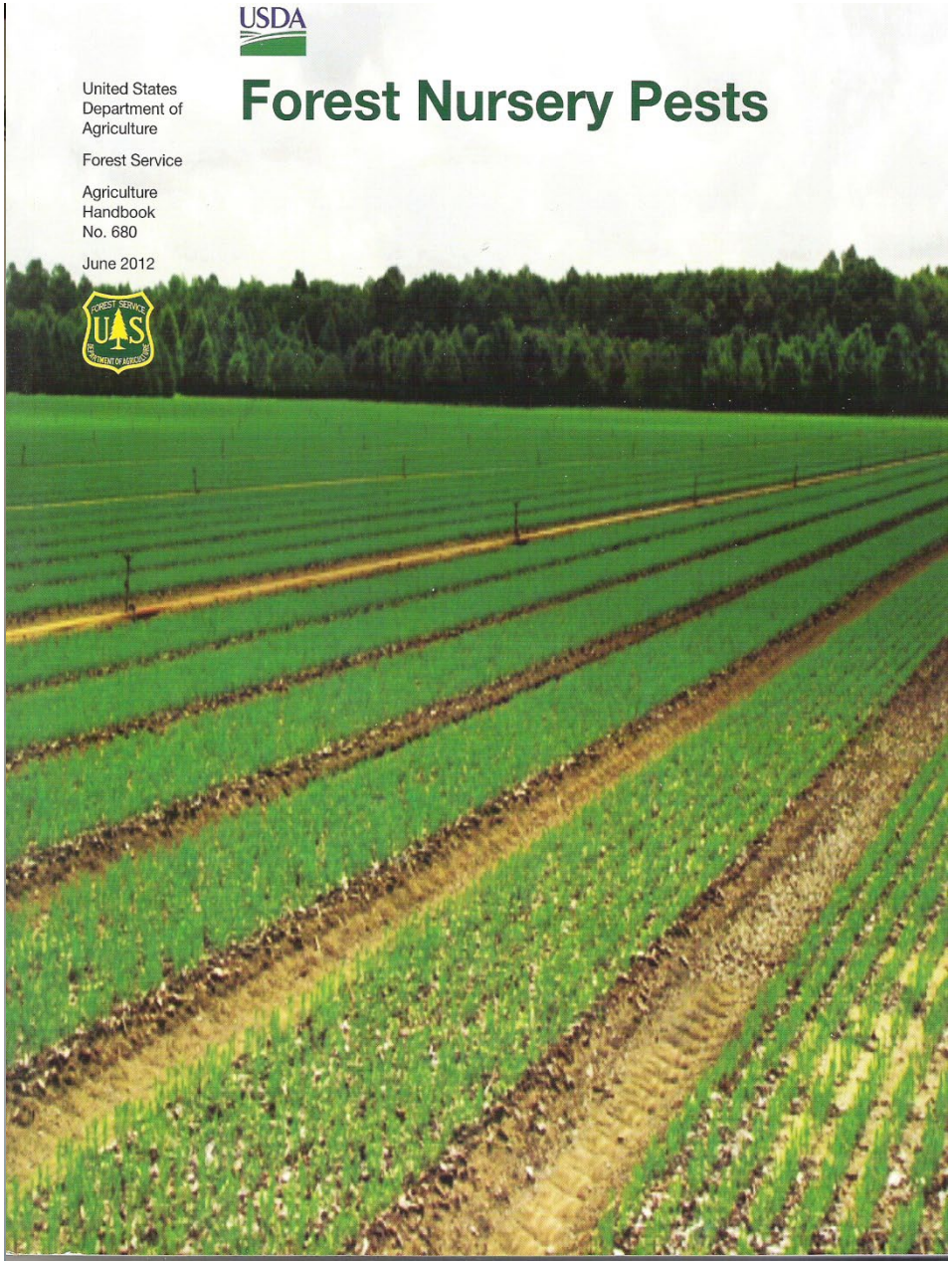


Reference

Forest Nursery Pests

USDA Forest Service Ag Handbook 680

Plant Pathology

- Pathogen:
- Parasite:
- Saprophyte:
- Symbiosis:
- Obligate parasite:
- Facultative parasite:

DISEASE = IMPAIRED PHYSIOLOGY

Signs and Symptoms of Disease

- Signs

- Symptoms

Symptoms of Disease

- Necrosis
- Decay
- Cankers
- Leaf spots
- Wilts
- Blights
- Hypertrophy
- Atrophy
- Physiology

