Avoiding Fusarium Dry Rot in Storage

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Fusarium sambucinum symptoms









Fusarium coeruleum symptoms







Fusarium graminearum

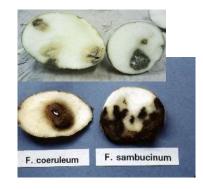


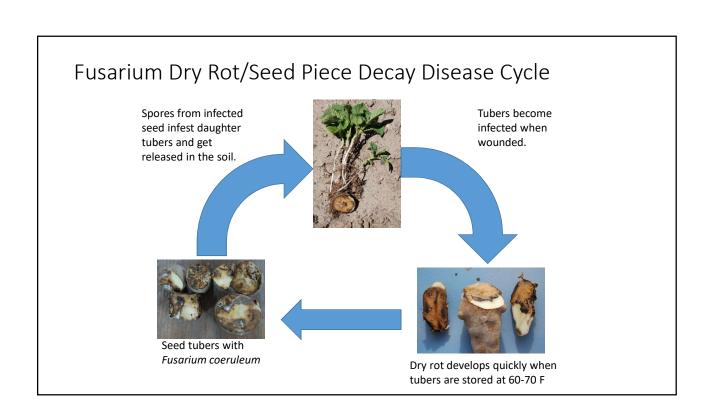


Photos courtesy of Dr. Gary Secor, NDSU

Does it matter which Fusarium I see?

- F. sambucinum predominates in storage.
 - Resistant to benzimidazole fungicides.
 - Resistance to fludioxonil reported in other areas of US and Canada.
 - Grows faster than F. coeruleum.
 - More problematic with pre-cut seed.
- F. coeruleum can be more damaging in the field
 - More problematic with fresh cut/planted seed.
 - Grows faster than F. sambucinum in soil.
 - Fungicide resistance has not been observed.
 - Not common in storage.



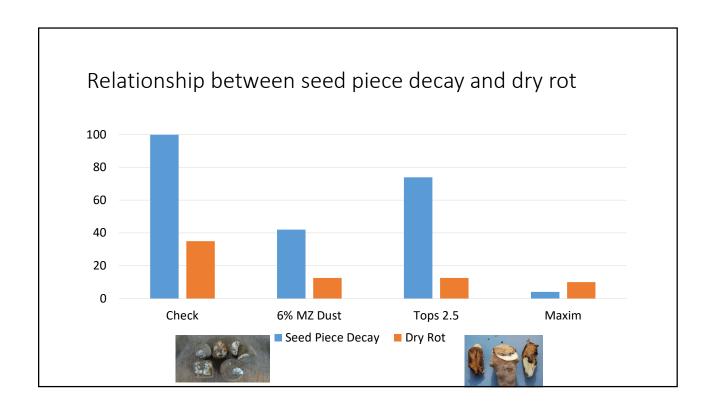


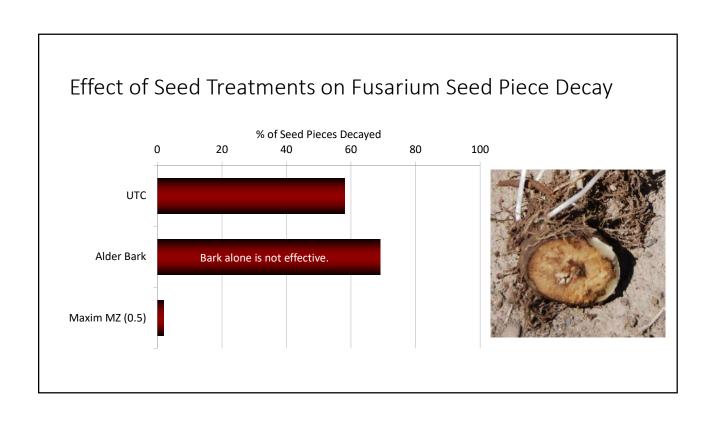
So what do I do to prevent seed piece decay and dry rot in storage?

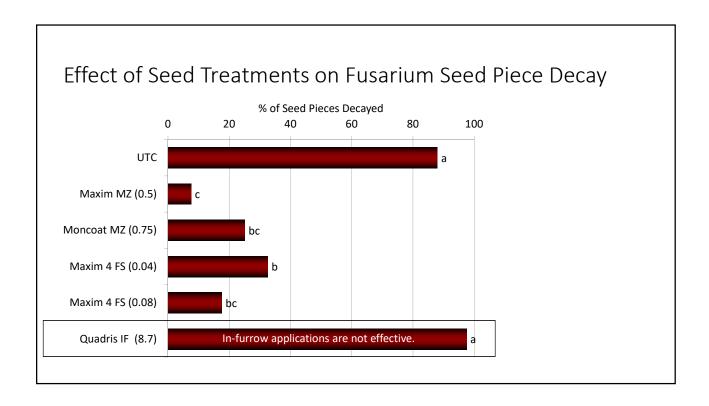
- 1. Purchase seed with as little dry rot as possible.
- 2. Sterilize seed cutting equipment.
- 3. Sharpen seed cutting knives.
- 4. Avoid pre-cutting, if possible
- 5. Treat with an effective seed treatment.
- 6. Minimize wounding at harvest.

Which seed treatment do I use?

- Mancozeb dust
- Fludioxonil
 - E.g. Maxim/CruiserMaxx Potato, Spirato
- Difenoconazole
 - CruiserMaxx Potato Extreme
- Prothioconazole
 - Emesto Silver







Seed Treatments Summary

- 1. In general, seed treatment products combined with mancozeb protect best against Fusarium seed decay.
- 2. In-furrow fungicide applications do not control Fusarium seed decay.
- 3. Desire to move away from dust for worker protection/safety issues.
 - · Liquid seed treatments have been effective

References

- Peters et al., 2012. Distribution and management of fungicide-resistant Fusarium spp. infecting potato seed tubers in Canada. Phytopathology 102(7), Suppl. 4:92.
- Gachango et al., 2012. Fusarium spp. Causing Dry Rot of Seed Potato Tubers in Michigan and Their Sensitivity to Fungicides. Plant Disease 96:1767-1774.
- Miller Research reports to the Idaho Potato Commission. Available upon request.