Tailoring an IPM program for Florida Pomegranates

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Pomegranate in Florida

- A project through UF/IFAS CREC, Lake Alfred began in 2009 to evaluate potential of pomegranate production in Florida
- Currently, approx. 25 pomegranate growers with larger acreage (1-15 acre) and 100-200 growers with 1/4 acre or less
- The demand of trees increased from 10-100 trees in 2013 to 200-1000 trees in 2014.

Pomegranate in Florida

Production Challenges

- Market
- Cultivar selection
- Nutrition and water management
- Physiological disorders
- Diseases and pests
 - No labeled fungicides
 - Limited information



Pomegranate in Florida

Advancing commercial fruit production has been severely compromised by various diseases

Florida Specialty Crop Block Grant 2014 - 2016

Objectives

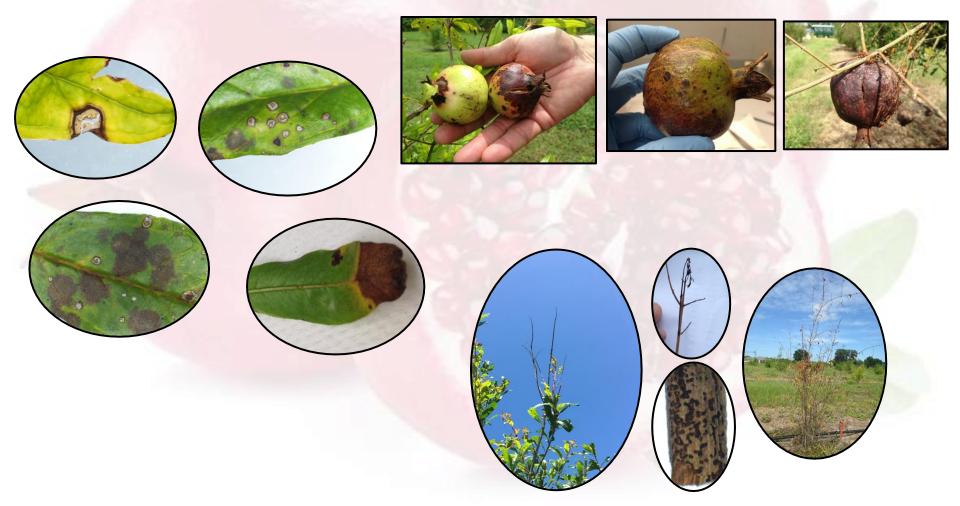
- 1. Conduct a survey of pathogens and pests impacting pomegranate production
- 2. Develop disease management strategies

Disease Survey (2014-2015)

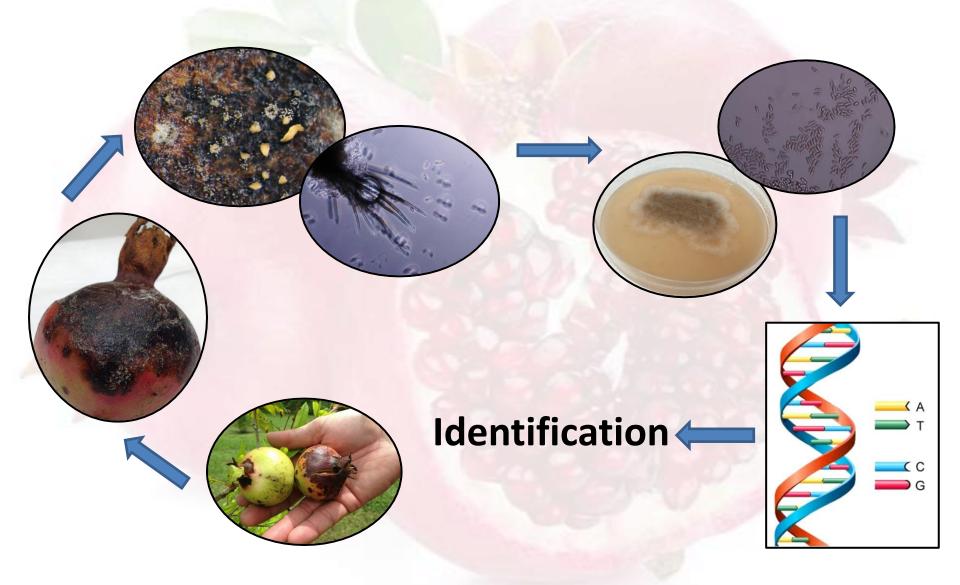


Disease Survey (2014-2015)

