

Comparison of Chemical Management Strategies for Angular Leaf Spot in Dark Tobacco

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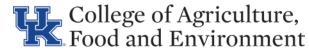
Paper 17

Angular Leaf Spot Background

- Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci is the casual agent of ALS, a bacterial disease
- Most significant foliar disease in dark tobacco since 2015 in Kentucky and Tennessee
 - Streptomycin has been the standard control
 - Documented resistance to Streptomycin
 - PDDL 2015-2021 Data: 28 out of 113 samples with resistance to Streptomycin







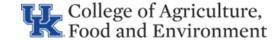
Angular Leaf Spot Research

- Field spray trials have been ongoing since 2015, at the University of Kentucky Research and Education Center in Princeton, Kentucky and Murray State University in Murray, Kentucky
- >25 chemicals have been tested for control of angular leaf spot
- Monitoring resistance to Streptomycin
- Dark tobacco variety trial, to test sensitivity of varieties to angular leaf spot
- Field monitoring project, started in 2020 and continued in 2021
- Conventional vs. no-till system trial



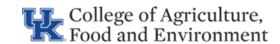
2021 Materials and Methods

- Two locations, University of Kentucky Research and Education Center in Princeton, KY and Murray State University in Murray, KY
- Variety: KT D8
- Randomized complete block design with four replications
- Four row plots, 40 ft x 13.33 ft
- Planting Population: 40 in x 32 in, 4,900 plants/ac
- Center two rows were inoculated, approximately six weeks after transplanting
- All products in these spray trials are labeled or have the potential to be labeled for tobacco production