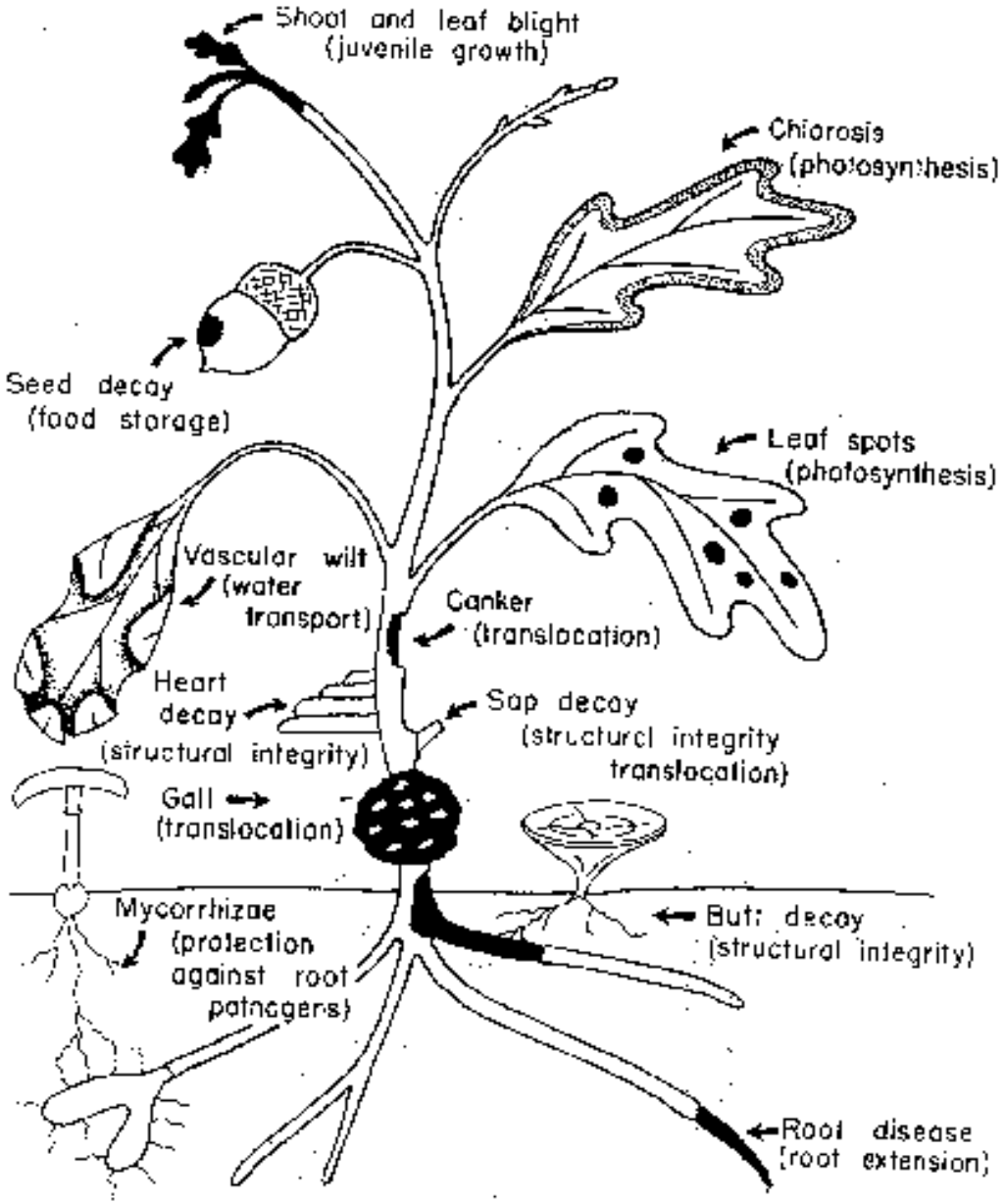


FIGURE 2.3 Schematic representation of the effects of diseases on tree health, showing the vital functions of a tree and their impairment by various types of pathogenic influences.

Principals of Disease Prevention

- Exclusion distribution
- Eradication survival
- Protection barrier
- Resistance compatibility

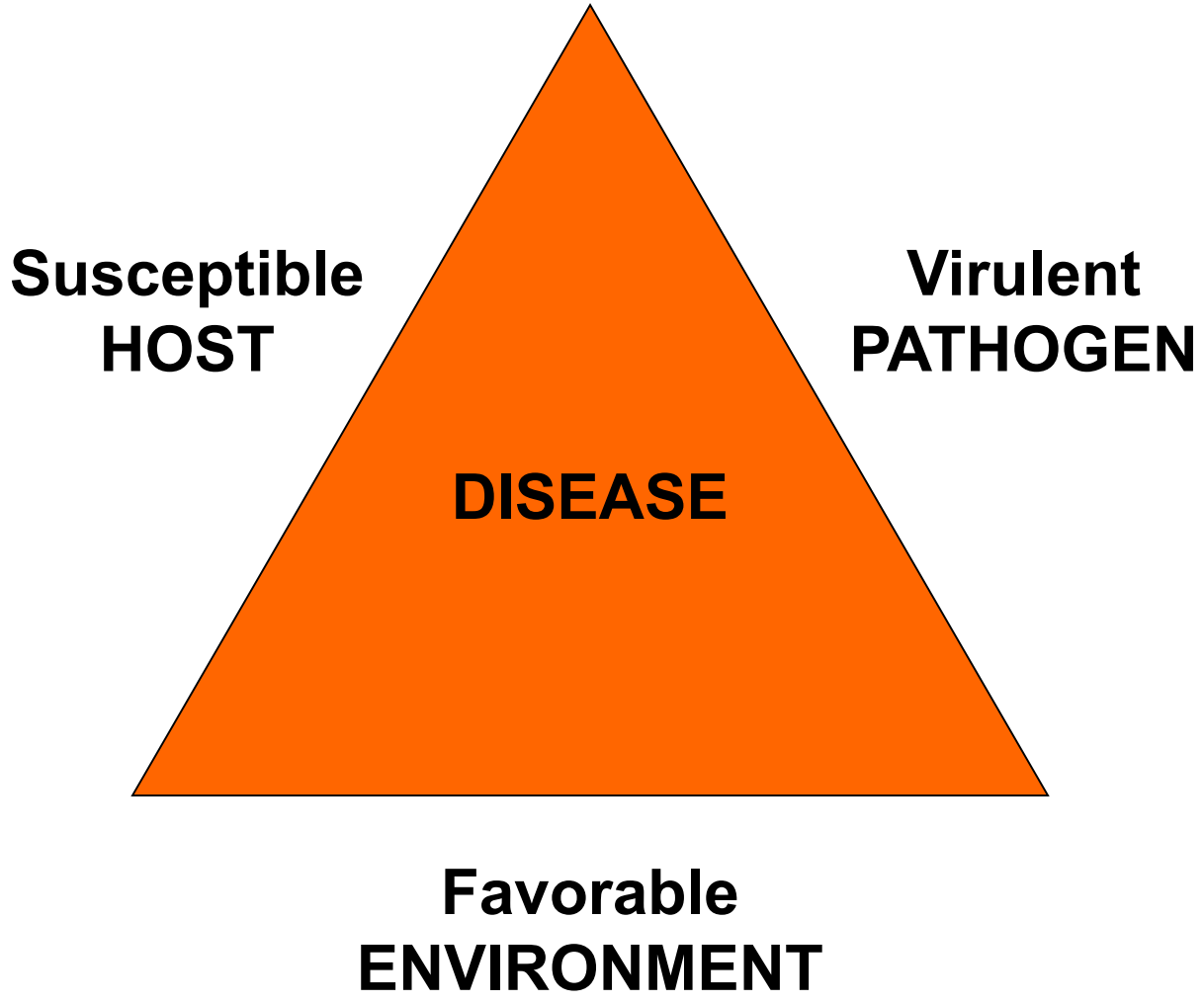
Agents of Plant Disease in Forest Tree Nurseries

- Fungi are Number 1
- Nematodes; once major now minor.
- In the future without MBr?
- They predispose seedlings to fungi.
- Bacteria are minor in nurseries.
- Viruses are even less. More so in seed propagated plants.

