

Blueberry Replant Diseases & Disorders

Len Tesoriero
Senior Plant Pathologist, Ourimbah NSW

Presentation overview

- What is replant disease?
- What is known about this disease overseas on blueberries & tree crops?

What do we know of this disease in Australia?

How can we manage it?



What is replant disease?

Definition

 Poor establishment & growth after replanting the same or related plant species on a site

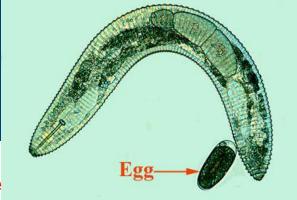
Symptoms

- Stunted growth, shortened internodes
- Small root system
- Rotting and discoloured roots
- Death of young plants
- Reduced productivity



What do we know about this disease – on blueberries & tree crops?

- S-East USA associated with ring nematodes
- These nematodes can affect a wide range of host plants – including bananas
- They are ectoparasites
- Population counts 2,900/Litre soil
- Many other nematode species on blueberries are known to affect woody hosts
- e.g. root lesion nematodes



Potential Bacterial, Fungal & **Oomycete causes of Replant disease**

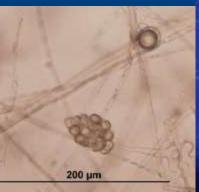
- Ralstonia bacterial wilt
- Rhizoctonia rots of root cortex & collar
- Cylindrocarpon (Ilyionectria) root & collar rot
- Phytophthora root & collar rot
- Pythium feeder root rot

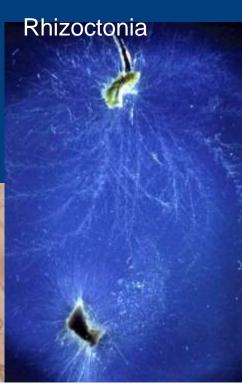
Phytophthora

Ilyionectria

Pythium







Replant disease controls

- Fumigation of soil gives some short-term benefits but high pathogen populations return
- Biofumigation cover crop or as mustard meal (Brassica juncea + Sinapis alba)
- Composts for general disease suppression
- Microbial biocontrols bacteria such as Pseudomonas spp. following soil solarisation
- Microbial biocontrols Fungi that feed on nematodes – Arthrobotrys, Dactylella, Isaria



General management options

- Avoid over-watering use less more often
- Preventative measures crop & farm hygiene & biosecurity: e.g. over-boots for all visitors
- No registered chemicals but some could be developed
- Microbial biocontrols: Products containing beneficial bacteria & fungi
- Plant defence activators :Silicates, organic acids & products containing plant hormones



Summary

- Have replant disease problems diagnosed correctly – at a diagnostic laboratory
- Consider need for a research project
- Use a range of management options starting with preventative actions - crop & farm hygiene
- Be aware of new developments from R&D (go to group meetings & read industry magazines)