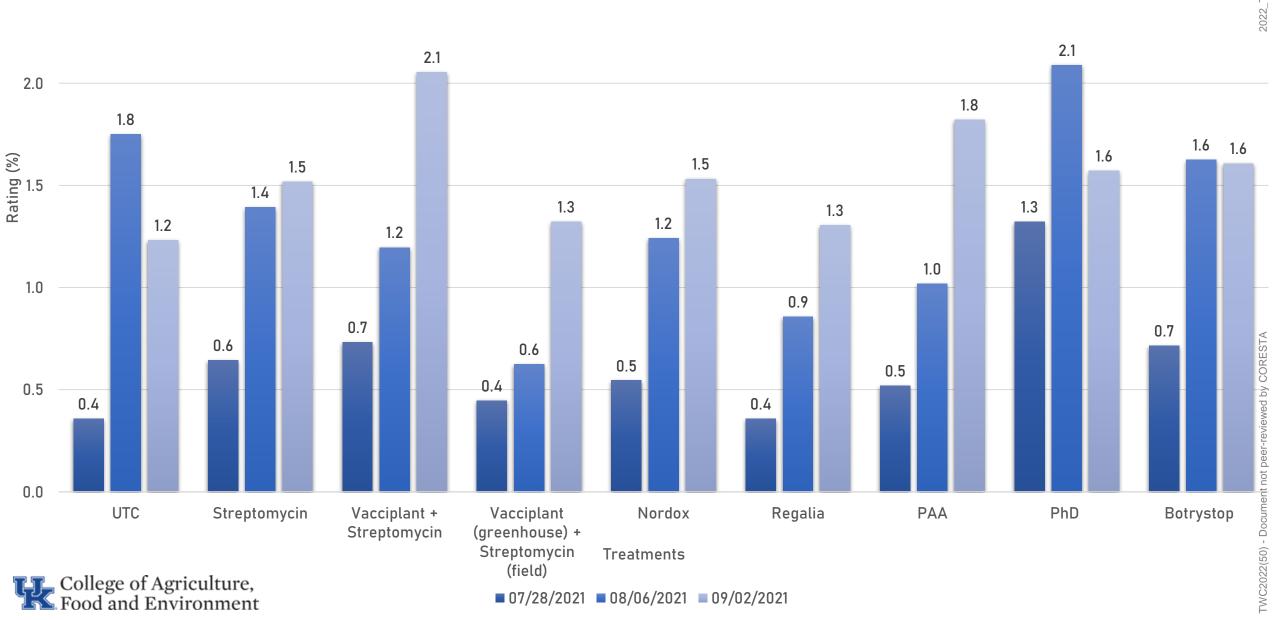


2021 Angular Leaf Spot Spray Trial Treatments, Princeton

Trade Name/Treatment	Product Active Ingredient	Spray Application Details
Untreated Control		
Streptomycin	Streptomycin Sulfate	3 applications of Streptomycin
Streptomycin + Vacciplant	Streptomycin Sulfate and Laminarin	3 tank mix applications of Streptomycin and Vacciplant
Vacciplant + Streptomycin	Laminarin and Streptomycin Sulfate	2 applications of Vacciplant in the greenhouse and 3 applications of Streptomycin in the field
