

# Fire Blight Management using Biological and Chemical Control

Ken Johnson  
Oregon State University

# Materials registered for fire blight control

## Biologicals:

BlightBan A506

Bloomtime

Blossom Protect (expect 2011)

## Product effectiveness

poor to fair

poor to good

fair to good<sup>#</sup>

<sup>#</sup>limited data

## Antibiotics:

Streptomycin

\*pathogen strains resistant to streptomycin are widespread

Oxytetracycline

Kasugamycin (expect 2012?)

poor to excellent\*

fair to very good

very good to excellent

## Antibiotic-like:

Serenade Max plus NuFilm P

fair to good

## Fixed coppers:

many

fair to excellent<sup>^</sup>

<sup>^</sup>generally limited to delayed-dormant applications owing to russet concerns

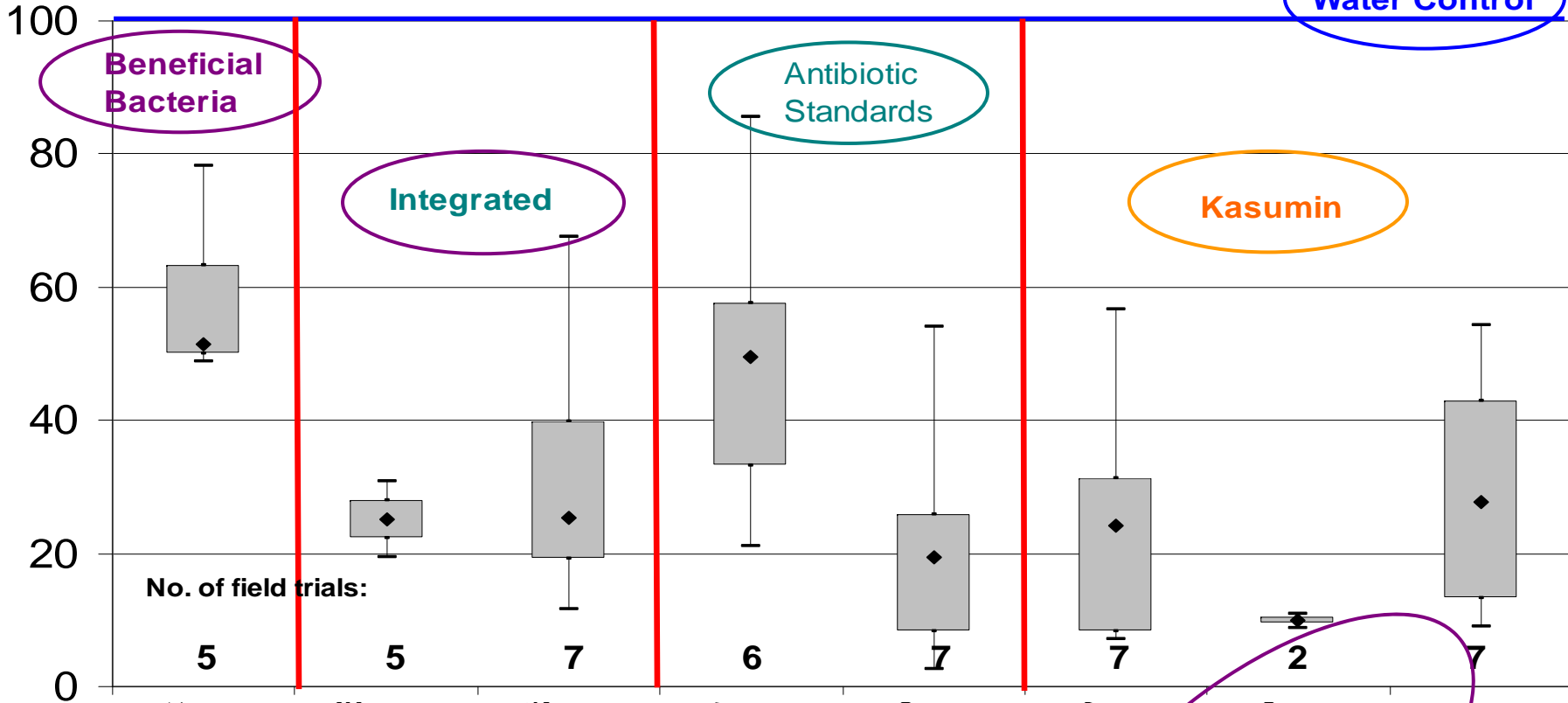
# Why integrated control?

- ‘Integrated’ in this case means combining biological and chemical control
- It has been shown to improve disease suppression compared to either approach used by itself
- Integrated control may reduce the risk of selection of antibiotic-resistant strains
- The approach is compatible with forecasting models

