

# Oomycetes Update 2017

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**PLANT HOST**

**DISEASE**

**ENVIRONMENT**

**PATHOGEN**

# Key Factors in Disease

Disease	Wet leaves	High humidity	Temperature	Wind
Botrytis	+++	++	+	+
Downy mildew		+++	+	+
Powdery mildew	--	++	+	++
Rust	++	+	+	++
Bacterial leaf spots	+++	++	+	
Fungal leaf spots	+++	+	+	+
Phytophthora aerial blight	+++	+	+	
Rhizoctonia blight	+++	+	++	
Root rot (Pythium)				
Crown rot				

**What can you do?**  
shadehouse  
greenhouse  
raised benches  
flood floors  
ebb and flood benches  
drip tape or drip tubes





**Flooding**



# Overhead irrigation best way to create foliar diseases







**Raising pots off ground  
pack stop disease spread**



# Raising pots off floor and using drip tape to manage water



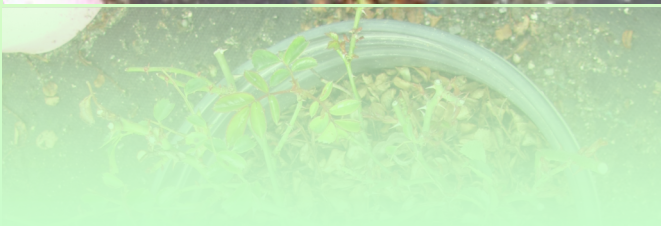




**Sprinkler irrigation**



# Downy mildew woody plants





# Other Downy Mildews



When the sun comes up, leaves start to dry and spores are released.

Most spores spread by fans or wind and infect new leaves before noon.

Wet leaves and high humidity make the Downy Mildew pathogens sporulate and infect healthy leaves.





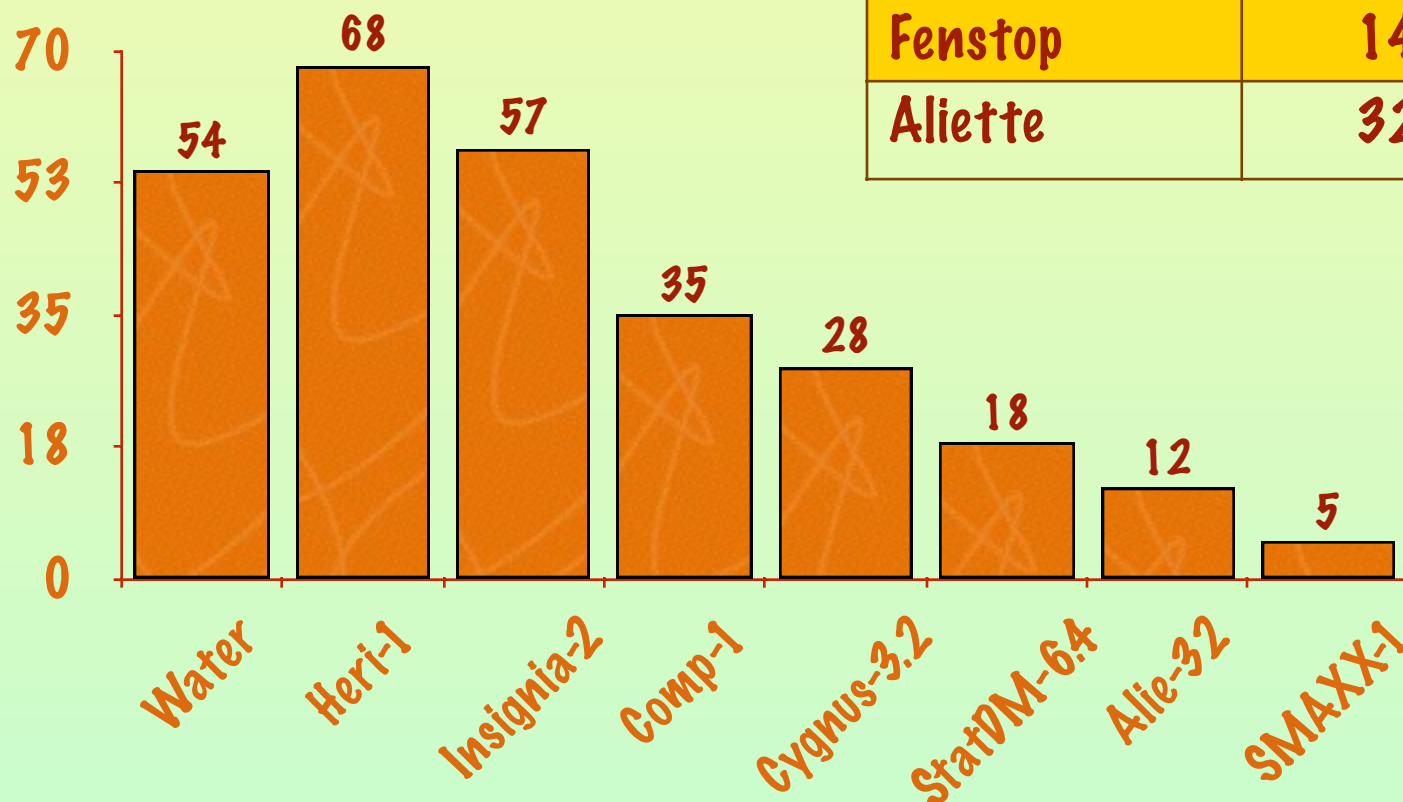
**Six hours of constant leaf wetness = downy mildew**

