

Managing Apple and Peach Diseases with Notes on the Strengths and Weaknesses of Sulfur

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Common Apple Diseases in Illinois

Spring Diseases

- Scab
- Fire Blight (bacterial)
- Powdery Mildew
- Rusts
- Phytophthora Root Rot

Summer Diseases

- Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck
- Fruit Rots
 - ❖ Black Rot
 - ❖ Bitter Rot
 - ❖ White Rot

Common Peach Diseases in Illinois

- **Peach Leaf Curl**
- **Brown Rot**
- **Powdery Mildew**
- **Scab**
- **Bacterial Spot**

Managing Apple and Peach Diseases with Notes on the Strengths and Weaknesses of Sulfur

Brief History of Sulfur

- 1000 BC: pest-averting sulfur
- 1850: dusting sulfur for disease control
- 1852: lime-sulfur for grape mildew
- 1884: Bordeaux mixture + sulfur for grape
- 1923: wetttable sulfur for plant diseases
- 1970: flowable sulfur for pests
- 1990s: micronized sulfur (less toxic)



Extraction of sulfur in Indonesia *Babadoost*

Sulfur for Tree Fruit Diseases

- Sulfur is a powdery mildew fungicide
- Sulfur is a protectant fungicide
- Sulfur is not prone to resistance development in fungi
- Sulfur is available for both organic and conventional crop production

Sulfur for Plant Diseases

- **Sulfur fungicides:**
 - ✓ **Elemental sulfur: powdery mildews**
 - ✓ **Wettable sulfur: foliar diseases**
 - ✓ **Flowable sulfur: foliar diseases**
 - ✓ **Lime-sulfur: eradicant**
- **Mechanism of action: hydrogen sulfide**
- **Sulfur is phytotoxic above 88°F**

Efficacy of Sulfur Compounds for Apple Diseases

Fire Blight	Scab	Powdery Mildew	Rusts	Bitter Rot	Black Rot	White Rot	Sooty Blotch / Flyspeck
P	F	G	P	P	P	P	P

Efficacy of Sulfur Compounds for Peach Diseases

Leaf Curl	Brown Rot Blossom Blight	Brown Rot Fruit Rot	Powdery Mildew	Scab	Bacterial Spot
-	F	P	G	G	P

- = unknown; P = poor; F = fair; G = good

Major Apple and Peach Diseases in Illinois in the Past three Years

Apples

- Scab
- Fire Blight
- Fruit Rots
 - ❖ Bitter Rot
 - ❖ White Rot

Peaches

- Brown Rot
- Bacterial Spot



Apple scab



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Efficacy of Compounds for Apple Scab

Fungicide	FRAC Code	Scab	Fungicide	FRAC Code	Scab
Bayleton	3	P	Rally	3	E
Captan	M	G	Rubigan	3	E
Flint	11	E	Scala	9	G
Indar	3	E	Sovran	11	E
Inspire Super	3	E	Sulfur	M	F
Mancozeb	M	G	Syllit	M	E
Polyram	M	G	Topsin-M	1	E
Pristine	11+7	E	Vanguard	9	G
Procure	3	E	Ziram	M	F



Apple fire blight in Illinois



Apple fire blight in Illinois

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Apple fire blight in Illinois

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Spring

Direct infection of flowers

Spread of bacteria to nectaries

Blossom infection is regulated by heat and moisture



Healthy blossom with bee

Bacteria multiply on stigmas and are spread by rain, honeybees and flower-visiting insects

Bacteria are disseminated from canker to blossoms by insects and rain

Canker extension can lead to shoot blight and decline of limbs

Extension of canker in spring

Winter

Cankers provide a site for survival of the pathogen over the winter

Autumn

Summer

Rootstock infection via internal spread of bacteria, infected suckers and infection of wounds

Endophytic populations in trees

Infection of immature fruit

Bacteria spread by aerosols, insects, and rain; summer storms create wounds for infection

Shoot infection

Internal spread of bacteria to other shoots

Formation of new cankers on branches and stems

KEY:

-----> Inside the plant

-----> Outside the plant



Control of Fire Blight of Apple

- **Copper application at silver-tip**
- **Streptomycin applications at bloom**
Streptomycin application as predicted by MARYBLIT or Cougar Blight
- **Streptomycin application after hail damage**

Streptomycin for Fire Blight of Apple

- **1950s: Streptomycin use began**
- **1971: Streptomycin-resistance in California**
- **By 2010: Streptomycin-resistance in western US, Michigan, New York, Canada, Israel**