Symptoms on leaves, fruits, and stem



Identification



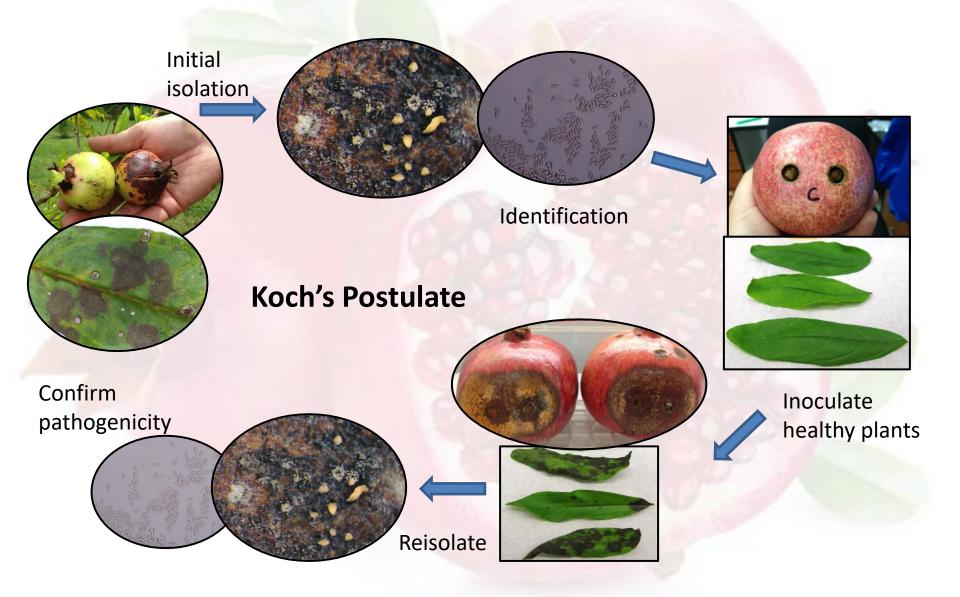
Identification (Results)

Species	Plant Part	% Isolation (n <u>> 400</u>)		
Colletotrichum sp.	Leaf, Stem, Flower, Fruit	29		
Neofusicoccum parvum	Leaf, Stem, Pedicel	6		
Diaporthales	Leaf, Stem, Flower	6		
Pilidiella granati	Stem	3		
Lasiodiplodia theobromae	Leaf, Stem, Pedicel, Fruit	9		
Alternaria sp.	Leaf	3		
Nigrospora sphaerica	Leaf, Fruit	6		
Corynespora casiicola	Leaf	3		
Epicoccum nigrum	Stem	6		
Phyllosticta sp.	Leaf	3		
Pestalotiopsis clavispora	Leaf	18		
Fusarium sp.	Fruit	6		
Nectria mauritiicola	Stem	3		

Pathogenicity tests (Koch's postulate)

- Attached leaf assays:
 - cv. Azadi
 - three trees per species
- Detached leaf assays:
 - cv. Don Somner North, Desertnyi, and Vietnam
 - four replication, four leaves per cultivar
- Fruit assays:
 - Store bought fruit: cv. Wonderful
 - 2 fruit per pathogen, repeated once
- Whole tree assays:
 - cv. Wonderful
 - 2 trees per isolate

Pathogen Identification



		Isolation	Pathogenicity:		
Pathogen	Plant Tissue	(%)	Leaf	Fruit	Virulence
Colletotrichum sp.	Leaf, Stem, Flower, Fruit	29	+	+	**
Neofusicoccum parvum	Leaf, Stem, Pedicel	6	+	+	**
Diaporthales	Leaf, Stem, Flower	6	+	+	**
Pilidiella granati	Stem, Fruit	3	+	+	**
Lasiodiplodia theobromae	Leaf, Stem, Pedicel, Fruit	9	+	+	**
Alternaria sp.	Leaf	3	+	_	*
Nigrospora sphaerica	Leaf, Fruit	6	+	-	*
Corynespora casiicola	Leaf	3	+	-	*
Epicoccum nigrum	Stem	6	-	-	
Phyllosticta sp.	Leaf	3	-	-	
Pestalotiopsis clavispora	Leaf	18	-	-	
Fusarium sp.	Fruit	6	-	-	
Nectria mauritiicola	Stem	3	-	-	

		Isolation	Pathogenicity:		
Pathogen	Plant Tissue	(%)	Leaf	Fruit	Virulence
Colletotrichum sp.	Leaf, Stem, Flower, Fruit	29	+	+	**
Neofusicoccum parvum	Leaf, Stem, Pedicel	6	+	+	**
Diaporthales	Leaf, Stem, Flower	6	+	+	**
Pilidiella granati	Stem, Fruit	3	+	+	**
Lasiodiplodia theobromae	Leaf, Stem, Pedicel, Fruit	9	+	+	**
Alternaria sp.	Leaf	3	+	-	*
Nigrospora sphaerica	Leaf, Fruit	6	+	-	*
Corynespora casiicola	Leaf	3	+	_	*
Epicoccum nigrum	Stem	6	-	-	
Phyllosticta sp.	Leaf	3	-	_	
Pestalotiopsis clavispora	Leaf	18	-	-	
Fusarium sp.	Fruit	6	-	-	
Nectria mauritiicola	Stem	3	-	-	

