

EVALUATION OF FUNGICIDES FOR CONTROL OF GUMMY STEM BLIGHT OF WATERMELON

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Introduction

Gummy stem blight (*Didymella bryoniae*) is the most destructive disease of watermelon in Georgia. Growers can use rotation and deep turning to prevent inoculum from surviving from one year to the next but the main line of defense against gummy stem blight is the use of preventive fungicides. Bravo (chlorothalonil) has been the standby for many growers but rind burn has been a problem when applied to mature melons. Quadris (azoxystrobin) and the benzimidazoles Benalt and Topsin M worked well until resistance developed in the pathogen to their specific mode of action. Therefore there has been a need for newer modes of action for suppressing gummy stem blight without burning watermelon vines. This research was conducted to determine the efficacy of new gummy stem blight.

Materials and Methods

Watermelons were seeded to bareground on the Attapulcus Research Farm in Decatur Co., GA on 8 May. Rows were 6 ft apart with a 42-in. in-row spacing. Plots were 30-ft long and arranged in a randomized complete block with five replications. Vines were turned back into the row to have no more than a 6 ft width of vine. A non-treated border row separated each plot. A bareground buffer of 10-ft separated plot ends. Standard practices for managing fertility and controlling weeds and insects were implemented according to University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service recommendations. Fungicide treatments were applied using a pump pressurized pull-type sprayer calibrated to deliver 40 gal/A at 54 psi through TX-18 hollow cone nozzles. Plots were harvested on 13 Aug. Downy mildew was suppressed by blanket applications of Ridomil Gold EC, 1 pt/A (27 Jun), and Zoxium 80WP, 0.5 lb/A (7 Jul). Weather during the experiment was near to the 50-yr average.

Results

Regular rainfall aided the development of gummy stem blight. Disease was first observed on 25 Jun and non-treated plots were defoliated by harvest. Only Bravo Weatherstik, both rates of TD 2448-01, and Pristine significantly reduced the diseased leaf area (DLA) compared to the non-treated check (Table 1). All fungicides significantly reduced the area under the disease progress curve compared to the non-treated check. Fungicides that significantly improved yield compared to the check were Bravo Weatherstik, both rates of TD 2448-01, Pristine, and Folicur. No phytotoxicity was observed.

Table 1. Effect of fungicides on severity of gummy stem blight & yield.

Treatment and rate/A ^z	DLA ^y 6 Aug	AUDPC ^x	Yield (t) ^w
Bravo WeatherStik 720SC, 2.0 pt (1-6).....	52.6 b ^v	3.4 de	5.35 abc
TD 2448-01 3.34SC, 14.6 fl oz (1-6).....	24.2 c	1.5 ef	6.03 ab
TD 2448-01 3.34SC, 19.2 fl oz (1-6).....	14.5 cd	1.3 ef	6.56 ab
Pristine 38WG, 10.5 oz (1-6).....	7.6 d	0.82 f	8.25 a
Tilt 3.8EC, 4.0 fl oz + Induce, 0.06% v/v (1-6).....	92.0 a	6.65 bc	3.01 c-e
Folicur 3.6SC, 8.0 fl oz + Induce, 0.06% v/v (1-6)	93.0 a	5.0 cd	4.43 b-d
Scala 400SC, 27.0 fl oz (1-6).....	96.0 a	6.9 bc	1.72 de
Vanguard 75WP, 9.0 oz (1-6).....	95.4 a	7.6 b	2.98 c-e
Vanguard 75WP, 6.0 oz (1-6).....	100.0 a	7.6 b	2.93 c-e
Non-treated	100.0 a	10.3 a	1.19 e

^zSpray dates are shown parenthetically and are as follows: 1=25 Jun; 2=1 Jul; 3=9 Jul; 4=16 Jul; 5=24 Jul; 6=30 Jul.

^y%DLA=percentage of leaf area showing symptoms of gummy stem blight.

^xAUDPC=area under the disease progress curve, taken from four weekly evaluations beginning on 25 Jun through 6 Aug.

^wData represents the total weight of all watermelons per plot on 13 Aug calculated to t/A.

^vMeans in columns with the same letter(s) are not significantly different according to Fisher's protected LSD test at $P \leq 0.05$.