**Use fans and venting to reduce humidity and leaf wetness**

**Water early in the day to ensure dry foliage at night.**

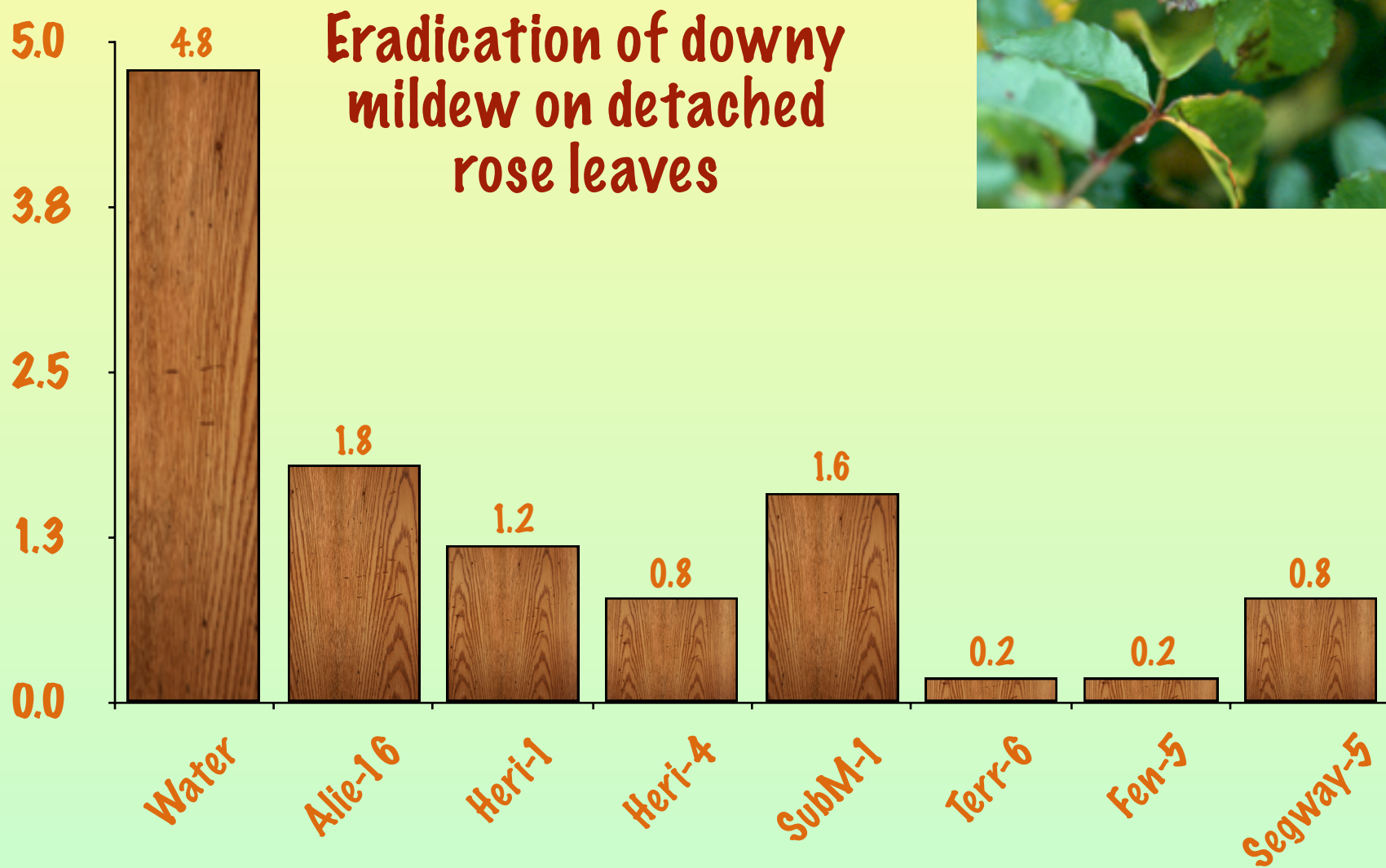


# Eradication of downy mildew on potted roses



Product	Rate/ 100 gal	% DM infection
Water	—	40 b
Subdue MAXX	1 oz	7 a
Segway	2.75 oz	37 b
Stature DM	9.6 oz	1 a
Fenstop	14 oz	9 a
Aliette	32 oz	8 a





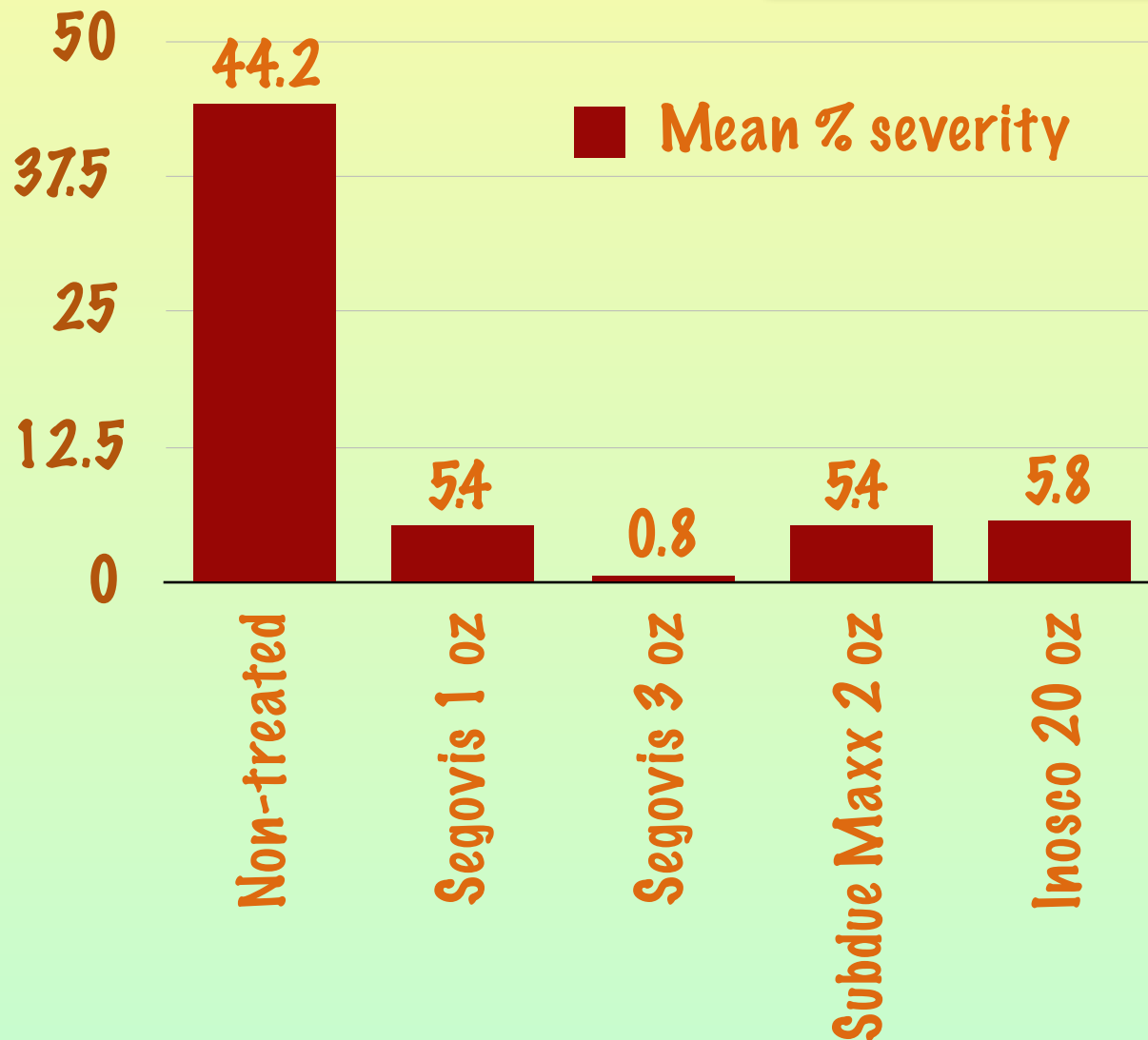
# Rose downy trials from the field in NW Florida (Hausbeck, MSU)

products  
were  
applied  
twice on a  
10-day  
interval

Treatment	Rate/ 100 gal.	% Downy Mildew
Water	-----	54 bc
Heritage	1 oz	68 c
Compass 0	1 oz	35 ab
Segway/Silwet	2.1 oz/2 oz	31 ab
Segway/Silwet	2.75 oz/2 oz	18 a
Segway/Silwet	3.5 oz/2 oz	10 a
Stature DM	6.4 oz	18 a
Aliette 80WDG	32 oz	12 a
Subdue MAXX	1 oz	5 a
Actinovate/Capsil	6 oz/4 oz	55 bc



## Effect of fungicide drenches on severity of rose downy mildew (Baysal-Gurel, UT)



Pots were drenched with about 20 oz per pot after the first signs of symptoms appeared.

