

# 2024–2025 Florida Citrus Production Guide: Postbloom Fruit Drop<sup>1</sup>

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Postbloom fruit drop (PFD) must be controlled on processing and fresh-market fruit. PFD, caused by the fungal species complex *Colletotrichum acutatum*, affects all species and cultivars of citrus, but severity on a given cultivar varies according to the time of bloom in relation to rainfall. Navel and Valencia oranges have experienced the most severe damage in Florida because they tend to have extended or multiple blooms.

Most spores of this fungus are produced directly on the surface of infected petals. Spores are splash-dispersed by rain to healthy flowers, where they infect within 24 hours and produce symptoms in 2–3 days. The fungus survives between bloom periods as resistant resting structures on the surface of leaves, persistent calyxes (buttons), and twigs. Flowers are susceptible from the button stage (with white tissue present) until they are open.

Groves with persistent calyxes (buttons) from the previous year should be closely examined once the bloom begins. If infected flowers are present on scattered early bloom, fungicide application recommendations should be followed once sufficient bloom is present for the fungicide application to be economical. Groves with a history of PFD should be scouted twice weekly during the bloom period. Ground

and aerial applications are effective for control of PFD when properly timed. Low-volume application equipment can be used if good coverage of the flowers is provided and minimum volume levels are followed according to the label. To reduce disease severity, remove declining trees, such as those with HLB, blight, or phytophthora, where off-season blooms may provide a site for fungal spore buildup, and limit overhead irrigation during bloom.

The Citrus Advisory System (CAS; Figure 1) was developed recently to further facilitate grower's decisions on the need for fungicide applications. The system uses real-time weather data from Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) stations throughout the state to determine whether risk for PFD is low (green), moderate (yellow), or high (red) based on leaf wetness duration and temperature during the wetting period. At least 15 hours of continuous wetness is usually required to trigger a moderate or high risk condition. Low areas in the grove that accumulate fog in the mornings should be monitored more closely since they would stay wet longer than the open areas where the weather stations are located. Specific fungicide spray recommendations are given according to the disease risk conditions and crop phenology, that is, the stage and

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Use pesticides safely. Read and follow directions on the manufacturer's label.

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intensity of the bloom. CAS is available at <http://agroclimate.org/tools/cas>. If desired, notifications can be sent via SMS or email for an alert to check the system because an infection event has occurred.

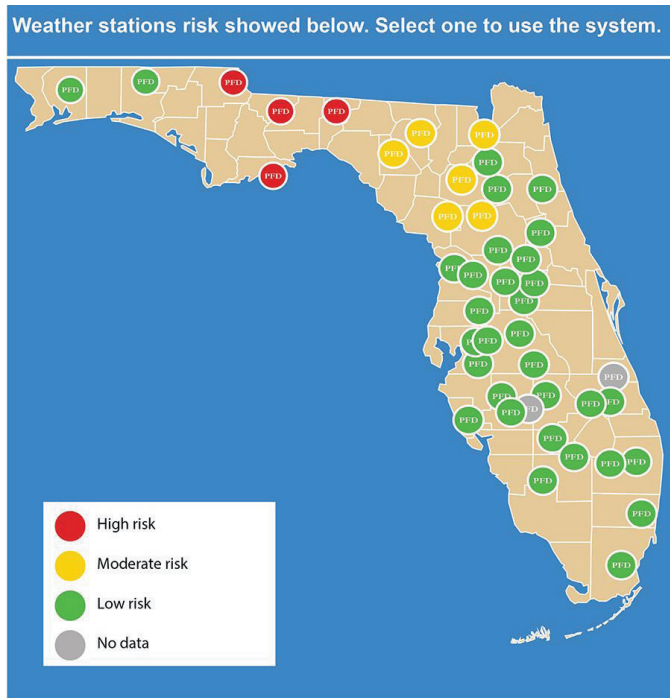


Figure 1. Citrus PFD Advisory System available at <http://agroclimate.org/tools/cas>.

Because the number of fungicides available as well as the number of applications for each fungicide are limited, preventive fungicide programs are difficult to implement, especially in groves with large numbers of declining trees, which might bloom for an extended period. As a reminder, groves with a history of PFD should be checked semiweekly during bloom. If symptomatic flowers are found on scattered bloom, CAS recommendations should be followed once sufficient bloom is present to justify a fungicide application.