Fungi

- Eukaroytic organisms
- Non-chlorophyll
- Vegetative growth is through mycelium
  Singular = mycelia
- Single thread = Hypha
  plural = Hyphae
- Propagate via spores

THE DISEASE TRIANGLE



THE DISEASE TRIANGLE

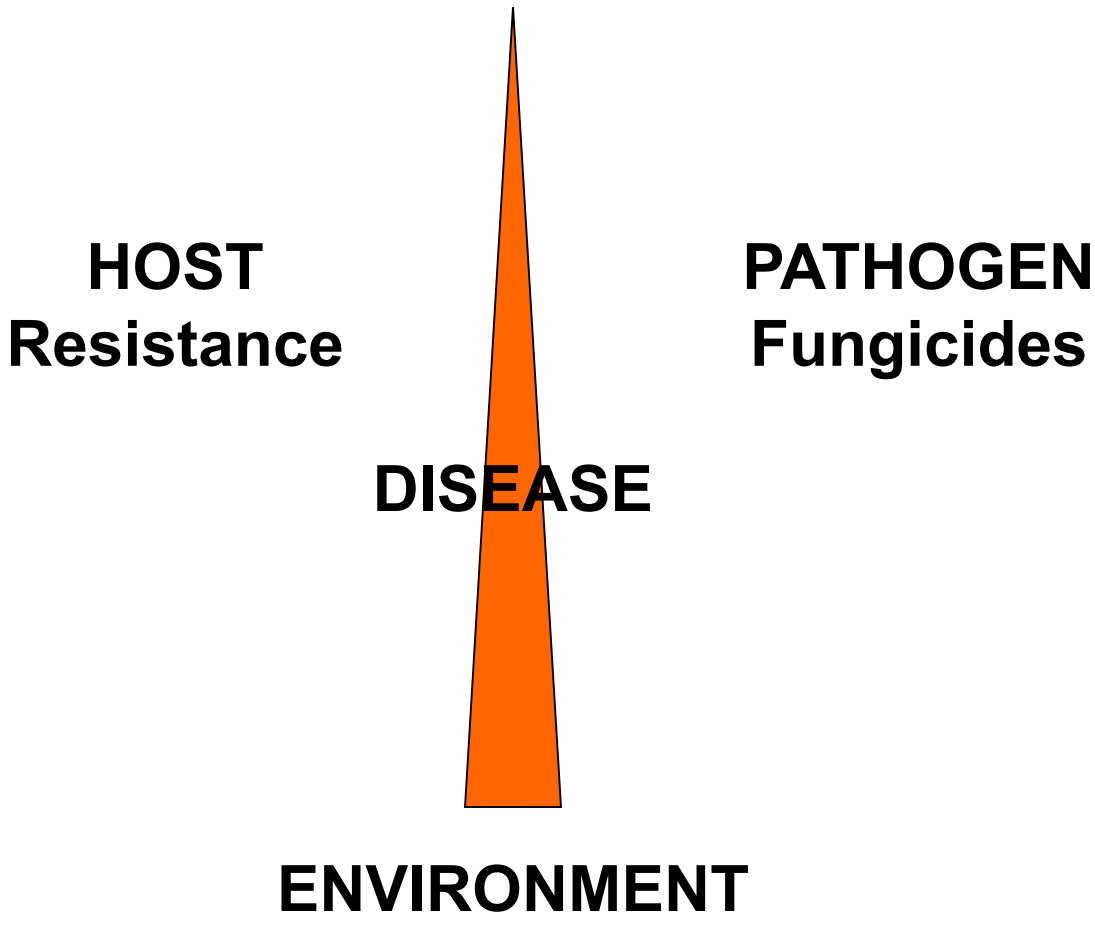
HOST
(Immune)

