Table 2. Example fire blight management plans for conventional or organic pear growers.

Pears			
Conventional		Organic	
Cut and remove fire blight cankers. Good sanitation is essential for successful fire blight management.			
Low to Moderate risk	High Risk	Easy to Mark Varieties	Marking Tolerant Varieties
	sensitive varieties history of blight	Anjou/ Comice	Bosc
 Watch the model. If an infection event is projected apply an antibiotic within 24 hours before wetting. Repeat every 2-3 days during warm wet risk periods to cover newly opening flowers rotating FRAC. d Continue weekly apps 1-2 weeks post petal fall during warm wet risk 	 Use antibiotic mixes: oxytetracycline + kasumamycin or antibiotic + Actigard.^d Cover every 2 days during warm conditions during bloom rotating FRAC. ^d Acidify spray tanks to at least 5.5 to improve antibiotic efficacy. New research shows that 4.0 may improve further. ^b 	 2 applications of Blossom Protect + Buffer Protect during early bloom to petal fall (70-80% bloom if single treatment). Follow with Serenade Opti at petal fall to reduce russet risk from Blossom Protect yeast. 	 2 applications of Blossom Protect + Buffer Protect during early bloom to petal fall (70-80% bloom if single treatment). Follow with soluble copper if the model indicates risk (warm/wet).
periods. ^e	 Continue weekly apps 1- 2 weeks post petal fall.^e 		

^a Remember Blossom Protect yeast need about 12 hours to grow on the flower to protect blooms before a wetting event.

^b Spray tank acidification has been most significant for oxytetracycline products (e.g. Mycoshield).

^c Lime sulfur at this timing can interfere with oil sprays for mites.

^d Rotate. Rotation is necessary for resistance. Rotate as necessary to comply with application intervals for individual products. Do not apply Actigard at closer than 7-day interval (label restriction).

e Kasumin. Do not make more than 4 applications of KASUMIN 2L per year. Post petal fall restriction has been removed (March 2021).