



Strategies for diagnosis and management of blueberry diseases

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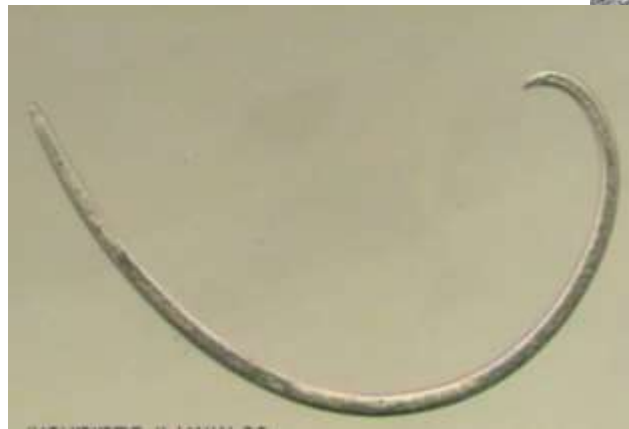
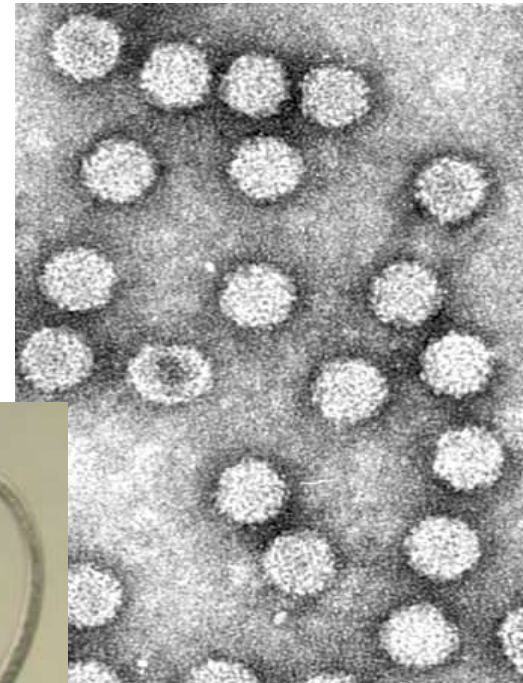
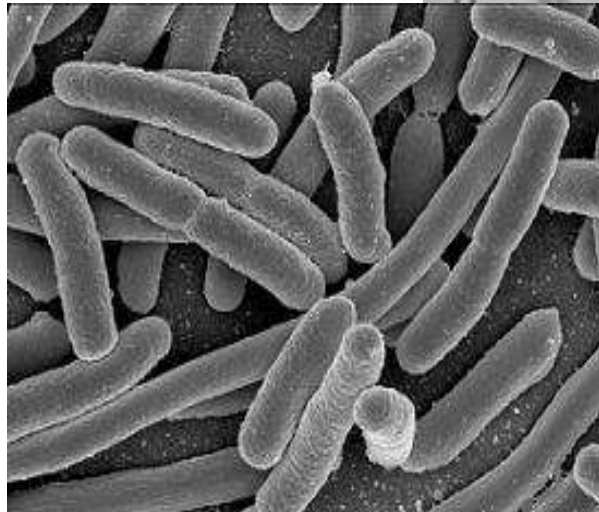
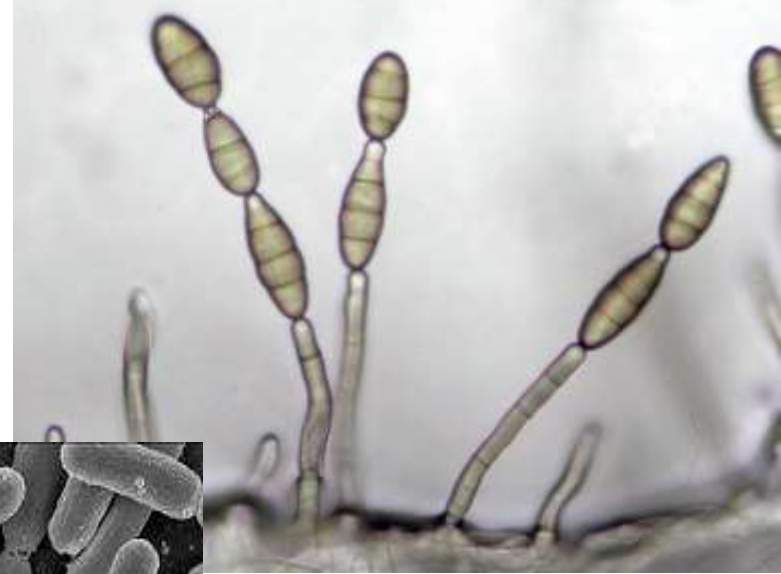
***Agriculture, Pêcheries
et Alimentation***