Two species of Colletotrichum

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides species complex

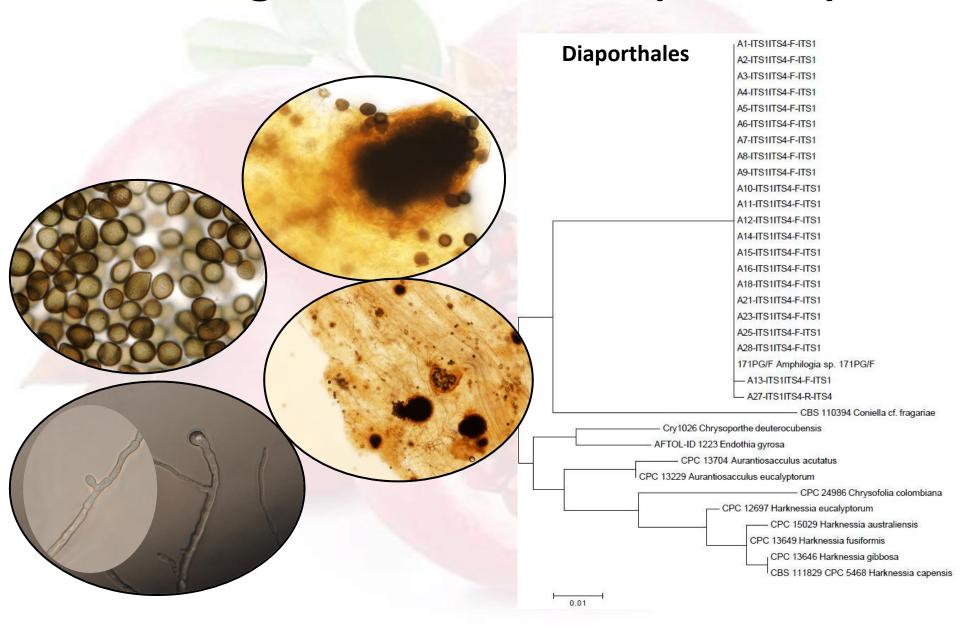
Colletotrichum acutatum species complex

Phylogenetic analysis in progress

 55 isolates from pomegranate field in Florida

- At least three nuclear gene regions
 - The ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS)
 - B-tubulin 2 (TUB2)
 - Glutamine synthase (GS)



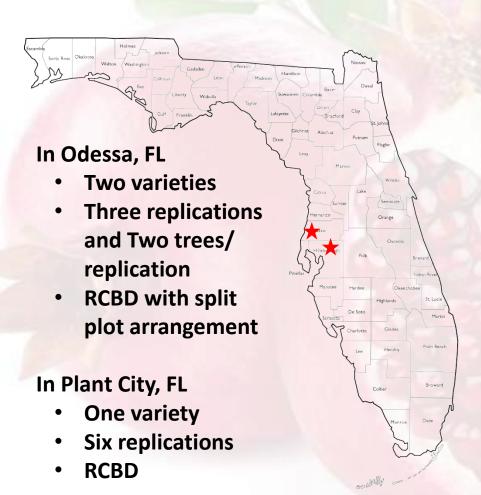


Florida Specialty Crop Block Grant 2014 - 2016

Objectives

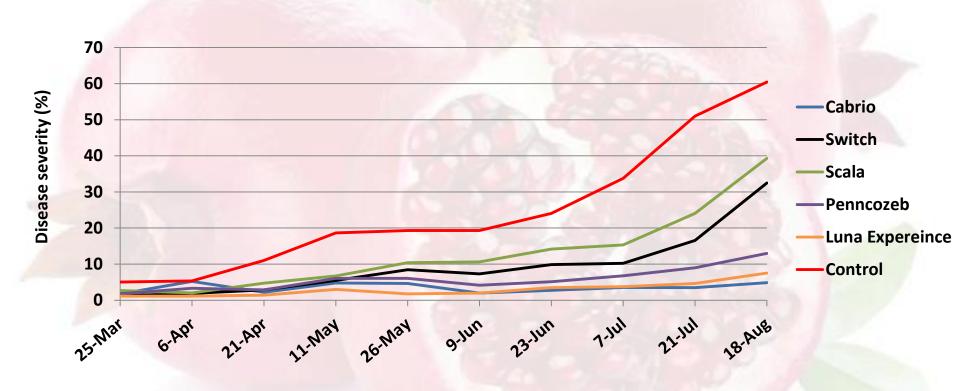
- 1. Conduct a survey of pathogens and pests impacting pomegranate production
- 2. Develop disease management strategies

