

Currant and Gooseberry Calendar

Always consult the product label for suggested water volumes. Otherwise, use enough water to ensure thorough spray coverage. Where the product rate is listed in amount/1,000 L and if a water volume is not provided on the label, use enough water to wet the foliage to the near-drip point.

Pests controlled	Materials	Amount	Comments
Just before blossoms open			
DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES WHILE CURRANTS OR GOOSEBERRIES ARE IN BLOOM. SEE BEE POISONING ON PAGE 79.			
Leaf spot	• Ferbam 76 WDG	6.75 kg/ha	Use Ferbam on currants only, not gooseberries.
Powdery mildew	• Microscopic Sulphur	5.00 kg/ha	Do not use on “sulphur-shy” American varieties.
Sawfly	• Diazinon 50 W • or Diazinon 500 E	1.00 kg/1,000 L water 1.00 L/ 1,000 L water	Do not apply Diazinon after the first bloom opens.
Blister aphid	• Malathion 25 W	2.50 kg/ 1,000 L water	
Botrytis grey mould	• Elevate 50 WDG • Lance WDG	1.70 kg/ha 560 g/ha	<i>Botrytis</i> infection during bloom causes early fruit drop, or “run-off” in currants. Apply at seven to ten day intervals during bloom. Choose fungicides from different chemical families to reduce the development of resistant strains of <i>Botrytis</i> .
Bloom			
Botrytis grey mould	• Elevate 50 WDG • Lance WDG	1.70 kg/ha 560 g/ha	
Postbloom: as soon as bloom is complete			
Leaf spot	• Ferbam 76 WDG	6.75 kg/ha	Use Ferbam on currants only, not gooseberries
Powdery mildew	• Microscopic Sulphur	5.00 kg/ha	Do not use on “sulphur-shy” American varieties. Repeat weekly if warm and humid conditions persist
Currant fruit fly	• Malathion 25 W	2.50 kg/1,000 L water	Spray where this pest was a problem and make a second application 10 days later. For best results apply when the temperature is above 20°C.
10 days after postbloom spray			
Leaf spot	• Ferbam 76 WDG	6.75 kg/ha	Use Ferbam on currants only, not gooseberries
Currant fruit fly	• Malathion 25 W	2.50 kg/1,000 L water	For best results, apply when temperature is above 20°C.
Postharvest			
Leaf spot	• Ferbam 76 WDG	6.75 kg/ha	Use Ferbam on currants only, not gooseberries
Aphids Leafhoppers	• Malathion 25 W	2.50 kg/1,000 L water	Spray red and white currants immediately after fruit is picked.

TABLE 8-13. Products Used on Currants

Use this table as a guide but refer to product label for specific information.

The **preharvest interval** is the number of days between the last spray and first harvest.

The **re-entry period** is the minimum interval that must be observed between the application of the pesticide and work in the treated crop without protective equipment. If no re-entry period is stated on the label, assume the spray solution must be dry before re-entry can occur.

The **maximum number of applications** is the labelled maximum number for the growing season and may be higher than what is recommended for resistance management or for the preservation beneficial insects.

Product name	Common Name	Group	Preharvest interval	Minimum re-entry	Maximum # applications/season
Diazinon 500 E	diazinon	organophosphate	Do not use after first bloom		
Diazinon 50 W	diazinon	organophosphate	Do not use after first bloom		
Elevate 50 WDG	fenhexamid	hydroxyaniline	1 day	4 hours	4
Ferbam 75 WDG	ferbam	dithiocarbamate	14 days		
Lance WDG	boscalid	anilide	0 day	4 hours	4
Malathion 25 W	malathion	organophosphate	3 days		
Microscopic Sulphur	sulphur	inorganic	1 day		8

TABLE 8-14. Disease Ratings on Selected Currant and Gooseberry Varieties

Type	Variety	Mildew Resistance	Rust Resistance ¹
black currant	Ben Alder	resistant ²	very susceptible ²
black currant	Ben Connan	resistant ²	moderately resistant ²
black currant	Ben Sarek	resistant ²	moderately resistant ²
black currant	Titania	immune	immune
red currant	Red Lake	susceptible ⁵	susceptible ⁴
red currant	Rovada	resistant ⁵	moderately resistant ⁴
red currant	Jonkheer van Tets	moderately resistant ⁴	resistant ⁵
gooseberry	Captivator	moderately resistant ⁴	
gooseberry	Invicta	moderately resistant ⁴	moderately resistant ⁴
gooseberry	Hinnonmaki Red	resistant ⁵	moderately resistant ⁴

¹ Resistant: Does not show symptoms of rust. (only Titania has genetic resistance)
 Moderately resistant: Shows symptoms at low frequency, yield not affected
 Susceptible: Noticeable levels of rust infection, not affecting yield
 Very susceptible: Severe infection, affecting yield

Source:

² Adam Dale, *HortTechnology* 10(3) 2000, page 553

³ The **Brooks and Olmo Register of Fruit and Nut Varieties**, pg 246

⁴ Hummer and Barney, *HortTechnology* 12(3) 2002 pg 382-83, or **Currants. Gooseberries, Jostaberries, Guide for Growers**. Food Products Press 2005

⁵ Dick McGinnis, McGinnis Berry Crops, B.C., personal communication