STRAWBERRY DISEASES

JILL POLLOK UD PLANT DIAGNO STICIAN



Neopestalotiopsis fruit rot and leaf blight

- Emerged in US in mid-2010s \bullet
- Initially identified in FL, found midightarrowAtlantic in 2020
- Potentially arrived to US through \bullet contaminated plant material
- Prior to detection in the USA, Neopestalotiopsis has long been considered a "secondary invader" that only infects weakened or dead plant tissue





Neopestalotiopsis fruit rot and leaf blight

• In contrast to other Pestalotiopsis pathogens, new species appears more aggressive and destructive on strawberry









Neopestalotiopsis symptoms

 Small dark leaf spots on leaves that can expand into larger lesions

Can cause fruit rot both
pre- and post-harvest

• Whole plant death



Favorable Environment

5485227



Susceptible Host



Environmental Conditions



- Spreads through contaminated plant material, wind, and water
- Thrives in warm, humid conditions (77 - 86F)
- Prolonged wet periods
- Saw crop losses in 2020 in DE
- By 2021, less impact

Environmental Conditions



Cultivar Susceptibility

Matted-row Indiana study

- Florida Brilliance, Florida Sensation, Camino Real, and Florida Radiance were among the most susceptible cultivars evaluated in these trials
- Several short-day cultivars, including AC Valley Sunset, Darselect, Earliglow, Flavorfest, Galletta, Honeoye, Jewel, and Sonata, remained **asymptomatic** in the trials



Neopestalotiopsis disease management

Cultural

- Crop rotation
- Sanitation
- Pruning infected plant parts
- Adequate plant spacing
- Less susceptible cultivars



Neopestalotiopsis disease management

Chemica 1

• No fungicides currently labeled

Most effective:

- Switch 62.5 WG (fludioxonil + cyprodinil) and Thiram SC
 - (thiram) most effective

Also offer disease control:

- Bravo Weather Stik (chlorothalonil)
- Manzate Pro-StickTM (mancozeb)
- Omega (fluazinam)
- Miravis Prime (fludioxonil + pydiflumetofen)



Neopestalotiopsis Management

Follow these steps this year:

First:

- Talk to the plug producer/nursery directly and ask about problems and plant source
- Check your plants when you get them to identify problems
- Do NOT plant any plants that show disease symptoms (True for ALL diseases)
- Sanitate your planting material (True for ALL diseases)
- Make sure your planting material is planted properly!
- Apply Switch or Thiram only if plants have symptoms.
- While the disease progresses more slowly on some cultivars than others, no cultivar is resistant.

Phytopythium root/crown rot

- 2018-2019 in FL, fields showed 50% mortality on 'Florida Radiance' strawberry (Fragaria × ananassa) in six commercial farms
- Plants wilting and collapsing plants had reddish-brown discoloration in the crown, root rot, and a decline in overall plant health.
- Pythium-like organism was consistently isolated from symptomatic crowns on the selective medium
 - *Phytopythium vexans* is a soil-borne oomycete pathogen
 - It exhibits intermediate morphological features between Phytophthora and Pythium



First Report of Crown Rot Caused by Phytopythium helicoides on Strawberry in the Americas - M. V. Marin, T. Seijo, J. Mertely, and N. A. Peres

PHYTOPHTHORA



PHYTOPYTHIUM





Phytopythium root/crown rot

- In 2020 and 2021, Flavorfest plants were going down during plug production in \bullet PA/MD/DE
- Growers were reporting plantings of Flavorfest plug plants going down during the \bullet fall within a month or two of planting
- We were concerned this was the same *Phytopythium vexans* seen in FL \bullet
- Our molecular results showed this to be a different Phytopythium species, *Phytopythium helicoides*
- Suspect this is a weak pathogen



Phytopythium disease management



- Improve soil drainage
- Crop rotation
- Healthy planting material
- Mefenoxam (Ridomil Gold) and metalaxyl (various formulations) through drip
- Best applied in the fall soon after planting and when overhead watering for plant establishment is complete
- Early spring application is also useful when rapid new plant growth starts