# Oregon State Inoculated Fire Blight Trials 2007-2009

Water Control

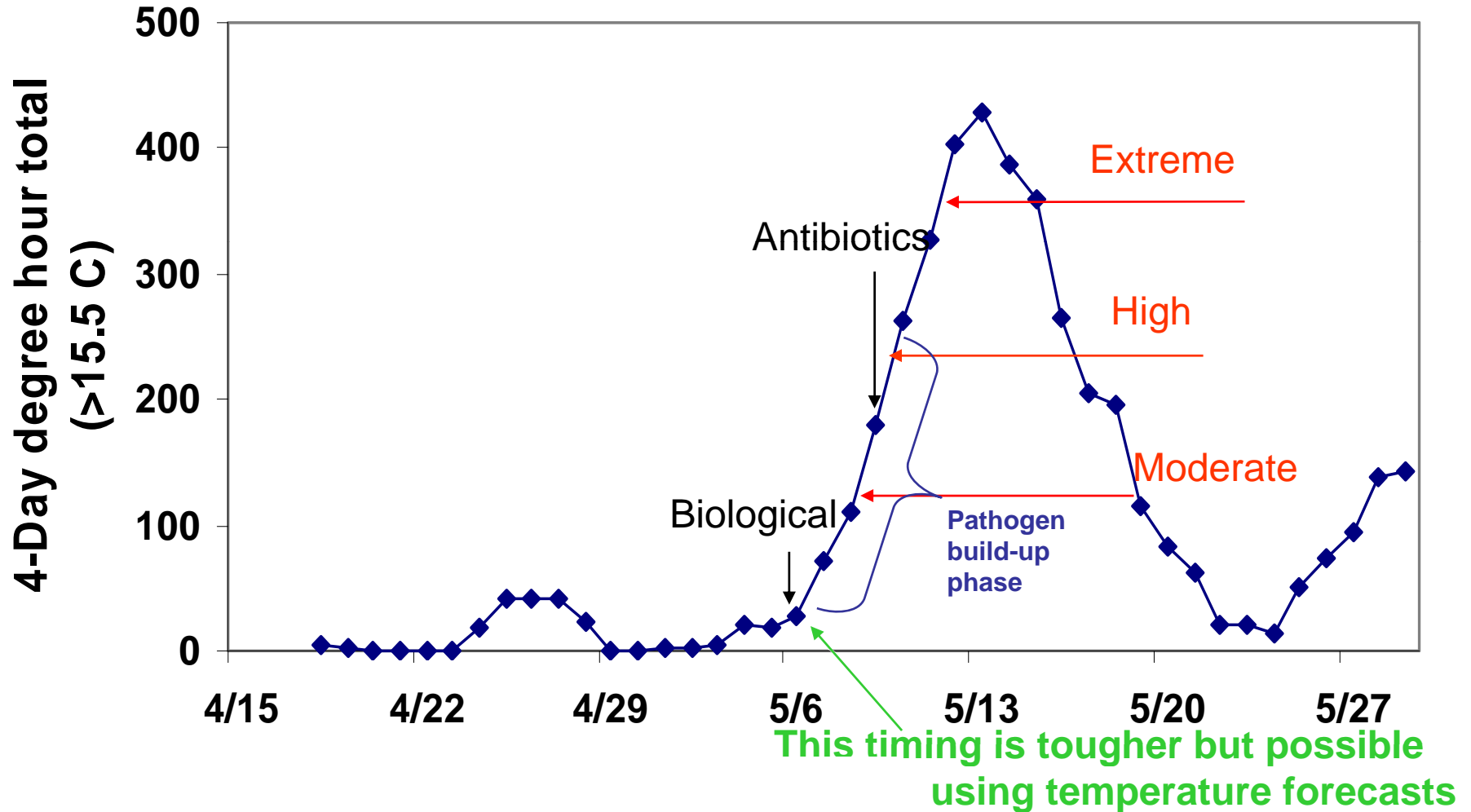
Relative Disease Incidence



Current focus: Resistance Management for Kasumin Mixtures and Integrated Control

# Timing ‘integrated” treatments for blossom blight suppression

## Daily Fire Blight Risk - COUGARBLIGHT Model

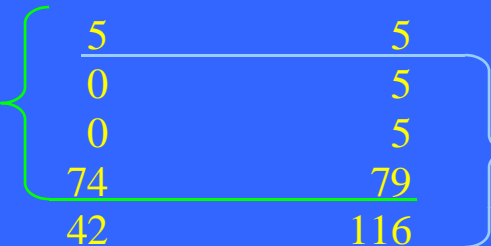


# ONLINE COUGARBLIGHT MODEL

Date	Max T	Min T	Precip	°h/day	4-day °h total	Fire blight risk
4 17	63.4	35.7	0.00	5	5	
4 18	57.9	44.9	0.00	0	5	
4 19	58.1	35.6	0.00	0	5	
4 20	71.6	35.6	0.00	74	79	very low risk
4 21	69.2	38.1	0.00	42	116	low risk
4 22	69.6	46.7	0.00	52	168	low risk
4 23	57.4	46.8	0.37	0	168	low risk
4 24	57.9	34.6	0.06	0	94	very low risk
4 25	57.9	34.6	0.00	0	52	very low risk
4 26	64.7	35.2	0.00	14	14	
4 27	72.1	42.5	0.00	74	88	very low risk
4 28	77.4	43.1	0.00	146	234	low risk unless blighted in '97
Forecast using: Corvallis OR NWS 5-DAY FORECAST						
4 29	77.0	42.0	0.00	146	380	*5D_fcst* moderate risk
4 30	82.0	45.0	0.00	228	594	*5D_fcst* high risk if nearby in '97
5 1	68.0	53.0	0.00	50	570	*5D_fcst* high risk if nearby in '97
5 2	68.0	47.0	0.00	33	457	*5D_fcst* moderate risk
5 3	70.0	54.0	0.00	70	381	*5D_fcst* moderate risk