Apple Fire Blight in Illinois

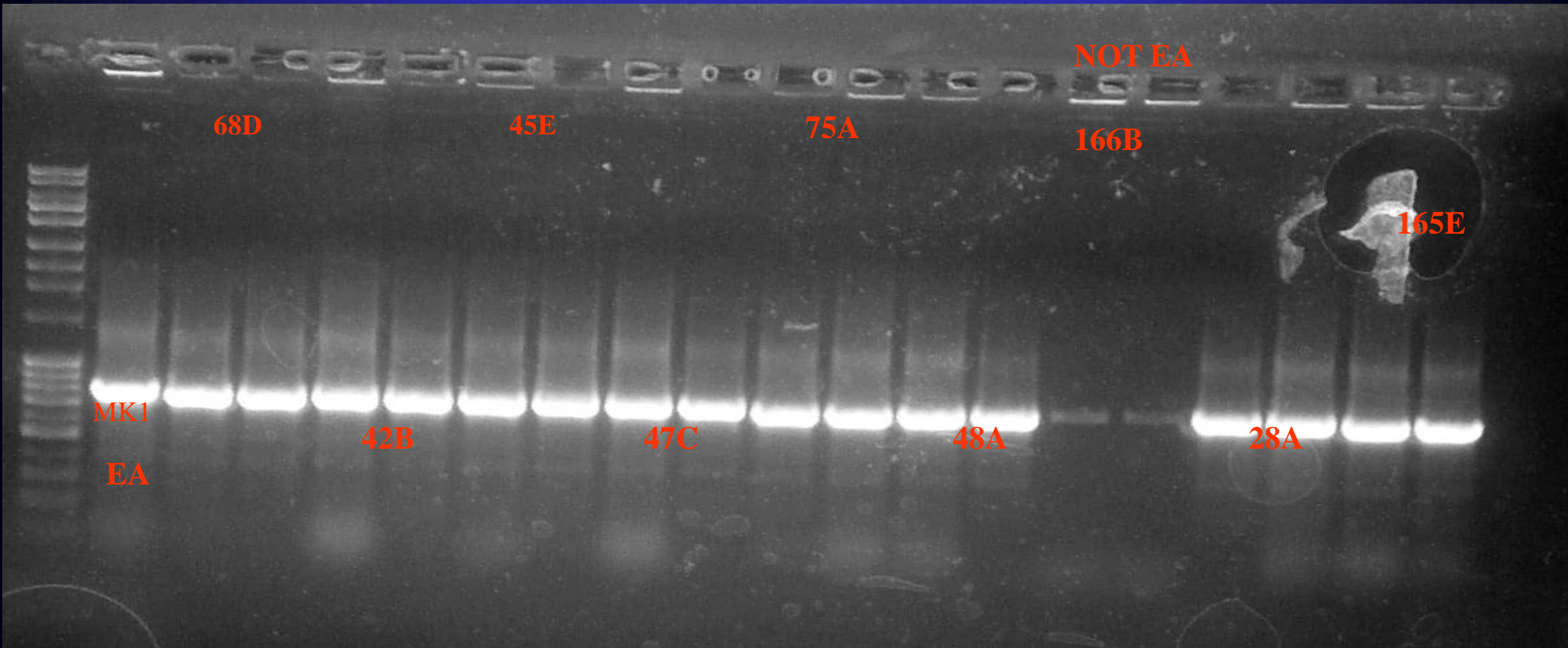
- **2008: widespread and severe infection**
- **2009: widespread and severe infection**
- **2010: low incidence**

Apple Fire Blight in Illinois

- Initiated a research to determine whether there are Streptomycin-resistant strains of the causal bacterium (*Erwinia amylovora*)

PCR Identification:

Primers AJ 75/76; targeting plasmid pEA 29
(McManus and Jones, 1995)



2010 Streptomycin Resistance Status Report

		Growth on Streptomycin amended agar	
County	Strikes	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Other Bacteria
		50ppm	50ppm
Boone	15	0	1
Calhoun	36	0	4
Champaign	6	0	0
Jersey	29	0	5
Kane	11	0	6
Macoupin	9	0	0
Madison	10	0	-
Marshall	16	0	2
McHenry	6	0	0
Peoria	11	0	1
Putnam	10	0	0
Sangamon	6	0	0
St.Clair	42	0	13
Winnebago	4	0	5
Woodford	7	0	1
Totals	218	0	22