Rates in the graph are per 100 gal).

Downy mildew severity was recorded weekly.

## Effect of fungicide timing on severity of rose downy mildew (Baysal-Gurel, UT)

The initial spray was the same - Subdue Maxx (2 oz/100 gal) and Micora (4 oz/100 gal).

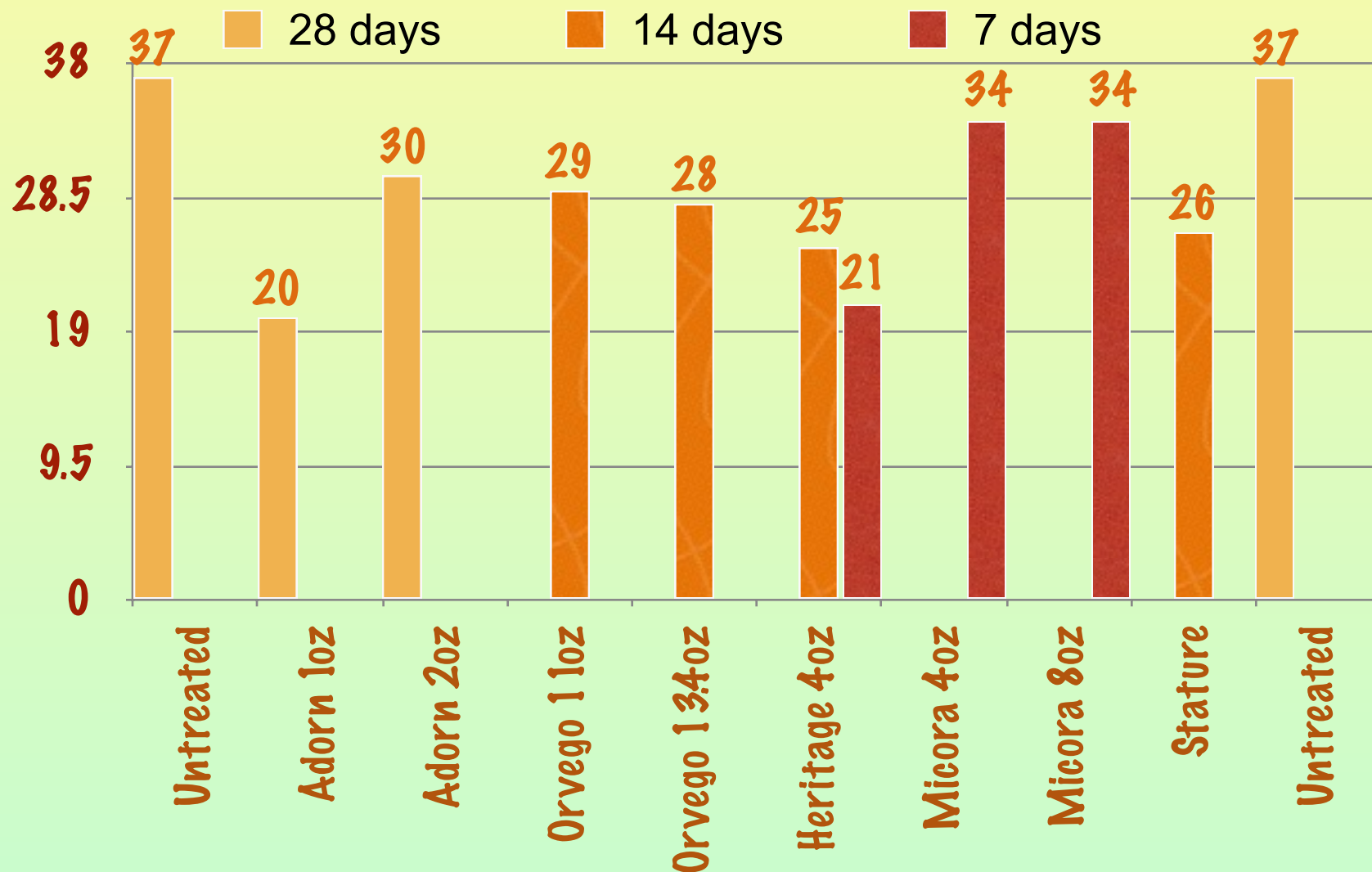
Then plants were split into two treatments and the following alternation was applied either weekly or every other week:

- Mural (7 oz/100 gal)
- Segovis (2 oz/100 gal).

Treatment interval	Average # infected leaves	Mean incidence (%)
Non-treated	13.9 a	15.1 a
7 days	1.1 b	0.9 b
14 days	1.8 b	1.5 b



# Viburnum Downy Mildew Control



# General Downy Mildew Approach The Beginning

- Reject and destroy cuttings or plugs with signs of downy mildew.
- Drench all other trays with Subdue MAXX (1 oz/100 gal) ASAP after receipt OR Segovis (0.6 oz/100 gal).
- If there are no signs of downy mildew, then go ahead and use a 10-14 day spray interval on extremely susceptible crops.
- If there are any symptoms then use a 7 day interval - or even if you get a lot of wet, cool weather.



# Downy Mildew Approach - Production

After they have been planted about a week - start a rotation of:

- Micora (spray 4-8 oz/100 gal)
- Adorn (spray 2 oz/100 gal)
- FenStop (spray 14 oz/100 gal)
- Final spray before leaving facility should be Segovis (1-2 oz/100 gal)

# If you have an outbreak:

Segovis (1-2 oz/100 gal)

