

Summary of the 1994/95 and 1995/96 Pear Field Trials

Overall Comments:

- The 1994/95 field trials were conducted using the old formulation Bio-Save 11. The 1995/96 field trials were conducted using the new formulation, Bio-Save® 110. All the trials presented in this summary were conducted in commercial packinghouse. Differences in treatments applied and data recorded are a reflection of differences in packhouse practices at the various locations.
- Bio-Save® 110 and Bio-Save® 11 are two formulations of the same active ingredient, *Pseudomonas syringae*. With respect to decay prevention, the act in the same manner and are equally effective. The new formulation was developed to improve handling and application of the product.
- The storage conditions for this test were typical of commercial cold storage.
- In some trials there was no untreated control treatment. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the absolute level of control. The overall incidence of disease varied as the function of location and variety of fruit treated (e.g., bosc versus d'Anjou).

General Results:

- Bio-Save® 110 performed as predicted in the 1995/96 field trials at three pack houses in Washington and Oregon. As with the old formulation (Bio-Save® 11). The new formulation provided a level of decay prevention comparable to TBZ but was easier to use than the old formulation: no reactivation period required and no residual waste.
- Bio-Save® was effective in preventing decay on pears at several locations over two seasons (Figure 1-7). In several trials, the combination of Bio-Save with TBZ (at or below label rate) resulted in less decay (statistically significant; $p=0.01$) than either treatment alone.
- Bio-Save® was effective (statistically significant) on both bosc and d'Anjou pears.
- Bio-Save® was effective (statistically significant) against both blue mold and grey mold on both bosc and d'Anjou pears.