Diagnosing Crop Problems in the Field

Ann Hazelrigg Commercial Pesticide Applicator March 25, 2021



EASIER TO FIX SOMETHING WHEN YOU FIND IT EARLY!









Look at the ROOTS











RULE OUT INSECTS/other causes!









- Often you will see the actual insect
- Cast skins
- Frass







ID by type of damage: Chewing mouthparts

Chewing, holes, cut off stems: Beetles, beetle larvae, caterpillars, sawflies, slugs



Piercing sucking mouthparts- stippling, leaf edge dieback, curling-leafhopper, aphids, mites. May see cast skins, webbing, frass.





Two kinds of "diseases"

ABIOTIC-non-infectious

BIOTIC-infectious



Weather, nutrients, stress, drought, compaction

Fungi, bacteria, virus, nematodes

Abiotic

- Often a pattern (non-random)
- Timing-overnight/over the winter
- Often one age of tissue affected
- Does not progress
- Gradient of injury
- More than one species
- Should grow out of the damage
- No cure

Pattern-Scattered or whole field?



Whole field vs scattered Rye with purple tips-wet cold soil and phosphorus availability



Look at the population/planting



Pattern



Timing? Did it occur overnight?



Timing-did it occur "overnight"? Look at the area that is affected..does not progress



Is only **one age** of tissue affected?







Is there a gradient of damage?



Are more than ONE species of plant affected?



BIOTIC-fungi, bacteria, virus, nematodes

•living

- random
- •slow moving
- spreads from host to host
- very host specific
- Often has a "sign"-presence of the pathogen-spores, mycelium, fruiting bodies



BIOTIC DISEASES-fungi, bacteria, virus, nematodes

Northern corn leaf blight-cool wet conditions, cigar-shaped lesions 1-7 inches, can be confused with drought, N burn





6-8 hrs leaf/needle wetness or high rh > 85%





Most fungi overwinter on refuse



Some fungi have long term OW structures









Biotic organisms-often see a sign or actual presence of the organism.

SIGN- Physical evidence of the pathogen

For fungi:

- Spores
- Mycelium, hyphae, rhizomorphs
- Fruiting bodies
- Long term overwintering structures



Sign=Spores/Fruiting bodies







MYCELIUM or HYPHAE and RHIZOMORPHS- SIGN of FUNGUS



Bacteria-how do they differ?

- Much smaller than fungi
- No long term overwintering structures
- •Can't get into plant tissues on their own-need wound, natural opening
- Can be introduced through seed, wounding, ie
- suckering, pruning, Bacterial cell







Bacterial Wilt Cucurbits







Stewarts wilt



Bacterial streaming under the microscope-"sign" of bacterial pathogen





Viruses

- •About 200 plant diseases
- •Submicroscopic- Can only see with electron microscope-ID by
- symptoms-stunting, mottle, mosaicno "signs"
- •Single strand RNA/DNA and protein coat
- Requires vector/wound
- •Management-rogueing (get rid of it!)





Rapid assay kits



Disease can be tricky!

UVM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC SPECIMEN FORM PLANT & WEED IDENTIFICATION ONLY (See second sheet for instructions on how to collect and ship specimens)

GROWER NAME:		DATE SENT:	
STREET:		SUBMITTED BY:	
CITY:		CROP OR PLANT:	
STATE:		VARIETY:	
ZIP CODE:			
COUNTY:		OFFICE USE ONLY	
TELEPHONE #:		Ref#:	
		Date Rcd:	
CHECK ONE:	Commercial Grower	\$15 Service Fee Paid: yes no	
	Home Gardener		

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION: Check all that apply

Plant Part Affected	General Annearance	Distribution	Location			
roots	wilted	throughout field	field			
stem or branch	discolored	scattered plants	garden			
leaves	stunted	in spots	andscape			
flower	abnormal growth	certain variety	lawn			
fruit/seed	leaf spot/blight	in low areas	nursery			
other	leaf mottling	upland areas	greenhouse			
	other	other	orchard			
			forest			
			other			
Briefly state the problem and ask the specific question you want answered:						

GROWTH CONDITIONS:





https://www.uvm.edu/extension/pdc