OR

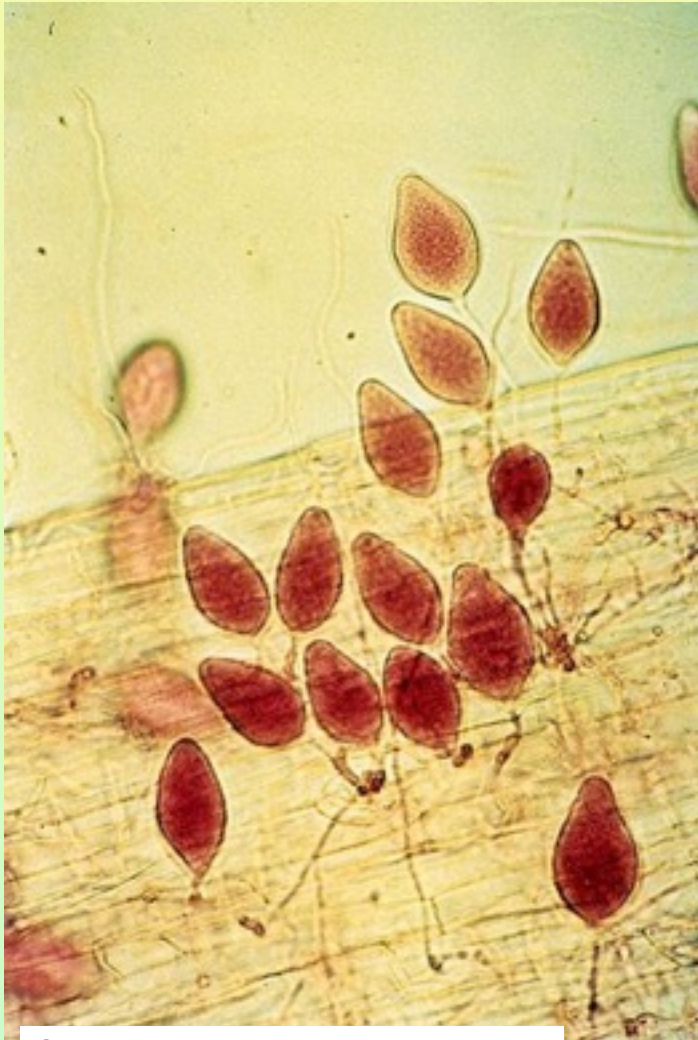
Micora (spray 8 oz/100 gal) and Subdue  
MAXX (spray 1 oz/100 gal).

OR

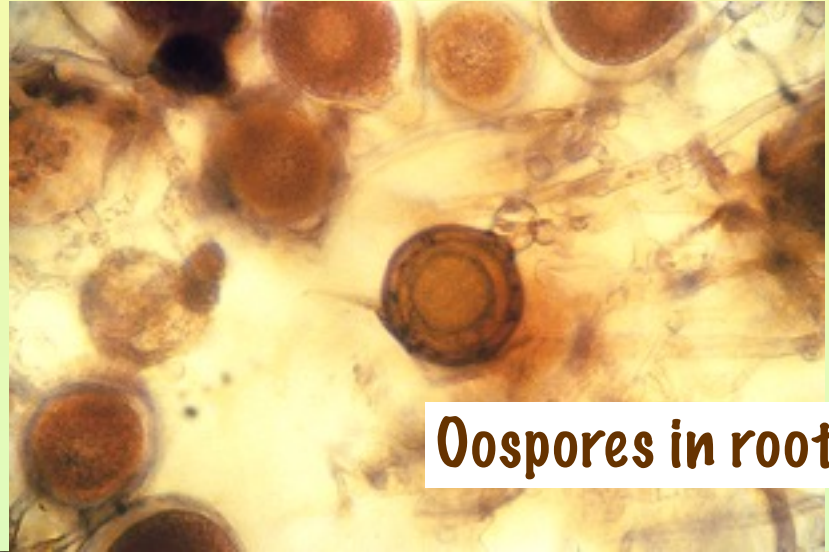
Adorn (spray 2 oz/100 gal) and Subdue  
MAXX (spray 1 oz/100 gal)



# Phytophthora and Pythium



Sporangia on roots



Oospores in roots



Zoospores



# Root and Crown Rot

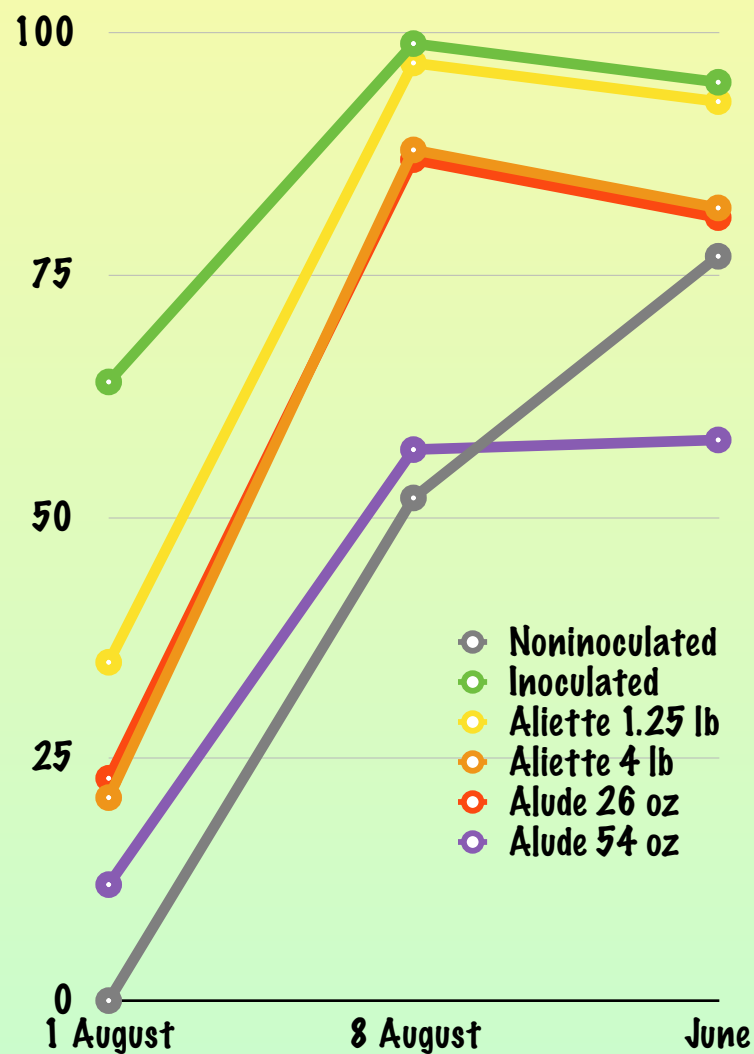
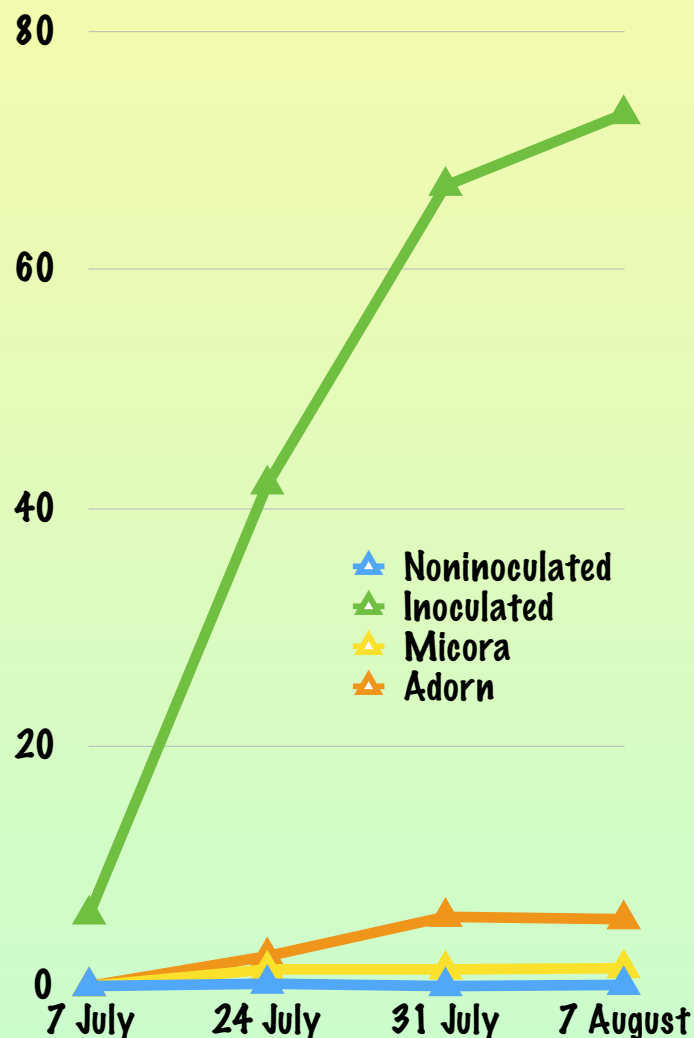