Nordox	Cuprous Oxide	3 applications of Nordox
Regalia	Extract of Reynoutria sachalinensis	3 applications of Regalia
PAA	Peracetic Acid	3 applications of PAA
PhD	Polyoxin D Zinc Salt	3 applications of PhD
Botrystop	Ulocladium oudemansii strain U3	3 applications of Botrystop

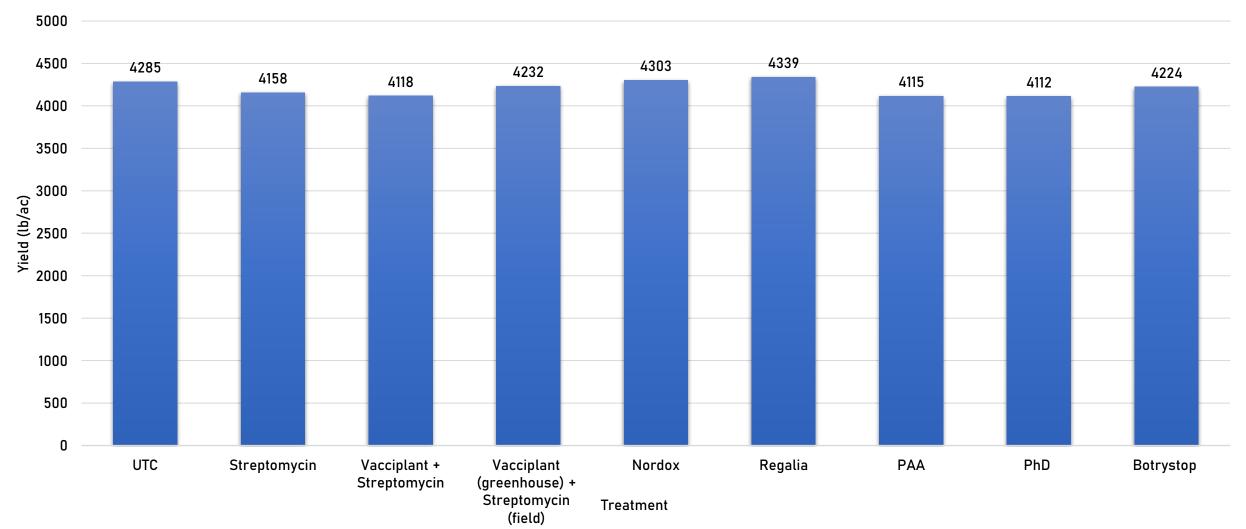


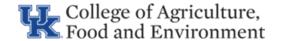
2021 Princeton Ratings



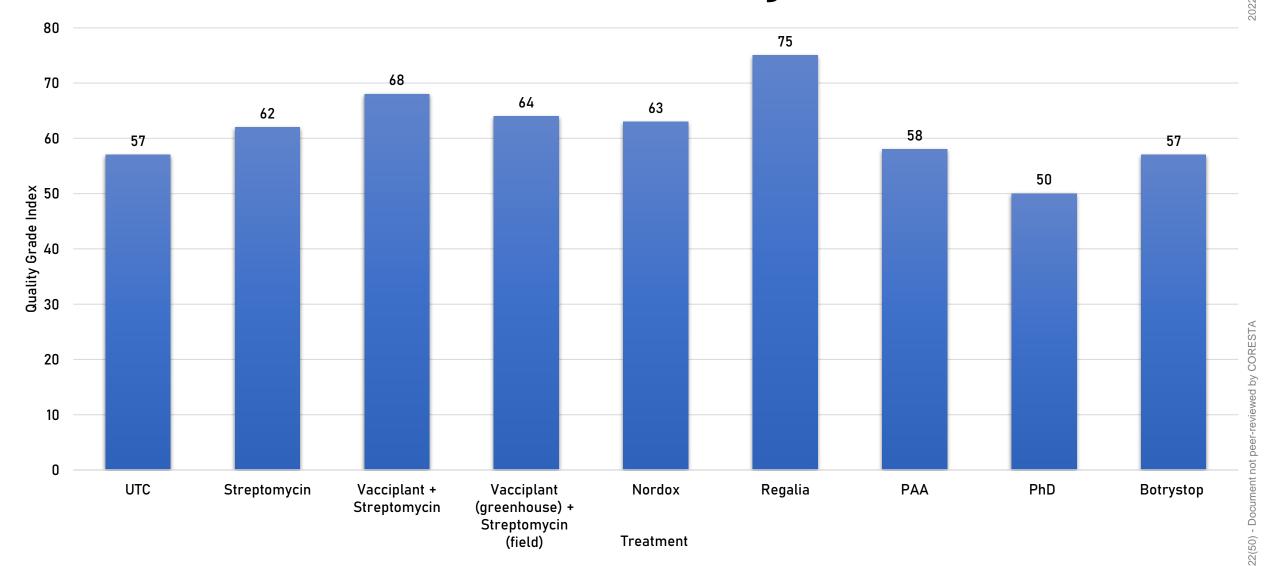
) - Document not peer-reviewed by CORESTA