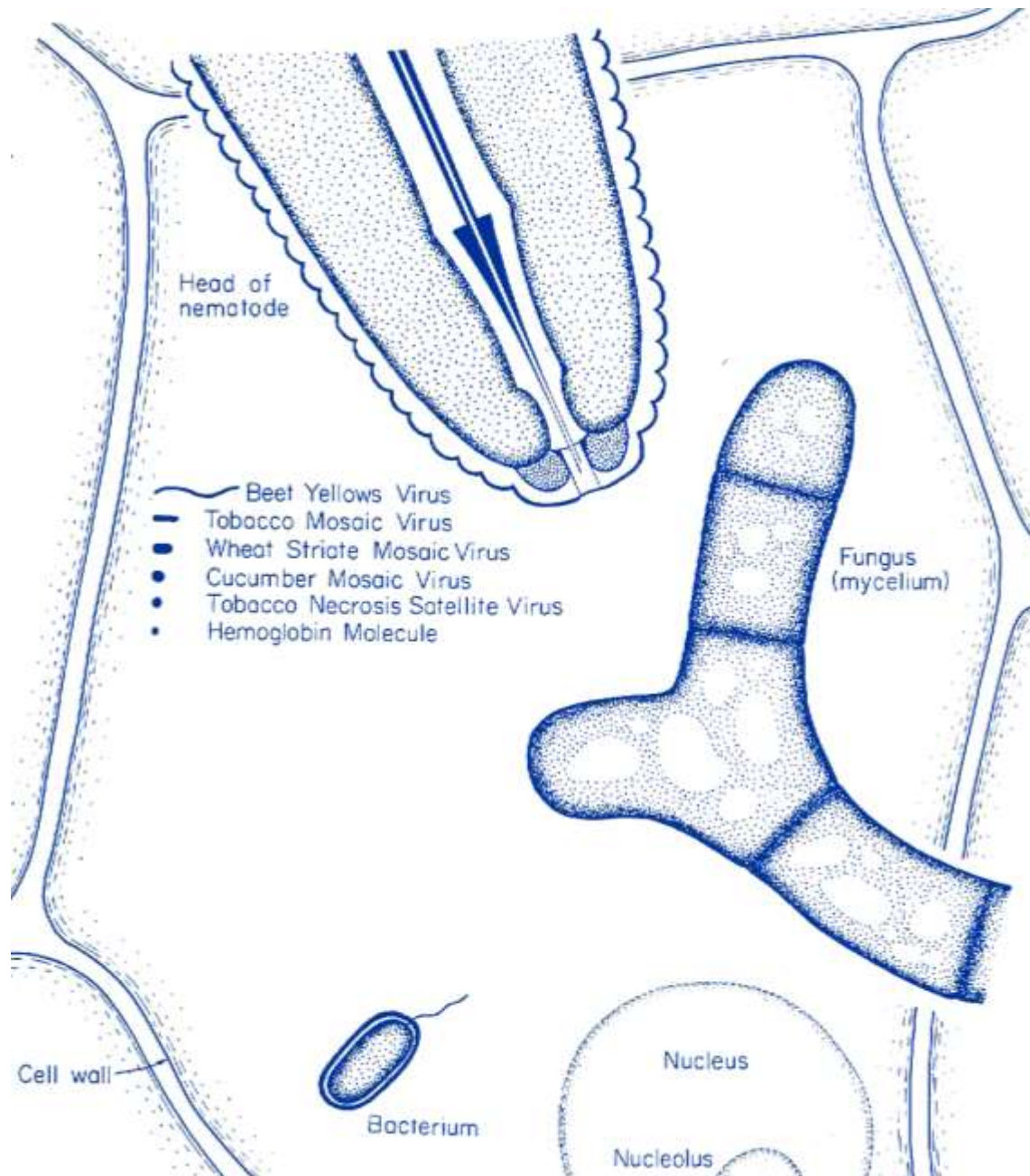
Québec



Plant pathogens

- Fungi
- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Nematodes





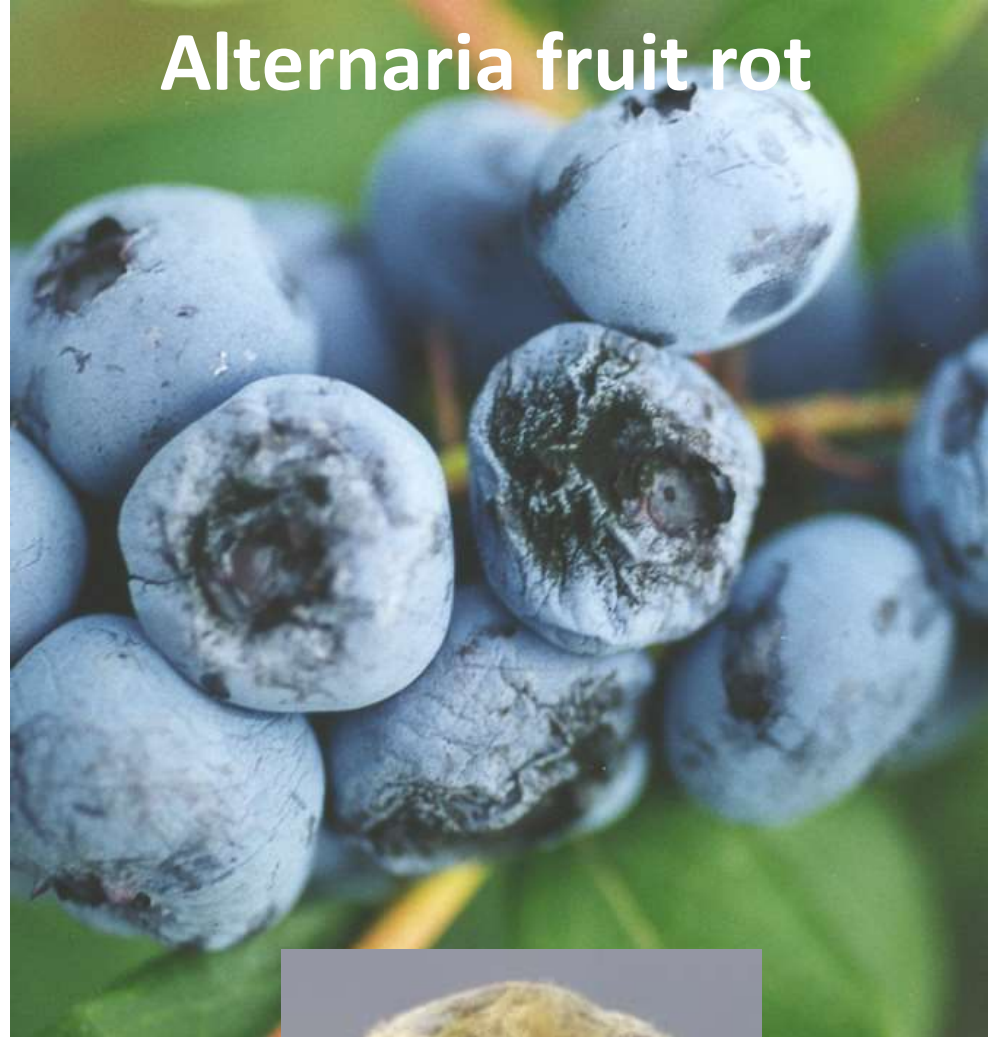
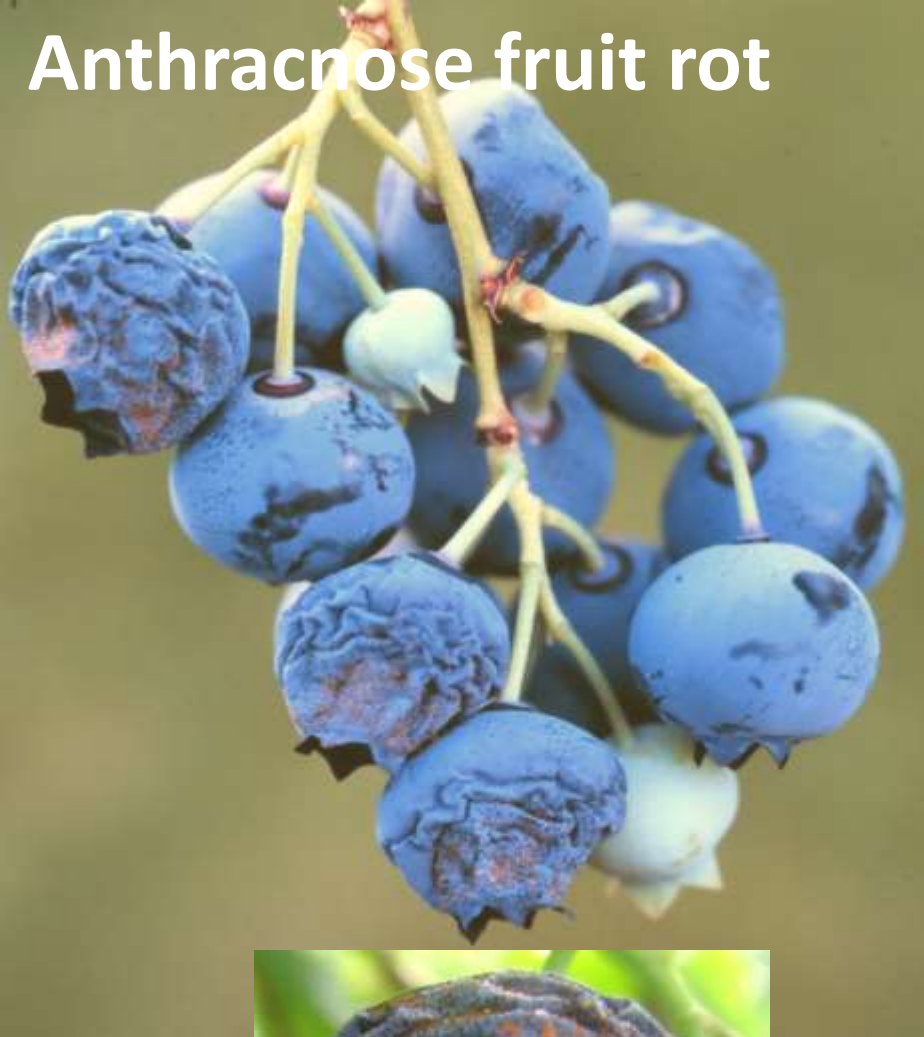
Comparative
size of plant
pathogens in
relation to a
plant cell

