



# Honeydew

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Varieties Honey Girl, Honey Star, Sweet Delight, TAM Dew

# **Soil Preferences**

Adaptable to wide range of soils, Optimum soil is well-drained, medium textured, soil with 6.0 - 8.0 pH. Will tolerate heavier soils than most other cucurbits.

# **Optimum Growing Conditions**

Hot days and warm nights. Low soil and air temperatures can stunt growth. Fruit maturing with temperatures below 70°F are usually poor quality.

# **Establishment Methods**

Planting Method	Direct seeded or transplanted	
Optimum Time	Spring - when soil temperature is >70°F Fall - 80-90 days prior to average first frost date	
Seeding rate	3/4 - 2 lbs/acre	
Approx seed/oz	1,300	
Seeding depth	0.5 - 1"	
Seedling spacing	In-row 8-12" in single line on 78-80" bed, or 12-24" with 2 lines on 78-80" bed	

# Fertility/Fertilization

Rates presented as actual lbs/acre  $N_2$ ,  $P_2O_5$ , and  $K_2O$  (base actual rates applied on soil test results).

Generalized rate: 120 - 70 - 70 lb/acre		
N*	50-100 lbs; 40-50 lbs pre-plant + 20-30 lbs/acre side-dress at 2-4 true-leaf stage, and at vining	
Р	60-100 lbs; banded approximately 2" below seed at planting	
К	60-100 lbs (most Texas soils contain adequate potassium)	



\* Ammonium nitrate is very stable and least likely to evaporate. Urea and ammonium sulfate evaporate if not incorporated.

#### Water/Irrigation

Moderate water demand; 15-20"/season (may be significantly reduced with drip irrigation). Critical need periods are at establishment, and vining through fruit netting.

#### Pest Management

DISEASE	FUNGICIDE*	OMRI LISTED FUNGICIDE**
Anthracnose	Azoxystrobin, Chlorothalonil, Copper Sulfate, Mancozeb, Maneb, Potassium Phosphite, Thiophanate-Methyl, Pyraclostrobin	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , Copper Hydroxide, Cuprous Oxide, Neem Oil, Potassium Bicarbonate
Downy mildew	Dimethomorph, Acibenzolar-S-Methyl, Chlorothalonil, Copper Sulfate, Cymoxanil, Fenamidone, Fluopicolide, Fosetyl-Al, Mancozeb, Mandpropamid, Maneb, Potassium Phosphite, Azoxystrobin, Propamocarb Hydrochloride, Cyazofamid, Pyraclostrobin, Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate, Trifloxystrobin	Bacillus pumilus, Bacillus subtilis, Clove, Rosemary and Thyme Oil, Copper Hydroxide, Cuprous Oxide, Extract of Reynoutria sachalinensis, Hydrogen Dioxide, Neem Oil, Potassium Bicarbonate, Streptomyces lydicus
Gummy stem blight	Azoxystrobin, Chlorothalonil, Chlorothalonil, Copper Sulfate, Kresoxim-Methyl, Mancozeb, Maneb, Paraffinic Oil, Polyoxin D Zinc Salt, Potassium Phosphite, Pyraclostrobin, Tebuconazole, Thiophanate-Methyl	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , Copper Hydroxide, Cuprous Oxide, Extract of <i>Reynoutria</i> <i>Sachalinensis</i> , Hydrogen Dioxide
Nematode	1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin, Metam-Potassium, Metam-Sodium, Sesame Oil	Azadirachtin
Powdery mildew	Acibenzolar-S-Methyl, Azoxystrobin, Copper Sulfate, Kaolin, Myclobutanil, Paraffinic Oil, Polyoxin D Zinc Salt, Potassium Phosphite, Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids, Kresoxim-Methyl, Pyraclostrobin, Quinoxyfen, Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate, Sulfur, Tebuconazole, Thiophanate-Methyl,	Bacillus pumilus, Bacillus subtilis, Clove, Rosemary and Thyme Oil, Copper Hydroxide, Cuprous Oxide, Extract of Reynoutria Sachalinensis, Hydrogen Dioxide, Neem Oil, Potassium Bicarbonate, Streptomyces lydicus

#### Honeydew Diseases and Common Name of Fungicidal Controls



	Trifloxystrobin, Triflumizole	
Vine decline	Chlorothalonil, Fludioxonil, Thiophanate-Methyl	
Viruses	Paraffinic Oil	

