

VICTORY GARDEN 101 PLAN

- Apr. 7: Preparing Your Garden Site & Soil
- Apr. 14 Basic Garden Planning for Success
- Apr. 21 Grow Your Own Salad
- Apr. 28 Tips for Great Tomatoes
- May 5 Using Your Vertical Space
- May 12 Water, Weather & Weeds
- May 19 Common Insect Problems
- Today Common Disease Problems



GENERAL DISEASE CONTROL PRACTICES

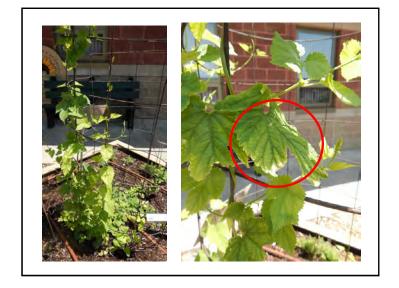
- Sanitation
- Appropriate Plant Spacings
- Crop Rotation/Cover Crops

GENERAL DISEASE CONTROL PRACTICES

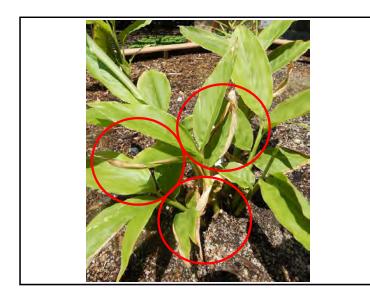
- Mulching & Watering Practices
- Minimize Plant Stress
- Regular Scouting!

TIPS FOR SCOUTING

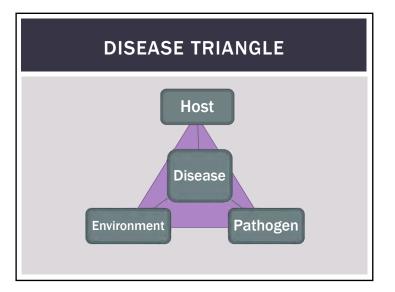
- ■Walk & Look regularly
- Observe carefully
- Assess the threat
- Determine action











DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC QUESTIONS

- What part of the plant is affected?
 - •How much of the plant is affected?
 - Where did it start (top, bottom, etc)
- •How many of the plants are affected?
- Is there a pattern (either on the plant or in the garden)?

DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC QUESTIONS

- What has the weather been the last 2 weeks? (precip, hot, cold, wind, etc)
- •Has there been any soil disruptions or concerns?
- When did the problem first appear?

DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC QUESTIONS

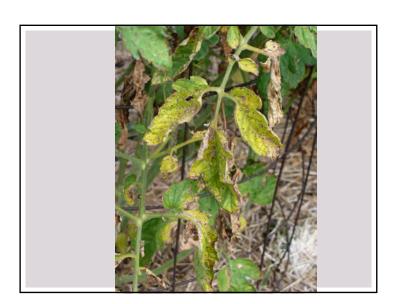
- •Are there known pathogens from previous outbreaks?
- What types of products have been used in the vicinity? (soil amendments, insecticides, herbicides, etc.)

DISEASE PATHOGENS

- ■Fungi
- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Miscellaneous others: nematodes, etc

BIOTIC VS ABIOTIC

- ■Biotic = caused by a disease pathogen
- Abiotic = caused by something else (nonorganism)



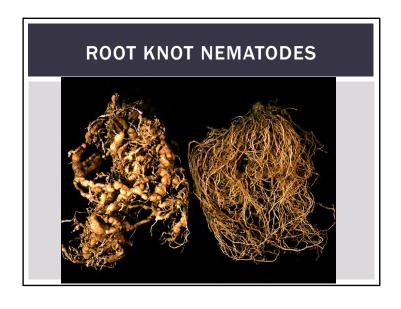
SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT

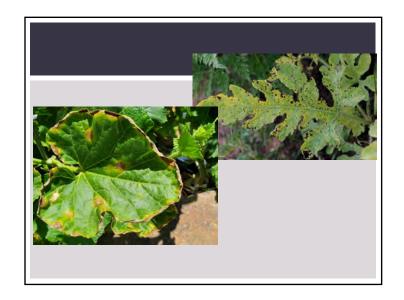
- ■Tiny black spots on lower leaves
- Leaves yellow and die from the bottom up
- Favored by warm, wet weather
- Caging or staking, mulching, and rotation will help prevent the disease.
- ■Preventative fungicides:
 - Chlorothalonil or fixed coppers.



EARLY BLIGHT

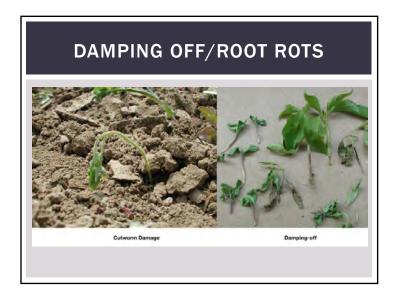
- ■½" circular lesions on lower leaves
- Leaves yellow and die from the bottom upward
- Favored by wet, warm weather
- Caging or staking, mulching, and rotation will help prevent the disease.
- ■Preventative fungicides:
 - Chlorothalonil or fixed coppers.





