

Lecture 23 - Diseases of Chrysanthemum

Wilt - *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *chrysanthemi*

Symptoms



Initial symptoms are in the form of yellowing and browning of leaves. Affected leaves die from the base of the plant upward. Infected plants are stunted and often fail to produce flower. Wilting may cause rotting of root or the base of the stem.

Mode of spread

The fungus is soil borne. The disease spreads through cuttings.

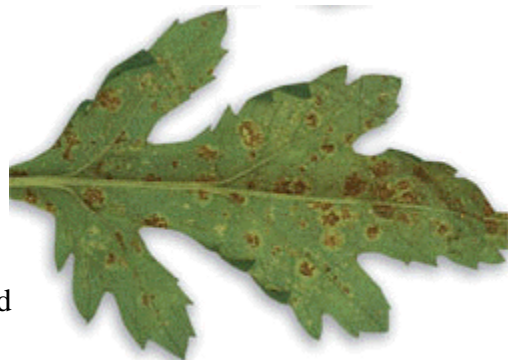
Management

Drenching the soil with or Carbendazim 0.1% is effective. Before planting dipping the rooted cuttings in a solution of Thiram @1.5g/litre of water. Since the disease spreads mostly through cuttings, it is important to use disease free planting material. Disease can further be minimized by following strict sanitation; periodical monitoring; crop rotation and roguing of infected plants.

Rust - *Puccinia chrysanthemi*

Symptoms

The disease symptoms are in the form of brown blister-like swellings, which appear on the undersides of leaves. These burst open releasing masses of brown, powdery spores. Severely infected plants become very weak and fail to bloom properly.



Management

Early removal of infected leaves/plants helps to prevent the further spread of the disease. Spraying the plants with Karathane @ 0.025% or Wetttable Sulphur @ 0.3 % is effective in controlling the disease.

Septoria Leaf Spot -*Septoria chrysanthemella*

Symptoms



Leaf spots occur during cool-wet periods of the rainy season. Since the pathogens are spread through rain splashes the lowermost leaves get infected first. Serious infection may result in premature withering of the leaves; the dead leaves hang to the stem for some time. When flowering starts the infection occurs on flower buds, which rot completely.

Pathogen

Pycnidia are numerous, amphigenous, sub epidermal, globose or lens shaped. Conidia are hyaline, filiform, straight or flexuous often curved or worm like.

Mode of spread and survival

Infected debris in the soil appeared to be primary source of infection or systemic infection carried through suckers. The fungus do not infect other members of the family compositae and is specific to chrysanthemum cultivars only.

Management

This disease can be controlled by spraying Carbendazim 0.1% six times at 15 days intervals from the end of July or spraying Benomyl (0.1%) followed by Captafol (0.2%) Destruction of disease debris and avoiding excessive irrigation is recommended.

Powdery Mildew -*Oidium chrysanthemi*

Symptoms



Infection is more severe in older plants under humid conditions. The growth of the fungus on the leaves appears as powdery coating. Infected leaves turn yellow and dry out. Infected plants remains stunted and fail to flower.

Management

Disease can be effectively controlled with Sulphur fungicides or Captan (0.2%). Good ventilation and proper spacing for free circulation of air is recommended.