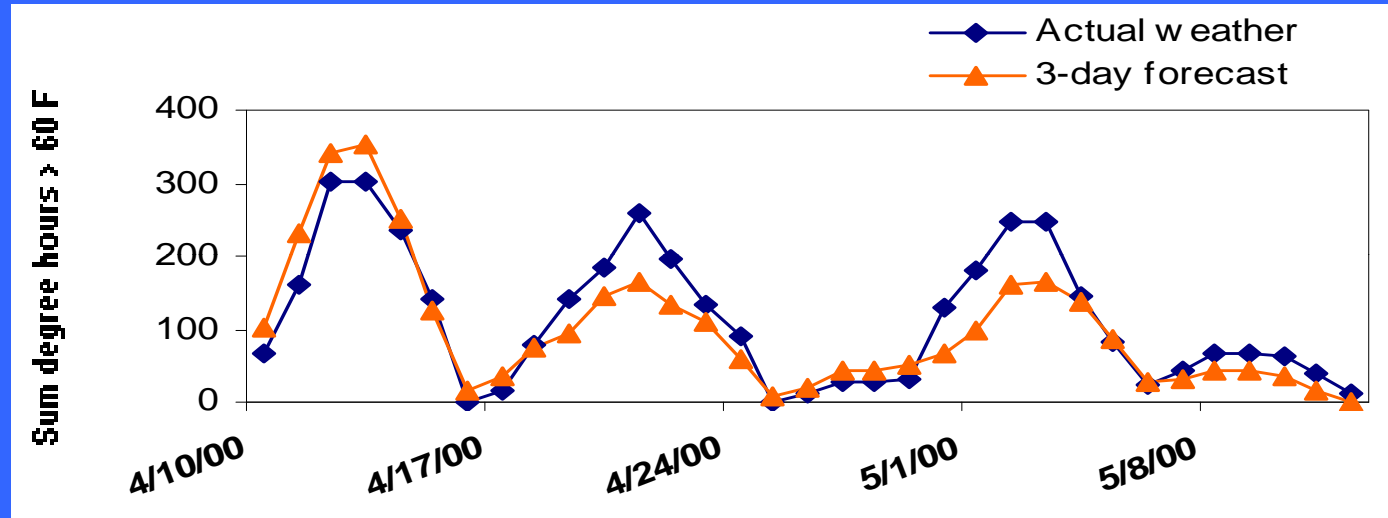
above 60°F



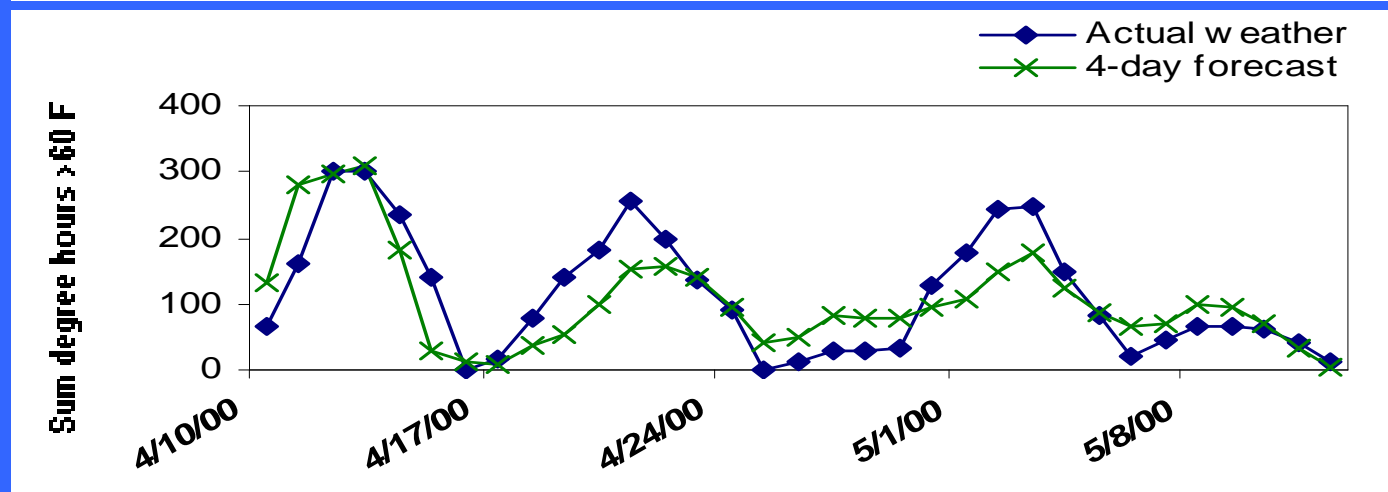
# How far out can we forecast temperature and future fire blight risk?

3-day  
risk  
forecast

## COUGARBLIGHT – Yakima 2000



4-day  
risk  
forecast















# EVALUATION OF KASUMIN FOR SUPPRESSION OF FIRE BLIGHT OF PEAR, 2009

## BARTLETT PEAR, Corvallis, Oregon

K.B. Johnson, T. N. Temple, and A.R. Hubbard, Oregon State University

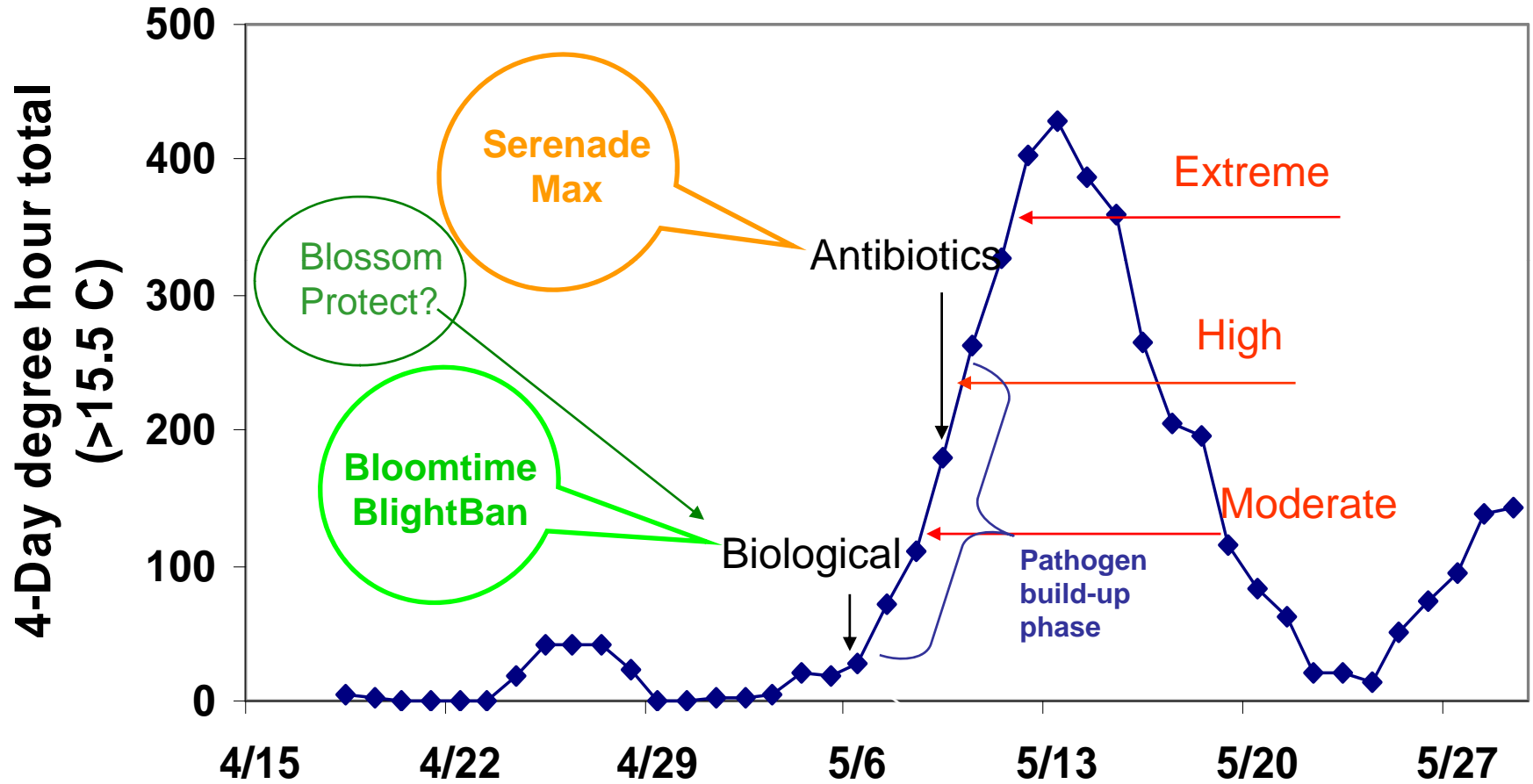
# Pear

Treatment	Rate per 100 gallons water	Date treatment applied*			Number of blighted clusters per tree**	Percent blighted floral clusters ***	
		16 April	18 April	21 April			
 <b>Water control</b>	-----	X <sup>§</sup>	X	X	<b>485 a<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>44.0 a<sup>#</sup></b>	
 Mycoshield 200 ppm	16 oz.	---	X	X	90 b	9.3 b	
  C9-1 <sup>Kr</sup> then Mycoshield 200 ppm	10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/ml 16 oz.	X ---	X ---	--- X	66 bc	7.0 bc	
  C9-1 then Mycoshield 200 ppm	10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/ml 16 oz.	X ---	X ---	--- X	50 bc	5.1 bc	
  Kasumin 80 ppm & Mycoshield 80 ppm	52 fl. oz. 6.4 oz.	--- ---	X X	X X	45 bc	4.8 bc	
  C9-1 then Kasumin 100 ppm	10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/ml 64 fl. oz.	X ---	X ---	--- X	42 bc	4.0 bcd	
  C9-1 <sup>Kr</sup> then Kasumin 100 ppm	10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/ml 64 fl. oz.	X ---	X ---	--- X	38 bc	3.5 bcd	
 Kasumin 100 ppm	64 fl. oz.	---	X	X	33 bcd	3.5 bcd	
  Kasumin 80 ppm & Mycoshield 100 ppm	52 fl. oz. 8 oz.	--- ---	X X	X X	31 cd	3.3 bcde	
   C9-1 <sup>Kr</sup> then Kasumin 80 ppm & Mycoshield 80 ppm	10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/ml 52 fl. oz. 6.4 oz.	X --- ---	X --- ---	--- X X	23 de	3.0 cde	
  Kasumin 100 ppm & Mycoshield 100 ppm	64 fl. oz. 8 oz.	--- ---	X ---	X ---	23 de	2.5 de	
 Agri-mycin 100 ppm	8 oz.	---	X	X	11 e	1.1 e	