Of the products recommended for control of PFD, the strobilurin-containing fungicides (FRAC MOA 11) Abound, Amistar Top, Gem, Headline, Priaxor, and Pristine are effective but do not have a long residual effect since new flowers are always emerging. Ferbam (FRAC MOA 03) is less effective and should not be used alone, but it can be combined with low rates of other products to maximize protection and reduce the risk of resistance development. No fungicide resistance has been detected to date. The strobilurin-containing fungicides should not be used alone more than once per season, but they can be used more than once if combined with Ferbam.

## Recommended Chemical Controls

READ THE LABEL.

Rates for pesticides are given as the maximum amount required to treat mature citrus trees unless otherwise noted. To treat smaller trees with commercial application equipment—including handguns—mix the per-acre rate for mature trees in 125 gal of water. Calibrate and arrange nozzles to deliver thorough distribution, and treat as many acres as this volume of spray allows.

Table 1. Recommended chemical controls for postbloom fruit drop.

Pesticide	FRAC MOA <sup>1</sup>	Mature Trees Rate/Acre <sup>2</sup>
Ferbam Granuflo	M 03	5–6 lb. Maximum 3 Ferbam applications a year, and do not apply more than 6 lb a.i./acre in a single application.
Abound <sup>3</sup>	11	12.0–15.5 fl oz. Do not apply more than 90 fl oz (1.5 lb a.i.)/acre/season for all uses.
Abound <sup>3</sup> + Ferbam	11, M 03	12.0 fl oz + 5 lb. Do not apply more than 90 fl oz/acre/season of Abound for all uses. Maximum 3 Ferbam applications a year, and do not apply more than 6 lb a.i./acre in a single application.
Amistar Top <sup>3,4</sup>	11 + 3	15.4 fl oz. Do not apply more than 61.5 fl oz/acre/year. Do not apply more than 0.5 lb a.i./acre/season difenoconazole. Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i./acre/season azoxystrobin.
Gem 500 SC <sup>3</sup>	11	1.9–3.8 fl oz. Do not apply more than 15.2 fl oz/acre/season for all uses. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Gem <sup>3</sup> + Ferbam	11, M 03	1.9 fl oz + 5 lb. Do not apply more than 15.2 fl oz/acre/season of Gem for all uses. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Maximum 3 Ferbam applications a year, and do not apply more than 6 lb a.i./acre in a single application.
Headline SC <sup>3</sup>	11	12–15 fl oz. Do not apply more than 54 fl oz (0.88 lb a.i.)/acre/season for all uses.
Headline <sup>3</sup> + Ferbam	11, M 03	12 fl oz + 5 lb. Do not apply more than 54 fl oz (0.88 lb a.i.)/acre/season of Headline for all uses. Maximum 3 Ferbam applications a year, and do not apply more than 6 lb a.i./acre in a single application.
Pristine <sup>3,4</sup>	11 + 7	16–18.5 oz. Do not apply more than 74 oz/acre/season for all uses. Do not apply more than 1.17 lb a.i./acre/season of boscalid. Do not apply more than 0.592 lb a.i./acre/season of pyraclostrobin as Pristine.
Priaxor Xemium <sup>3,4</sup>	11 + 7	9–11 fl oz. Do not apply more than 44 fl oz/acre/year. Do not apply more than 0.478 lb a.i./acre/season of fluxapyroxad. Do not apply more than 0.956 lb a.i./acre/season of pyraclostrobin as Priaxor Xemium.

<sup>1</sup> Mode of action class for citrus pesticides according to the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) 2024. Refer to chapter 4, “[Pesticide Resistance and Resistance Management](#)”, for more details.

<sup>2</sup> Lower rates can be used on smaller trees. Do not use less than the minimum label rate.

<sup>3</sup> Do not use more than 4 applications of strobilurin (FRAC MOA 11) fungicides/season. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of strobilurin fungicides.

<sup>4</sup> Do not make more than 4 applications of Pristine, Amistar Top, or Priaxor/season. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Pristine, Amistar Top, or Priaxor before alternating to a non-strobilurin, non-SDHI (FRAC MOA 7), non-DMI (FRAC MOA 3) fungicide.