Update on strawberry diseases caused by *Neopestalotiopsis* and other pathogens

Swarnalatha Moparthi, Plant Disease and Insect Clinic

Matt Bertone, Plant Disease and Insect Clinic

Bill Cline, Horticultural Crops Research Station Castle Hayne

NC State University, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology

Outline:

- Strawberry sample processing at the PDIC
- How to diagnose Neopestalotiopsis from other common strawberry pathogens
- How Neopestalotiopsis differs from Pestalotiopsis
- Summary of strawberry samples submitted to the PDIC

Field to Lab: Sample processing

Photos: Swarna Moparthi, PDIC



Sample type 1: Whole plant with crown, roots, and soil

Sample type 2: Leaves and fruit Sample type 3: Fruit only

Field to Lab: Sample processing



Test soil pH and soluble salts

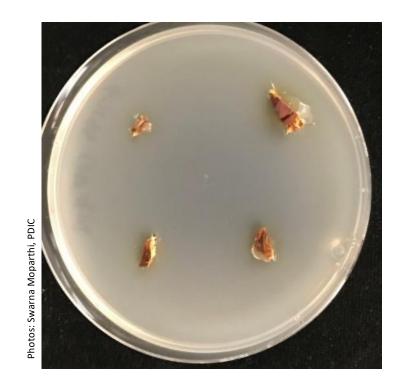


General visual observations made

Sample processing



Pathogen Isolation



Acidified Potato Dextrose Agar (aPDA)



Selective Medium (PPP)

Moist chamber incubation





Photos: Swarna Moparthi, PDIC

Symptoms = the plant's response to an infection

Signs = any structures of the actual pathogen



Neopestalotiopsis fruit symptoms (before incubation)



Neopestalotiopsis signs on fruit (after incubation)







Colletotrichum before incubation

Colletotrichum after incubation





stem end rot (Gnomonia/Zythia) (before incubation)



stem end rot (*Gnomonia/Zythia*) (after incubation)





leather rot (*Phytophthora*) (before incubation)







gray mold (*Botrytis*) (before incubation)



gray mold (*Botrytis*) (after incubation)







unknown fruit damage (before incubation)

unknown fruit damage (after incubation)



leaf blotch (*Gnomonia/Zythia*) (before incubation)



leaf blotch (Gnomonia/Zythia)
(after incubation)





Neopestalotiopsis leaf spot (before incubation)

Neopestalotiopsis leaf spot (close up; after incubation)



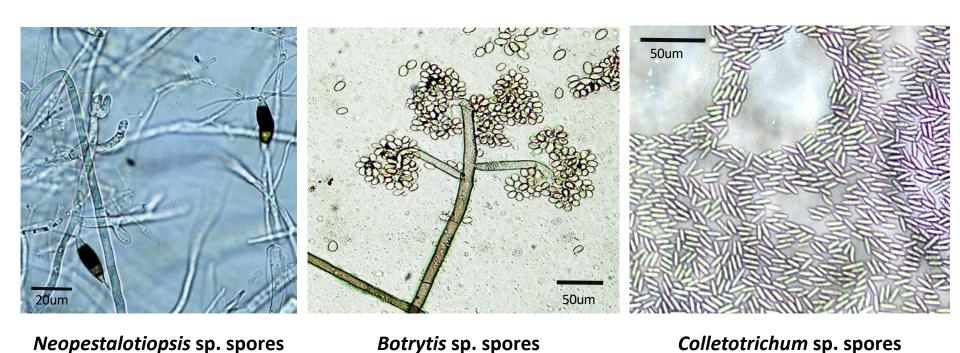
Photos: Swarna Moparthi, PDIC

Phytophthora on PARPH



Photos: Swarna Moparthi, PDIC

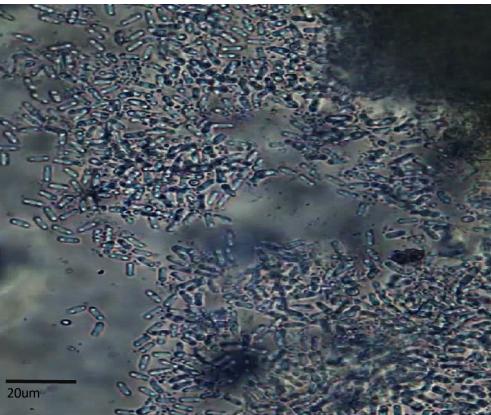
Microscopic observations



Photos: Swarna Moparthi, PDIC

Microscopic observations





Phytophthora sp. sporangium

Gnomonia sp. spores

Photos: Swarna Moparthi, PDIC

Microscopic observations



Neopestalotiopsis
spores have their
median cells darker
than the other cells
(compared to
Pestalotiopsis where
cells are all the same
color)

Year 2021: Strawberries #7

Host	# Samples
Tomato	151
Dwelling	134
Cucurbits (e.g. watermelon, squash, cucumber)	128
Tobacco	100
Insect ID	88
Boxwood	81
Strawberry	81
Soybean	81
Oaks	54
Home & Garden	50
Kale crops	46
Arborvitae	46
Sweetpotato	41
Maples	40
Azalea and Rhododendron	40
Holly	36
Cherry, plum, & peach (ornamental and for fruit)	34
Dogwood	33
Pepper	31
Corn	31