Active ingredient (%)	Group name	FRAC code	Product	Manufacturer
Pyraclostrobin (20%)	Quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)	11	Cabrio	BASF
Mancozeb (80%)	Multisite activity	М	Penncozeb	United Phosphorus Inc
Pyrimethanil (54.6%)	Anilino-pyrimidines (AP)	9	Scala	Bayer CropScience
Cyprodinil/Fludioxonil	AP/Phenylpyrrole	9/12	Switch	Syngenta Crop Protection
Fluopyram/Tebuconazole	SDHI/DMI	7/3	Luna Experience	Bayer CropScience

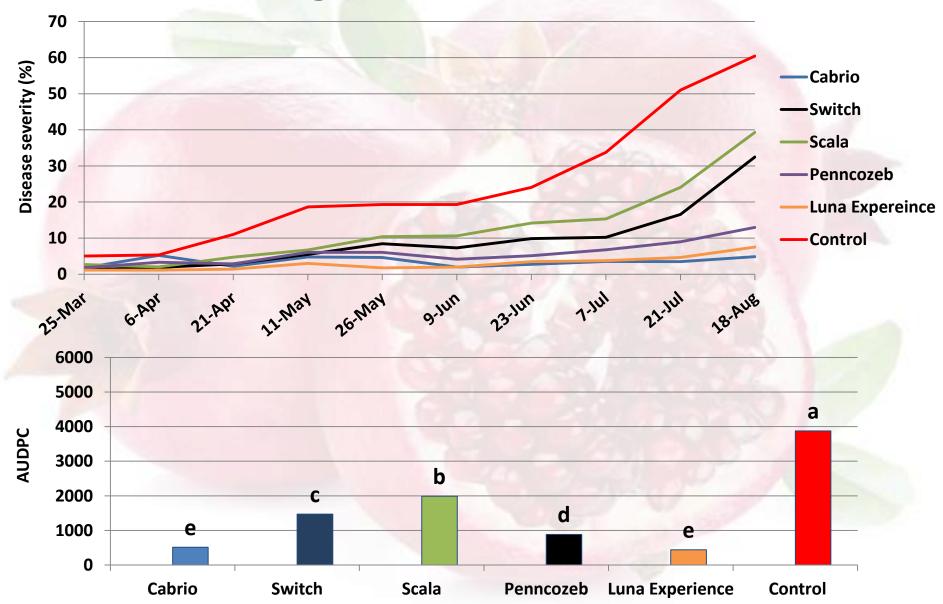


- Application from Feb to July 2015
- Sprayed in every three
 weeks for first three
 applications and every two
 weeks there after
- Five fungicides tested for their efficacy to reduce foliar and fruit disease severity
- Data on disease severity using Horsfall-Barrat Scale

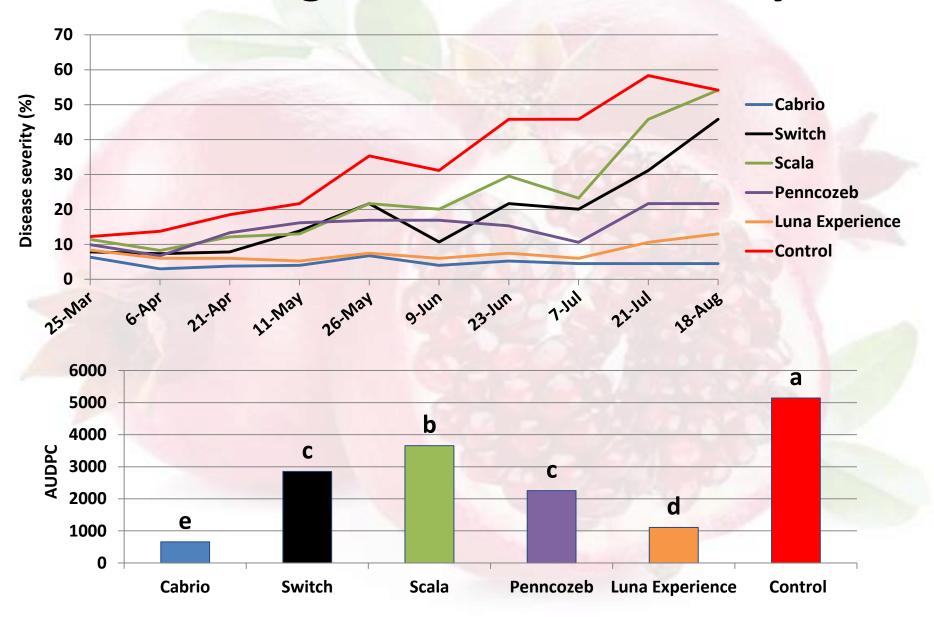
2015 Fungicide trial – Odessa, FL



2015 Fungicide trial – Odessa, FL



2015 Fungicide trial – Plant City, FL



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2015 Fungicide trial – Plant City, FL

