



# Cutting Edge / Snykant

RESEARCH NEWS FROM CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL  
NAVORSINGSNUUS VAN CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL

June/Junie 2011

No/Nr 118

## PHYTOPHTHORA BROWN ROT WARNING

M.C. Pretorius, CRI - Nelspruit

Wide-spread rainfall and heavy downpours have been recorded in most of the winter and summer rainfall regions. These wet conditions can enhance the chances of Phytophthora brown rot infections and this Cutting Edge therefore serves as a warning to all growers to be on the alert. The occurrence of brown rot has been reported from orchards in the summer and winter rainfall regions.

### Phytophthora brown rot control measures:

1. Do not pick skirt (low hanging) fruit for export. Remove this fruit before harvesting and discard.
2. Registered products: The contact fungicides (**copper** at 200 g / 100 ℓ or **mancozeb** at 200 g / 100 ℓ) can be used as a preventive measure against **Phytophthora brown rot**. Contact fungicides must be re-sprayed after any follow-up rainfall.
3. **All the known phosphonates, potassium phosphonate, are not registered for the control of brown rot, given the risk of phytotoxic damage to fruit. However, the registered foliar applications of phosphonates for the control of root and collar rot have been shown by CRI to also be effective against brown rot. The phosphonates are systemic products and have been shown to protect fruit for 6-8 weeks when used at the standard root rot dosage. Phosphonates should not be used on trees that are drought stressed or when the day temperatures exceed 30°C, and producers use them at their own risk.**
4. Brilliant, ammonium phosphite, was recently registered for the control of brown rot on citrus.

Do not spray phosphonates when trees are water logged; wait until the water has drained.

To help prevent postharvest brown rot, treatments should be applied to the trees at

least two weeks prior to harvest. *Phytophthora nicotianae* var *parasitica* occurs in the summer rainfall areas, and only the skirts of the trees up to 1.5 m need to be sprayed after good soaking rains. *Phytophthora citrophthora* occurs more frequently in the cooler winter rainfall Western and Eastern Cape regions; in these cases, it is necessary to spray the whole tree and not only the skirts.

### Remember to read the label!!

## PHYTOPHTHORA BRUINVROT WAARSKUWING

M.C.Pretorius, CRI – Nelspruit

Wydverspreide reën met swaar neerslae het in meeste winter- en somerreënval streke uitgesak. Hierdie nat toestande kan die kans van Phytophthora bruinvrot besmetting verhoog en hierdie snykant dien dus as 'n waarskuwing aan alle produsente om voorsorgmaatreëls te tref. Bruinvrot besmettings is reeds in boorde in die somer- en winterreënval gebiede gerapporteer.

### Phytophthora bruinvrot beheermaatreëls:

1. Verwyder laaghangende vrugte om die risiko van **Phytophthora bruinvrot** infeksie na reënval te verminder. Moet nie laaghangende vrugte vir verpakking pluk nie. Verwyder hierdie vrugte voor bome vir uitvoer gepluk word.
2. Geregistreerde middels: Kontakswamdoders (**koper** teen 200 g / 100 ℓ of **mancozeb** teen 200 g / 100 ℓ), kan vir die beskerming van vrugte teen **Phytophthora bruinvrot** voor reënval gespuit word. Kontakswamdoders moet na opvolg-reënval weer gespuit word.
3. **Weens gevalle van fitotoksiese skade op vrugte, is nie een van die fosfonate, kalium fosfonaat, vir die beheer van bruinvrot geregistreer nie. Tog is die geregistreerde blaarbespuitings vir die beheer van kraag- en wortelvrot ook effektief teen bruinvrot. Fosfonate moet egter nie op bome gespuit word wat onder droogte-stres is of wanneer**



# Cutting Edge / Snykant

RESEARCH NEWS FROM CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL  
NAVORSINGSNUUS VAN CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL

June/Junie 2011

No/Nr 118

**dagtemperature 30°C oorskrei nie, en produsente gebruik dit op eie risiko.**

4. **Brilliant**, ammonium fosfiet, is tans vir die beheer van bruinvrot geregistreer.

Versuipte boorde behoort eers uit te droog voordat fosfonaat bespuitings gedoen word, aangesien die bome onder stres is en dit fitotoksiese skade op vrugte kan vererger.

Bespuitings moet twee weke voor oes reeds op die bome wees om effektiewe na-oesbeheer te verseker. In die somerreëvalgebiede kom *Phytophthora nocotianae* var *parasitica* voor wat laaghangende vrugte kan besmet. Dit is slegs nodig om bome tot 'n hoogte van 1.5 m te bespruit na goeie deurdringende reëns geval het.

**Onthou, lees die etiket van die produkte!!**