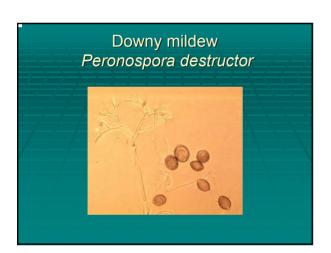
Onion Disease Management Thomas Turini University of California Cooperative Extension Imperial County





Onion Downy Mildew Peronospora destructor

- Host range: many Allium species (including, onions, garlic, chives and shallots)
- Pathogen over-winters in onion bulbs and as oospores in debris from diseased foliage.
- Sporangia can be carried long distances on air currents.

Disease development

- Favorable environmental conditions:
 - Cool temperatures (43° to 80°F)
 - Moisture (1.5 7hours of leaf wetness)
 - Low light
- Spores are produced at night and are dispersed during the day.
- The spores can survive for up to 3 days
- Nine to 16 days between infection and sporulation

Disease control

- Do not plant infested bulbs
- Likelihood of disease is lower in fields with air movement
 - Well drained fields
 - Lower plant densities
 - No windbreaks
- Frequent fungicide applications when conditions favor disease development

Fungicide efficacy, Imperial County 2003

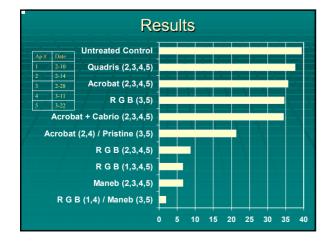
- Imperial Valley Research Center, Brawley
- Dehidrator onions were grown according to commercial practice
- Experimental design
 - Six replication RCB
 - Plot size: 4 rows x 30 ft
- The first sign of downy mildew was observed on 11 March

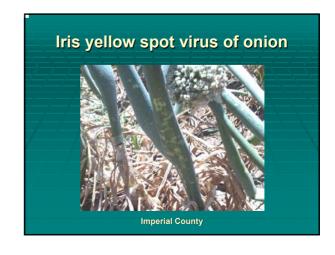
Application details

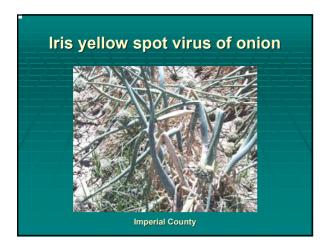
- CO₂-pressurized backpack sprayer (30 gal/acre)
- Applications were made before disease was observed

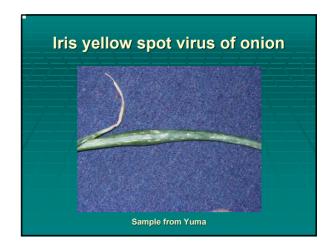
Treatment, units/acre		Application dates				
	2-10	2-14	2-28	3-11	3-21	
Acrobat 50WP 6.4 oz (A) Pristine 1.45 lbs (P)		Α	P	Α	Р	
Acrobat 50WP 6.4 oz + Cabrio 1.0 lbs		X	Х	Х	X	
Acrobat 50WP 6.4 oz		х	X	х	х	
Ridomil Gold Bravo 2.0 lbs (R) : Maneb 75DF 3.0 lbs (M)	R		M	R	M	
Maneb 75DF 3.0 lbs		х	ж	х	x	
Quadris 15.4 fl oz		х	х	х	х	
Ridomyl Gold Bravo 2.0 lbs	X	_	х	x	х	
Ridomil Gold Bravo 2.0 lb		Х	х	X	х	
Ridomyl gold Bravo 2.0 lbs			Х		х	

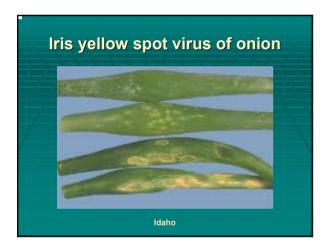












Distribution of Iris yellow spot virus

- Previously reported in Netherlands, Israel and Brazil.
- First reported in US in Idaho in 1991.
- Lesions were reported on onion in Yuma in 2002-3, and were widespread throughout Imperial County in 2003.

Biology

- Host Range: Iris, Jimsonweed, green onion, chives, bulb onion.
- The virus has not been detected in seed or bulbs.
- Onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) transmit this virus: Western flower thrips (*Frankinella occidentalis*) does not appear to be a vector.

Symptoms

- The characteristic lesions were rarely reported on leaves until recently.
- In 2001, necrotic lesions leaves of onion bulb and seed crops, and these were confirmed to be infected with IYSV in Colorado, Idaho and Utah.

Economic loss

- In most infected fields, seed yield reduction is minimal, but there are isolated reports of severely affected fields that were not harvested.
- Reports from Colorado, Israel and Brazil claim substantial yield losses to bulb onion.

Control of Iris yellow spot virus

In variety trials in Idaho, there were differences in symptom severity, but further research is needed before any conclusive statement could be made.