

Scholar SC: The Quality Preservation Tool

By helping preserve the quality of fruit, Scholar SC can add value for packers and increase packer/shipper profitability by increasing yield from storage and fruit quality on arrival. Scholar SC:

- Has proven quality preservation benefits, providing decay control that protects fruit during storage and shipment
- Protects fruit in storage, reducing losses in long-term storage fruit due to decay
- Reduces repack expenses
- Minimizes price reductions due to poor quality arrivals
- Creates potential for better customer retention due to high fruit quality on arrival
- Improves reputation with fruit buyers

How Does Scholar SC Deliver Value?

- Broadest-spectrum: controls 10 postharvest diseases to protect your fruit during storage and shipment
- Sporulation control: because the fungus does not sporulate, it cannot spread in storage
- Unique mode of action: the only postharvest fungicide for pome fruit that assures you are using a different mode of action than the fungicides used in the orchard
- Flexible application options: compatible with chlorine and coatings/waxes
- Economical: protects your valuable fruit from decay losses
- EPA Reduced Risk* fungicide: improves image to retail customers

* A reduced-risk pesticide is defined as one that "may reasonably be expected to accomplish one or more of the following:" (1) reduces pesticide risks to human health; (2) reduces pesticide risks to non-target organisms; (3) reduces the potential for contamination of valued, environmental resources, or (4) broadens adoption of IPM or makes it more effective. Fludioxonil, the active ingredient in Scholar SC, is designated "Reduced Risk" because it meets criteria 1 and 2.

Additional Characteristics

	Scholar SC	Penbotec
Sporulation control	Yes	No
Chlorine compatibility	Yes	No

- Scholar SC is compatible with chlorinated water systems that are commonly used in packing facilities.
- Scholar SC provides sporulation control that minimizes the spread of disease within the packing house and in shipment.

For more information on current MRLs in export countries, product information and labels, and links to postharvest Web sites, visit PostharvestUniversity.com.



For more information, visit www.syngentacropprotection.com, www.FarmAssist.com, www.PostharvestUniversity.com or call Syngenta Customer Center at 1-866-SYNGENT(A) (796-4368).

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Delivering
Improved
Fruit Quality
Through
Postharvest
Decay Control

*Apple, crabapple,
loquat, mayhaw,
Oriental pear, pear
and quince*

Label Instructions

Pome fruit: apple (*Malus domestica*), crabapple (*Malus* spp.), loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), mayhaw (*Crataegus aestivalis*, *C. opaca* and *C. rufula*), Oriental pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia*), pear (*Pyrus communis*), quince (*Cydonia oblonga*)

Use Scholar® SC fungicide as a postharvest dip, drench, flood or spray for the control of postharvest diseases caused by:

- Blue mold (*Penicillium expansum*)
- Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)
- Bull's-eye rot (*Pezizcula malacorticis*)
- Rhizopus rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*)
- Bitter rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)
- Sphaeropsis rot (*Sphaeropsis pyriputrescens*)
- Phacidiopycnis rot (*Phacidiopycnis pirii*)
- Speck rot (*Phacidiopycnis washingtonensis*)
- White rot (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)
- Alternaria rot (side rot) and surface mold (*Alternaria alternata*) (2(ee) label)

Application method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks	
Bin/Truck drench or in-line dip/drench or flooder	Alternaria rot (side rot) and surface mold	10-16 fl oz/ 100 gals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper coverage of the fruit. • For recycling in-line drench or dip treatments, the fungicide solution may be prepared in water. • For in-line drench or dip applications, treat fruit for 15 to 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. • Fruit coatings may be applied separately after aqueous fungicide treatments. 	
	Bitter rot			
	Blue mold			
	Gray mold			
	Phacidiopycnis rot			
	Speck rot			
	Sphaeropsis rot			
	White rot			
	Rhizopus rot			16 fl oz/ 100 gals
	Bull's-eye rot			

Application method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Remarks
In-line aqueous or fruit coating spray application	Alternaria rot (side rot) and surface mold	16-32 fl oz/ 200,000 lbs of fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper coverage of the fruit. • Mix the fungicide solution in an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. • Use T-Jet, CDA or similar application system.
	Blue mold		
	Bitter rot		
	Bull's-eye rot		
	Gray mold		
	Phacidiopycnis rot		
	Rhizopus rot		
	Sphaeropsis rot		
	White rot		

Do not make more than two applications to pome fruit. For maximum decay control, treat fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.

- Ensure the Scholar SC solution remains in suspension by using agitation.
- Scholar SC is stable in chlorine (100 ppm solution) and at temperatures of 60 C (or 140 F) that can be used to disinfest high-volume, recycling tanks.

Scholar SC Offers the Broadest-Spectrum Disease Control

Disease	Scholar SC	Penbotec™
Blue mold (<i>Penicillium expansum</i>)	+++	+++
Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	+++	+++
Bull's-eye rot (<i>Pezizcula malacorticis</i>)	++	+++
Rhizopus rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>)	+++	-
Bitter rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	+++	+
Sphaeropsis rot (<i>Sphaeropsis pyriputrescens</i>)	+++	+++
Phacidiopycnis rot (<i>Phacidiopycnis pirii</i>)	+++	+++
Speck rot (<i>Phacidiopycnis washingtonensis</i>)	+++	+++
White rot (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>)	+++	+
Alternaria rot (side rot) and surface mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	+++	-

Key: +++ = Excellent; ++ = Fair; + = Poor; - = No control

Sporulation Control



Product Stewardship

Good stewardship practices can help maximize decay control:

- Use good sanitation processes in postharvest fruit handling.
- Avoid repacking in the vicinity of sound fruit; sanitize area and packing material afterwards.
- Clean and sanitize the packing line daily.
- Do not place culls in or near orchards.
- Properly sanitize bins and buckets after harvest to minimize contamination that will spread disease.
- Use proper chlorination of water.
- Do not use lower than recommended use rates. Sub-lethal rates impose selection pressure for fungicide resistance.
- When rotating fungicides, consider both preharvest and postharvest fungicide use. Scholar SC is the only postharvest fungicide that assures you are using a different mode action than fungicides used in the orchard.

Postharvest fungicides		Fungicide group code	Preharvest fungicides in same group
Brand	Active ingredient		
Scholar SC	Fludioxonil	12	None
Penbotec	Pyrimethanil	9	Vanguard®, Scala®
Mertect®	Thiabendazole	1	Topsin® M