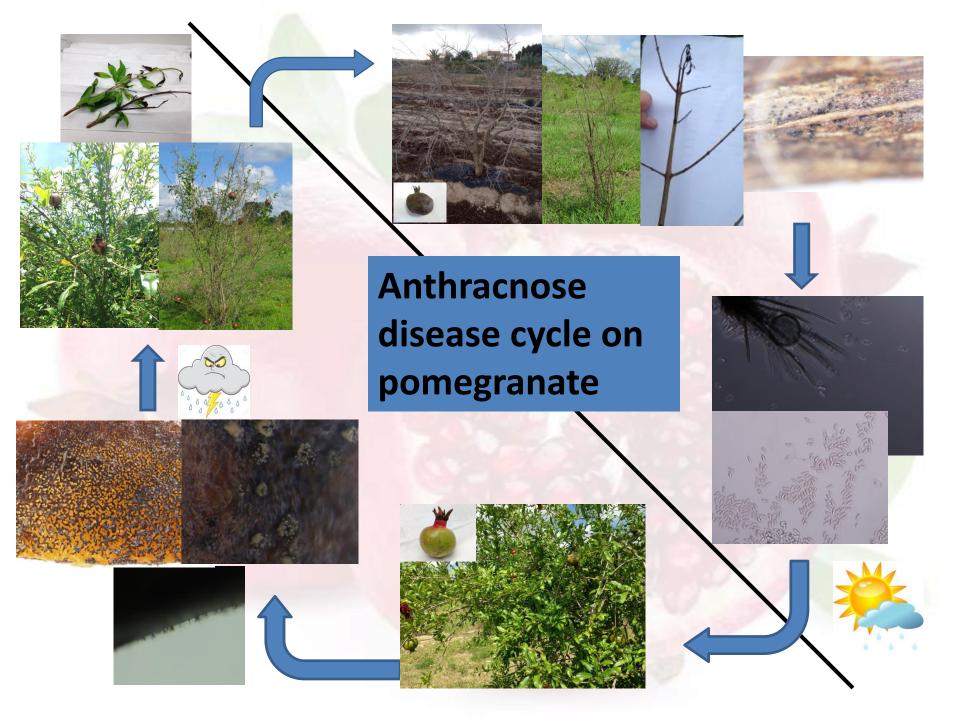


2015 Fungicide trial – Plant City, FL





- Need to address timing and frequency to establish usage patterns.
 - Important for efficacy
 - Important for resistance management
 - Important for labeling (residue = PHI)



Anthracnose of pomegranate

Colletotrichum sp.





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Anthracnose of pomegranate

Colletotrichum sp.







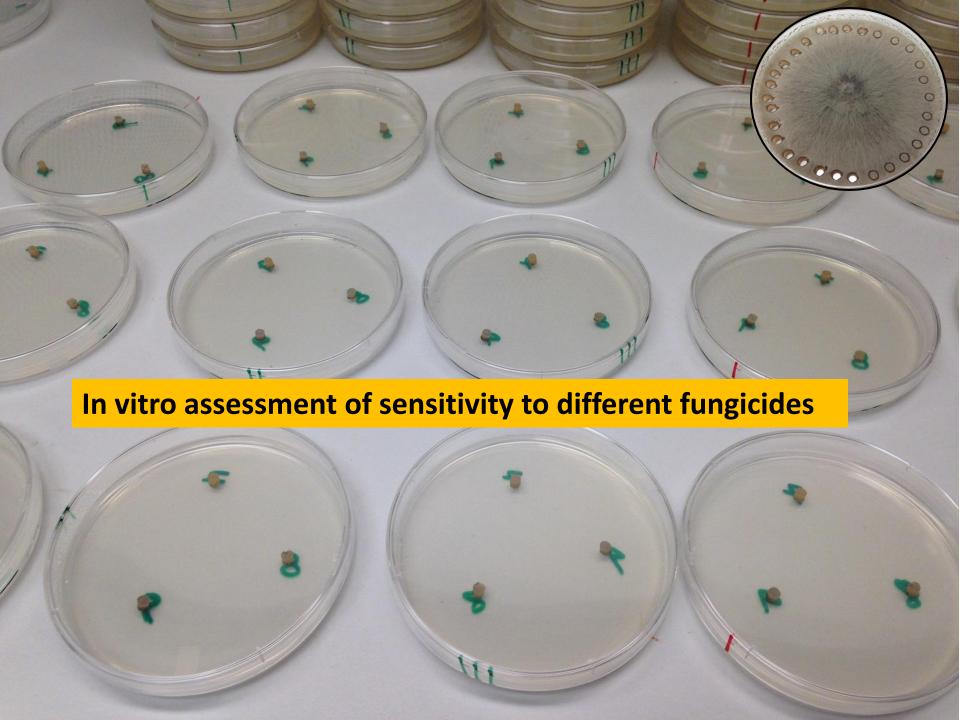
- Application from Feb to Aug
 2016
- Only examined 3 fungicide programs:
 - Merivon
 - Luna Experience
 - Rotation of Penncozeb,
 Merivon and Luna Experience
 - Residue testing performed at a 4th site by IR-4 Program.
- Examined application timing
 - Addressing usage pattern for labelling.
- Data on disease severity using Horsfall-Barrat Scale