Agri-Mycin 17

Erwinia amylovora isolates:

Michigan streptomycin-resistant

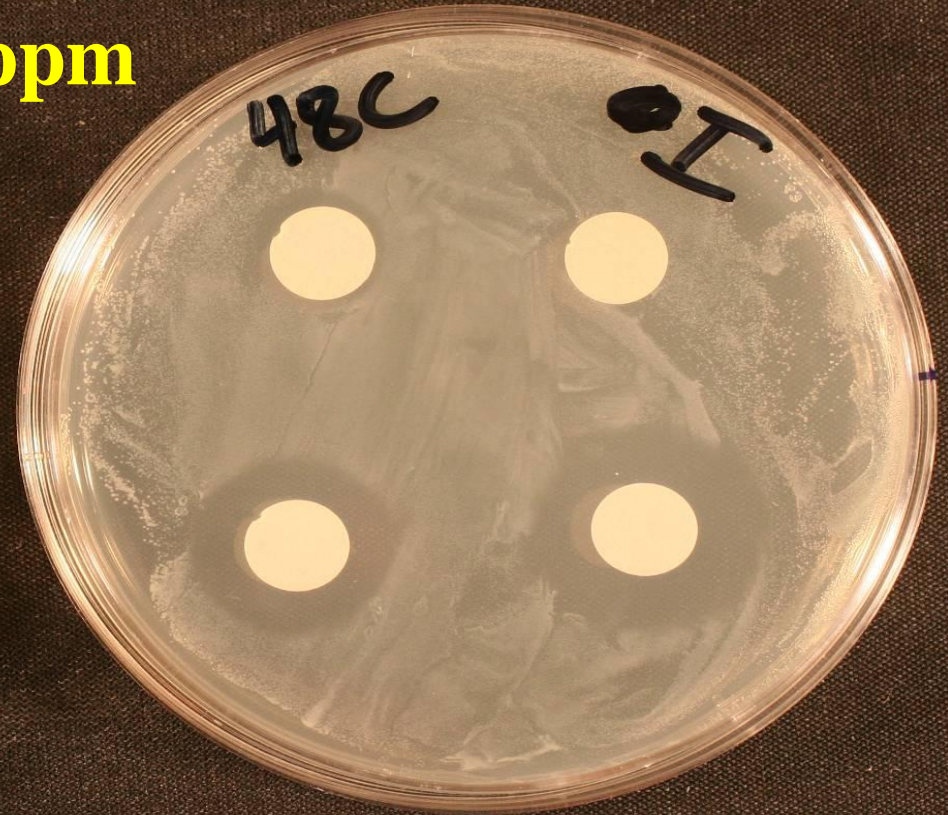
Calhoun, IL - 2010

25 ppm

0 ppm

50 ppm

100 ppm



Agri-Mycin 17

Erwinia amylovora isolates:

Michigan streptomycin-resistant

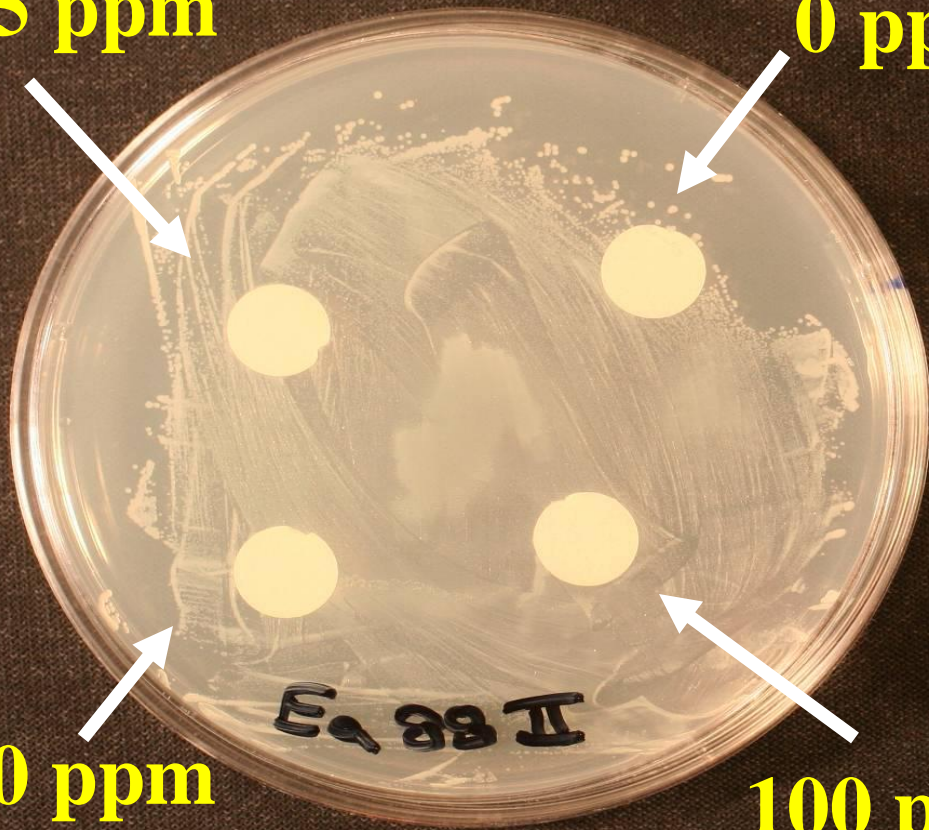
Calhoun, IL - 2010

25 ppm

0 ppm

50 ppm

100 ppm



Agri-Mycin 17

Erwinia amylovora isolates:

Michigan streptomycin-resistant

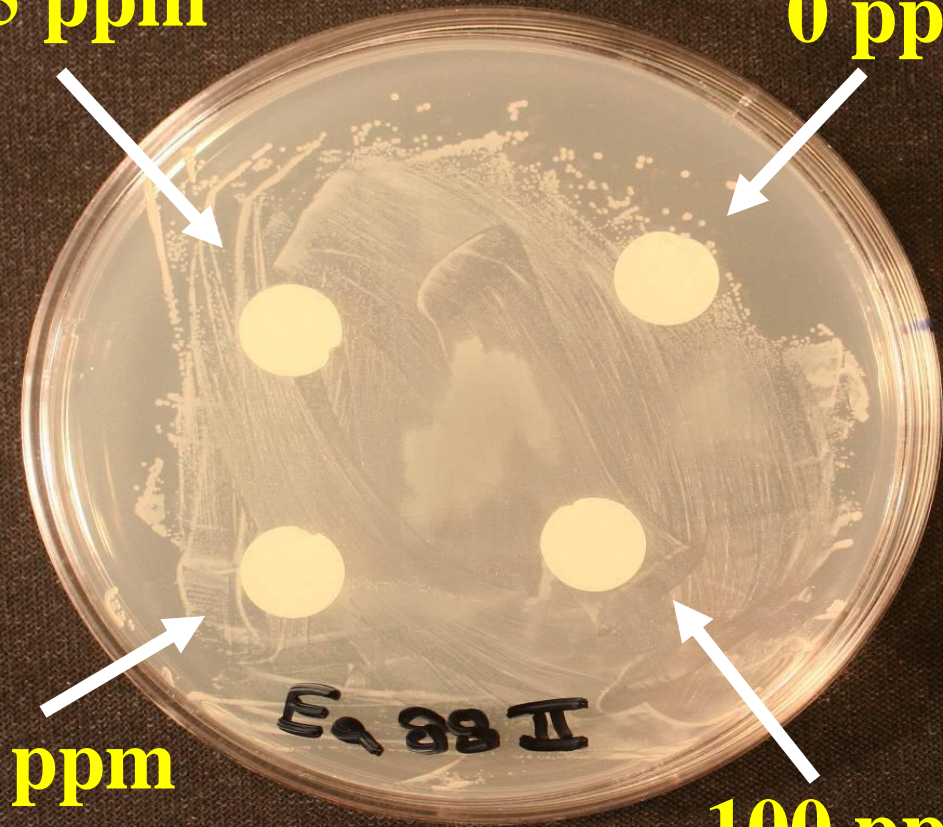
Jersey, IL - 2010

25 ppm

0 ppm

50 ppm

100 ppm



Agri-Mycin 17

Erwinia amylovora isolates:

Michigan streptomycin-resistant

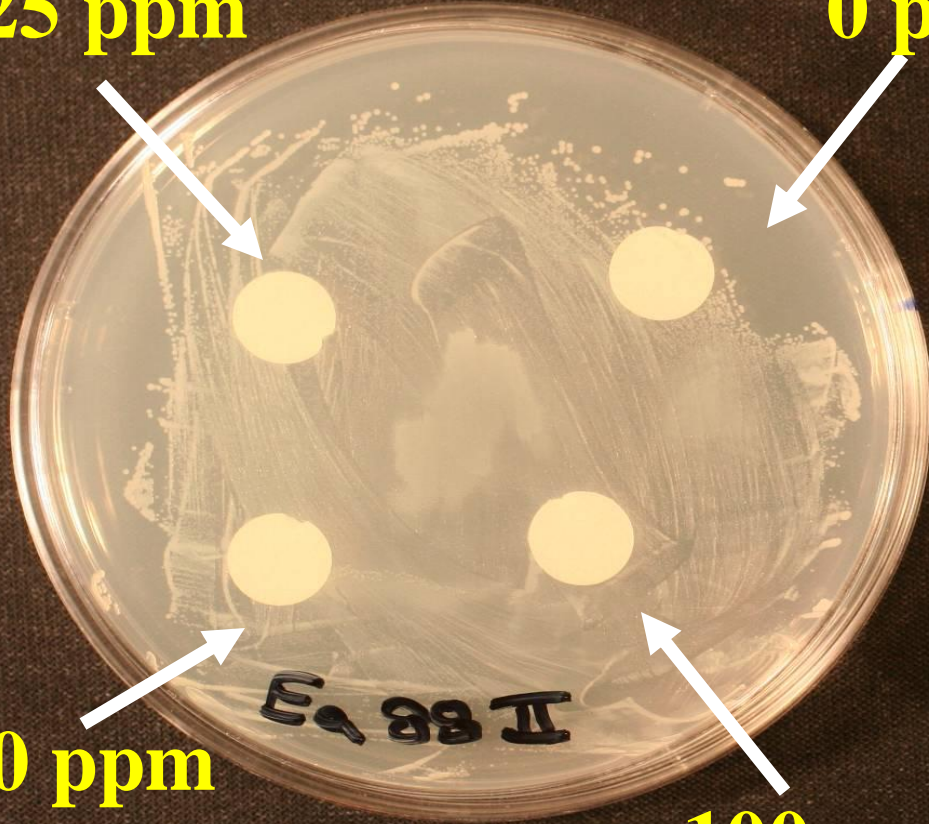
St. Clair, IL - 2010

25 ppm

0 ppm

50 ppm

100 ppm



Agri-Mycin 17

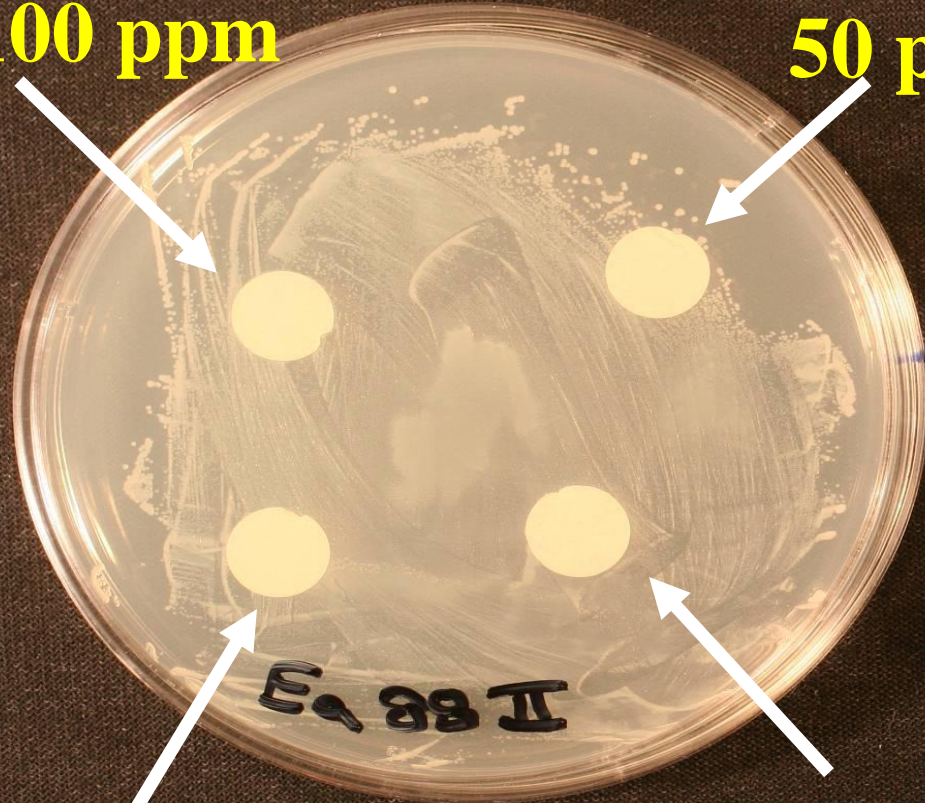
Erwinia amylovora isolates:

Michigan streptomycin-resistant

Boon, IL - 2010

100 ppm

50 ppm



0 ppm

25 ppm



Agri-Mycin 17

Erwinia amylovora isolates:

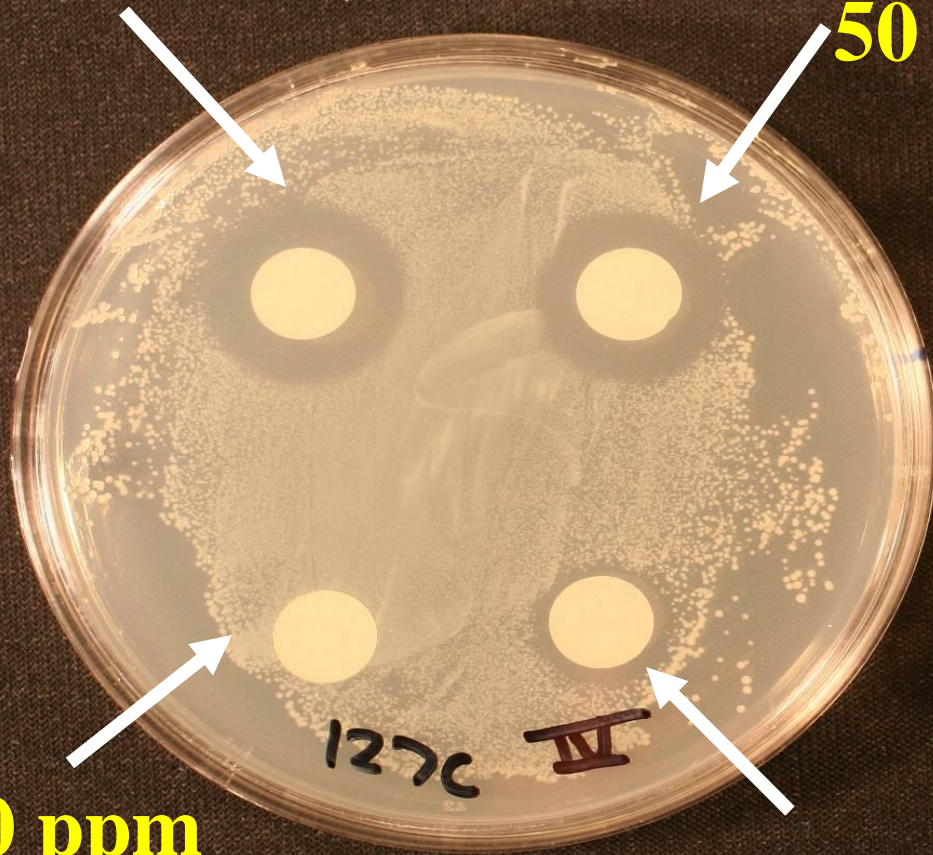
St. Clair, IL - 2010

100 ppm

50 ppm

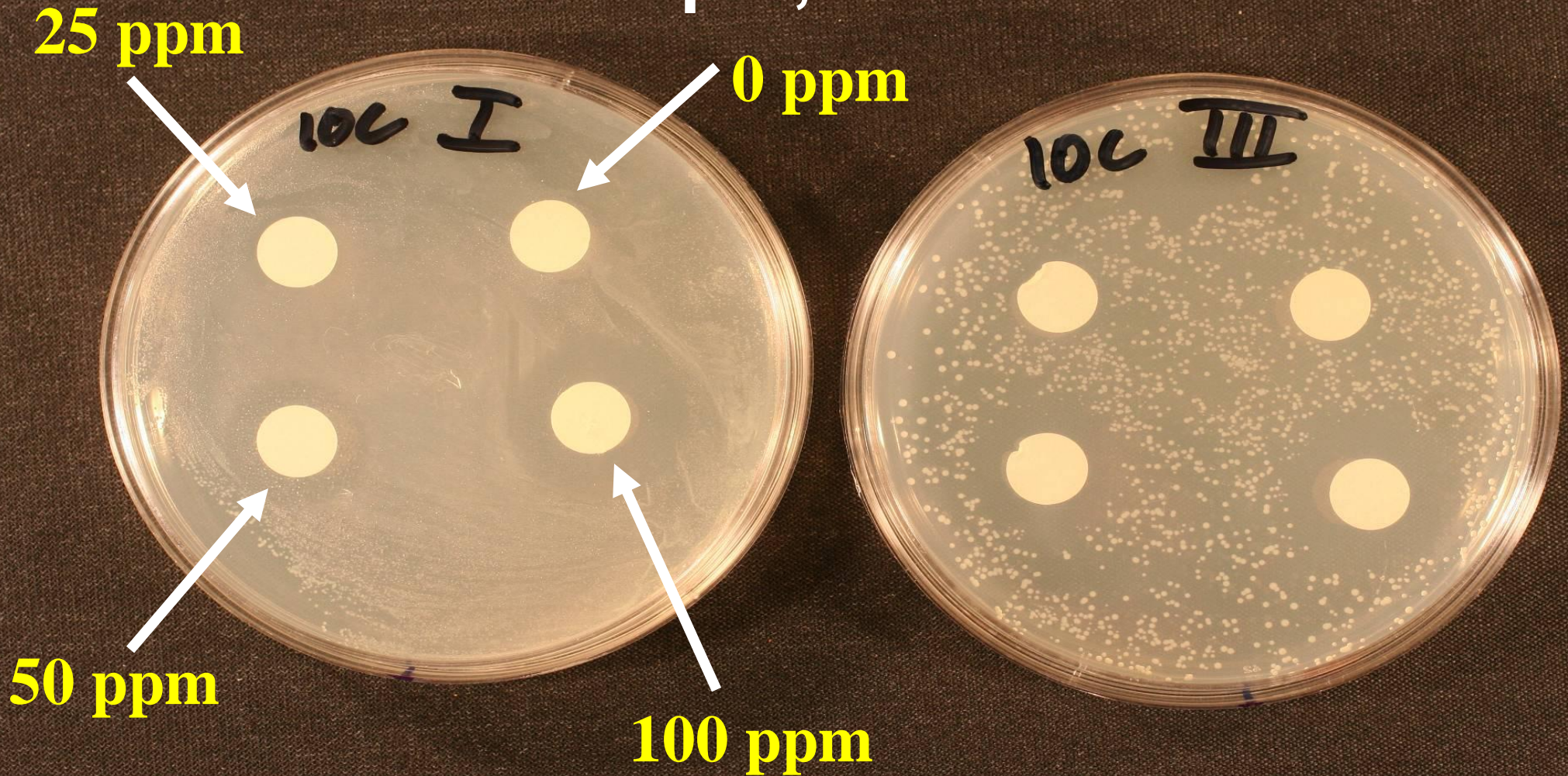
0 ppm

25 ppm

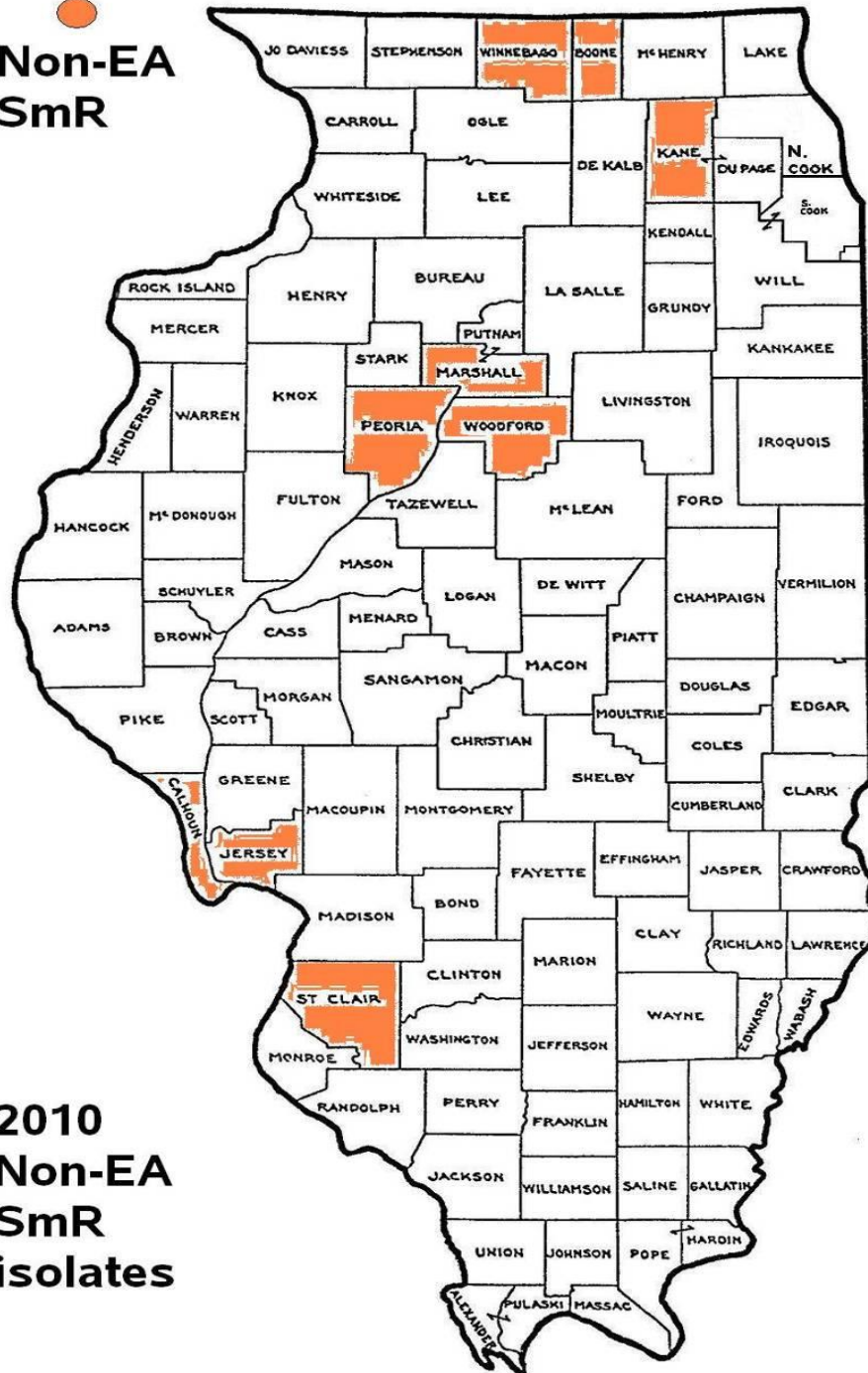


Agri-Mycin 17

Erwinia amylovora isolates:
Macoupin, IL - 2010



●
**Non-EA
SmR**



**2010
Non-EA
SmR
isolates**



Bitter rot or apples



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Fungicides for Summer Diseases of Apples

Fungicide Application	Diseases	Appl. Inter. (Days)	Suggested Fungicides
First Cover	Scab, Fruit Rot	10-14	Sovran (or Pristine)+ Ziram
Second Cover	Scab, Fruit Rot	10-14	Topsin-M + Captan
Third Cover	Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck, Fruit Rot	10-14	Sovran (or Pristine)+ Ziram