# Honeydew Insect Pests and Common Name of Insecticidal Controls

INSECT	INSECTICIDE*	OMRI LISTED INSECTICIDE**	
Aphid	Acetamiprid, Bifenthrin, Diazinon, Dimethoate, Endosulfan, Fenpropathrin, Imidacloprid, Lambdacyhalothrin, Malathion, Oxamyl, Oxydemeton-Methyl, Permethrin, Petroleum Oil, Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids, Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate, Soybean Oil, Thiamethoxam, Zeta-Cypermethrin	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extracts, Neem Oil,	
Cutworm	Beta-Cyfluthrin, Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Cyfluthrin, Deltamethrin, Diazinon, Esfenvalerate, Flubendiamide, Lambdacyhalothrin, Permethrin, Zeta-Cypermethrin	Azadirachtin, <i>Bacillus</i> <i>thuringiensis</i>	
Leafminer	Abamectin, Cyromazine, Deltamethrin, Dimethoate, Lambdacyhalothrin, Paraffinic Oil, Permethrin, Petroleum Oil, Soybean Oil, Thiamethoxam, Zeta-Cypermethrin	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extracts, Spinosad	
Looper	Methomyl	Azadirachtin, <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , Garlic Juice Extracts, Pyrethrins	
Melonworm	Acetamiprid, Beta-Cyfluthrin, Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Chlorantraniliprole, Cryolite, Cyfluthrin, Deltamethrin, Diazinon, Endosulfan, Flubendiamide, Indoxacarb, Lambdacyhalothrin, Methomyl, Permethrin, Spinetoram, Zeta- Cypermethrin	Azadirachtin, <i>Bacillus</i> <i>thuringiensis</i> , Spinosad	
Mite	Malathion, Paraffinic Oil, Petroleum Oil, Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate, Soybean Oil	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extracts	
Thrips	Dimethoate, Dinotefuran, Fenpropathrin, Imidacloprid, Lambdacyhalothrin, Oxamyl, Petroleum Oil, Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids, Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate,	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extract, Neem Oil, Peppermint and Rosemary Oil,	



	Soybean Oil, Spinetoram, Thiamethoxam	Pyrethrins, Spinosad
Whitefly	Beta-Cyfluthrin, Bifenthrin, Cyfluthrin, Deltamethrin, Dinotefuran, Endosulfan, Fenpyroximate, Fosetyl-Al, Imidacloprid, Lambdacyhalothrin, Paraffinic Oil, Petroleum Oil, Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids, Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate, Soybean Oil, Spiromesifen, Thiamethoxam	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extracts, Pyrethrins

# Weeds and Common Name of Herbicidal Controls

WEED	HERBICIDE*	OMRI LISTED HERBICIDE**
Preplant incorporated	Clomazone, Ethalfluralin, DCPA, Bensulide, Trifluralin	Corn Gluten Meal
Preemergence	Ethalfluralin, DCPA	
Postemergence	Carfentrazone, Oxyfluorfen, Paraquat, Halosulfuron, Sethoxydim, Glyphosate, Pelargonic Acid, Clethodim	D-Limonene, Clove Oil, Cinnamon and Clove Oil

\* The above is a partial listing of controls intended as examples. Some labels may have been revoked since the publication of this guide. Refer to product labels for specifics and use accordingly. Ensure that products with one of the listed active ingredients are registered for the crop it is to be used on. Failure to do the above may result in crop injury, death and/or citation for law violation. Humans, animals and the environment may also be adversely affected by misuse.

\*\* As stated in §205.206 of the National Organic Standards, pest management decisions should follow a hierarchical approach, which should be defined in a farm's organic systems plan. Please ensure that you have followed the appropriate steps and any product to be used in certified organic production systems has been approved by your certifying agent.

#### Harvest

Days after planting	Usually harvested at 3/4 slip stage of maturity Fields may be harvested 5-10 times over 3 week period Direct seeded - 85-95 days Transplant - 70-80 days	
Normal method	Hand harvested using harvest aid machinery	
Containers	Bulk wagon	
Grades	Based on fruit diameter and freedom from defects	
Packaging/Handling	9, 12, 18, or 23 fruit/half carton (approximately 38-41 lbs) Sometimes bulk loaded Usually hydrocooled to remove field heat and chlorine-treated	



	prior to packing
Anticipated yield/acre	10 tons (210 cwt)/acre

# **Transit Conditions**

32-41°F at 95% RH (freeze injury at 30°F); 1-2 weeks shelf life.

# **Comments/Production Keys**

- Avoid heavy clay soils having poor aeration and drainage
- Plants are extremely cold sensitive (night temperatures < 50°F stunt growth), and easily injured by frost
- Crop well adapted to plastic mulch/drip irrigation culture; results in increased earliness, quality and percent packed out
- Extreme care required during harvesting and handling to avoid bruising and increased decay during transit
- Chlorine-treat fruit prior to packing and/or direct sales to avoid potential of salmonella and cholera contamination
- Excessive nitrogen delays maturity and reduces fruit quality
- Moisture received after netting can reduce soluble solids and subsequent fruit quality
- Bright sunshine during fruit maturity enhances soluble solids and quality. Conversely, cloudy overcast skies reduce soluble solids, sweetness, in fruit.