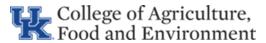
2021 Princeton Yield





2021 Princeton Quality Grade Index





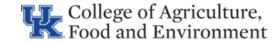
Angular Leaf Spot Research

- Field spray trials have been ongoing since 2015, at the University of Kentucky Research and Education Center in Princeton, Kentucky and Murray State University in Murray, Kentucky
- >25 chemicals have been tested for control of angular leaf spot
- Monitoring resistance to Streptomycin
- Copper products have shown to be the best alternative to Streptomycin

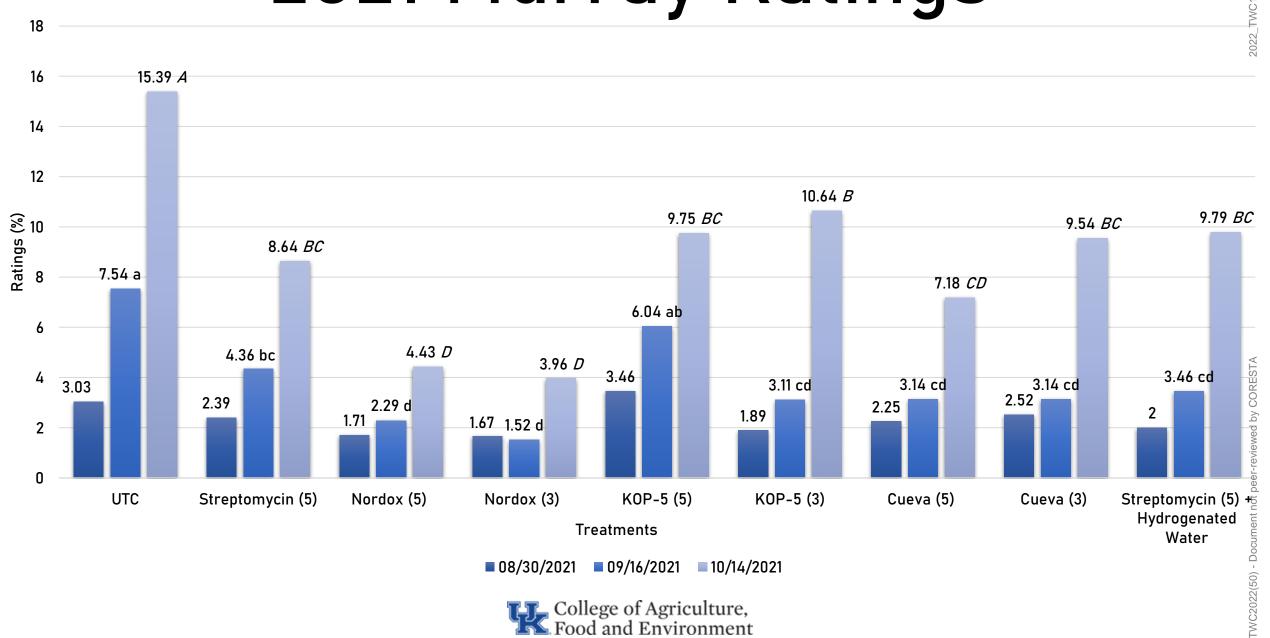


2021 Angular Leaf Spot Trial Treatments, Murray

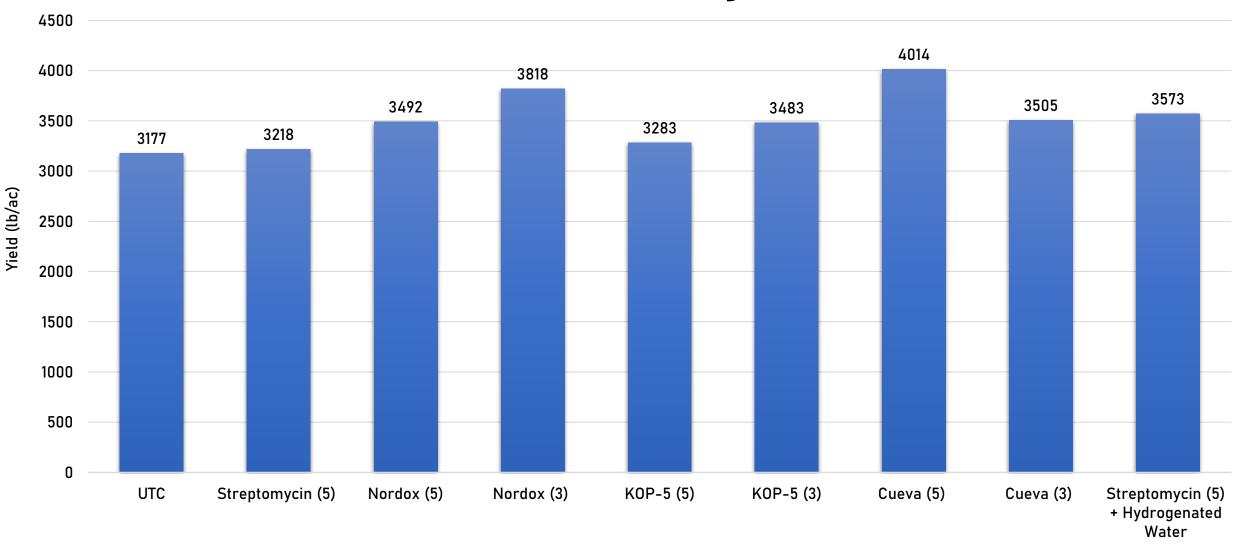
Trade Name/Treatment	Product Active Ingredient	Spray Application Details
Untreated Control		
Streptomycin	Streptomycin Sulfate	5 spray applications of Streptomycin
Nordox (5)	Cuprous Oxide	5 spray applications of Nordox
Nordox (3)	Cuprous Oxide	3 spray applications of Nordox
KOP5 (5)	Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	5 spray applications of KOP5
KOP5 (3)	Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	3 spray applications of KOP5
Cueva (5)	Copper Octanoate	5 spray applications of Cueva
Cueva (3)	Copper Octanoate	3 spray applications of Cueva
Streptomycin (5) + Hydrogenated Water	Streptomycin Sulfate	5 spray applications of Streptomycin