ANTHRACNOSE, ALTERNARIA, AND TARGET LEAF SPOTS

- Start small and can expand to up to ½" diameter
- Dead centers of the spots can fall out, leaving a shredded appearance
- ■Promote dry foliage
- Fungicides: chlorothalonil, coppers





SCAB (POTATO)

- Soil-borne bacteria
- Creates corky tissue
- Cut around injury to use
- Crop rotation, manage soil pH, resistant varieties, scab-free seed potatoes

POWDERY MILDEW

- White fungus on leaves
- Leaves yellow and die
- Resistant varieties
- Fungicides: chlorothalonil or sulfurs



CERCOSPORA LEAF SPOT

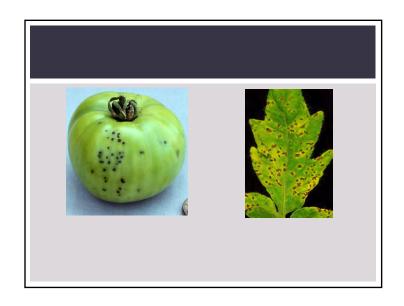
- Common on beets, chard, and spinach
- High humidity, high temps
- Copper-based products



BACTERIAL WILT

- ■Sudden wilting & collapse
- ■Affects cucumbers, melons
- Sap ooze test
- Spread by cucumber beetles







BACTERIAL SPECK (Pseudomonas) & SPOT (Xanthomonas)

- Prevalent during cool, wet weather
- ■Promote dry foliage, fruit
- Remove affected fruit, leaves to prevent spread
- Fruit can be eaten, but probably should be cooked
- Copper sprays can help suppress it

VIRUSES

- Distorted leaves
- Mottled leaves
- Distorted or discolored fruit
- Stunting or strange growth
- **■REMOVE** infected plants
- ■PREVENTION is the cure



COMMON VIRUSES

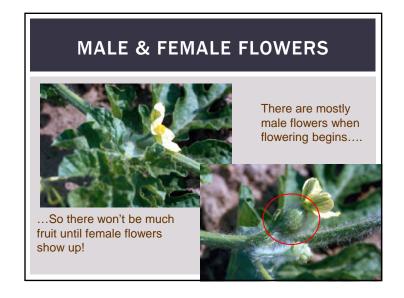
- ■Tomato / Tobacco mosaic viruses
- ■Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus
- Cucumber Mosaic Virus

SOIL-BORNE WILT DISEASES

- Fusarium or Verticillium
- Fungal diseases
- Live for years in the soil
- Population increases when susceptible varieties are planted.
- ROTATE!
- Choose resistant varieties
- Cover crops?

SCURF (SW. POTATO)

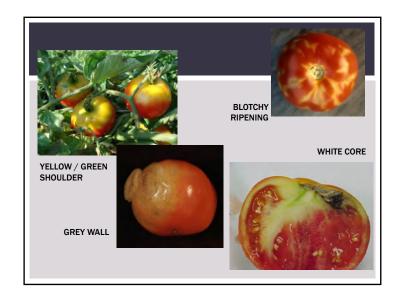
ENVIRONMENTAL& PHYSIOLOGICAL Watering





BLOSSOM END ROT

- Brown-black, leathery spots on fruit bottom.
- Prevent by proper watering practices
- Some varieties are very susceptible



YELLOW SHOULDER DISORDER - RIPENING DISORDERS

- "Altered ripening"
- ■Range of symptoms for one problem
 - Failure of green chloroplasts to turn red
- Changes occur early in fruit development and cannot be reversed once seen in the garden
- ■What is the cause?



PHYSIOLOGICAL LEAF CURL

- Leaves curl when the weather changes from cool and moist to hot and dry
- ■The plants will be fine in a few days.



CRACKING

- ■Tomatoes in Kansas crack due to weather
- Harvest tomatoes as soon as they start to color, then ripen indoors
- Some varieties are more crack resistant



2,4-D HERBICIDE INJURY

- Leaves are cupped, thickened or leathery, and develop an uncharacteristic fan shape.
- ■Plants will overcome moderate damage.
- **■**Poor production is likely
- 2,4-D can spread on the wind for a few miles



HOT WEATHER

- Daytime temperatures are above 85-90 degrees
- Overnight temperatures above 75 degrees
- ■Prevents good pollination
- ■Gap in fruit production



QUESTIONS?

- **■**For More Information:
 - Master Gardener Hotline
 - sgemghotline@gmail.com preferred
 - **316-660-0190**
 - M-F, 9-12 and 1-4
 - Walk-In Clinic (not right now, but eventually)
 - Extension E-Newsletter
 - Text: EXTENSION to 42828
 - •Horticulture Information Center:
 - http://hnr.k-state.edu/extension/info-center/



SOCIAL MEDIA

- Facebook Page: http://facebook.com/sedgwickextension

■ Facebook Group: https://www.facebook.com/groups/victorygarden101/

- ■Instagram: @ksresedgwickco
- The Demo Garden blog:

http://thedemogarden.org