Mummy berry



Phomopsis





Distinguishing blights and look-alike problems



Winter injury

Phomopsis



Bleached area
with black
pimples (fruiting
structures)



Cane collapse in mid-summer



Canker



Blighted shoot

Phomopsis canker



Bacterial (Pseudomonas) blight *Pseudomonas syringae*



- After spring frosts
- Elliott and Draper
- Fungicides don't work



Botrytis blossom blight



Blueberry scorch virus

Blueberry shock virus (similar to Blueberry scorch virus)



Blueberry scorch mild
symptoms -
depends on virus strain



Bluecrop in Michigan



Virus diseases



Tobacco ringspot virus &
Tomato ringspot virus



Red ringspot virus

How are viruses transmitted?



Planting material



Nematodes



Insects (e.g., aphids)

What does “virus tested” mean?

- Mother blocks in a nursery are randomly sampled and tested for known viruses and stunt phytoplasma (by ELISA and PCR) every 3 years and visually inspected every year
- Testing and inspections are done by the State Department of Agriculture
- If a virus is detected, plants are destroyed
- Shoot tip culture + heat treatment can be used to rid the plant material of virus



Start clean, stay clean!

Virus-tested
blueberry nurseries



- DeGrandchamp Farms, South Haven, Michigan
- Hartmann's Plant Company, Lacota, Michigan
- Fall Creek Farm and Nursery, Lowell, Oregon