Virulent
PATHOGEN

DISEASE

Favorable
ENVIRONMENT

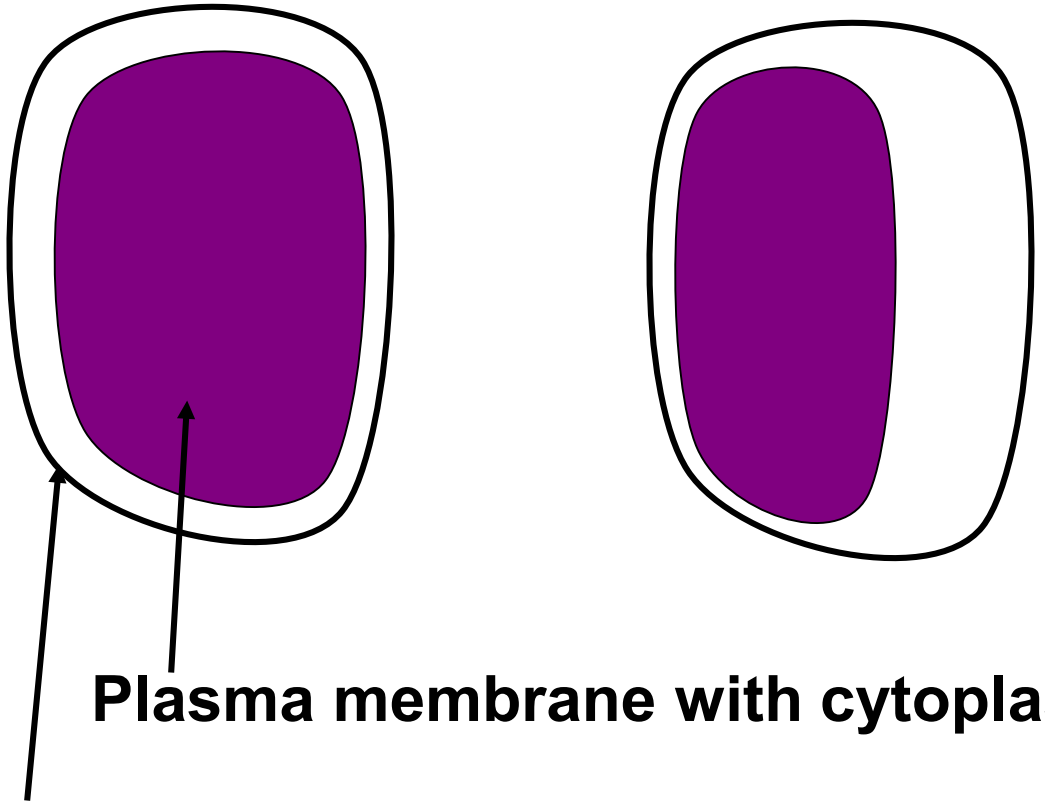
THE DISEASE TRIANGLE FOR A PATHOGEN LIKE FUSIFORM RUST



Water Relations & Disease: Always Walking a Fine Line

Healthy / full turgor

Plasmalized

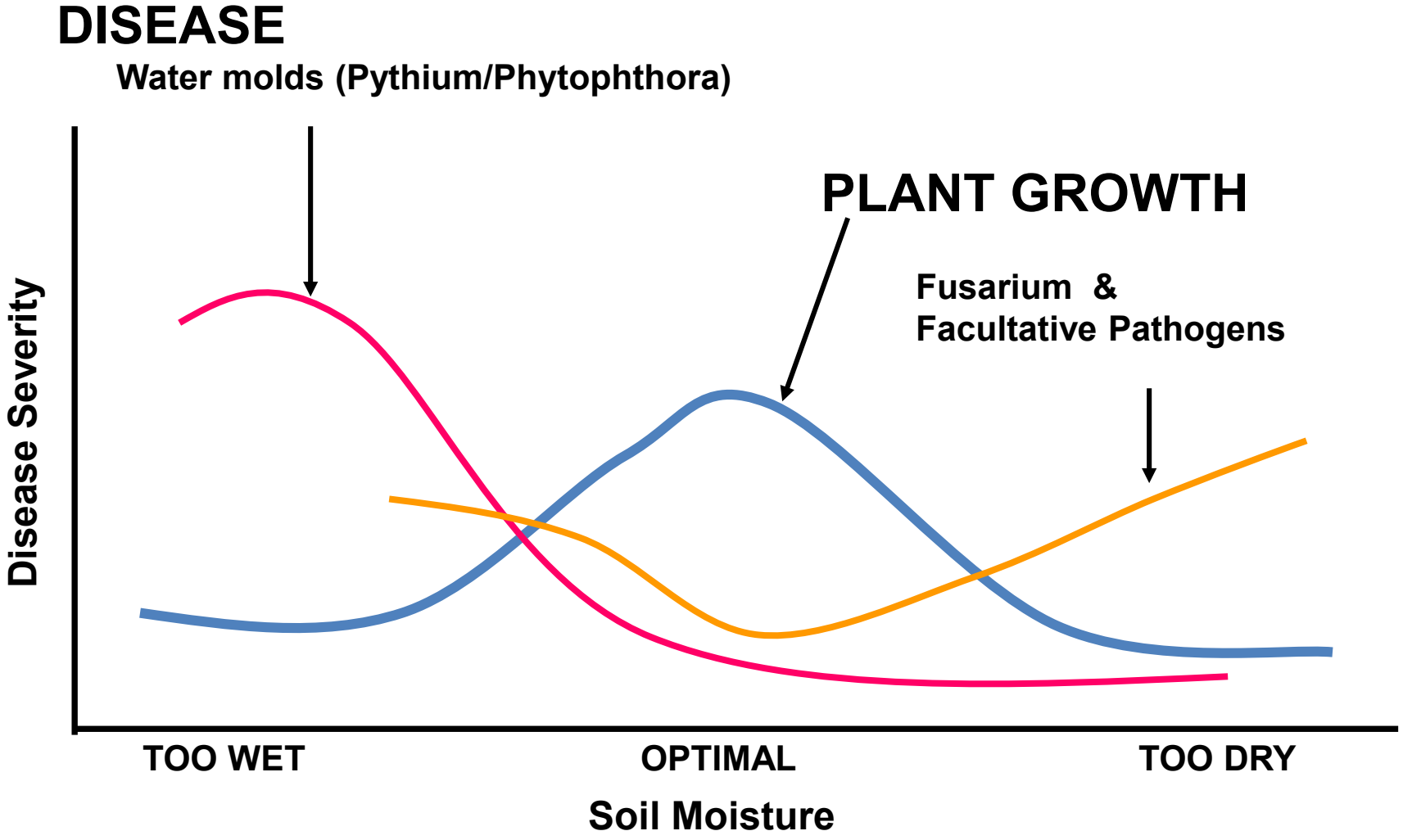


The plasmalized cell is predisposed to penetration by fungi

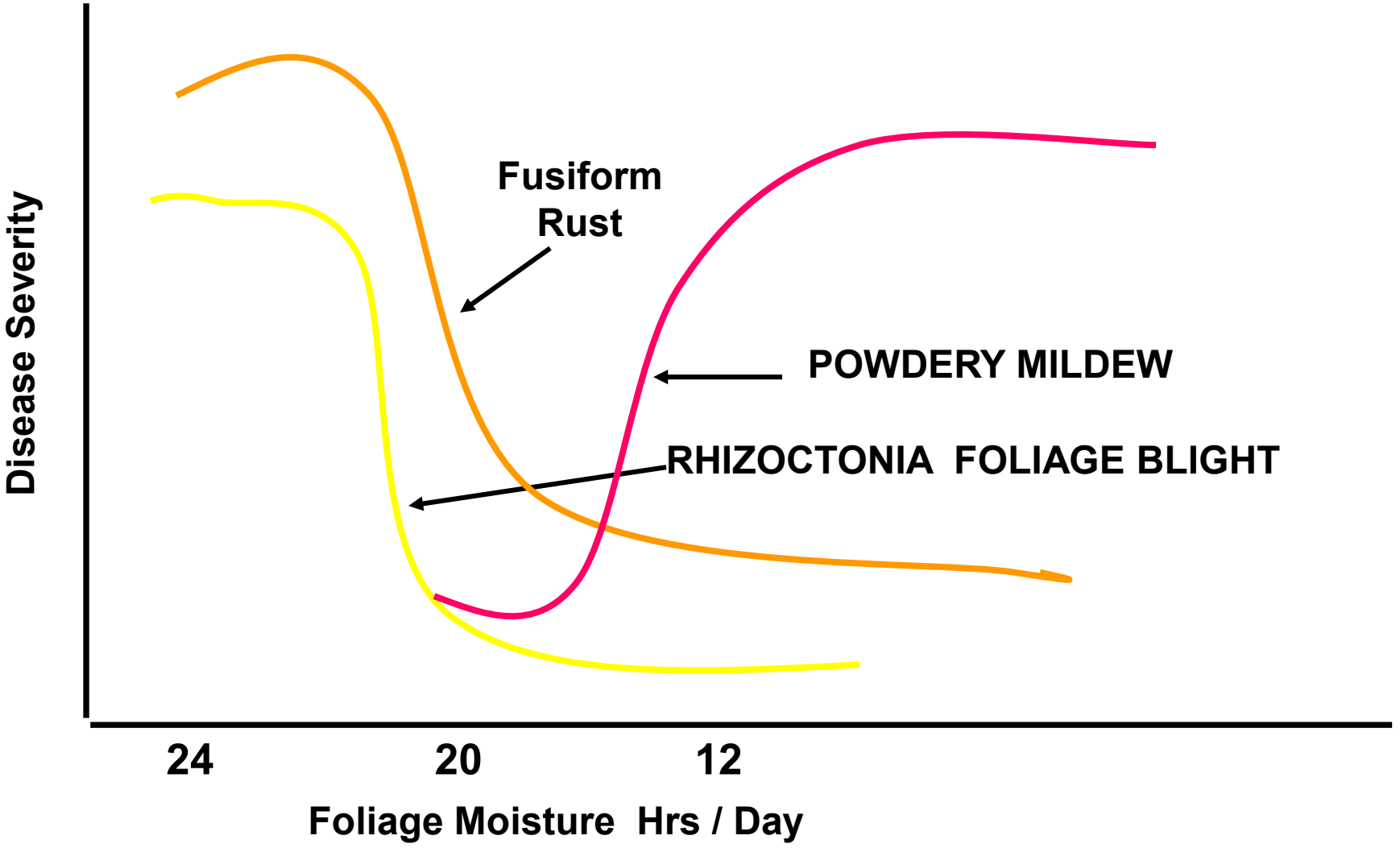
Plasma membrane with cytoplasm inside

Primary cell wall

Effects of Soil Moisture on Disease Potential and Plant Growth



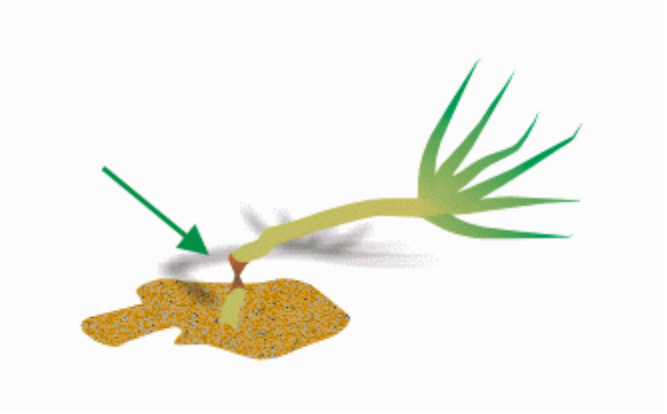
Effects of Foliage Moisture on Disease Potential of Three Pathogens



DAMPING OFF

- Early season problem