Fungicide	Application interval	rate/A
Luna Experience	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate) 2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval); 2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz 8.5 oz
	2 apps at bloom high rate (2 wk interval)1 app at bloom (high rate);2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	17 oz 17 oz/ 8.5 oz
	4 post-bloom apps (4 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz
	Non-treated control	- P > F
		rate/A
Merivon	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate) 2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval); 2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz 7 oz
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz
	Non-treated control	-
		P > F

			Plant City	
Fungicide	Application interval	rate/A	AUDPC	Dis. Fruit (%)
Luna	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate)	8.5 oz	2003 bc	44.8cd
Experience	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval);2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz	2151bc	53.8bc
	2 apps at bloom high rate (2 wk interval)	17 oz	1510c	24.9d
	1 app at bloom (high rate);2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	17 oz/ 8.5 oz	2421bc	52.8c
	4 post-bloom apps (4 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz	2637b	80.5a
	Non-treated control	-	3952a	74.6ab
		P > F	0.0111	0.0060
		rate/A	AUDPC	Dis. Fruit (%)
Merivon	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate)	7 oz	487b	23.3c
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval);2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	525b	15.0c
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	490b	9.0c
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz	431b	22.6bc
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	3338a	60.1ab
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz	3501a	82.0a
	Non-treated control	-	3980a	77.5a
		P > F	< 0.0001	0.0023

			Parrish	
Fungicide	Application interval	rate/A	AUDPC	Dis. Fruit (%)
Luna	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate)	8.5 oz	770 bc	25.0
Experience	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval);2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz	777 bc	7.2
	2 apps at bloom high rate (2 wk interval)	17 oz	595 c	0.0
	1 app at bloom (high rate);2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	17 oz/ 8.5 oz	760 bc	3.3
	4 post-bloom apps (4 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz	982 b	10.0
	Non-treated control	-	1688 a	19.4
		P > F	< 0.0001	0.3477
		rate/A	AUDPC	Dis. Fruit (%)
Merivon	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate) 2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval);	7 oz	637 d	0.0b
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz		
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	950 c	0.0 b
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz	606 d	0.0 b
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	1026 c	14.6a
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz	1350b	5.1ab
	Non-treated control	-	1647 a	5.1ab
		P > F	<0.0001	0.0292

			Dover	
Fungicide	Application interval	rate/A	AUDPC	Dis. Fruit (%)
Luna	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate)	8.5 oz	949 c	7.1 b
Experience	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval); 2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz	1247 bc	3.9 b
	2 apps at bloom high rate (2 wk interval)	17 oz	1006 bc	5.0 b
	1 app at bloom (high rate); 2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	17 oz/ 8.5 oz	1402 bc	9.4 b
	4 post-bloom apps (4 wk interval) (low rate)	8.5 oz	1502 b	37.3 a
	Non-treated control	-	2137 a	13.8 b
		P > F	0.0055	0.0129
		rate/A	AUDPC	Dis. Fruit (%)
Merivon	4 apps (6 wk interval) beginning at bloom (low rate)	7 oz	805 b	3.1
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval); 2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	1084 b	11.2
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	1030 b	23.4
	2 apps at bloom (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz	842 b	7.6
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (low rate)	7 oz	2224 a	13.3
	2 post-bloom apps (2 wk interval) (high rate)	14 oz	2090 a	3.7
	Non-treated control	-	2330 a	13.8
		P > F	0.0024	0.1723