# Timing 'integrated' treatments for blossom blight suppression

## Daily Fire Blight Risk - COUGARBLIGHT Model



# 2009 Organic fire blight control in pears

Treatment	Rate per 100 gallons water	Date treatment applied*					Number of blighted clusters per tree****	
		13 April	16 April	18 April	21 April	25 April		
		10% bloom	30% bloom	70% bloom	Full bloom	petal fall		
<b>Water control</b>	-----	---	<b>X</b> <sup>§</sup>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	---	<b>485</b>	<b>a</b> <sup>#</sup>
BlightBan C9-1 plus	$5 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml	---	---	X	---	---		
BlightBan A506 then	$5 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml	---	---	X	---	---		
Serenade Max plus	64 oz.	---	---	---	X	---		low frequency integrated
Nu-Film-P	6 oz.	---	---	---	X	---	178	b
Westbridge Yeast BCYP-B plus buffer A	1.34 lbs. 9.35 lbs.	---	X	X	---	---	120	cd
								yeast – we don't understand this stuff
Westbridge Yeast BCYP-B plus buffer A	1.34 lbs 9.35 lbs	X	X	X	X	---	129	bc
BlightBan C9-1 plus	$5 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml	---	X	X	---	---		
BlightBan A506 then	$5 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml	---	X	X	---	---		
Serenade Max plus	64 oz.	---	---	---	X	X		high frequency integrated
Nu-Film-P	6 oz.	---	---	---	X	X	101	de
Mycoshield 200 ppm	16 oz.	---	---	X	X	---	90	de
BlightBan C9-1 then	$1 \times 10^8$ CFU/ml	---	X	X	---	---		conventional integrated
Mycoshield 200 ppm	16 oz.	---	---	---	X	---	50	e
Agri-mycin 100 ppm	8 oz.	---	---	X	X	---	11	f

# 2009 Organic fire blight control in apples

Treatment	Rate per 100 gallons water	Date treatment applied*					Number of blighted clusters per tree****	Percent blighted floral clusters ***
		13 April	16 April	18 April	21 April	25 April		
		10% bloom	30% bloom	70% bloom	Full bloom	petal fall		
<b>Water control</b>	-----	---	X <sup>§</sup>	X	X	---	<b>133 a<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>44.1 a<sup>#</sup></b>
BlightBan C9-1 plus BlightBan A506 then Serenade Max plus Nu-Film-P	<i>5x10<sup>7</sup> CFU/ml</i> <i>5x10<sup>7</sup> CFU/ml</i> 64oz. 6 oz.	---	---	X	---	---	<b>low frequency integrated</b>	
Westbridge Yeast BCYP- B plus buffer A	1.34 lbs. 9.35 lbs.	---	X	X	---	---	68 ab	27.5 ab
Westbridge Yeast BCYP-B plus buffer A	1.34 lbs 9.35 lbs	X	X	X	X	---	108 a	26.0 ab
BlightBan C9-1 plus BlightBan A506 then Serenade Max plus Nu-Film-P	<i>5x10<sup>7</sup> CFU/ml</i> <i>5x10<sup>7</sup> CFU/ml</i> 64 oz. 6 oz.	---	X	X	---	---	<b>high frequency integrated</b>	
Rex Lime Sulfur & Crocker's Fish oil	2 gal. 2 gal.	---	X	X	X <sup>##</sup>	---	<b>lime sulfur and fish oil</b>	
BlightBan C9-1 then Mycoshield 200 ppm	<i>1x10<sup>8</sup> CFU/ml</i> 16 oz.	---	X	X	---	---	<b>conventional integrated</b>	
Fireline 200 ppm	16 oz.	---	---	X	X	---	7 c	2.4 c
Agri-mycin 100 ppm	8 oz.	---	---	X	X	---	5 c	2.3 c

yeast – we don't understand this stuff

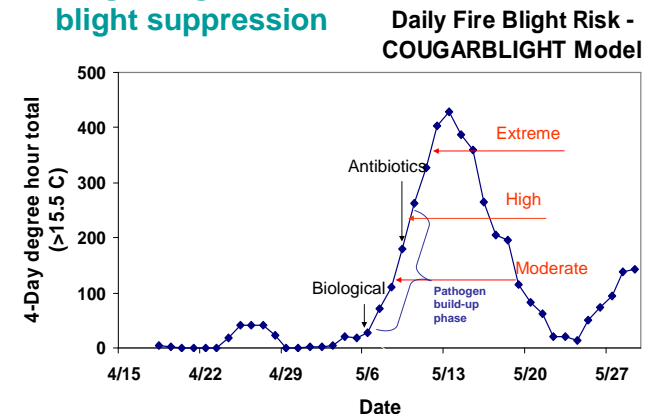
# Bloom thinning: Lime sulfur (plus fish oil)

- As used for bloom thinning in apples, it appears to be providing a benefit to fire blight suppression
- It's not compatible in mixture with any of the other fire blight control products
- We are recommending that other products should follow 1-2 days after the last LS + FO treatment.  
Future efforts will generate the support data for this recommendation 😊

# Comments on spraying biologicals:

- They are living organisms
- Thus, to the degree that you can afford to increase the volume of water applied to a tree (up to 200 gallons per acre), it will help their establishment
- Similarly, spraying early in the morning on days with max temps > 60 F promotes good establishment
  - Early morning: promotes slow drying
  - Warmish days: promotes growth of biologicals