- Associated with too much water
- Causal agents – Pythium & Phytophthora and Fusarium

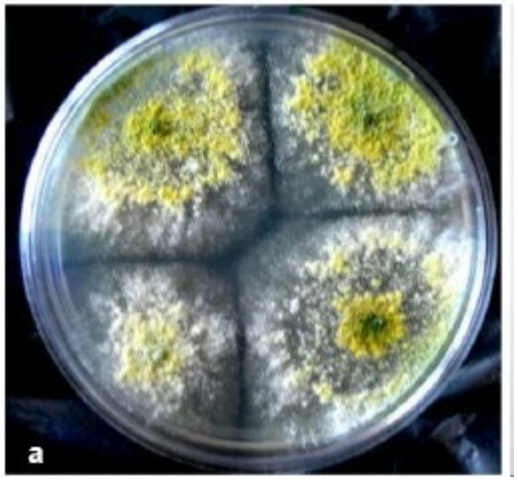
- Pre-emergent
- Post-emergent
- Late season Blight

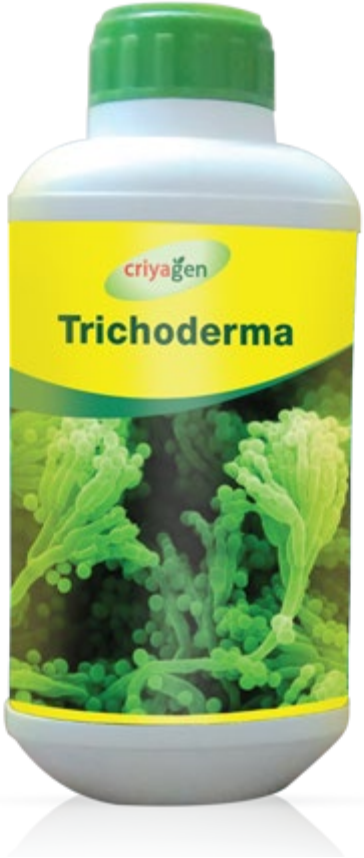


The role of soil fumigation is to control damping-off and quality seedling production.

The role of soil fumigation to control damping-off

The role of soil fumigation and presence of Trichoderma spp in the soil

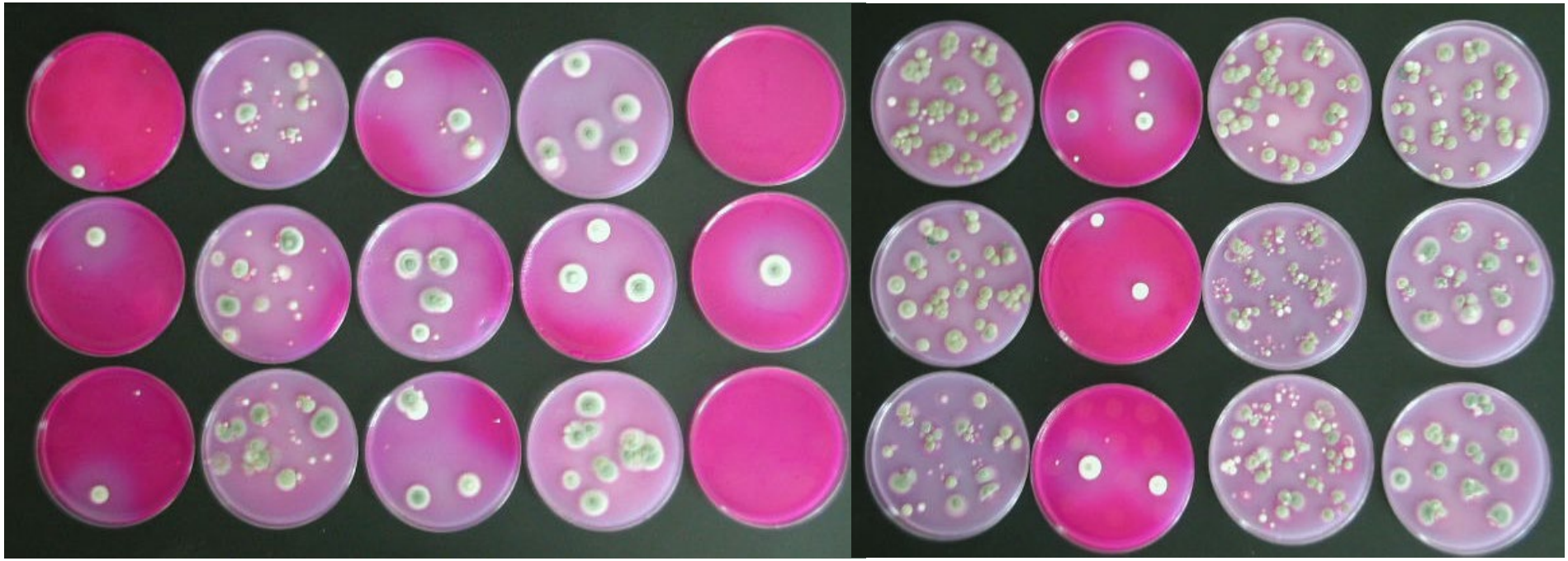




Trichoderma after fumigation with MBr and other fumigants

Trichoderma dilution plates 1 seedling crop & 9 months after fumigation, Glennville, GA 2005