# Aerial Blight and Leaf Spot

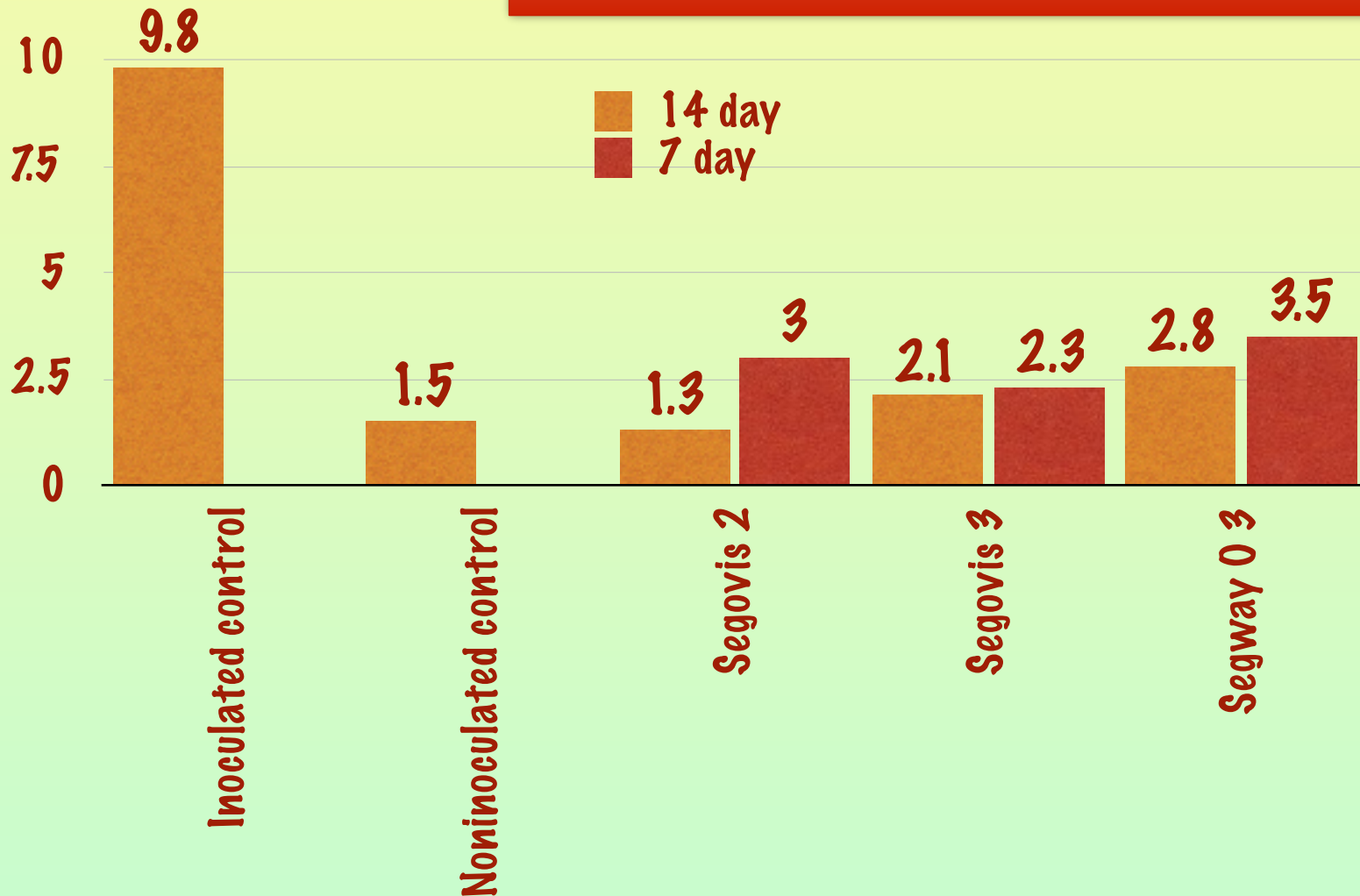


# Phytophthora aerial blight on vinca





# Disease severity for gerber daisy plants treated either 7 or 14 days before inoculation



# Phytophthora aerial blight on pothos

Treatment	Rate	% Disease Severity <sup>y</sup>	Plant Quality <sup>z</sup>
Noninoculated control	---	2 c <sup>x</sup>	8 a
Inoculated control	---	24 a	5 b
Segovis	1 fl oz/100 gal	1c	8 a
Segovis	2 fl oz/100 gal	0.3 c	9 a
Segovis	3 fl oz/100 gal	0 c	9 a
Adorn	1 fl oz/100 gal	2 c	8 a
Mural	3 oz/100 gal	10 b	6 b