Infection risk during the growing season



Mummy berry

Phomopsis, Fusicoccum

Botrytis blight/ fruit rot

Anthraco nose fruit rot

Alternaria fruit rot

Leaf rust

Virus diseases and stunt

Pink bud

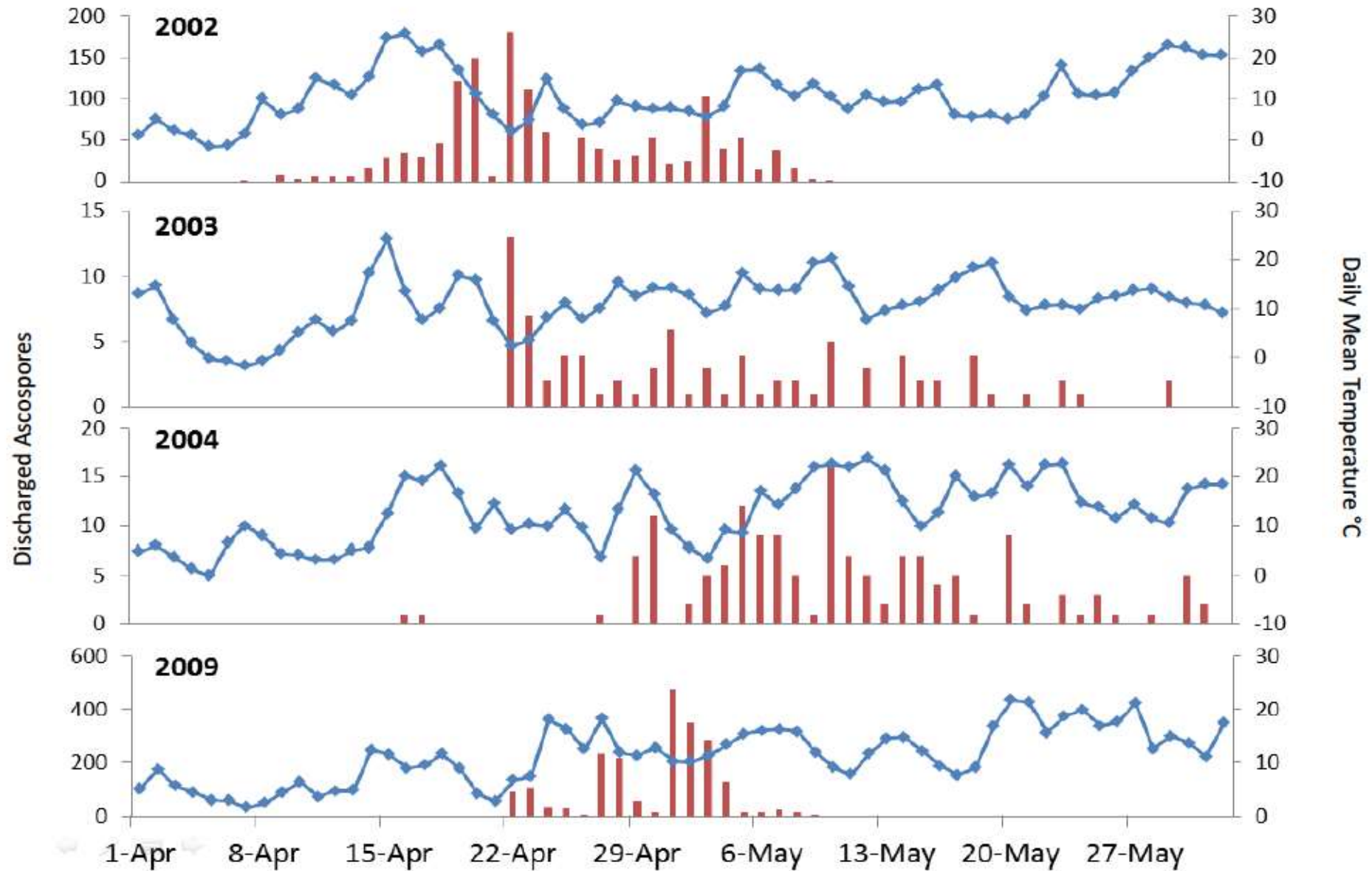
May 2, 2011