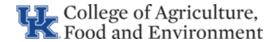
2021 Murray Ratings



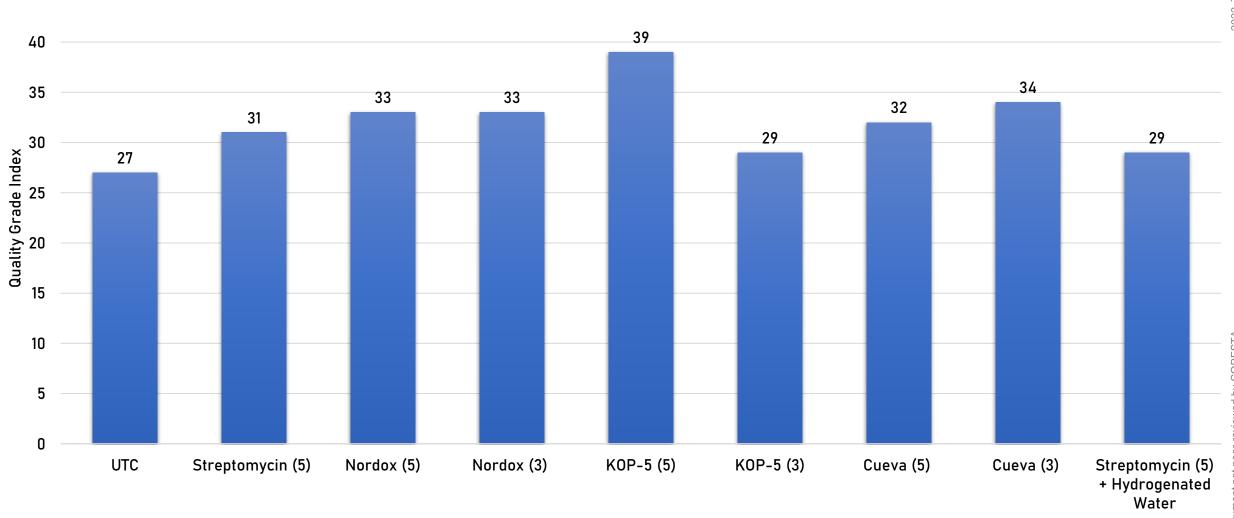
2021 Murray Yield



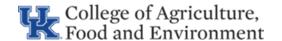
Treatments



2021 Murray Quality Grade Index

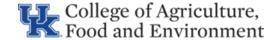


Treatments



Summary and Best Management Plan

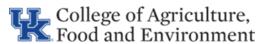
- Streptomycin can still help in fields with susceptible ALS
- For streptomycin resistant ALS:
 - Copper products have been best alternative:
 - Nordox: copper oxide, 3 to 5 lbs/A
 - Copper sulfate products: Phyton 27AG, KOP-5, Instill, 15 to 20 oz/A
 - Cueva: copper octanoate, 1 to 2 gal/A
 - Surface sterilants:
 - Oxidate (hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid) 8 to 26 oz/50 gal
 - PAA (peroxyacetic acid + hydrogen peroxide) 32 oz/A
- Alternate sprays with streptomycin, copper, and oxidate/PAA may be best spray plan.