Timing 'integrated' treatments for blossom blight suppression



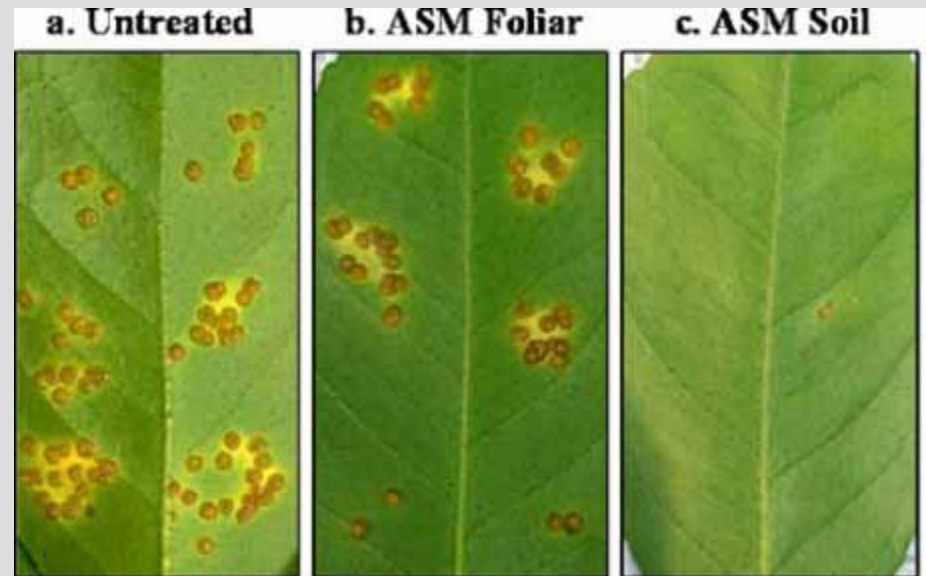
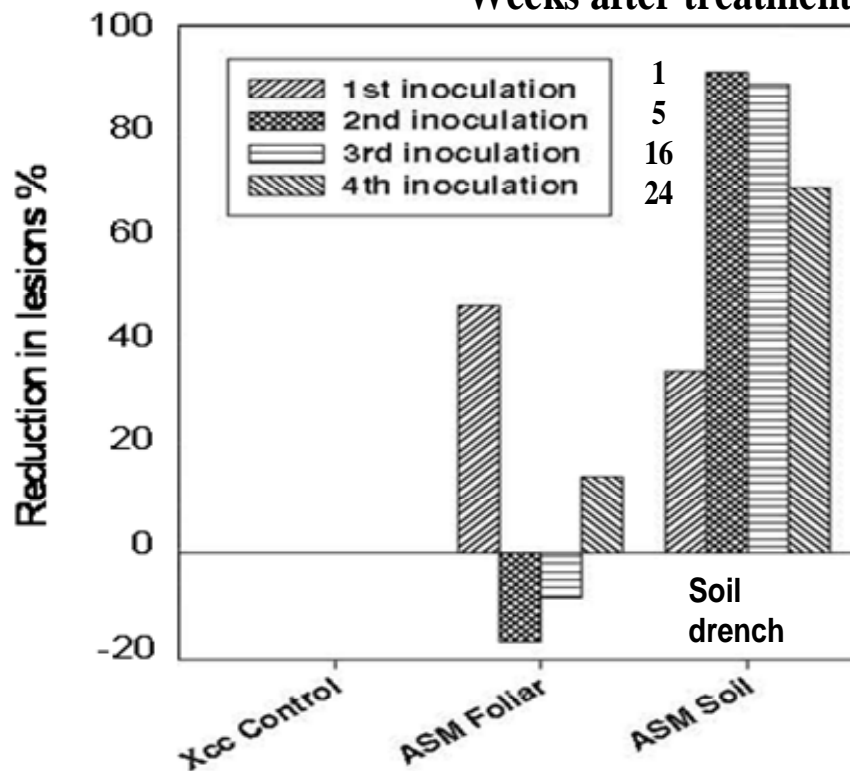
The problem:



# SAR induction via soil treatment

Induction of SAR via drench provides long lasting protection in citrus

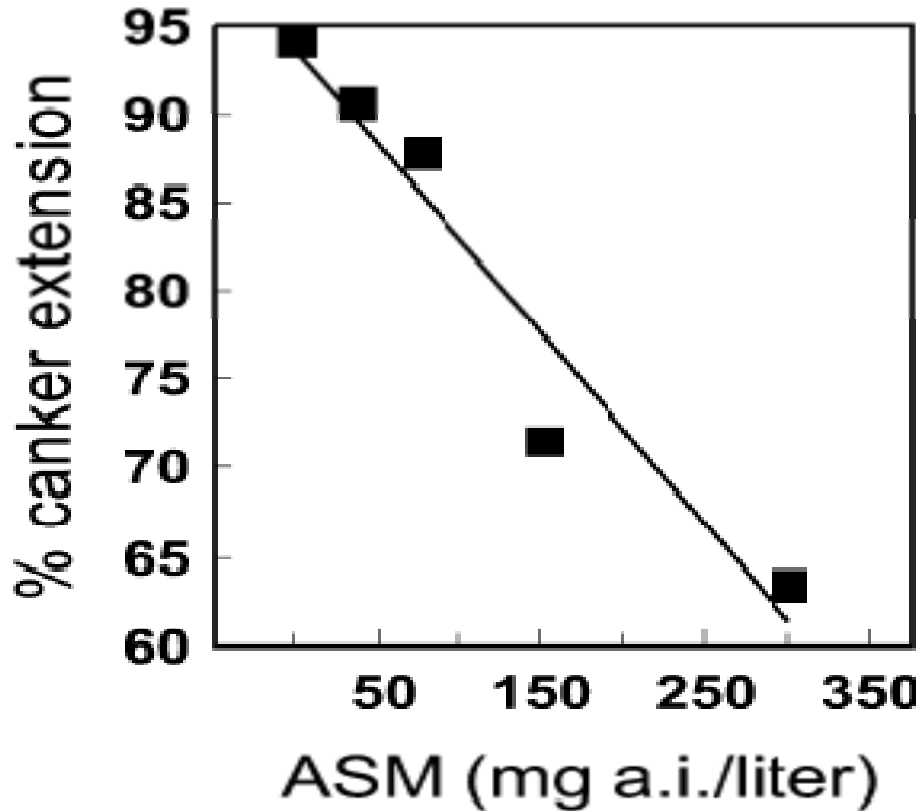
Weeks after treatment



From : M. I. Francis & A. Redondo & J. K. Burns & J. H. Graham. 2009. Soil application of imidacloprid and related SAR-inducing compounds produces effective and persistent control of citrus canker. *European J. Plant Pathology* 124:283–292.