April 2, 2012

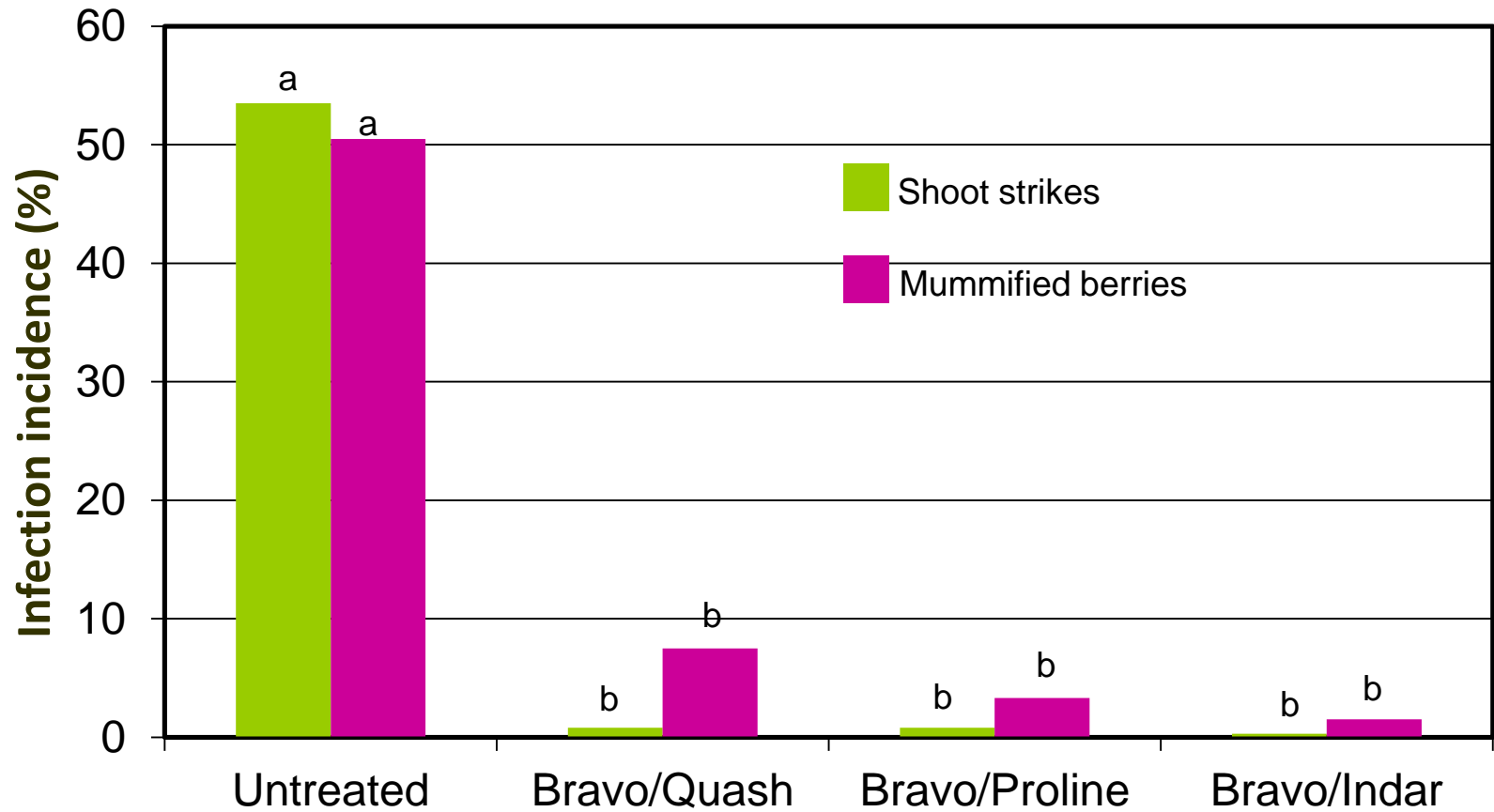
April 30, 2013



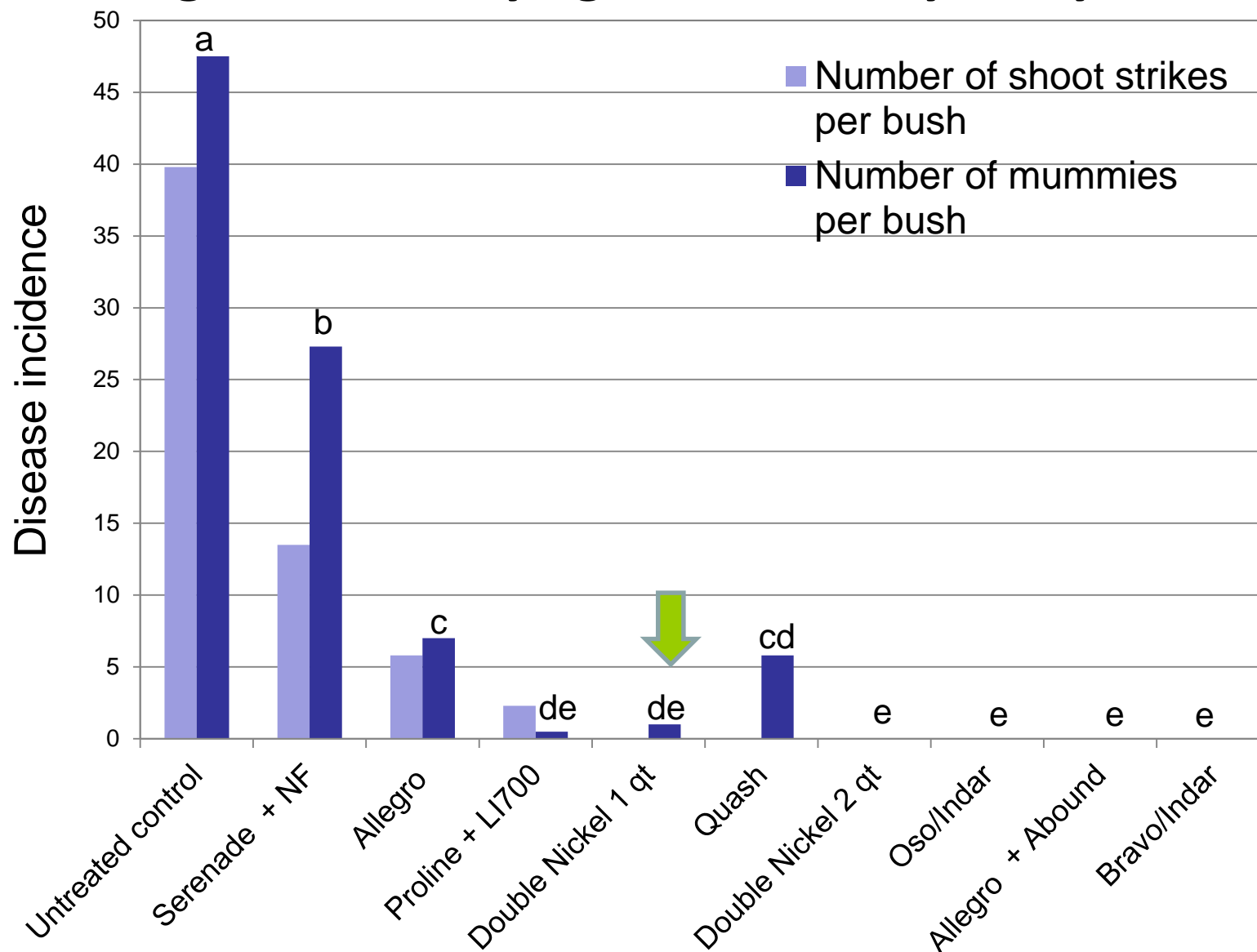
Seasonal mummy ascospore discharge



Mummy berry control, 2013



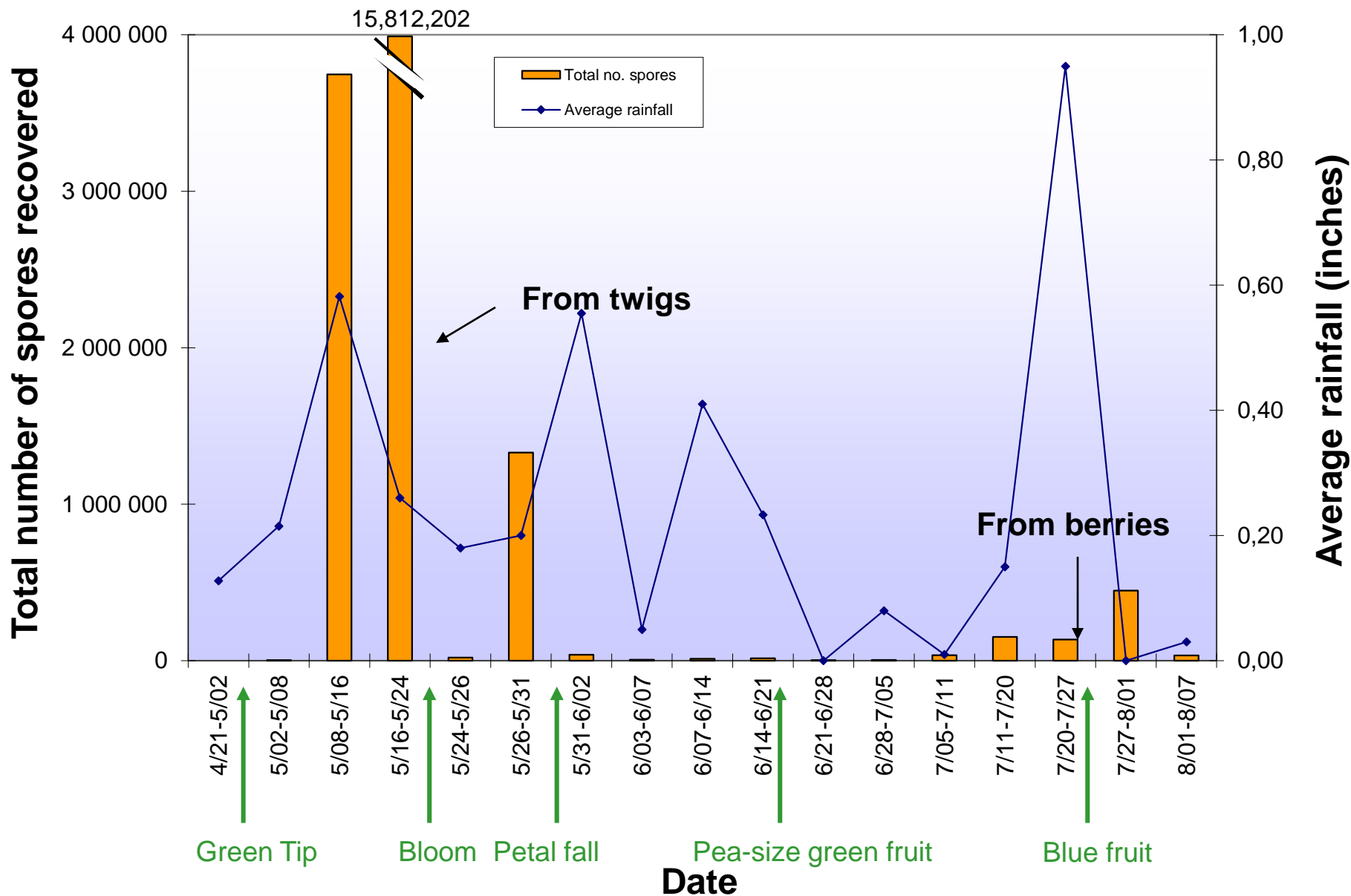
Fungicide efficacy against mummy berry, 2014