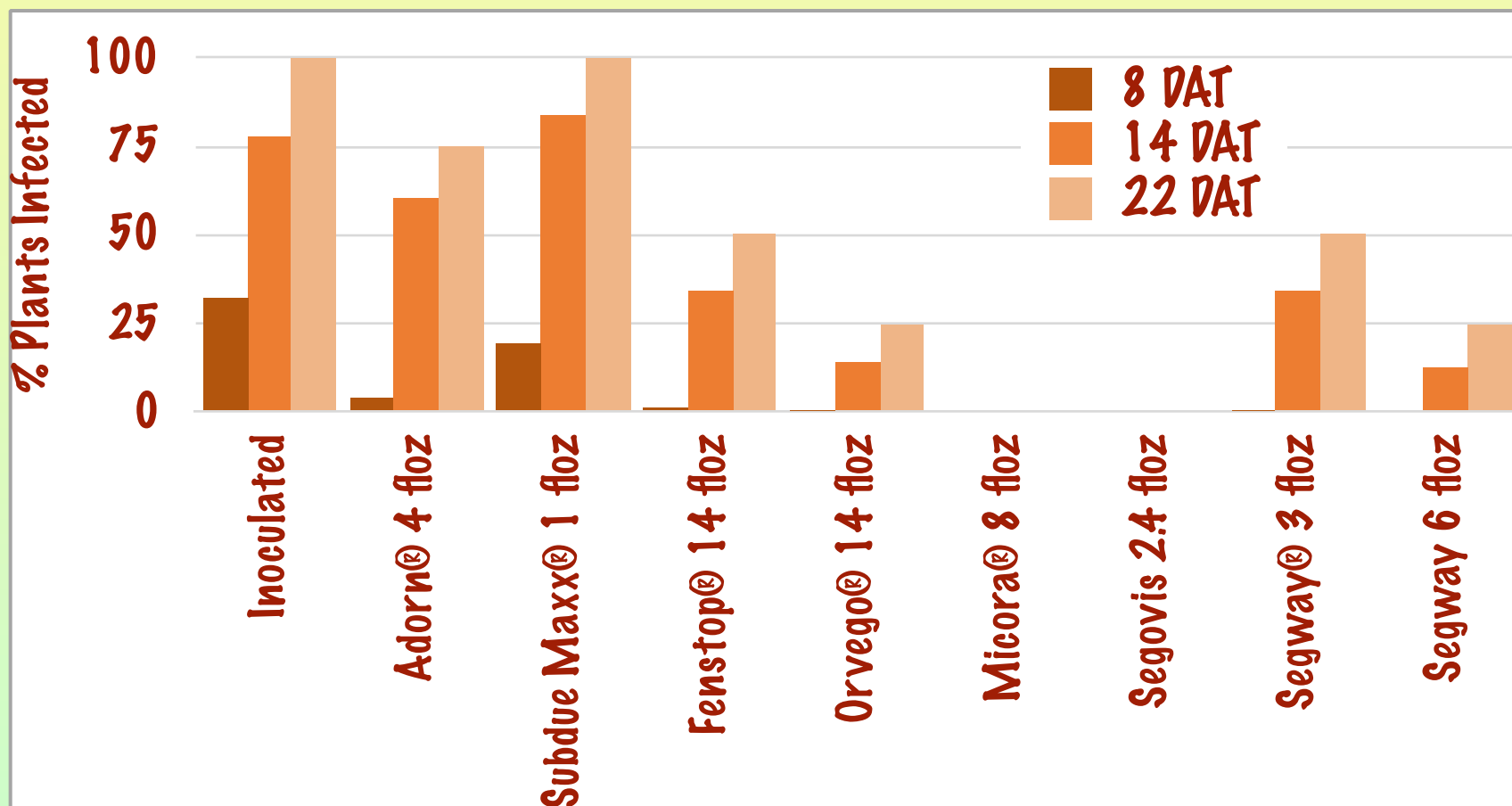
<sup>z</sup> Plant quality rating scale where 9 is a perfect plant, 6 is commercially acceptable and 1 is dead.

<sup>y</sup> Percent canopy area affected as an average across all rating dates.

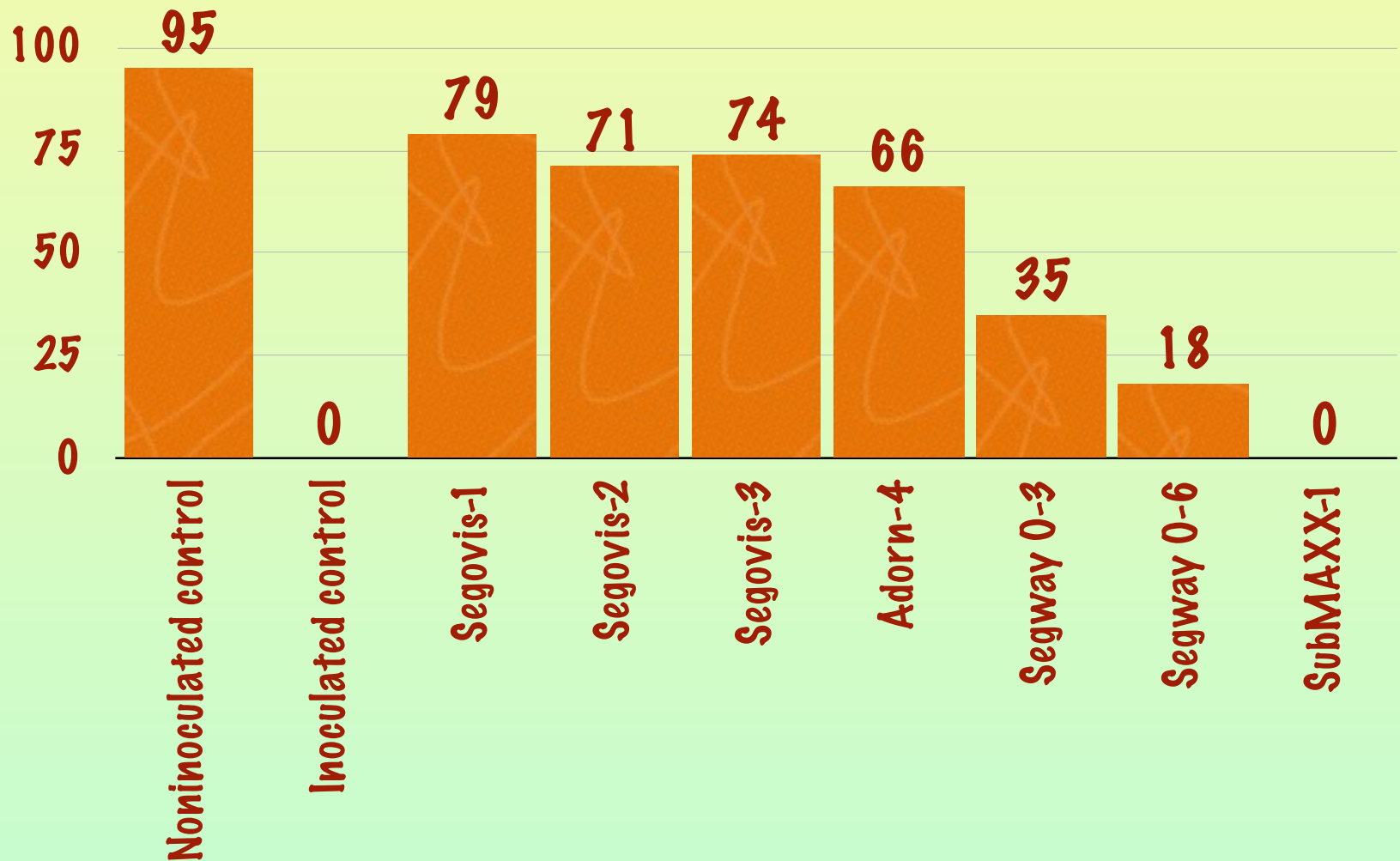
<sup>x</sup> Column means followed by the same letter are not statistically different ( $P=0.05$ ) based on Tukey's HSD.