# Other SAR related literature

## Foliar sprays of Actigard suppresses fire blight of apple



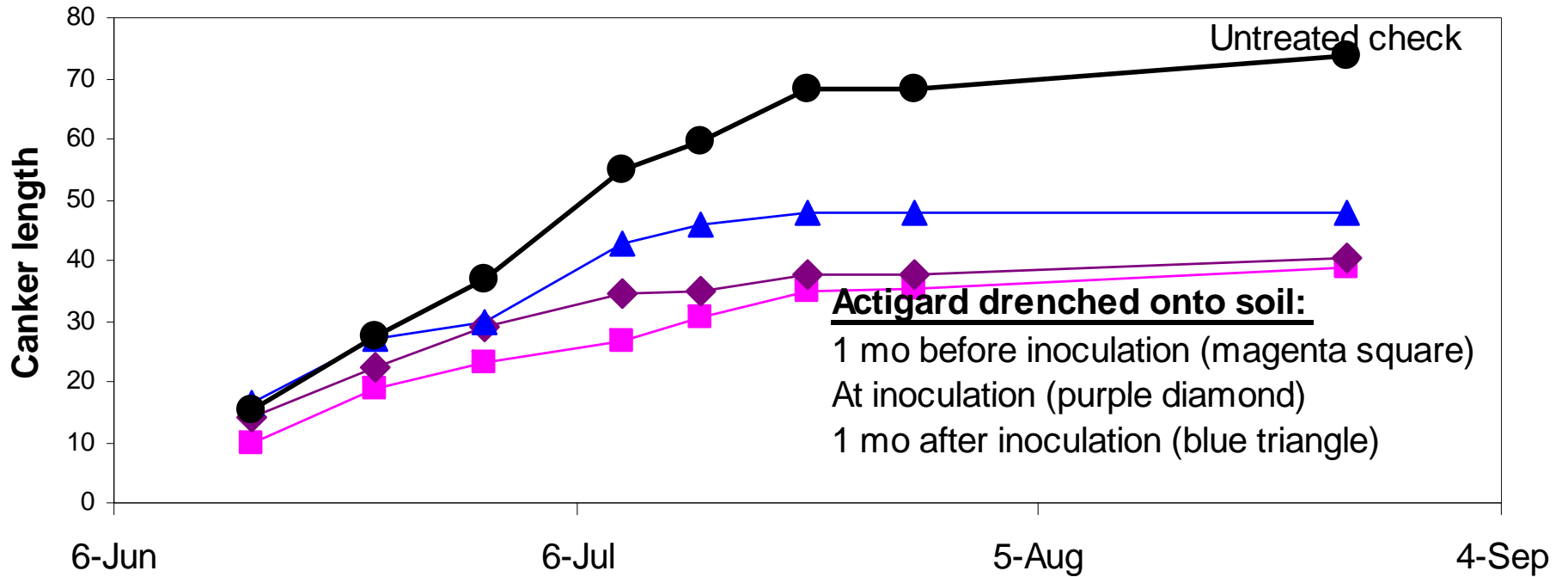
**Fig. 4.** Relationship of rate of acibenzolar-*S* methyl (ASM) to extension of fire blight in 1- year-old shoots of Fuji apple trees inoculated with *Erwinia amylovora* in 2000. Treatments were applied weekly for 3 weeks, and inoculations were made 7 days after the first application. Line depicts a linear trend ( $y = -0.11x + 94$ ;  $R^2 = 0.93$ ).  
**Data from Maxson-Stein, K., He, S.-Y., Hammerschmidt, R., and Jones, A. L. 2002.**

These rates of Actigard are high relative to most labeled rates in tobacco and vegetable crops

- Actigard is registered for suppression of *Pseudomonas* canker of hazelnut (Italy) and it suppresses *Pseudomonas* canker of mango (Spain).



