Organic crop protectants for controlling blueberry rust

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- NSW Department of Primary Industries
 with the help of Southern Cross University
 have recently conducted a field trial
 to evaluate a range of organic crop
 protectants to manage blueberry rust
 disease (caused by Thekopsora minima).
- This trial is part of a larger project led by Kara Barry from the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture and funded via the Tasmanian Government through the Agricultural Innovation Fund.

The field trial

The trial evaluated eight products for control of blueberry rust (Table 1). Products were applied as foliar sprays every 2 weeks from April through to June. Mancozeb and copper were included as reference treatments in the trial, in addition to the products being evaluated.

Trials were set up in a complete randomised block design with five replicate blocks per treatment and three plants assessed in each treatment block. Each block had a 2-plant internal buffer and each row was separated by a buffer row.

Table 1. Fungicides and application rates evaluated for their efficacy against blueberry rust.

Active Constituent	Trade Name	Rate of Application (g/100L)
Mancozeb	Mancozeb DF 750	200 g / 100 L
Copper present as hydroxide	Blue Shield DF 500g/kg	105 g / 100 L
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain QST 713	Serenade® Opti	250 g / 100 L
Crustacean and wild fish waste fortified with trace minerals and vitamins	Aminogro® +	1 L
Emulsifiable botanical oil	Synertrol® Horti Oil 850 EC	250 mL
Polyoxin D zinc salt	Intervene®	40 g / 100 L
Potassium bicarbonate + potassium silicate	Ecocarb® Plus 945 SP +	400 g / 100 L
Emulsifiable botanical oil	Synertrol® Horti Oil 850EC	250 mL/100 L
Electrolysed oxidised water	Anolyte	20 L/100L
Emulsifiable botanical oil	Eco-oil® 850 SL	500 mL/100 L



Figure 1. Rust levels on experimental plants in the trial. Photo credit: Jay Anderson, SCU.

Measuring rust severity

We assessed disease severity on 20 leaves per plant by visually rating the leaf area affected by blueberry rust every two weeks (Figure 2). The cumulative disease severity for the whole season can be visualised by looking at the area under the disease progress curve (Figure 3).

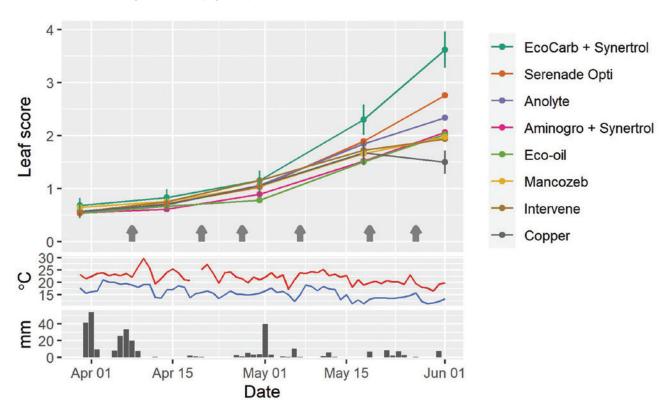


Figure 2. Disease severity following application of treatments against blueberry rust. Data presented are the average disease score over time, where a score of 0 indicates leaves with no blueberry rust and 4 indicates leaves with 15–25% leaf area affected by blueberry rust. Vertical bars span 95% confidence limits for the best and worst performing treatments. Upward arrows represent spray dates. Figure 2 provided by: Steve Morris, NSW DPI

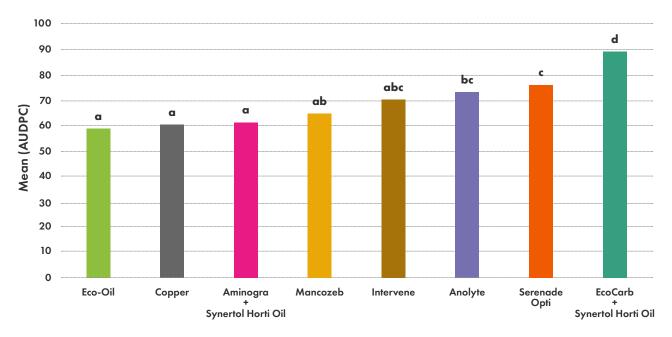


Figure 3. Disease severity of blueberry rust expressed as the area under the disease progress curve (AUDPC) following fortnightly application of selected chemicals from April through to June 2021. Different letters at each column indicate significant differences between treatments (P<0.05).

Key Findings

Disease severity increased over the season (Figure 2). Blueberry rust is favoured by high relative humidity, rainfall and -warm temperatures (18–25°C). These conditions were experienced throughout the trial which most likely contributed to the high disease levels experienced.

Best performing products included Eco-oil, Copper, Aminogro + Synertrol Horti Oil, Mancozeb and Intervene with no significant differences found between these treatments. (Figure 3).

What's next

This trial will be repeated over the next 6 months to verify the results. The key project output will be a minor use permit for the product that demonstrates effective control of rust in blueberries and is safe for the crop. This will provide growers with additional options to reduce biosecurity risk and maintain crop productivity and market access.