Fourth Cover	Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck, Fruit Rot	10-14	Topsin-M + Captan
Fifth Cover	Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck, Fruit Rot	10-14	Sovran (or Pristine)+ Ziram
Sixth Cover	Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck, Fruit Rot	10-14	Topsin-M + Captan
Seventh Cover	Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck, Fruit Rot	10-14	Sovran (or Pristine)+ Ziram
Eighth Cover	Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck, Fruit Rot	10-14	Topsin-M + Captan



Disease-Warning System: Moisture



All Summer Diseases of Apple

- 175 h leaf wetness (4 h)
- Threshold: 175 h after the first cover spray

Watchdog Leaf Wetness/ Temperature Logger



175 h Leaf Wetness (4 h)- Illinois

- Tested in 22 commercial orchards
- All summer diseases: 2001-2010
 - ❖ Sooty Blotch/Flyspeck
 - ❖ Fruit rots (bitter, black, white rots)
- Spring diseases (**scab, powdery mildew, rusts,...**) were also evaluated

Apple Diseases in Illinois During 2001-2009

Year	No of Orchards	Sprays Saved [No. (%)]
2001	6	3.0 (43%)
2002	6	3.5 (50%)
2003	11	3.1 (44%)
2004	14	3.0 (43%)
2005	5	3.0 (43%)
2006	8	4.0 (57%)
2007	7	3.2 (46%)
2008	8	3.3 (47%)
2009	8	3.0 (43%)
No. of Orchards: 22		Average: 3.23 (46%)

Reasons for Failure on Effective Control of Apple and Peach Diseases

- **Pathogen resistance: less likely**
- **Timely application of fungicides**
- **Using effective fungicides**
- **Cultural practices (moisture)**
 - **Good pruning**
 - **Soil drainage**
 - **Weed control**

Questions/ Comments