# Fire blight canker expansion in Golden Russet Bosc pear



Inoculated control



Actigard drenched on soil 1 mo before inoculation



Actigard sprayed foliar 1 mo after inoculation



# Untreated control

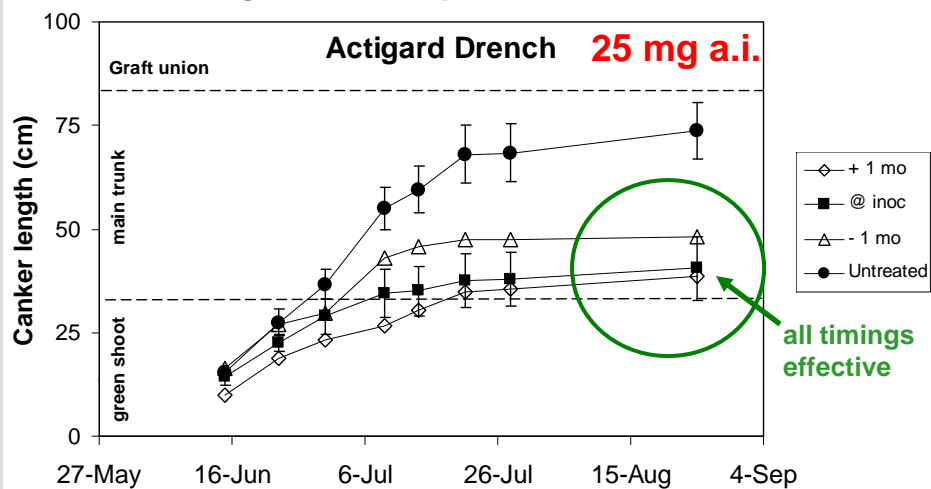


Actigard 50 mg a.i. + 1 mo

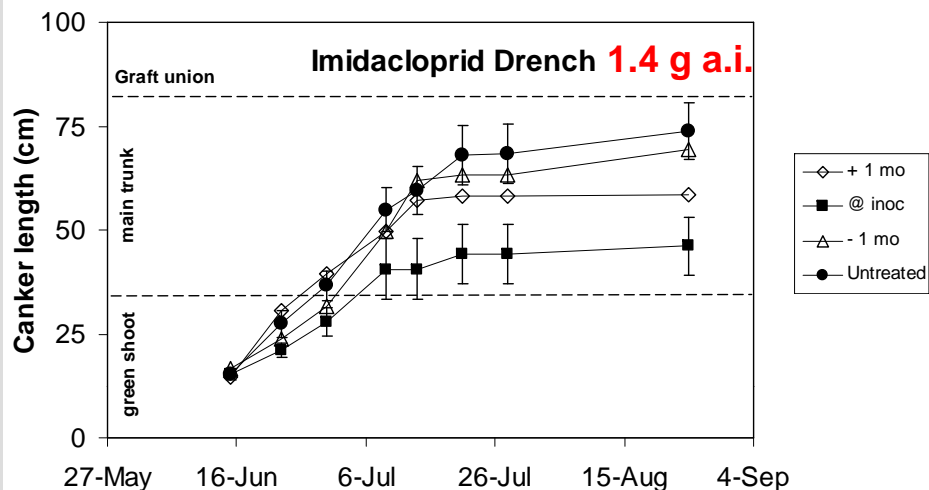


# Pot study - greenhouse

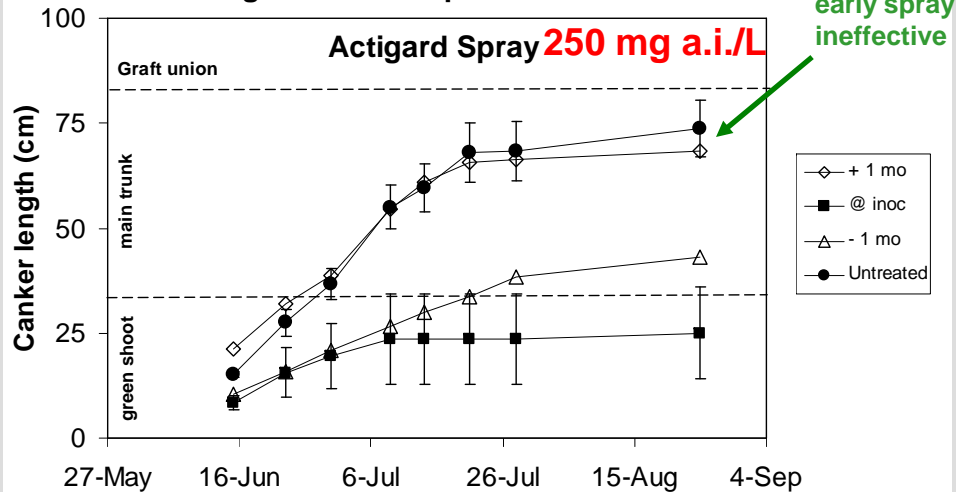
## Fire Blight Canker Expansion in Bosc Pear



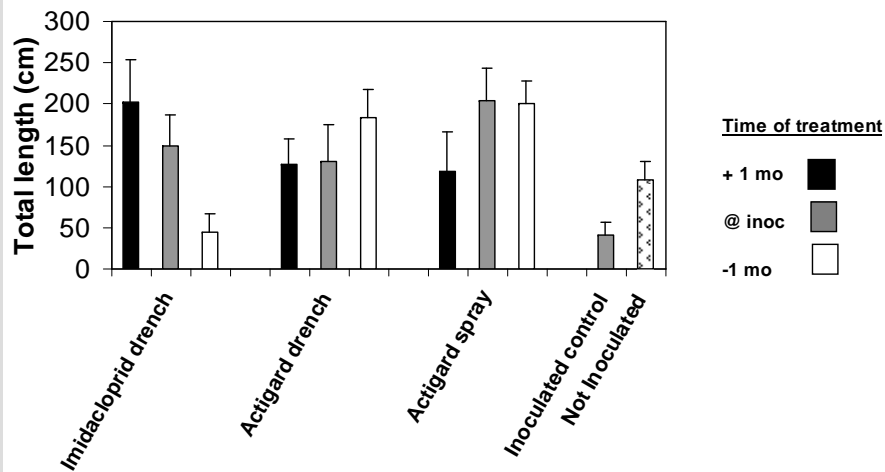
## Fire Blight Canker Expansion in Bosc Pear



## Fire Blight Canker Expansion in Bosc Pear



## New Shoot Growth on Bosc Pear (August 25)



# Ken's SAR induction projects for bacterial disease suppression

Fire blight: Rescue of pear (funded)

Fire blight: Protection of apple rootstock (funded)

*P. syringae* canker: Cherry establishment (funded)

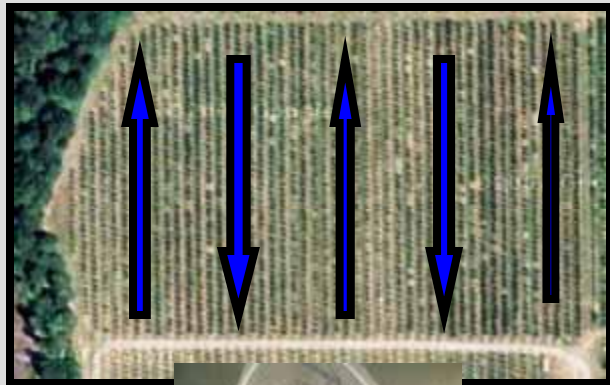
*P. syringae* canker: Lilac blight (bootleg research)

*Xanthomonas* blight: carrot seed production (funded)

PI: Dr. Bo Ming Wu (Madras)

# Resistance to streptomycin 2009

LAMP-based scouting for early detection  
of the fire blight pathogen



Positive

Negative

	2009 Percentage of Pop's Streptomycin Res or Sen			Blight ?
	1	2	3	
Zillah, WA	nd	nd	nd	no data
	nd	nd	nd	no data
	nd	nd	<b>Res. (100%)</b>	no data
Yakima, WA	nd	nd	nd	Y light
Wenatchee, WA	nd	nd	nd	N
	nd	nd	nd	N
Okanogan, WA	nd	nd	<b>Res (100%)</b>	Y light
Parkdale, OR apple	nd	nd	<b>Sen (100%)</b>	N
	nd	nd	<b>Sen (100%)</b>	Y light
Parkdale, OR pear	<b>sen (100%)</b>	nd	<b>sen (100%)</b>	N
	<b>sen (100%)</b>	nd	<b>sen (100%)</b>	N
	nd	nd	not det.	Y light
Hood River, OR	nd	nd	<b>Sen (100%)</b>	Y light
	nd	nd	nd	Y light
	nd	nd	nd	N
Medford, OR	<b>Sen (100%)</b>	nd	nd	N
	nd	nd	<b>Res (100%)</b>	N
	nd	nd	<b>Res (100%)</b>	Y light
	nd	nd	nd	N
Milton Freewater, OR	nd	<b>Res (100%)</b>	<b>Sen (100%)</b>	Y light
	nd	nd	nd	N
	nd	nd	<b>Res (100%)</b>	Y light
	nd	<b>Sen (33%) Res (67%)</b>	<b>Res (100%)</b>	Y light
Lake County, CA	<b>sen (100%)</b>	<b>sen (100%)</b>	<b>sen (100%)</b>	Y light
	nd	nd	nd	N
	nd	<b>sen (100%)</b>	nd	N

**Red Bold are Resistant to Streptomycin and Green bold are sensitive to streptomycin.**

Resistance  
to  
streptomycin  
2009  
  
Utah

Utah sample 1				sample 2				sample 3			
date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops	
2-May	U1.1	Y	<b>3.60E+03</b>	3-May	U2.1	N	not det.	4-May	U3.1	N	nd
2-May	U1.2	Y	<b>3.10E+05</b>	3-May	U2.2	Y	<b>2.10E+05</b>	4-May	U3.2	Y	<b>5.40E+05</b>
2-May	U1.3	N	nd	3-May	U2.3	N	nd	4-May	U3.3	N	nd
2-May	U1.4	N	nd	3-May	U2.4	Y	nd	4-May	U3.4	Y	nd
2-May	U1.5	N	nd	3-May	U2.5	Y	nd	4-May	U3.5	N	nd
2-May	U1.6	Y	<b>6.00E+04</b>	3-May	U2.6	Y	<b>8.70E+05</b>	4-May	U3.6	Y	<b>1.27E+06</b>