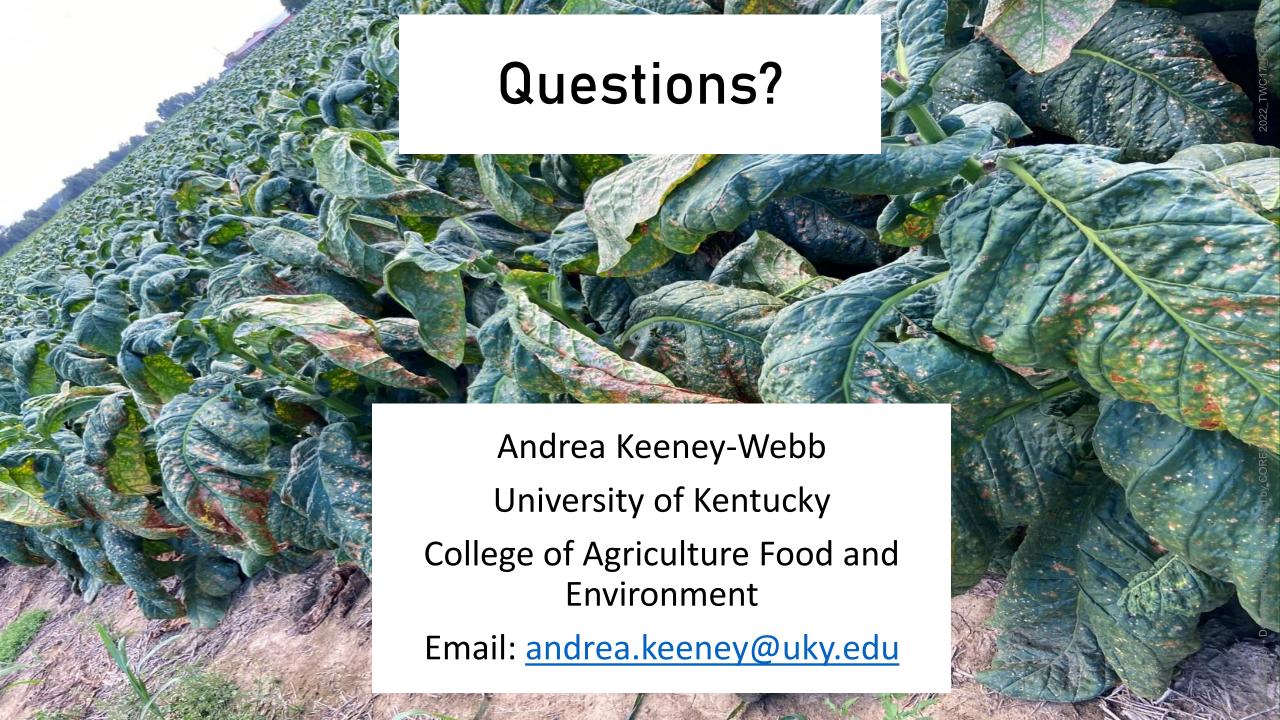


Acknowledgments

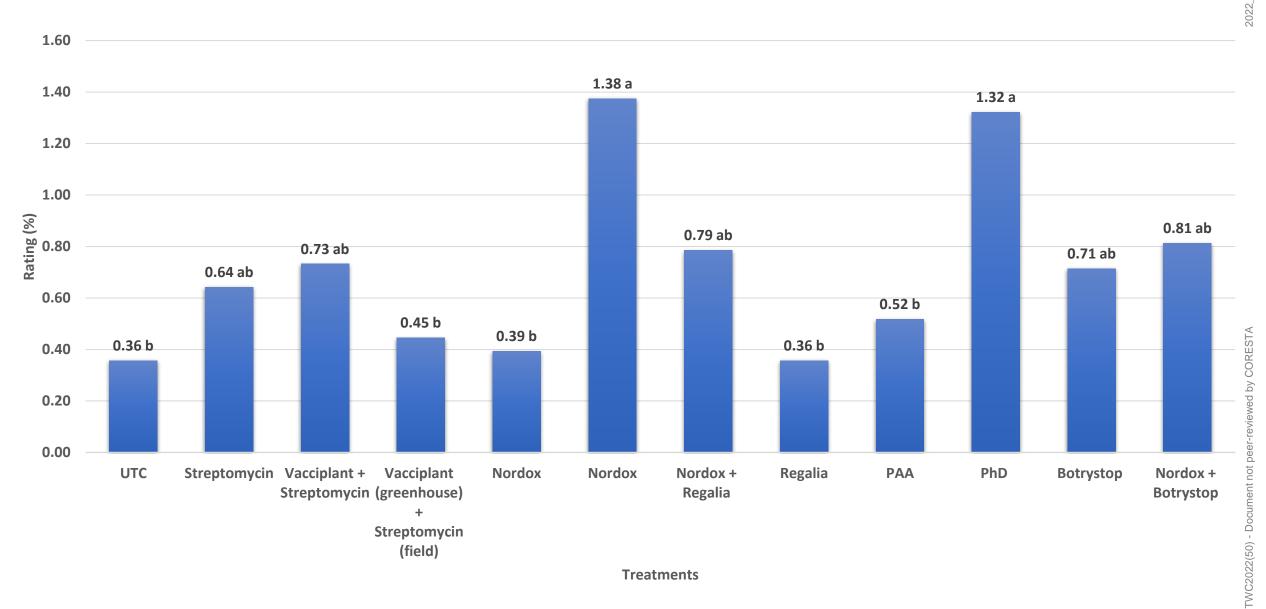
- Altria
- Andy Bailey
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- Vickie Witcher
- Caleb Perkins
- Brenda Kennedy
 - UPL
- Marrone Bio Innovations