BAS MI MI MI BAS MBr BAS MBr MBr

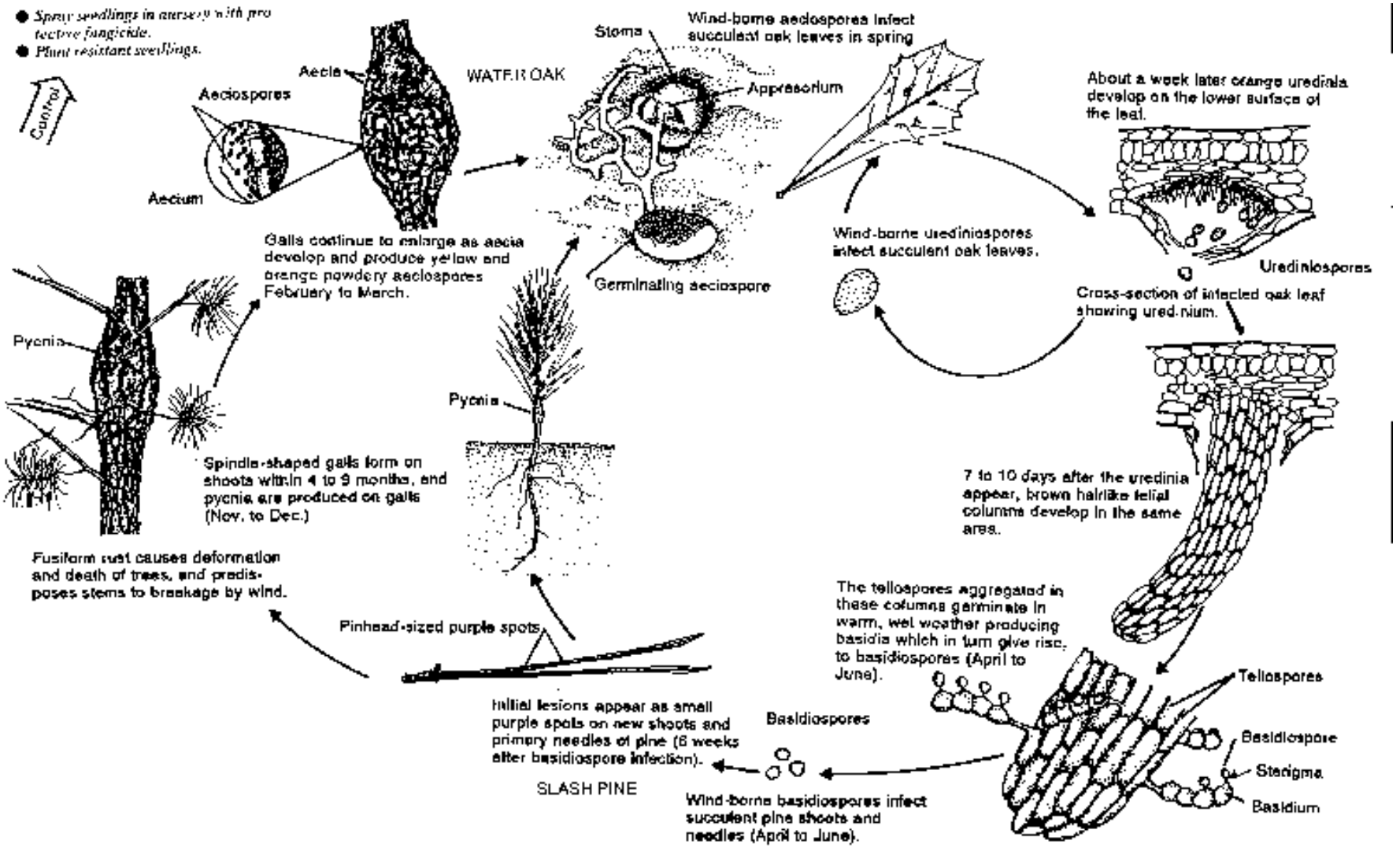


Block 1 Block 9

Rhizoctonia without and with Trichoderma

Fusiform rust

Cronartium quercuum f.sp. *fusiforme*



Healthy

Fusiform Rust

FUSIFORM RUST

- Seed treatment: Proline at time of sowing, 10 oz / 50 lbs seed.
- Gives 21 days of rust control.
- Foliar sprays: Proline 5 oz/acre at 14-21days post sowing, every 14-21 days until mid to late June.
- Mid-June is when the presence of basidospores released from the oak leaves is over.

Proline Label Implications for Nurseries

- We are comfortable with current label rate of (**5 fl oz/a**) for foliar applications on southern pines.
- The label seed treatment rate of 10 fl. oz. per 50 lbs. of seed is where it needs to be.
- With Bayer Crop Science withdrawing the label for Bayleton, other fungicides will need to be used.
- Proline & Compass & new chemistries


Rhizoctonia solani
1. Rhizoctonia needle blight
2. Rhizoctonia crown rot
06/07/2005