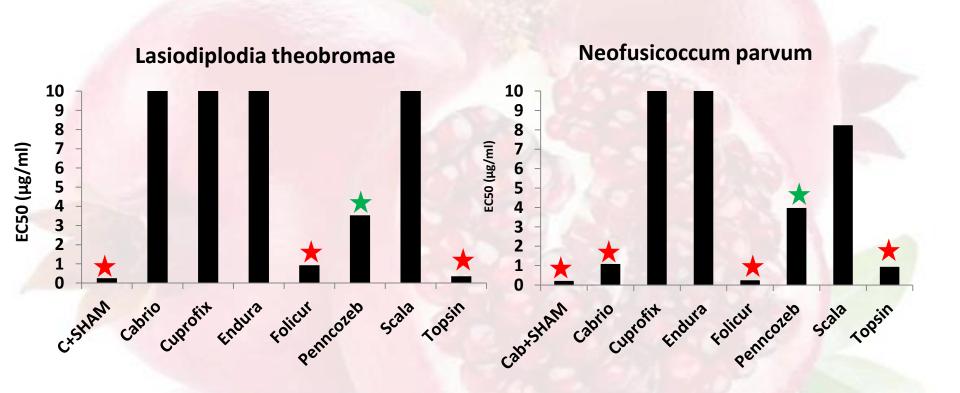


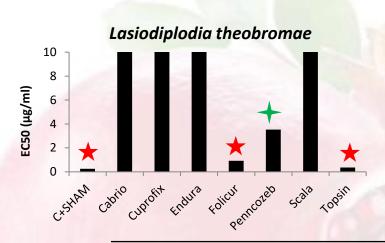
Fungicide sensitivity tests

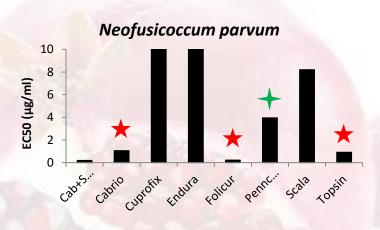
- Three pathogens were tested for sensitivity
 - Lasiodiplodia theobromae.
 - Neofusicoccum parvum
 - Colletotrichum sp.
- Six isolates of each replicated three times
- Entire experiment repeated once
- Sensitivity to seven fungicides were tested
 - 5 concentrations (100, 10, 1, 0.1, 0.01 μg/ml) of AI vs control
 - Colony diameter was measured after three to five days
 - EC₅₀ for each fungicide was calculated

Fungicides tested in plate assays

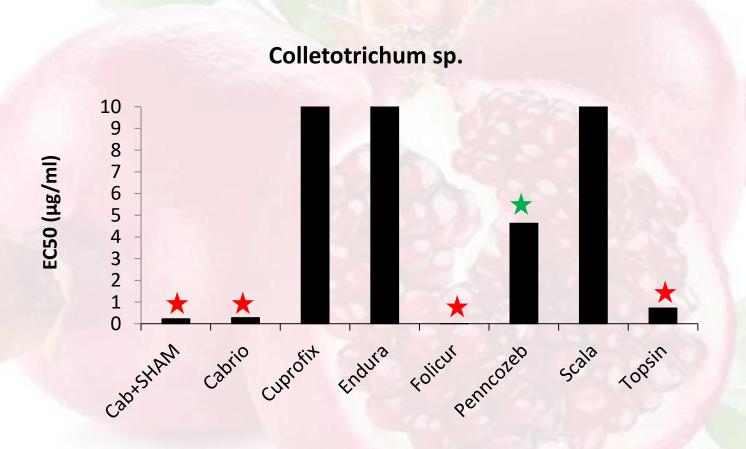
Active ingredient (%)	Group name	FRAC code	Product	Manufacturer
Copper Sulfate (71.1%)	Multisite activity	М	Cuprofix	United Phosphorus Inc
Boscalid (70%)	Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors (SDHI)	7	Endura	BASF
Tebuconazole (38.7%)	Demethylation inhibitors (DMI)	3	Folicur	Bayer CropScience
Thiophanate-Methyl (45%)	Methyl benzimidazole carbamates (MBC)	1	Topsin	United Phosphorus Inc
Pyraclostrobin (20%)	Quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)	11	Cabrio	BASF
Mancozeb (80%)	Multisite activity	М	Penncozeb	United Phosphorus Inc
Pyrimethanil (54.6%)	Anilino-pyrimidines (AP)	9	Scala	Bayer CropScience

