4 pt. per acre of 2SL formulation or 1.3-2.7 pt. per acre of 3SL formulation. Add COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v) and apply to emerged weeds less than 6" tall prior to transplanting or after direct-seeding but before crop emergence. Certified applicators must successfully complete an EPA-approved training program before mixing, loading, and/or applying paraquat. REI: 12 to 24-hour. HRAC 22. RUP.

**pendimethalin products (pendimethalin)** PRE  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | 2.1 pts. per acre. Apply 3.8 formulations to row middles using a shielded sprayer with 6 inches on either side of the row middles. Apply before transplanting or before emergence of direct-seeded crop. A second application may be made before vines run. Wait at least 21 days between applications. Do not exceed 2.1 pts. per acre per application or 4.2 pts. per acre per season. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 35-day. HRAC 03.

**Poast (sethoxydim)** POST  *Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 1-1.5 pts. per acre. Add 1COC (1% v/v). Spray on actively growing grass. Do not exceed 3 pts. per acre per growing season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day for squash, pumpkin, and watermelon; 3-day for cantaloupe and cucumber. HRAC 01.

**Prefar 4E (bensulide)** PRE  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 5-6 qts. per acre. Use low rate on soils with less than 1% organic matter. Apply before planting and incorporate 1-2 in. or apply after seeding before crop emerges and irrigate within 24 hours. REI: 12-hour. HRAC NC.

**Reflex (fomesafen)** PRE  *Pumpkin, Squash,*

*Watermelon* | *Special 24c label only.* For **pumpkins**: 6-16 fl. oz. per acre. For **squash**: 8-16 fl. oz. per acre. May be applied as a broadcast or row-middle application after seeding but before emergence on bare ground, or before transplanting on bare ground (up to 7 days prior to transplanting), and as a row middle application that does not contact the plants. For **watermelon**: 10-16 fl. oz. per acre in Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri only. Applied as with squash and pumpkin, but can also be used both under and over plastic mulch before transplanting. An overhead irrigation or rainfall event between Reflex application and transplanting will ensure herbicide activation and will likely reduce the potential for crop injury due to splashing. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 32-day for squash, and pumpkin; 35-day for watermelon. HRAC 14.

**Rely 280 (glufosinate)** POST  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon* | **For preplant burndown applications:** apply 29-43 fl. oz. per acre to preformed beds covered with plastic mulch. Allow 3 days and at least 0.5 inch of precipitation or overhead irrigation to remove herbicide from the plastic before transplanting. If rainfall or overhead irrigation are less than 0.5 inches, do not transplant within 27 days of application. Do not transplant within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application. **For hooded postemergence row middle applications:** use 29-62 fl. oz. per acre applied with a hooded sprayer and directed to row middles without contacting the crop. If the crop is grown on flat beds, do not spray within 6 inches of the vines. Do not exceed two applications or 64 fl. oz. per acre for burndown applications or two applications or 62 fl. oz. per acre for hooded row middle applications. When using both burndown and hooded row middle applications, do not exceed three applications or 87 fl. oz. per acre total. Allow at least 14 days

between applications. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day for melons; 14-day for cucumber and summer squash. HRAC 10.

**Sandea (halosulfuron)** POST PRE 

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | For **cantaloupe/muskmelon, cucumber, pumpkin**: apply 0.5-0.75 oz. per acre to the soil surface after direct-seeding but prior to cracking or apply at least 7 days before transplanting. Or apply 0.5-1.0 oz. per acre either over the top or a directed/hooded spray after the crop has been transplanted for a minimum of 14 days and reached the 2-5 true leaf stage, but before the first female flowers appear. Avoid contact with the top surface of plastic mulch if present. For **watermelon in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio**: used as directed for cantaloupes/muskmelon but can also be applied under plastic mulch before laying. Wait at least 7 days after application and mulch laying before seeding or transplanting. For **processing summer squash in Missouri**: used as directed for pumpkin, but up to 1 oz. per acre can be used after direct-seeding and before emergence. If weeds are present, add 0.5 pt. NIS per 25 gal. of solution (0.25% v/v). Not recommended for use under cool temperatures due to potential for crop injury. May delay crop maturity. Do not exceed 2 applications or 2 oz. per acre per 12-month period. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day for cucumbers, pumpkins, and squash; 57-day for cantaloupes/muskmelons, and watermelons. HRAC 02.

**Sinbar WDG (terbacil)** PRE   *Watermelon* | 2-4 oz.

per acre. Apply pre-transplanting to bare ground or under plastic mulch, or to row middles. For direct-seeded crops on bare ground, apply after planting but before crop emergence. Do not allow spray to contact crop. Do not plant other crops within 2 years of application. Do not use on sand or gravel soils. Not recommended on soils with less than 1% organic matter due to crop injury potential. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 70-day. HRAC 05.

**Strategy (ethalfluralin, clomazone)** PRE  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | 2-6 pts. per acre. Direct-seeded: apply to soil surface within 2 days after seeding. Do not incorporate. Transplanted: apply as a banded spray between rows. Does not control large-seeded broadleaves. Needs 0.5 inch of water within 5 days of application to be effective. If no rain occurs, cultivate shallowly. Do not apply over or under hot caps, row covers, or plastic mulch. Do not broadcast over top of plants. Under cool temperatures may cause crop injury or failure. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 45-day. HRAC 03, HRAC 13.

**Sulfen 4SC (sulfentrazone)** PRE  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Watermelon* | 2.25-6 fl. oz. per acre. For **cantaloupe** and **watermelon**: Apply prior to planting or transplanting or after planting and before seedling emergence. Use rate varies by soil texture, organic matter content, and soil pH. Consult the label for the proper use rate for your soil. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per acre per year. Do not apply to sand or soils with less than 1% organic matter. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

**trifluralin products (trifluralin)** PRE  

*Cantaloupe/Muskmelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon* | Use 10G formulations at 5-10 lbs. per acre and do not exceed 20 lbs. per acre per season on fine soils. Use 4EC formulations at 1-2 pts. per acre and do not exceed 4 pts. per acre per season on fine soils. Apply as a directed spray between rows after plants have 3-4 leaves and incorporate 1-2 inches. Use higher rates on heavier soils. 4-6 weeks of residual activity. Not effective on muck or high organic matter soils. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day for cantaloupe, cucumber, pumpkin, and squash, 60-day for watermelon. HRAC 03.