

UF AgriGator Spray Program: Watermelon¹

Nicholas Dufault, Mathews Paret, Kiersten Fullem, Pamela Roberts, Gary Vallad, and Susannah Da Silva²



This guide recommends possible pesticide spray programs that may help to manage watermelon diseases in the state of Florida.

Management Considerations

1. **Follow a three-to-five-year non-cucurbit crop rotation** to reduce disease. Fields with a Fusarium wilt history should use non-host rotations of more than five years. Avoid double-cropping cucurbit crops using the same plastic, as this can lead to significant disease issues in the right environments.
2. **Inspect transplants.** Healthy transplants are critical to managing gummy stem blight, Fusarium wilt, and bacterial diseases, since these diseases can be spread by seed. Inspecting transplants and removing diseased seedlings, including symptomless plants surrounding them, will reduce risk.
3. **Spray early and consistently** to efficiently manage disease. Fungicides are more effective when applied preventatively than as a cure.
4. **Rotate fungicide chemistries** to minimize the risk of selecting for resistant fungal pathogens. The Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) has developed a number and letter code that classifies fungicides' modes of action. Rotating different modes of action is an important step in prolonging a fungicide's effectiveness.
5. **Select fungicides based on the target pathogen.** Many fungicides can control multiple diseases, but in general, they are most effective for specific pathogens. Accurate diagnostics are important when selecting proper fungicide products or developing a management plan.

Common Diseases

Powdery mildew (PM) typically produces white, powder-like signs on the upper and lower surfaces of watermelon leaves. This disease starts as small, faint, yellowish spots on the leaves that spread to neighboring leaf surfaces. Dry conditions facilitate PM spread; however, infection requires the presence of moisture. Symptoms first appear in the lower canopy on older leaves and can quickly spread throughout a field. PM resistance to fungicides in FRAC groups 1 (e.g., Topsin M), 3 (e.g., tebuconazole), 7 (e.g., boscalid), and 11 (e.g., azoxystrobin) has been identified. Fungicide options for PM are Vivando, Quintec, Rally, Switch, Luna Experience, and Torino; however, there are indications of Torino having reduced efficacy against some PM isolates.

Downy mildew (DM) is a continual cucurbit problem in the southern Florida peninsula, while its incidence varies from year to year in the northern half of the state. Lesions start out as yellow angular leaf spots that later turn brown to black in color. Leaf curling and water-soaking are often associated with DM. A white-to-grayish fungal growth will appear on the undersides of leaves displaying these lesions when the leaves are wet from heavy dews, rainfall, and high humidity (> 90%). Protectant fungicides (e.g., chlorothalonil and mancozeb) provide excellent control early in the season, but their effectiveness is limited once DM develops. DM has been reported to have resistance to Ridomil, Revus, Forum, and FRAC group 11 fungicides (e.g., Cabrio, Quadris). Once DM is present, some strong fungicide options are Orondis Ultra and Ranman; however, other good early season options are available. These fungicides should be mixed with a protectant fungicide to provide optimal control.



Figure 1. Powdery mildew (top) and downy mildew (bottom).
Credit: Mathews Paret (top), UF/IFAS; and Hank Dankers (bottom), formerly UF/IFAS



Figure 2. Gummy stem blight.
Credit: Mathews Paret, UF/IFAS

Gummy stem blight (GSB)'s primary symptom is dark circular leaf spots at the margins of the leaf surface. When severely infected, complete leaf necrosis and leaf drop are common. If a severe outbreak happens with heavy leaf drop before fruit set, yield losses can be substantial as exposed fruits experience sun-scalding. The GSB pathogen is known to be resistant to multiple fungicides; hence, a carefully planned fungicide rotation program is necessary

to reduce fungicide failure. Fungicides in FRAC groups 11 (e.g., Quadris), 1 (e.g., Topsin-M), and 7 (e.g., Endura) have a high risk of failure. The recommended GSB fungicide rotation programs are FRAC group M5 (e.g., chlorothalonil) with group 3 (e.g., tebuconazole) or premixes (e.g., Inspire Super, Luna Experience, Aprovia Top, Miravis Prime).

