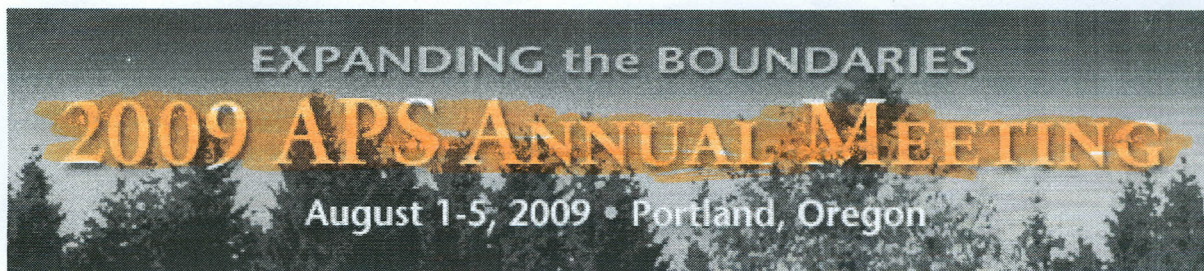


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APS Abstract of Presentation

Integrated management of strawberry gray mold

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Gray mold, caused by *Botrytis cinerea*, is an important strawberry disease. As gray mold control is difficult, there is a need to evaluate integrated methods to achieve disease management. The efficiency of integrating *Clonostachys rosea* sprays, fungicide sprays, and crop debris removal to manage gray mold was evaluated in field experiments conducted in 2006 and 2007. Leaf colonization by both *C. rosea* (CrC) and *B. cinerea* (BcC), gray mold incidence in both flowers (Iflower) and fruits (Ifruit), and yield were evaluated. In both years, CrC was higher in the treatments with no fungicide. BcC, Iflower and Ifruit were most reduced in the treatments that included *C. rosea* sprays, as compared to the check. Maximal reductions were achieved by combining *C. rosea* sprays, fungicide sprays and debris removal (96.62%, 86.54%, and 65.33% reductions of BcC, Iflower and Ifruit, respectively). Maximal yield (103.14% increase as compared to the check) was achieved by combining the three treatments. With just *C. rosea* sprays, BcC, Iflower, and Ifruit were reduced by 92.01%, 68.48%, and 65.33%, respectively, whereas yield was increased by 75.15%. Therefore biological control with *C. rosea* was an efficient method of managing gray mold, which when associated to chemical and cultural methods increased the efficiency of disease management under field conditions. Financial support: FAPEMIG and CNPq.

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