Anthracnose

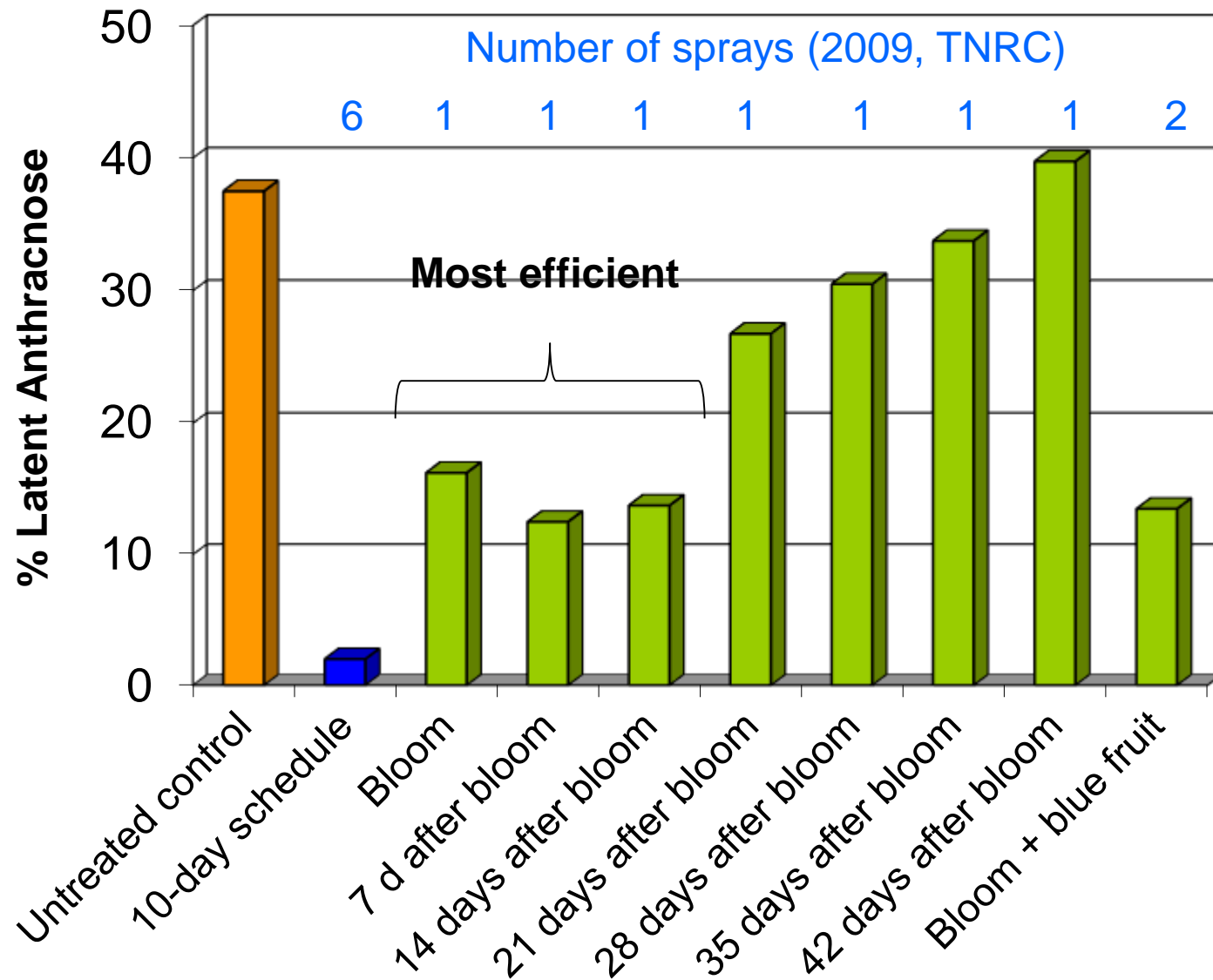
Colletotrichum acutatum





Anthracnose spore dispersal over the season

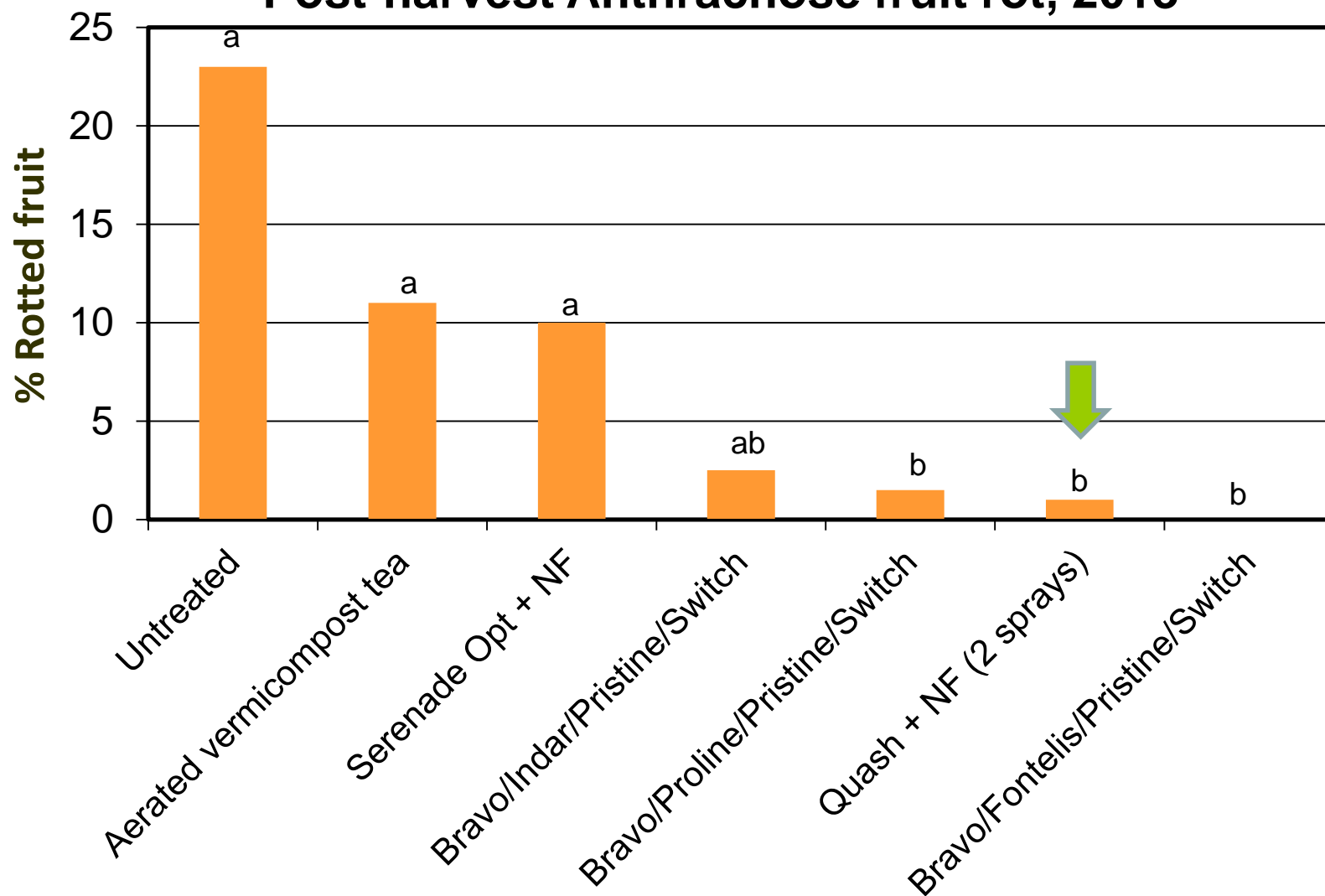
Efficacy of timing of fungicide sprays

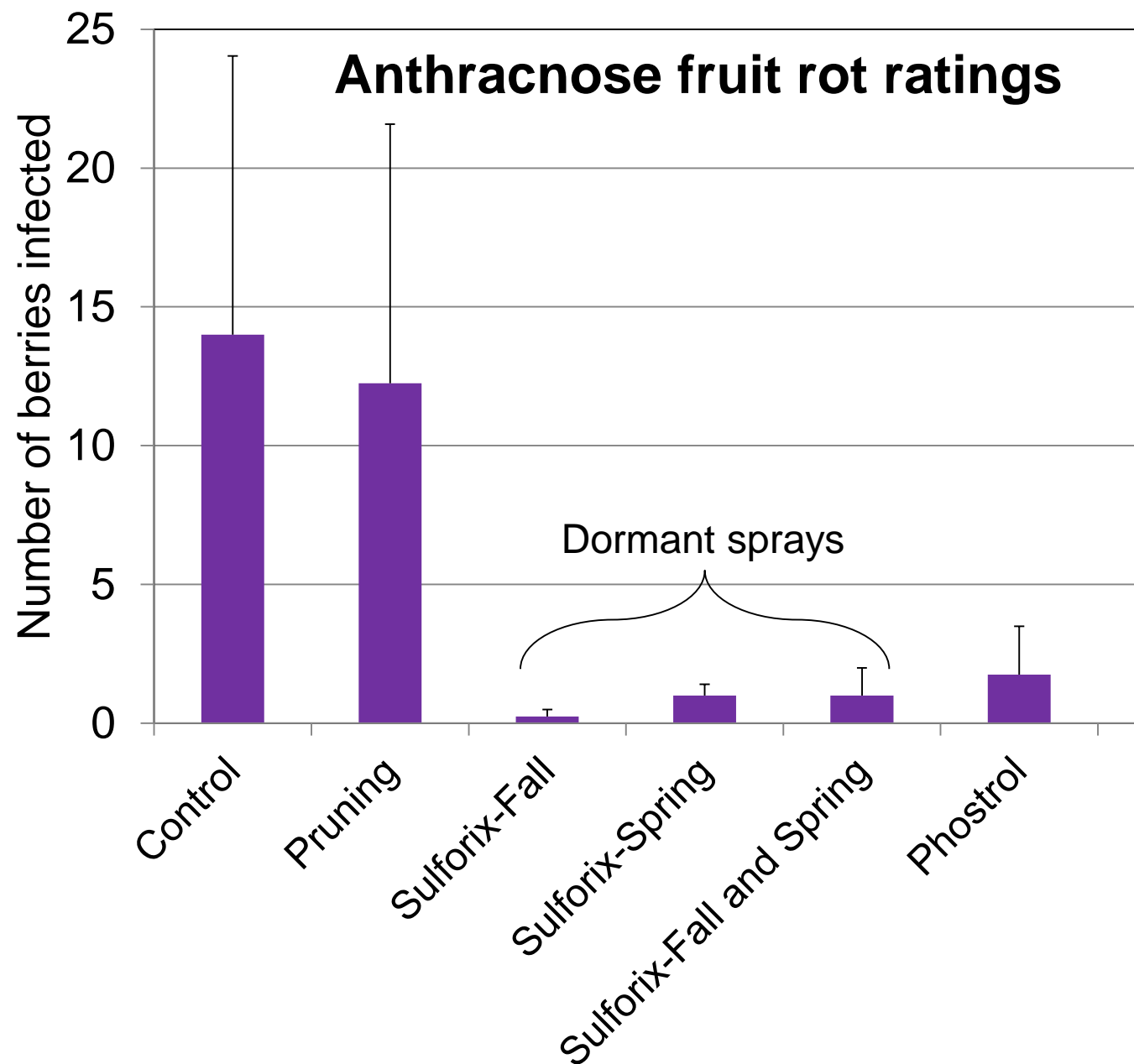


Fungicide sensitivity

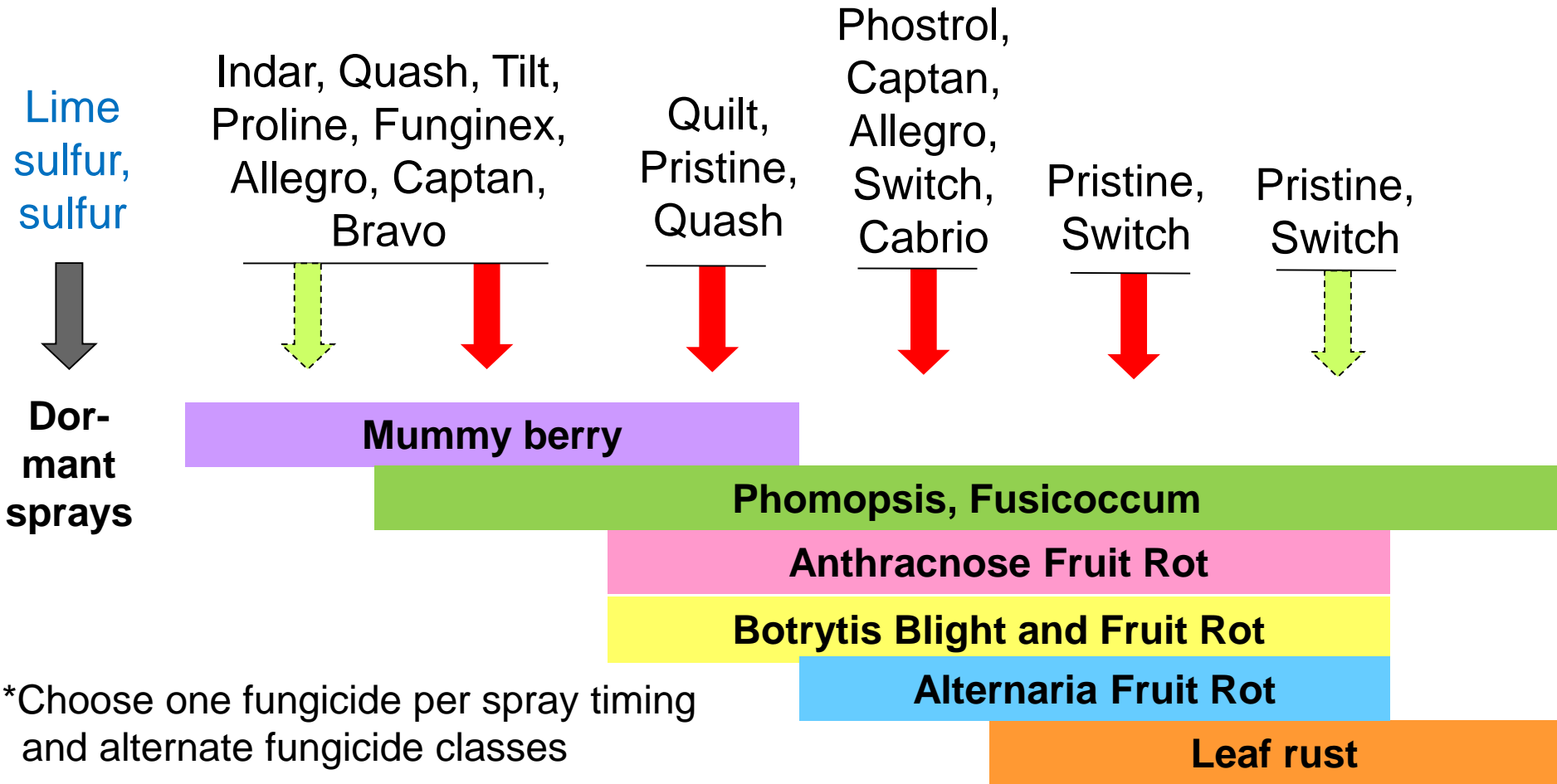
Colletotrichum isolates	Number isolates tested	% resistant to 10 ppm azoxystrobin
1999	10	0%
2014	14	86%

Post-harvest Anthracnose fruit rot, 2013



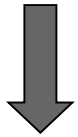


Example of a disease control program*



Example of organic program*

Lime
sulfur,
copper



Dor-
mant
sprays

Actinovate,
Serenade
+ Regalia



Actinovate,
Serenade
+ Regalia



Botector,
Timorex?
Cueva?



Botector,
Timorex?
Cueva?



