

BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium corymbosum* ‘Draper’)
 Bacterial Canker; *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*

J. W. Pscheidt¹, T.J. Hafner² and V. Stockwell¹
¹Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology
 Oregon State University
 Corvallis, OR 97331-2903
²AgriCare
 35711 Helms Dr, PO Box 717
 Jefferson, OR 97352

Evaluation of application timing for management of blueberry bacterial canker, 2014 and 2015.

Fungicide treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design in a block of ‘Draper’ blueberries planted in (1999 on 5 x 10) ft spacing at Riverbend Organic Farm. Each treatment consisted of a set of 6-bushes replicated 8 times. Treatments were separated by 2 nontreated bushes. Fungicide treatments were applied using a pump-style backpack sprayer equipped with a XR Teejet 8005 VS nozzle at a rate of 30 gal water/A. Approximately (3) gal of a spray suspension were applied per 48 bushes. For the 2013-14 season, treatments were applied on 1 Nov 13 (beginning of leaf fall), 16 Dec 13 (5-10% leaves still on), and 4 Mar 14 (bud swell with terminal bud break). For the 2014-15 season, treatments were applied on 19 Nov 14 (just after a hard freeze event), 29 Dec 14 (dormant), and 24 Feb 15 (bud swell with terminal bud break). Bactericide sprayed consisted of Nu-Cop 50 DF at 4 lb/A plus Nu-Film-P at 4 oz/A. Bushes were pruned during Oct 2013 and 2014 prior to the first application of bactericide. The total number of shoots/bush showing symptoms of bacterial canker (progressive dieback of shoot tips involving at least one bud) was evaluated on 13 and 23 Mar 2014, 8 Apr 2014, 19 Mar 2015 and 9 Apr 2015. Several symptomatic shoots were collected in 2014 from nontreated bushes to verify and isolate the pathogen. Isolates were streaked onto CYE medium amended with 0.32 mM CuSO₄.

Each dormant season was considered unusually dry and with record cold temperatures recorded on 8 Dec 2013, 6 Feb 2014 and 17 Nov 2014. Some shoot dieback was first observed on 10 Jan 2014. Overall disease pressure was considered light both years. *Pseudomonas syringae* was isolated from only 35% of the symptomatic shoots collected. All of these bacterial isolates grew on copper amended media and were considered copper tolerant. Highest amount of shoot dieback generally occurred in nontreated plots while lowest amount occurred in plots treated in the fall only. Bushes treated with Nu-Cop were only significantly different from nontreated bushes on 23 Mar 14. On that rating date, only bushes treated in the fall had significantly less shoot dieback than nontreated bushes. Data are suggestive that fall applications are more important than spring applications but low disease pressure indicates there was little need for any applications.

Treatment & Rate/A	Time of Application ^x	# of Shoots/6 plants ^z				
		3/13/14	3/23/14	4/8/14	3/19/15	4/9/15
Non-treated	None.....	3.4 ab	4.8 a	6.0	0.9	4.9
Nu-Cop 50 DF at 4 lb plus Nu-Film-P at 4 fl oz.....	A and B only	1.4 b	1.8 b	2.5	0.6	3.9
Nu-Cop 50 DF at 4 lb plus Nu-Film-P at 4 fl oz.....	C only	4.3 a	3.6 ab	5.0	0.4	4.6
Nu-Cop 50 DF at 4 lb plus Nu-Film-P at 4 fl oz.....	All.....	2.1 ab	2.1 b	3.8	0.8	5.4

^x Treatments in 2013-2014 were applied on A = 1 Nov 13 (beginning of leaf fall), B = 16 Dec 13 (5-10% leaves still on), and C = 4 Mar 14 (bud swell with terminal bud break). Treatments in 2014-2015 were applied on A = 19 Nov 14 (just after a hard freeze event), B = 29 Dec 14 (dormant), and C = 24 Feb 15 (bud swell with terminal bud break).

^z Means followed by same letter do not differ significantly based on Fisher’s protected LSD ($P=0.05$). Means without letters were not significantly different.