# Control of Aerial Phytophthora on Vinca (Aggressive, Mefenoxam-resistant Florida Strain)



# Petunia healthy roots (mefenoxam-resistant strain)





# Preventative Rotation - low disease pressure

**Week 1-at planting**

**Segovis (drench at 0.6-1oz/100 gal)**

**Week 3**

**Aliette (spray at 1-2 lb/100 gal)**

**Week 6**

**Micora (spray at 4 oz plus Capsil 4 oz/100 gal)**

**Week 8**

**repeat series**

# "Curative" Rotation - high disease pressure

## Week 1

Segovis (spray/drench at 1-2 oz/100 gal)

## Week 3

Micora (spray at 8 oz plus Capsil 4 oz/100 gal)

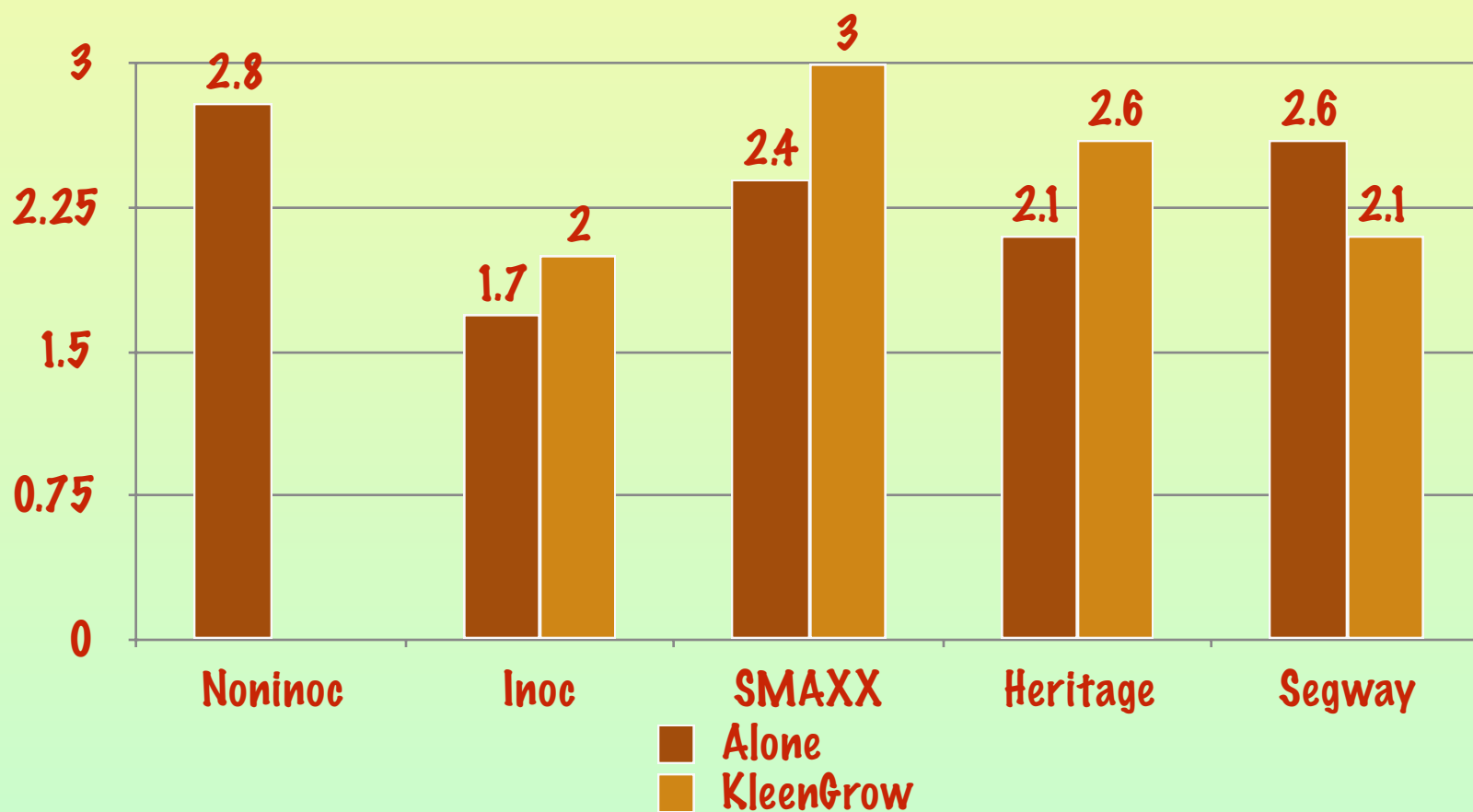
## Week 4

Aliette (spray at 2 lb/100 gal)

## Week 5

repeat series

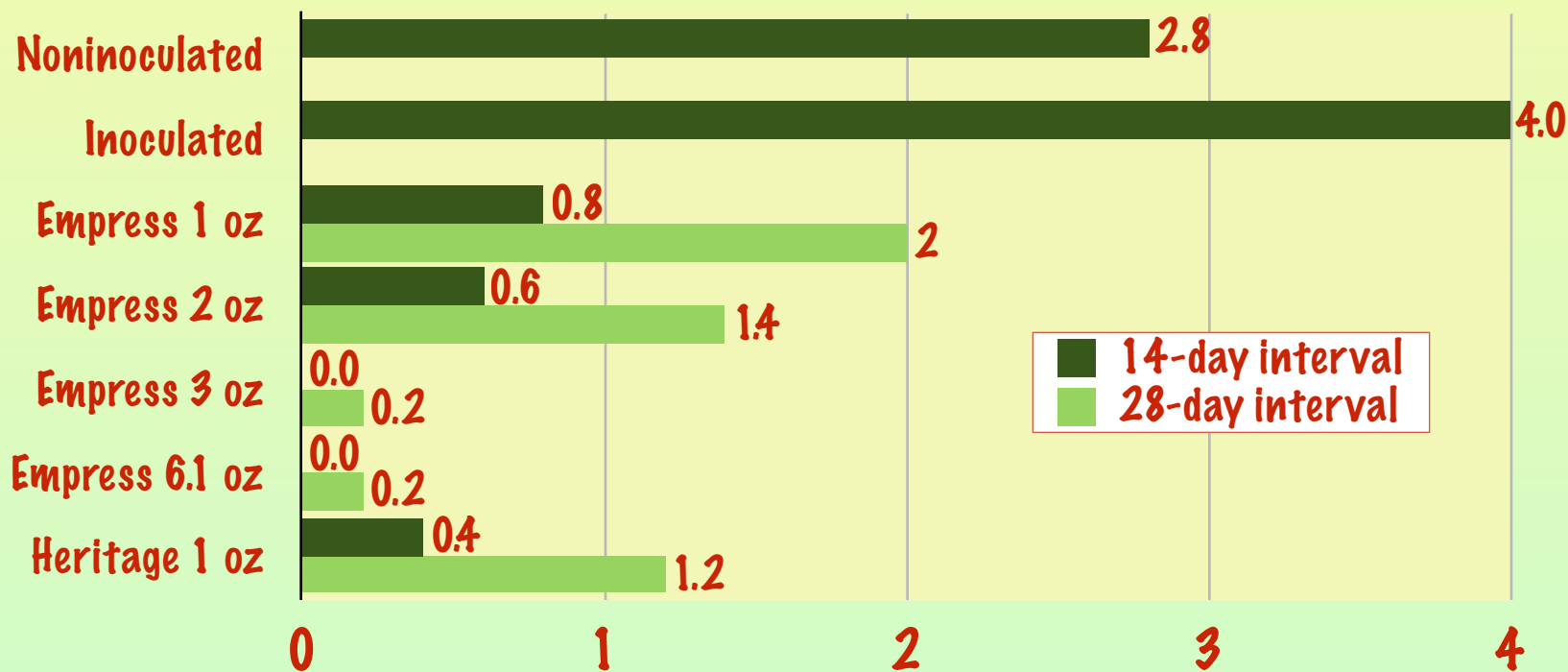
**Effect of fungicide treatment with  
and without KleenGrow on Pythium  
root rot of New Guinea Impatiens  
(Daughtrey-Cornell)**