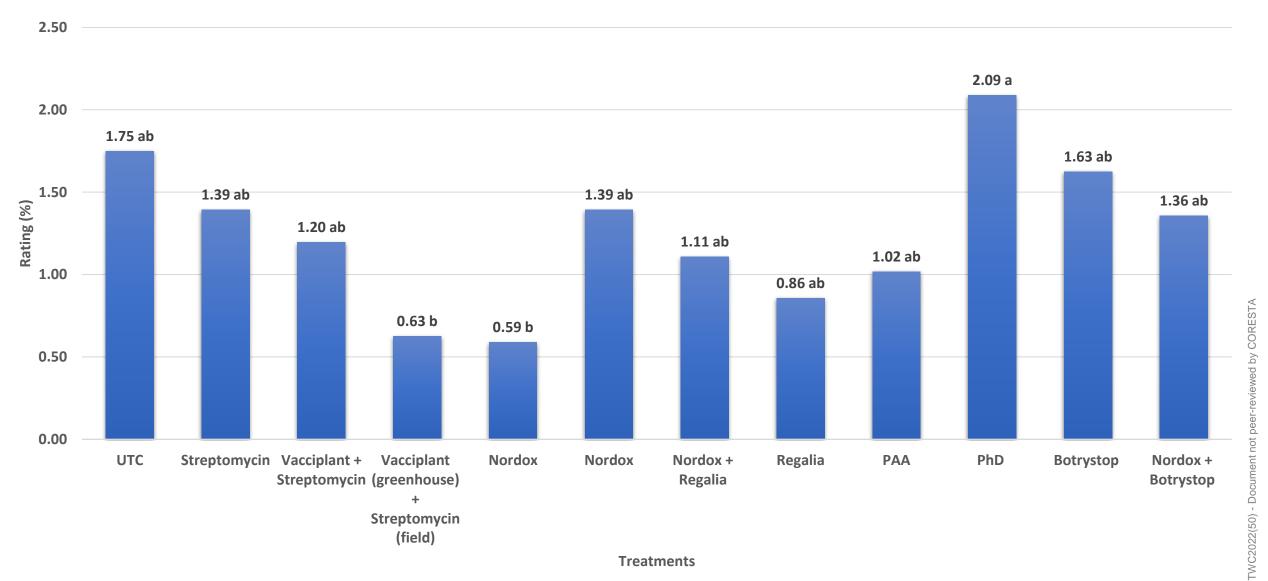


2021 Princeton First Rating

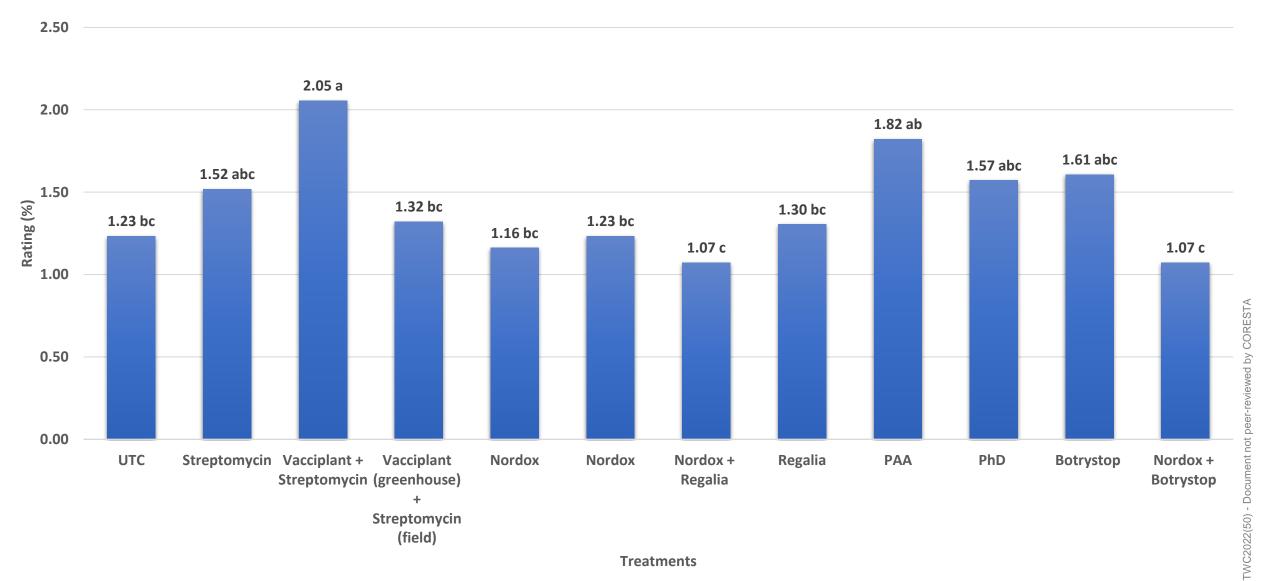


Treatments

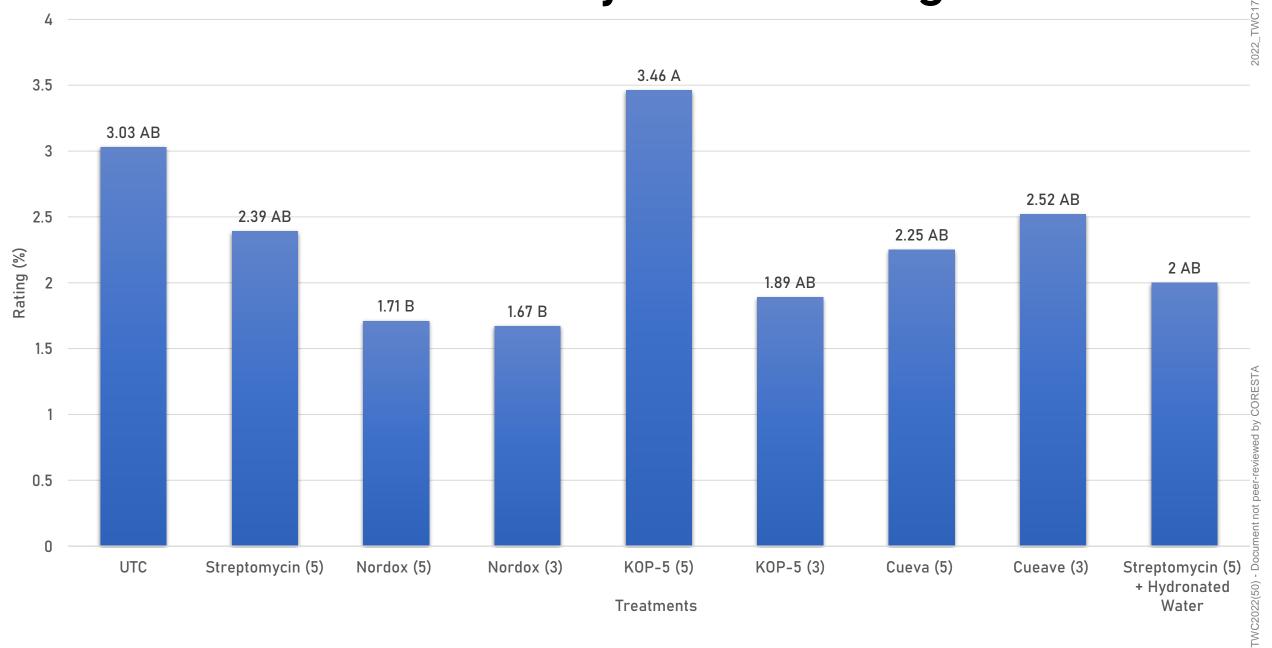