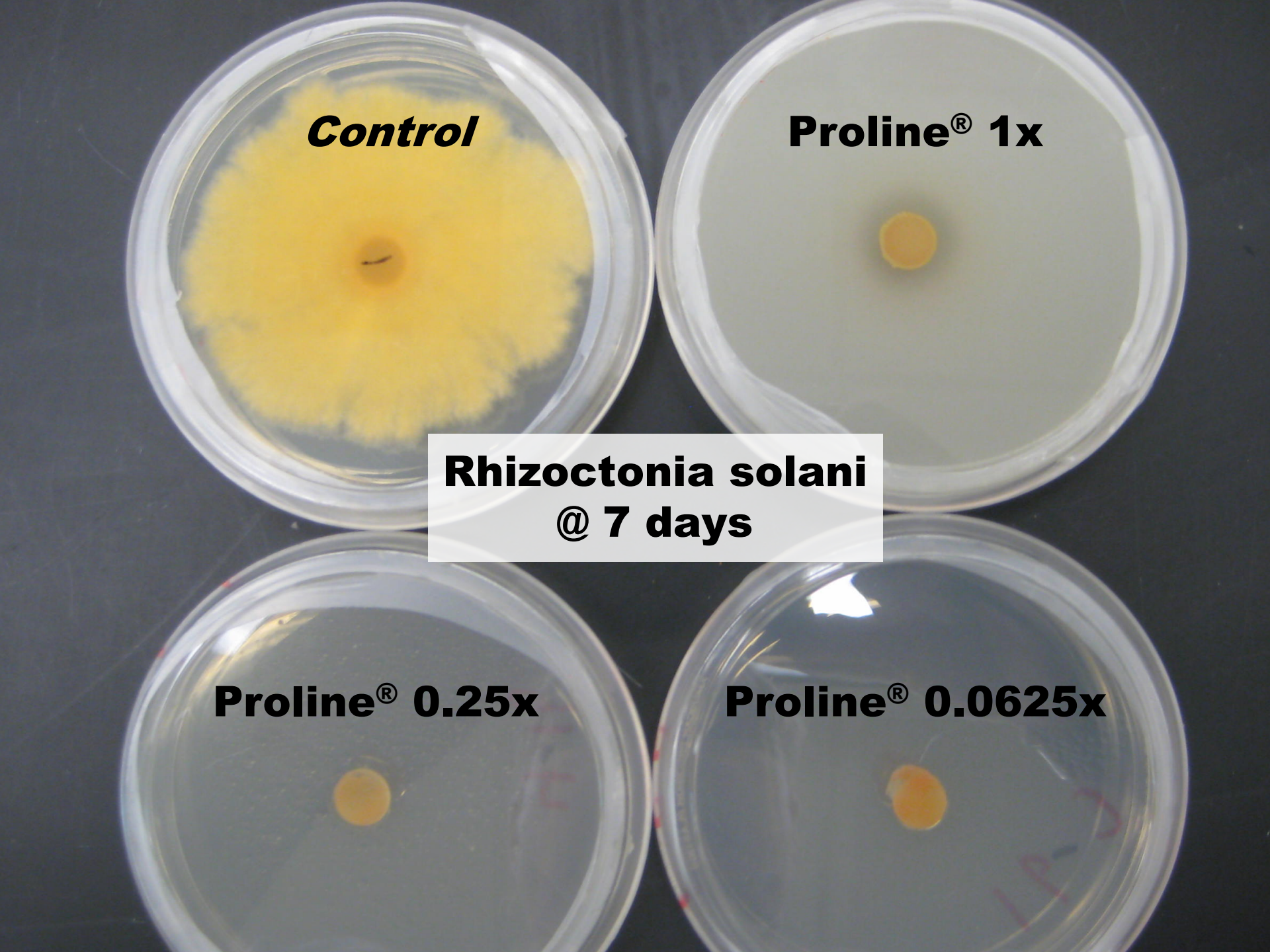
“Disease-Free” Nursery Beds

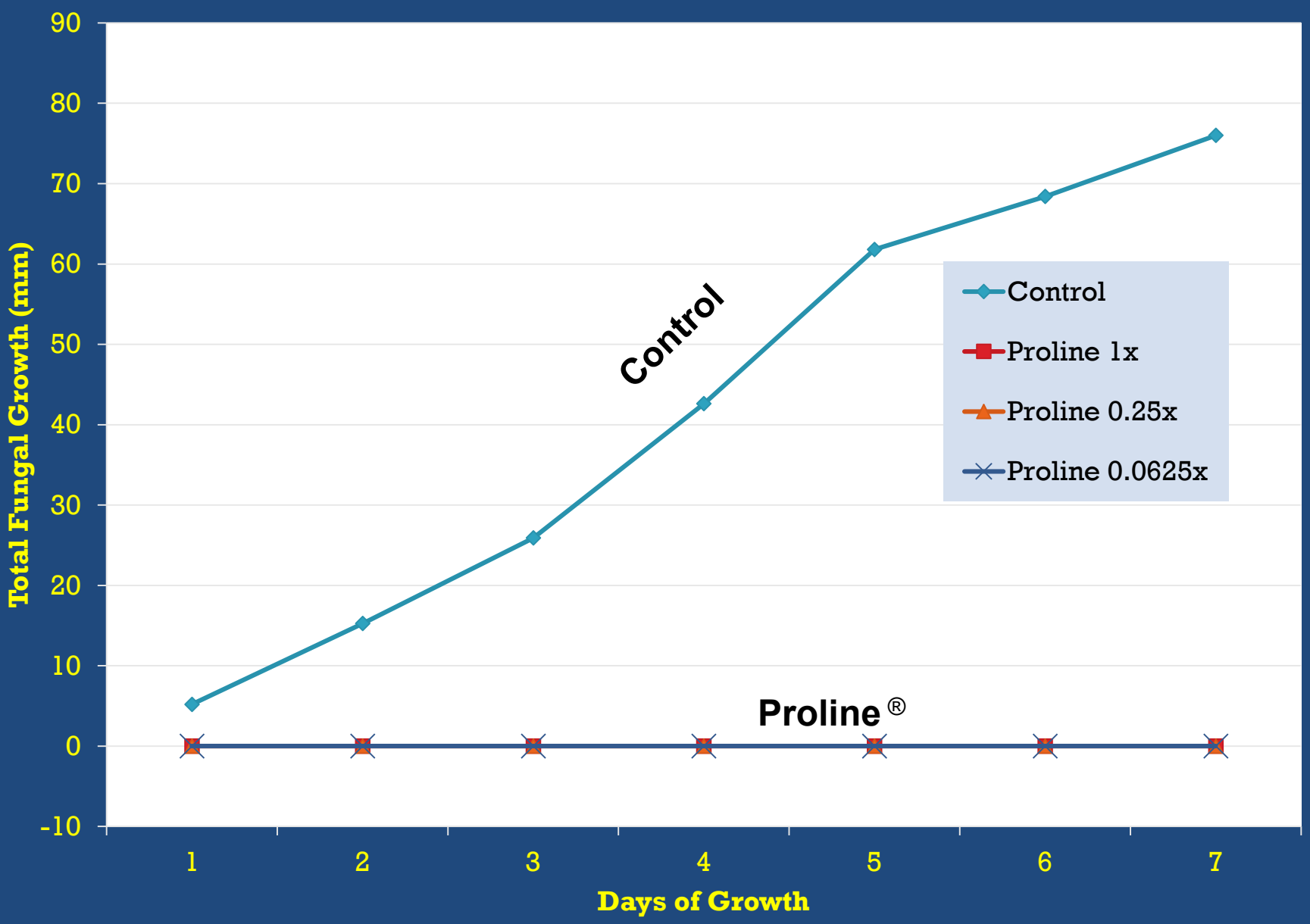
Rhizoctonia within Seedling Rows

Rhizoctonia “appearing” after top clipping

Rhizoctonia Foliar Blight

Hyphae – fungal threads of Rhizoctonia


Control
Proline® 1x
Rhizoctonia solani
@ 7 days
Proline® 0.25x
Proline® 0.0625x


Growth of Rhizoctonia solani on Amended Medai 2009
Total Fungal Growth (mm)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Days of Growth
Control
Proline ®
Control
Proline 1x
Proline 0.25x
Proline 0.0625x

Rhizoctonia Blight: Management

- ✓ Soil Fumigation appears to affect incidence and severity.
  - ✓ Time since fumigation increases disease.
  - ✓ Moisture and stand density affect disease.