sample 4				sample 5				sample 6			
date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops	
5-May	U4.1	Y	<b>3.00E+04</b>	6-May	U5.1	Y	<b>2.70E+05</b>	7-May	U6.1	Y	<b>6.40E+05</b>
5-May	U4.2	Y	<b>1.60E+06</b>	6-May	U5.2	Y	<b>4.40E+05</b>	7-May	U6.2	Y	<b>1.10E+05</b>
5-May	U4.3	N	nd	6-May	U5.3	N	nd	7-May	U6.3	Y	<b>1.30E+03</b>
5-May	U4.4	N	nd	6-May	U5.4	Y	<b>7.00E+02</b>	7-May	U6.4	N	nd
5-May	U4.5	Y	nd	6-May	U5.5	Y	<b>1.00E+02</b>	7-May	U6.5	Y	<b>1.12E+06</b>
5-May	U4.6	Y	<b>1.31E+06</b>	6-May	U5.6	Y	<b>1.50E+06</b>	7-May	U6.6	N	nd
pos contol not working				6-May	U5.7	Y	<b>9.00E+02</b>	7-May	U6.7	Y	<b>4.00E+05</b>

sample 7				sample 8				sample 9			
date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops	
8-May	U7.1	Y	<b>6.30E+03</b>	9-May	U8.1	Y	<b>5.70E+03</b>	10-May	U9.1	Y	<b>1.90E+05</b>
8-May	U7.2	Y	<b>1.80E+05</b>	9-May	U8.2	Y	<b>2.00E+04</b>	10-May	U9.2	N	nd
8-May	U7.3	Y	<b>6.00E+02</b>	9-May	U8.3	N	nd	10-May	U9.3	N	nd
8-May	U7.4	Y	<b>8.00E+02</b>	9-May	U8.4	N	nd	10-May	U9.4	Y	<b>1.80E+03</b>
8-May	U7.5	N	nd	9-May	U8.5	N	nd	10-May	U9.5	Y	<b>1.00E+04</b>
8-May	U7.6	Y	<b>1.60E+06</b>	9-May	U8.6	Y	<b>6.95E+05</b>	10-May	U9.6	Y	<b>4.20E+05</b>
8-May	U7.7	N	nd	9-May	U8.7	N	nd				

sample 10				sample 11				sample 12			
date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops		date	LAMP	Pops	
11-May	U10.1	Y	<b>2.10E+05</b>	12-May	U11.1	Y	<b>8.20E+05</b>	13-May	U12.1	Y	<b>6.60E+05</b>
11-May	U10.2	N	nd	12-May	U11.2	N	nd				
11-May	U10.3	N	nd	12-May	U11.3	Y	<b>1.30E+03</b>				
11-May	U10.4	Y	<b>1.60E+05</b>								
11-May	U10.5	N	nd								
11-May	U10.6	Y	<b>6.10E+05</b>								

Red Bold pop's are Resistant to Streptomycin and Green Bold pop's are sensitive to streptomycin.

# Resistance to streptomycin 2009

Utah

Utah sample 1				sample 2			sample 3				
date		LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops		
2-May	U1.1	Y	<b>3.60E+03</b>	3-May	U2.1	N	not det.	4-May	U3.1	N	nd
2-May	U1.2	Y	<b>3.10E+05</b>	3-May	U2.2	Y	<b>2.10E+05</b>	4-May	U3.2	Y	<b>5.40E+05</b>
2-May	U1.3	N	nd	3-May	U2.3	N	nd	4-May	U3.3	N	nd
2-May	U1.4	N	nd	3-May	U2.4	Y	nd	4-May	U3.4	Y	nd
2-May	U1.5	N	nd	3-May	U2.5	Y	nd	4-May	U3.5	N	nd
2-May	U1.6	Y	<b>6.00E+04</b>	3-May	U2.6	Y	<b>8.70E+05</b>	4-May	U3.6	Y	<b>1.27E+06</b>

sample 4				sample 5			sample 6				
date		LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops		
5-May	U4.1	Y	<b>3.00E+04</b>	6-May	U5.1	Y	<b>2.70E+05</b>	7-May	U6.1	Y	<b>6.40E+05</b>
5-May	U4.2	Y	<b>1.60E+06</b>	6-May	U5.2	Y	<b>4.40E+05</b>	7-May	U6.2	Y	<b>1.10E+05</b>
5-May	U4.3	N	nd	6-May	U5.3	N	nd	7-May	U6.3	Y	<b>1.30E+03</b>
5-May	U4.4	N	nd	6-May	U5.4	Y	<b>7.00E+02</b>	7-May	U6.4	N	nd
5-May	U4.5	Y	nd	6-May	U5.5	Y	<b>1.00E+02</b>	7-May	U6.5	Y	<b>1.12E+06</b>
5-May	U4.6	Y	<b>1.31E+06</b>	6-May	U5.6	Y	<b>1.50E+06</b>	7-May	U6.6	N	nd
pos contol not working				6-May	U5.7	Y	<b>9.00E+02</b>	7-May	U6.7	Y	<b>4.00E+05</b>

sample 7				sample 8			sample 9				
date		LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops		
8-May	U7.1	Y	<b>6.30E+03</b>	9-May	U8.1	Y	<b>5.70E+03</b>	10-May	U9.1	Y	<b>1.90E+05</b>
8-May	U7.2	Y	<b>1.80E+05</b>	9-May	U8.2	Y	<b>2.00E+04</b>	10-May	U9.2	N	nd
8-May	U7.3	Y	<b>6.00E+02</b>	9-May	U8.3	N	nd	10-May	U9.3	N	nd
8-May	U7.4	Y	<b>8.00E+02</b>	9-May	U8.4	N	nd	10-May	U9.4	Y	<b>1.80E+03</b>
8-May	U7.5	N	nd	9-May	U8.5	N	nd	10-May	U9.5	Y	<b>1.00E+04</b>
8-May	U7.6	Y	<b>1.60E+06</b>	9-May	U8.6	Y	<b>6.95E+05</b>	10-May	U9.6	Y	<b>4.20E+05</b>
8-May	U7.7	N	nd	9-May	U8.7	N	nd				

sample 10				sample 11			sample 12				
date		LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops	date	LAMP	Pops		
11-May	U10.1	Y	<b>2.10E+05</b>	12-May	U11.1	Y	<b>8.20E+05</b>	13-May	U12.1	Y	<b>6.60E+05</b>
11-May	U10.2	N	nd	12-May	U11.2	N	nd				
11-May	U10.3	N	nd	12-May	U11.3	Y	<b>1.30E+03</b>				
11-May	U10.4	Y	<b>1.60E+05</b>								
11-May	U10.5	N	nd								
11-May	U10.6	Y	<b>6.10E+05</b>								

Red Bold pop's are Resistant to Streptomycin and Green Bold pop's are sensitive to streptomycin.

Bottom line:  
if you want to use strep, use it only once and mix it with a full rate of oxytet