2021 Princeton Second Rating



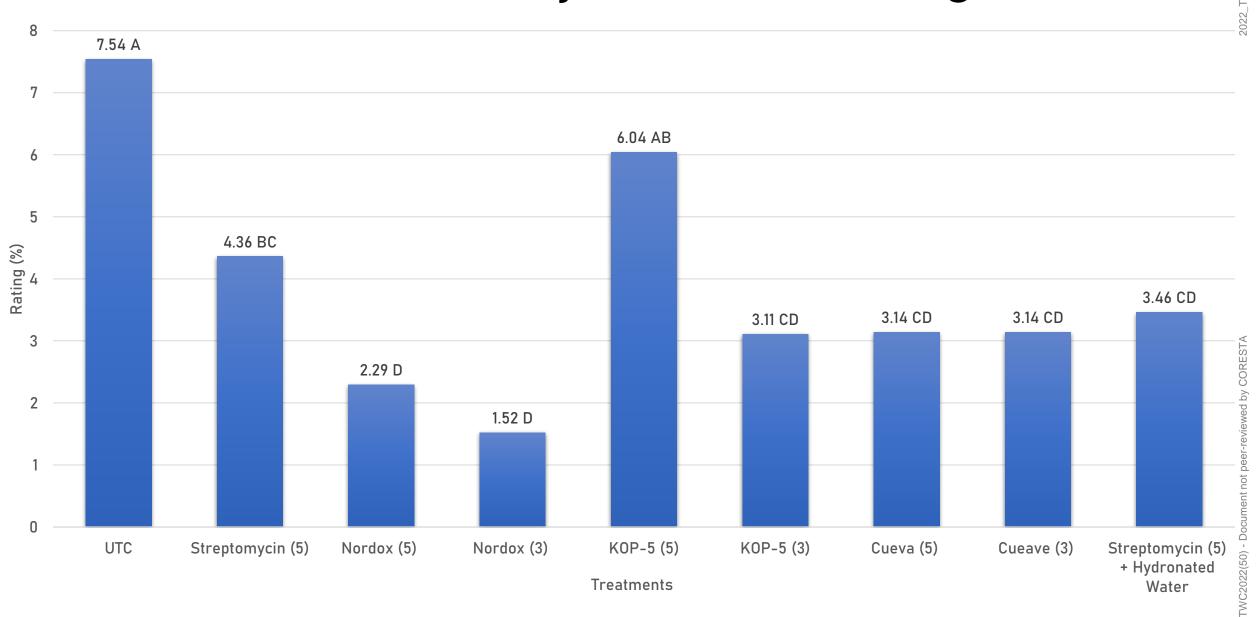
2021 Princeton Third Rating



2021 Murray First Rating



2021 Murray Second Rating



2021 Murray Third Rating