- ✓ Fungicides can be used to control pathogen.
  - ✓ prothioconizole (Proline®)
  - ✓ Iprodinone (Chipco®)
  - ✓ fludioxonil
  - ✓ Azoxystrobin (Heritage®)

POTENTIAL Label Applications for Nurseries

- Other diseases listed on label (for other species) but not tested by SFNMC – *Cylindrocladium*, Powdery Mildew, *Septoria, Blotch, leaf spots, leaf blights, mold, and rusts.*

- Proline® is an extremely efficacious fungicide.

- For other non-conifer species not listed on the label – test for phytotoxicity.

- Use label rate (5.0 fl oz/a) or lower.

A few closing comments…

- Continue to use compounds with tridimefon as long as available.
    - Nurseries need as many fungicides as possible.

- Proline and Bayleton (tridimefon) are in the same fungicide resistance class (3)
    - Growing season application alternates – Proline and Cleary's 3336.


Other Diseases:

Brown spot needle blight: Longleaf

Brown Spot Needle Blight: Management

- Chlorothalonial – Bravo, Bravo Weather-Stick

Pitch Canker: Seed Borne

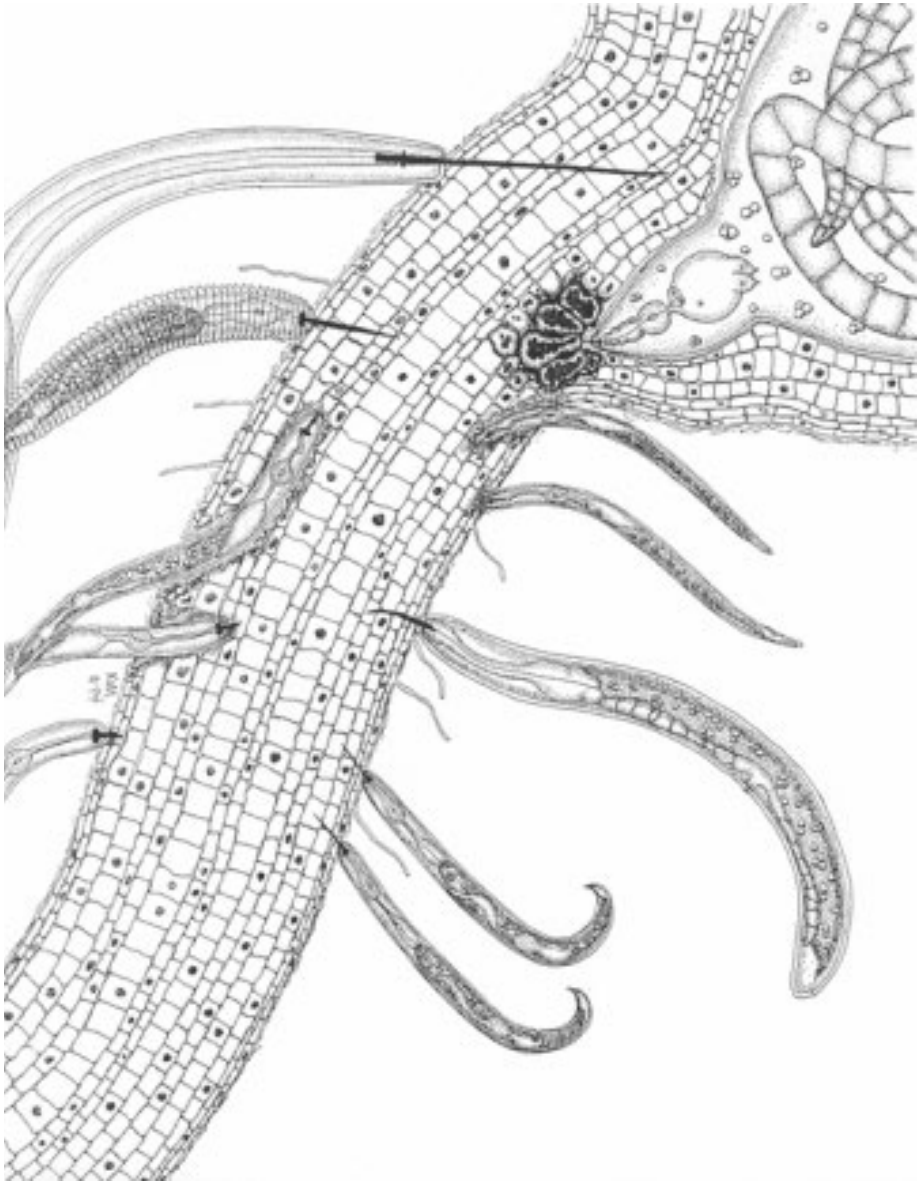
Resin-soaked seedling stems

Resin-soaked seedling stems

Pitch Canker: Management

- Reduce incidence by controlling insects.
- Use seed from uninfected seed orchard as the fungus is moved from infected trees to infected cones to seed, eventually to seedlings. RR 11-04.
- Clean seed externally using hydrogen peroxide or bleach prior to sowing or Proline.
- Especially on longleaf seed that you believe may be infested.
- Proline at 5 oz / acre foliar application if disease appears during the growing season.

Nematodes: Soilborne non-segmented worms



Nematodes: Root Knot, Stunt, Lesion

Nematodes

Nematodes: Management

- ✓ There are no registered nematicides to control nematodes during the growing season.
- ✓ Fumigate with Telone (1, 3, Dichloropropene) prior to sowing in between fumigation.
- ✓ Push seedlings with additional liquid fertilizer.
- ✓ Type of cover crop will influence nematodes
  - ✓Fallow is better than cover crop
  - ✓Sorghum is better than corn

Excessive moisture coupled with hurricane force winds. Abiotic disorder that mimics foliar pathogen.

Powdery Mildews: Management

- Purely cosmetic, but annoys nursery personnel.
- Rarely kills/affects infected trees.
- Fungicides available, but leaves will fall off prior to lifting.
- Is the cost (fungicides) worth the benefit (feeling better)?

Tip Blight of Southern Pines

Tip Blight of Southern Pines

- Appears in August – September
- Associated with hot temperatures late in the growing season.
- Usually when you might observe wilting of new terminal growth.
- Terminal inch or two of seedling is killed, stem turns purple
- Random, scattered within the beds, “shotgun” blast.
- No evidence of spread or circles like damping–off or *Rhizoctonia* foliage blight.
- Syndrome of several fungi associated with the dieback; *Fusarium, Diplodia, Phompsis*.
- Rarely kills/affects infected trees.
- Top clipping “removes” the disease.
- The disease is purely cosmetic, but annoys nursery personnel.
- Fungicides have not shown to be effective.
- Is the cost (fungicides) worth the benefit (feeling better)?