Bacterial diseases: Bacterial fruit blotch (BFB) symptoms appear as dark greasy spots on the fruit and irregular spots on the leaves. The foliar application of FRAC group M1 (copper-based compounds) or group P (Actigard) fungicides can manage the disease. Copper-based compounds should be applied two weeks before female flowers open, at bloom, and two weeks after bloom. This will help in the suppression of BFB and other bacterial diseases, including bacterial leaf spot/angular leaf spot. Actigard should also be applied early in the season and before the start of the infection to be effective. These strategies, coupled with maintaining healthy transplants, will ensure that bacterial diseases are effectively managed early in the season, which is the critical infection period.

Fusarium wilt (FW) causes vine wilting and decline. Symptoms are often more pronounced on one side of the plant. Older leaves wilt first during the day and recover at night. Vascular discoloration can be seen when the stem is split. Due to the soilborne nature of FW, few fungicides are effective for control. Prothioconazole (Proline 480 SC) or pydiflumetofen (Miravis Prime) can suppress this disease. Please see fungicide label information for application instructions specific to Fusarium wilt.

Spray Schedules

A typical spring spray schedule in Florida should start one week after transplanting and then use a 7-to-10-day schedule. These schedules should be shortened to 5 to 7 days during prolonged rainfall periods and should only be greater than 10 days if it is very dry and no disease is present. Preharvest intervals (PHI) for late season sprays may be as high as 14 days, requiring attentive planning. Chlorothalonil is a quality early season disease control product but should not be sprayed within 21 days of harvest as it can cause watermelon rind burn.

A typical fall spray schedule follows a program similar to that of spring. However, heavy rains often occur in the fall with cooler temperatures occurring late in the season, so additional products should be applied with or in replacement of chlorothalonil in sprays two and three. Some example products include Orondis Ultra for downy mildew and Luna Experience for gummy stem blight. Caution: Recent years have seen many viruses emerge, thus there is a high risk for crop failure in growing fall watermelon.

Consult the *Vegetable Production Handbook of Florida* for more detailed information.

Tables

Table 1. Suggested Seasonal Spray* Schedules Recommended for Watermelon Production Based on Data from 2012 to 2024.

Spray number	Disease focus			
	Gummy stem blight	Powdery mildew	Downy mildew	Bacterial diseases
1**	Chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil	Copper*** + Mancozeb or Actigard
2	Chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil	Copper + Mancozeb or Actigard
3	Tebuconazole and/or Chlorothalonil	Tebuconazole and/or Chlorothalonil	Tebuconazole and/or Chlorothalonil	Copper + Mancozeb
4	Chlorothalonil or Miravis Prime	Chlorothalonil and/or Tebuconazole	Chlorothalonil and/or Previcur Flex or Zampro	Copper + Mancozeb
5	Inspire Super or Aprovia Top or Luna Experience	Inspire Super or Aprovia Top or Luna Experience	Inspire Super or Aprovia Top or Luna Experience	****Inspire Super or Aprovia Top or Luna Experience
6	Mancozeb	Quintec or Rally or Torino + Mancozeb	Orondis Ultra or Ranman	Copper + Mancozeb
7	Switch	Tebuconazole or Switch or Rhyme	Mancozeb	Tebuconazole or Switch
8*****	Mancozeb	Vivando or Rally + Mancozeb	Orondis Ultra or Ranman	Copper + Mancozeb
9*****	Tebuconazole or Inspire Super	Tebuconazole or Inspire Super or Quintec	Mancozeb	Tebuconazole or Inspire Super

*A detailed list of fungicides, their FRAC numbers, and the diseases they control can be found in the *Vegetable Production Handbook of Florida*, "Chapter 7. Cucurbit Production."

**Fungicide spray programs typically begin one week after transplanting.

***Copper indicates copper hydroxide products. Do not mix copper products with chlorothalonil.

****Rotational materials for fungal disease management.

*****Avoid spraying chlorothalonil products within 21 days of harvest, as they can cause rind burn on watermelons.

¹This document is PP386, one of a series of the Department of Plant Pathology, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date January 2026. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication. © 2026 UF/IFAS. This publication is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 4.0.

² Nicholas S. Dufault, associate professor, fungal plant disease management of field and vegetable crops, Department of Plant Pathology; Mathews Paret, professor and department chair, Department of Plant Pathology; Kiersten R. Fullem, postdoctoral associate, UF/IFAS Department of Plant Pathology; Pamela D. Roberts, professor, Department of Plant Pathology, UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center; Gary Vallad, professor, Department of Plant Pathology, UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center; Susannah Da Silva, agricultural/food scientist II, UF/IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. For more information on obtaining other UF/IFAS Extension publications, contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office. U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Andra Johnson, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.