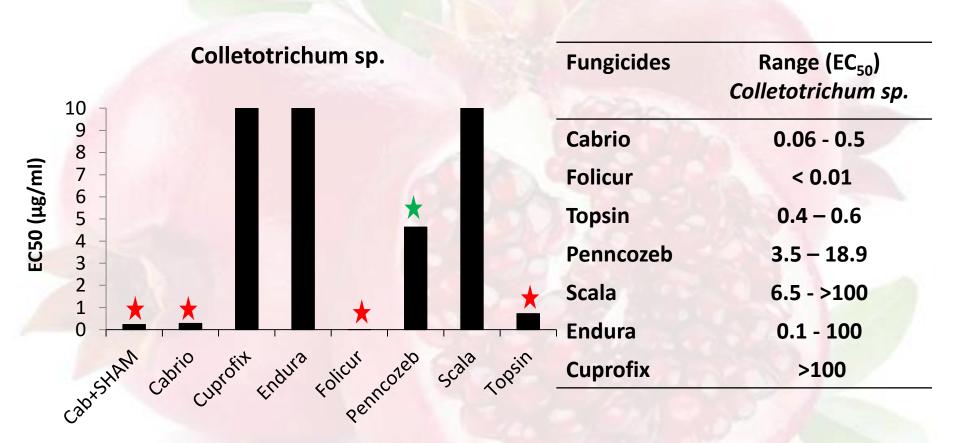






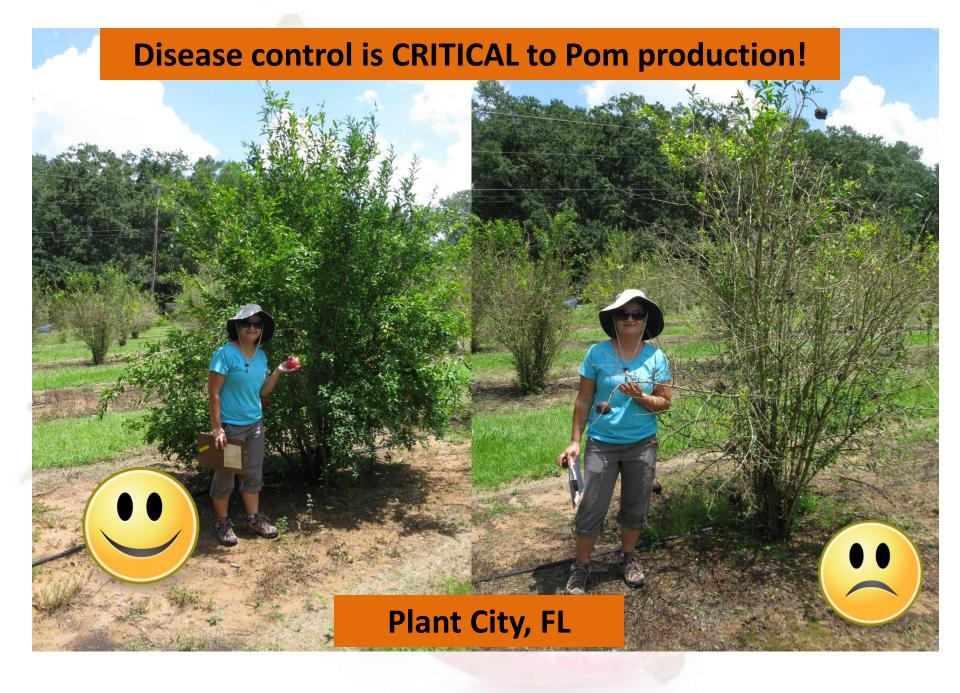
Fungicides	Range (EC ₅₀)			
	L. theobromae	N. Parvum		
Cabrio	0.01 - 0.8	0.01 - 0.2		
Folicur	0.6 - 1.4	0.1 - 0.4		
Topsin	0.2- 0.6	0.7 – 1.0		
Penncozeb	2.6 – 4.1	2.7 – 5.0		
Scala	6.2 ->10	4.1 – 9.8		
Endura	9.0 - >10	>100		
Cuprofix	>100	>100		





Conclusion

- Among thirteen fungal species isolated from symptomatic tissues, six fungal species were pathogenic to pomegranates
- Colletotrichum sp., Lasiodiplodia theobromae, and Neofusicoccum parvum were sensitive to Cabrio, Folicur, and Topsin and moderately sensitive to Penncozeb in laboratory assays
- In field trials, Cabrio and Luna Experience were highly effective and Penncozeb was moderately effective in reducing foliar and fruit diseases
- Integrated disease management will be critical to pomegranate production in Florida
 - At bloom applications critical for effective disease management.
 - Additional fungicides are needed to establish an appropriate rotation.
 - Field sanitation is critical to manage pathogen levels = reduce disease pressure



Disease control is CRITICAL to Pom production!



Future plans

- New Specialty Crop Block Grant
 - Continuation of disease management & breeding
 - Sources of inoculum
 - Host range
 - Pathogens biology/disease cycle
 - Epidemiology of disease development
 - Integrated disease management
- Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI)
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Multistate

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