Host	# Samples
Blackberry and raspberry	30
Juniper	27
Apple/crabapple	24
Wheat	24
Leyland cypress	24
Rose	23
Grape	22
Blueberry	22
Industrial hemp	20
Magnolia	20
No site specified	19
Fraser fir	17
Chrysanthemum	17
Fungus ID request	17
Crape Myrtle	17
Redbud	15
Hydrangea	13
Pine	13
Pecan	12
Buddleia	12

Year 2022: Strawberries #7

Host	# Samples
Tobacco	241
Tomato	172
Cucurbits (watermelon, cucumber, squash, pumpk	i 104
Soybean	102
Dwelling	97
Boxwood	85
Strawberry	68
Home and Garden	56
Cole crops (incl. radish)	46
Azalea and Rhododendron	45
Maple	43
Hollies	42
Cherry, plum, and peach (ornamental and for fruit)	42
Arthropod ID	42
Peppers	40
Oaks	38
Arborvitae	35
Sweetpotato	34
Wheat	32
Fir	30

Host	# Samples	
Corn	30	
Caneberries	25	
Redbud	21	
Petunia	21	
Camellia	20	
Hickory and Pecan	19	
Juniper	19	
Magnolia	19	
Grape	18	
Dogwood	17	
Apple and Crabapple	16	
Bean	16	
Pine	16	
Rose	16	
Cotton	13	
Human	13	
Crape myrtle	13	
Blueberry	13	
Leyland Cypress	13	
Fungus ID Request	13	

Year 2023: Strawberries #4

Host	# Samples	
Tobacco	198	
Tomato	153	
Boxwood	125	
Strawberry	105	
Cucurbits	105	
Soybean	103	
Household	82	
Home and Garden	51	
Hollies	48	
Oaks	45	
Crucifers (veg. & field crops)	45	
Wheat	38	
Fir	37	
Arborvitae	35	
Corn	30	
Insect/Arthropod ID	29	
Maple	28	
Azalea/Rhododendron	26	
Apple	25	
Pepper	24	
Redbud	23	

Host	# Samples
Dogwood	23
Sweetpotato	22
Magnolia	22
Ligustrum	21
Rose	21
Blueberry	21
Grape	21
Blackberry	18
Leyland Cypress	18
Potato	17
Hosta	17
Camellia	16
Crape Myrtle	16
Ornamental cherry/plum	16
Lettuce	15
Peach	14
Hydrangea	14
Chrysanthemum	13
Commercial Building	13
Cotton	13
Juniper	13

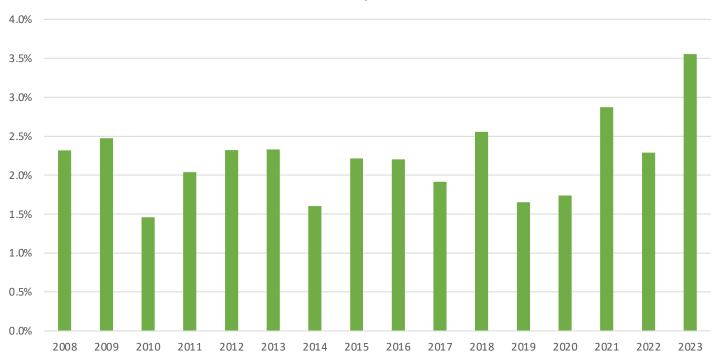
Year 2023: Strawberries #4

Host	# Samples	Host	# Samples
Tobacco	198	Dogwood	23
Tomato	153	Sweetpotato	22

So far in 2024 (April 26th) the PDIC has received *70* strawberry samples

٠,	orapo myreio	
35	Ornamental cherry/plum	
30	Lettuce	
29	Peach	
28	Hydrangea	
26	Chrysanthemum	
25	Commercial Building	
24	Cotton	
23	Juniper	
	35 30 29 28 26 25 24	

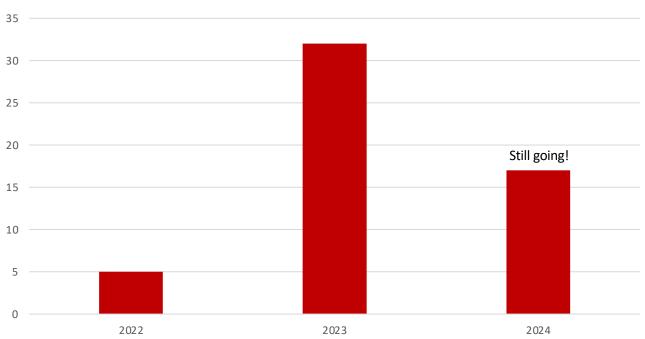
Strawberry samples as a percentage of total NC State PDIC samples



Generated by Mike Munster, PDIC

Neopestalotiopsis reported on March 22nd 2022





Generated by Swarna Moparthi, PDIC

Conclusions

Leaf and fruit infections by Neopestalotiopsis:

• Easily diagnosed with minimum equipment

Crown rot:

• Requires artificial media.

Helpful Links

NC State Plant
Disease and
Insect Clinic

NCSU Strawberry
Disease Fact
Sheets

Acknowledgements

- Strawberry growers
- Mr. Michael Munster
- Dr. Mark Hoffman
- NC Strawberry Growers Association
- NCDA Agronomists
- NC Cooperative Extension Agents
- Consultants



Plant Disease and Insect Clinic Home Page