

Fungal Disease Update

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Fusarium wilt (*F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* race 3)



Fusarium crown & root rot (*F. oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis-lycopersici*)



Fusarium foot rot (*F. solani* f. sp. *eumartii*)



***Fusarium solani* crown rot?**





Fusarium wilt Race 3

Swett lab, UCD research on Fusarium wilt of tomato

- Developing a quick test to differentiate the four Fusarium diseases and races
- How much do other crops, weeds and resistant tomato varieties contribute to Fusarium surviving in field soil?
- Effects of abiotic stress (salinity, deficit irrigation) on disease severity of F3

Swett lab, UCD research on Fusarium wilt of tomato

- Commercial seed lots do not seem to be a source of Fol R3 (Hung Doan)
- Fol R3 can likely survive for several years in the soil (they are working on a soil test)
- Salinity and deficit irrigation do accelerate Fusarium wilt under controlled conditions in the greenhouse (work ongoing)

Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)



Tomato powdery mildew

- *Leveillula taurica*
(*Oidiopsis sicula*)
- *Oidium neolycopersici*
- *Oidium lycopersici*

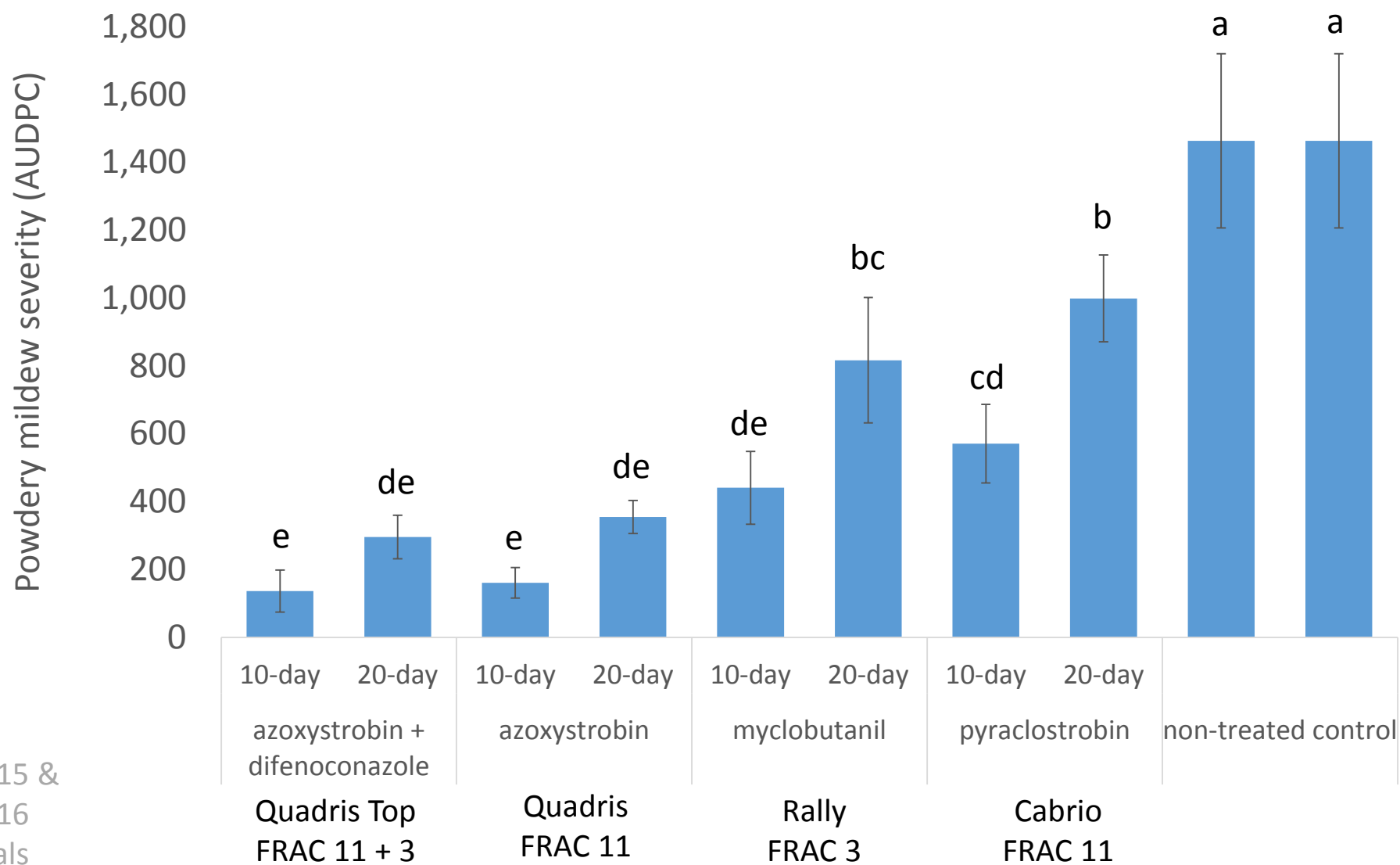






FRAC Group Code(s) & risk	Mildew fungicide products (chemical common names)
11 - high	Quadris (azoxystrobin), Cabrio (pyraclostrobin), Flint (trifloxystrobin)
3 - medium	Rhyme (flutriafol), Rally (myclobutanil), Inspire (difenoconazole), Mettle (tetraconazole) – not registered in CA
11 + 3 - medium	Quadris Top (azoxystrobin + difenoconazole)
7 – med-high	Fontelis (penthioopyrad)
7 + 11 - medium	Priaxor (fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin) Luna Sensation (fluopyram + trifloxystrobin)
7 + 3 - medium	Aprovia Top (solatenol + difenoconazole) – Federally approved, awaiting CA label perhaps in time for late summer applications?
U06 – high?	Torino (cyflufenamid) – label expansion to tomato - Summer 2018?
50 - medium	Vivando (metrafenone)
M – low risk	Sulfur (dusting sulfur, wettable/sprayable/micronized sulfurs)
Not categorized – low risk	Kaligreen and others (potassium bicarbonate) Regalia (plant extract) Taegro, Sonata, Actinovate (biological fungicides)

Efficacy of “older” fungicides in field trials, 2015 & 2016



Efficacy of selected “newer” fungicides in field trials, 2013 to 2016

	Product rank in each of four trial years			
<u>Product/rate</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Rhyme 7 oz	1	1	1	1
Priaxor 8 oz	3	2	3	1
Quadris Top 8 oz	2	3	2	4
Luna Sensation 7 oz	Not tested	2	4	Not tested
Torino 3.4 oz **	Not tested	4	4	1
Fontelis 15 oz	4	Not tested	6	5

** still awaiting California registration

Some newer fungicides can be applied through the drip: e.g. Velum, Rhyme, Priaxor. Field trial results have been mixed; sometimes great control, other times less than great control





A photograph of a large tomato field under a clear sky. In the background, there are power lines and a dirt road. The field is divided into three distinct sections by yellow lines that converge towards the top center. The left section shows healthy-looking tomato plants. The middle section shows plants that are heavily affected by a powdery mildew infection, with many leaves turning brown and withered. The right section shows plants that appear to be in good health, similar to the left section. The tomatoes on the plants are in various stages of ripeness, from green to red.

Powdery mildew control via
drip-applied fungicides

7 fl oz Rhyme via drip
twice, ~6 & 10 weeks
after transplanting

Non-treated
control no
fungicides

6.5 fl oz Velum via drip
twice, ~6 & 10 weeks
after transplanting