Regalia



Mummy berry

Phomopsis, Fusicoccum

Anthraxnose Fruit Rot

Botrytis Blight and Fruit Rot

Alternaria Fruit Rot

Leaf rust

*Choose one fungicide per spray timing
and alternate fungicide classes





Airblast sprayer

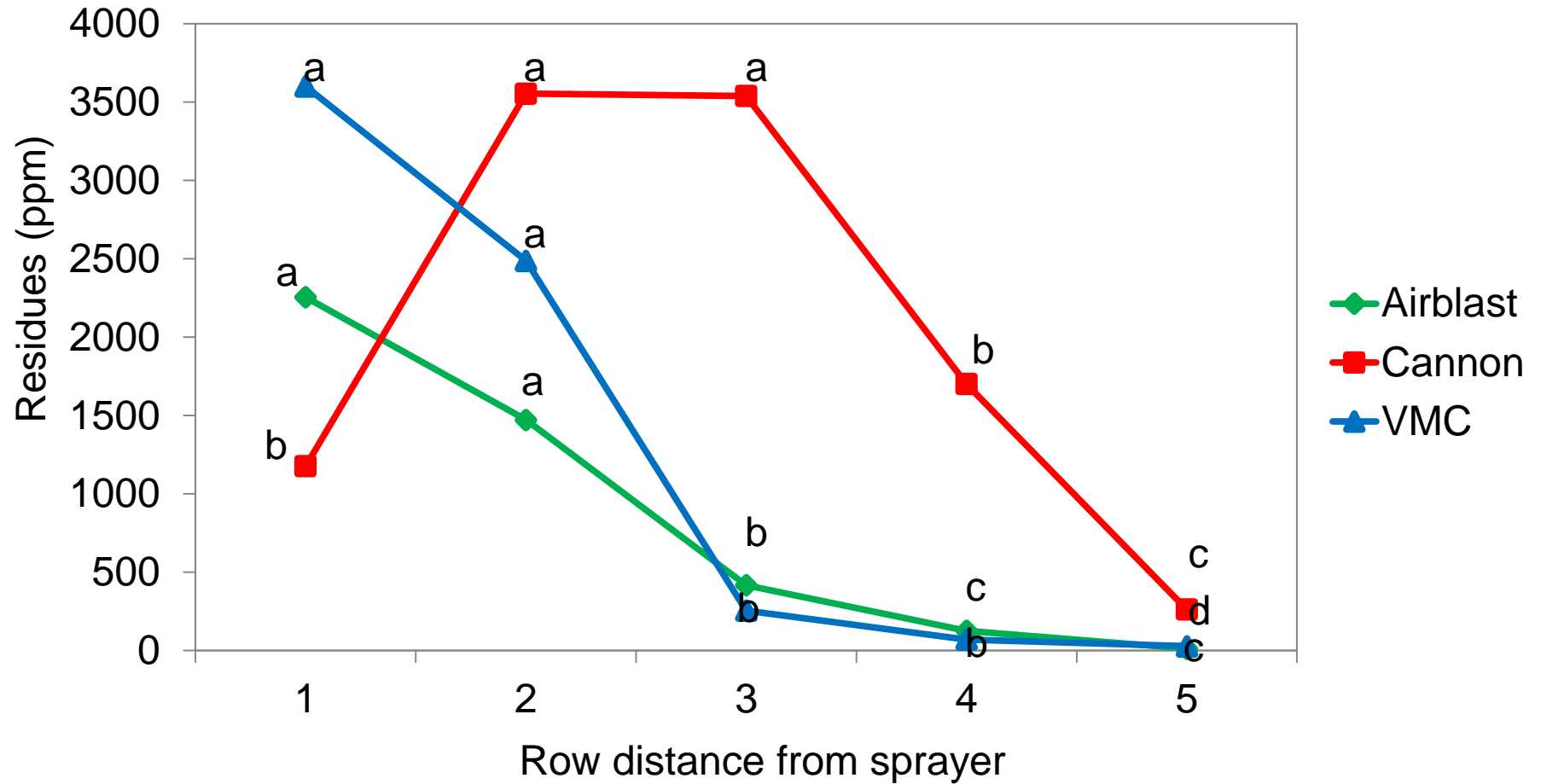


Cannon sprayer

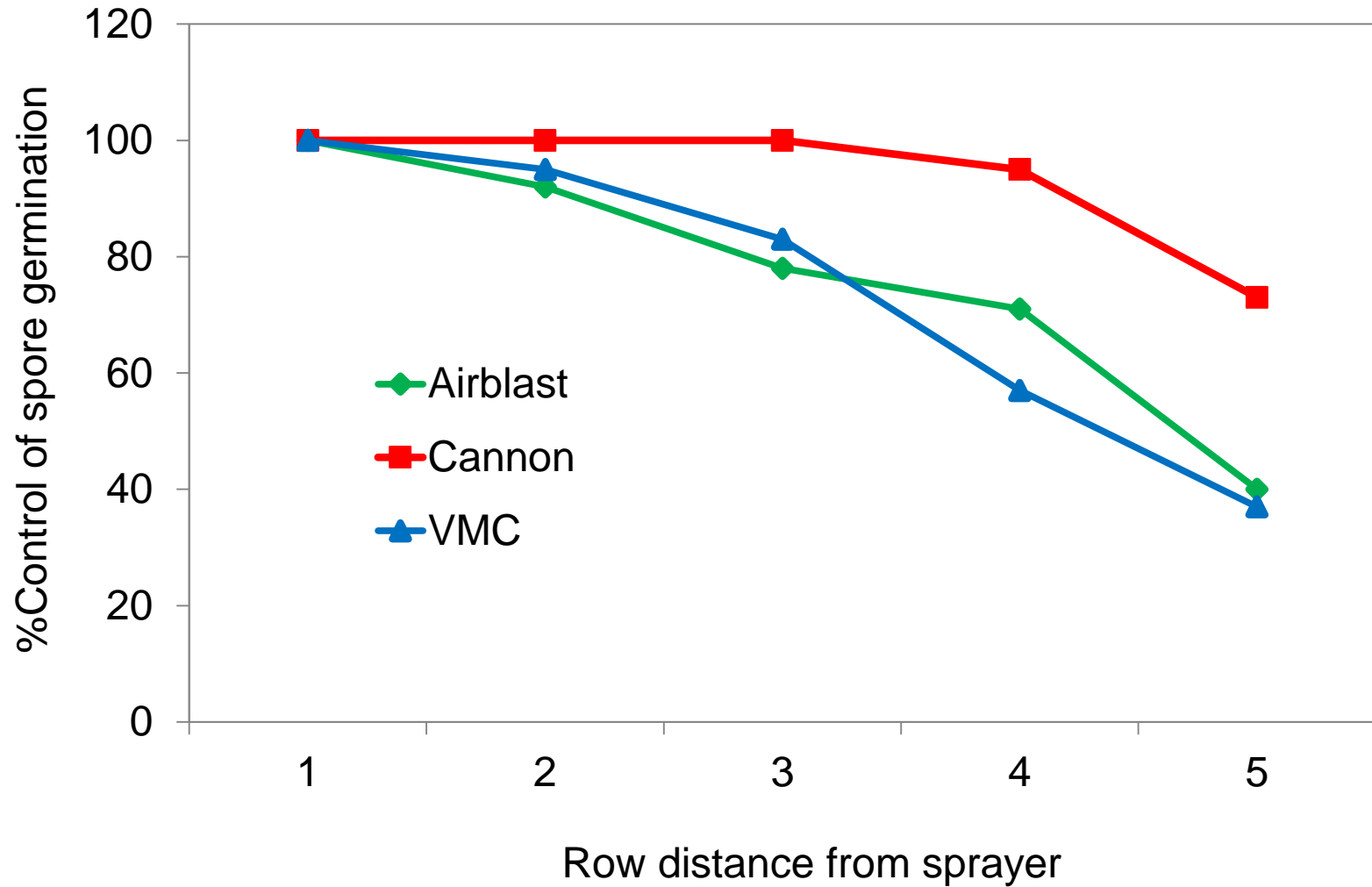


VMC Tower sprayer.

Effect of sprayer on pattern of captan recovery



Effect of sprayer on control of *Colletotrichum* spore germination





Questions?