# Efficacy of Empress 250 FS on Pythium Root Rot on Poinsettia

A J Palmateer, Univ. FL



Poinsettia root rot severity in 6 inch pots. Root rot ratings were taken using the following scale: 0= no symptoms, 1= <10%, 2= 10-30%, 3= 30-50%, 4= 50-75% and 5= >75%.

# Effect of Plant and Pythium Species on Disease Severity (Hausbeck, Michigan State University)

Fungicide treatment	Pythium aphanidermatum	Pythium irregulare	Pythium ultimum
Non-inoculated control	40	40	40
Actinovate	50	54	63
Adorn	108	108	89
Fenstop	98	95	96
Heritage	104	93	72
RootShield	68	102	89
Segway O	129	138	66
Subdue MAXX	67	92	45
Terrazole	108	94	64
Vital	105	100	84
Inoculated control	151	126	66

Fungicide treatment	Pythium aphanidermatum	Pythium irregulare	Pythium ultimum
Non-inoculated control	40	40	40
Actinovate	125	157	83
Adorn	99	156	43
Fenstop	83	111	62
Heritage	145	139	87
RootShield	95	68	90
Segway O	122	136	90
Subdue MAXX	85	126	43
Terrazole	92	168	52
Vital	121	95	110
Inoculated control	98	148	90

Results of trials on geranium (left) and snapdragon (right) for control of Pythium diseases. The numbers are the area under the disease progress curve. Boxes in green were the best in each column.

## IR-4 Summary on Pythium - 2013

Product (FRAC group)	# trials	average % control
<b>Adorn (43)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Aliette (33)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Alude (33)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Disarm (1 1)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Empress (1 1)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>FenStop (1 1)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Heritage (1 1)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Kocide 2000 (M1)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Micora (40)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Pageant (9, 1 1)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Phostrol (33)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Segway (2 1)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Subdue MAXX (4)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Terrazole (1 4)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>



# Keys to a Successful Rescue Operation

**Know what the problem is exactly.**

**Avoid thinking that a biological, green or otherwise soft product will work in a rescue situation.**

**Fix cultural problems that are promoting the disease.**

**Use the best products that have been shown to have the most “eradication”.**

## Diseases without a significant cure

- Viruses - none of them can be rescued - ever
- Phytophthora - if you see symptoms it may be too late - initial symptoms to dead plants can be a few days.
- Bacterial diseases - especially crown gall (*Agrobacterium*), fasciation (*Rhodococcus*), wilt (*Ralstonia*) and soft rot (*Erwinia*)
- Fusarium (fungicide may actually make a Fusarium disease worse)
- Black root rot (*Thielaviopsis*)

# The Best Eradicants

Disease	Best eradicator (s)	Cultural changes
Downy mildew	Subdue MAXX FRAC group 4 Phosphonates FRAC group 33 FRAC 49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fans to reduce relative humidity (RH)</li> <li>• Irrigate when leaves will dry quickly</li> <li>• Never water at night</li> </ul>
Pythium root rot	Subdue MAXX (won't work if the pathogen is resistant) Etridiazole FRAC group 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change irrigation, light level etc. to improve cultural conditions.</li> <li>• Doing this alone can result in "cure".</li> <li>• Plants can outgrow this disease.</li> </ul>
Phytophthora stem rot	Micora, Stature FRAC group 40 OXTP FRAC group 49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing likely to help once symptoms appear.</li> <li>• Throw away symptomatic plants and treat the rest.</li> </ul>



# Fungicide Summary

2011-2012

# Downy Mildew Rotation

**Eradication possible with early infections that are NOT systemic**

- **Compass O, Heritage or Pageant Intrinsic (1 1-strobilurins) OR FenStop**
- **Subdue MAXX (4-mefenoxam/tank-mix as directed for sprays)**
- **Adorn (43-fluopicolide/tank-mix as directed)**
- **Aliette (33-phosphonate) and many others**
- **Segway O (21-cyazofamid)**
- **Micora (40-mandipropamid), Stature or Orvego (40-dimethomorph and 45-ametoctradin)**
- **Segovis (49-oxathiapiprolin)**

# Phytophthora Rotation

**Eradication possible on foliar blight if overhead irrigation is stopped. NO eradication likely with crown rot.**

- **Aliette (33-fosetyl aluminum)**
- **Adorn (43-fluopicolide) (tank-mix as directed)**
- **Subdue MAXX (4-mefenoxam)**
- **Micora (40-mandipropamid) or Stature SC (40-dimethomorph)**
- **Terrazole or Truban (14-etridiazole)**
- **FenStop (11-fenamidone)**
- **Segway (21-cyazofamid)**
- **Segovis (49-oxathiapiprolin)**



# Pythium Rotation

**Eradication possible with improved environment**

- **Empress/Insignia** (1 1-pyraclostrobin - other FRAC 1 1 are not as effective)
- **Subdue MAXX** (4-mefenoxam - resistance possible)
- **Segway O** (21-cyazofamid)
- **Terrazole or Truban** (14-etridiazole - can eradicate at high label rates and closest intervals)
- **RootShield Plus** (nc-Trichoderma harzianum T-22 and Trichoderma virens G-41 - not for eradication)



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