Diseases of Cotton

Thomas Isakeit Cooperative Extension, The Texas A&M University System

SEEDLING DISEASES

- PRE-EMERGENCE DAMPING-OFF

- POST-EMERGENCE DAMPING-OFF

- SORESHIN

POSTEMERGENCE DAMPING OFF



SEEDLING DISEASE



SORESHIN AND DECAY CAUSED BY RHIZOCOTONIA SOLANI

SEEDLING DISEASE

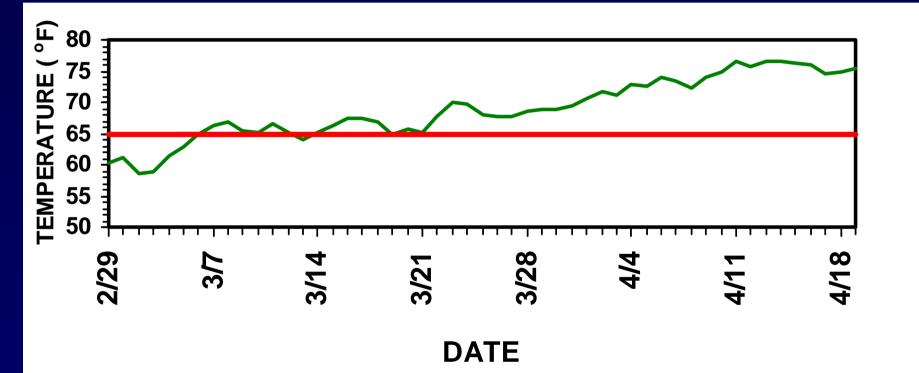
Cotton: Blackened root caused by Thielaviopsis basicola. рното: т. Isakeit, Texas A&M

THE BEST MANAGEMENT FOR SEEDLING DISEASE:

WAIT UNTIL SOIL TEMPERATURE IS 65° F. BEFORE PLANTING

WHARTON: SOIL TEMPERATURE

3" - AVERAGE OF SIX YEARS



65 °F: SOIL TEMPERATURE FOR PLANTING

FUNGICIDE SEED TREATMENT



RIGHT SIDE: NO TREATMENT, DAMPING-OFF

LEFT SIDE: FUNGICIDE-TREATED SEED

COTTON SEEDLING DISEASE

SEED TREATMENTS ALONE MAY NOT BE ENOUGH WHEN DISEASE PRESSURE IS HIGH BECAUSE OF:

- LARGE AMOUNT OF RESIDUE
- COOL, WET WEATHER

COTTON SEEDLING DISEASE



COTTON SEEDLING DISEASE



FRESHLY-KILLED COVER CROP

IN-FURROW FUNGICIDE APPLICATION:





IN-FURROW FUNGICIDE APPLICATION:

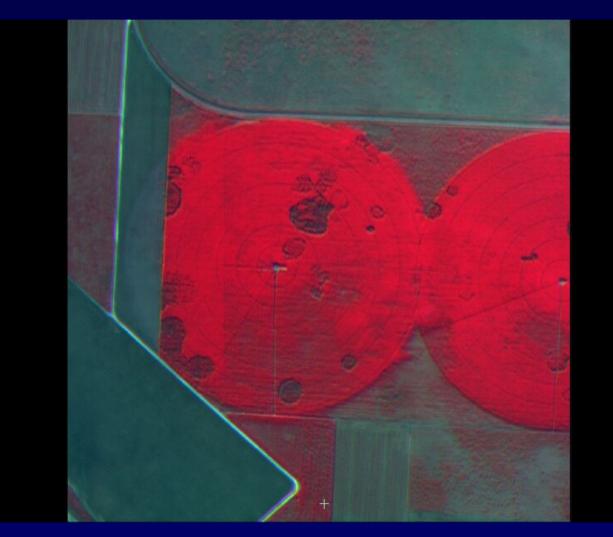


FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Http://ipm.tamu.edu/crops /pubs/seedling_diseases. html



Cotton root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora). Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1995



AERIAL PHOTO OF COTTON FIELD ON CENTER PIVOT IRRIGATION, TAKEN WITH INFRARED FILM, **SHOWING THE CIRCULAR PATTERN** (DARK AREAS) OF DISEASE **DEVELOPMENT.**

PHOTO COURTESY OF CARLOS FERNANDEZ

WILTED **PLANT FLANKED BY TWO** DEAD **PLANTS**





Cotton root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora). Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1995



AN EARLY SYMPTOM ASSOCIATED WITH THE INITIAL WILT IS THE **PRESENCE OF** WHITE MYCELIA **ON THE LOWER STEM**

Mycelial strands (arrow) of Phymatotrichopsis omnivora on lower stem and taproot of cotton. Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1994





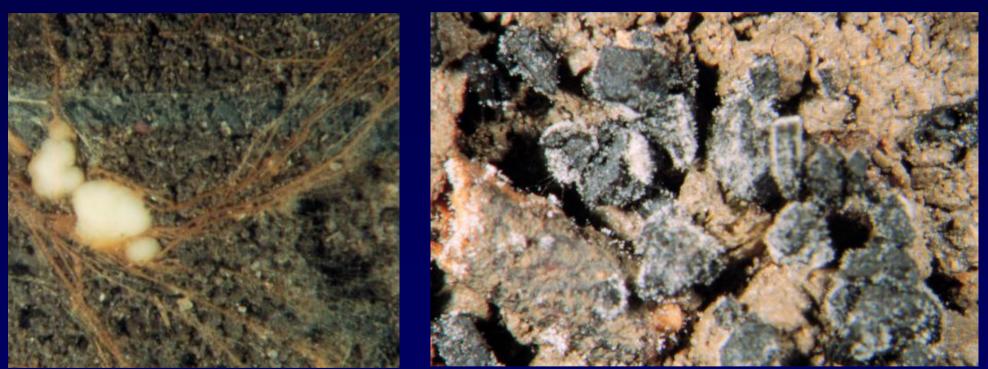
DISTINCTIVE CRUCIFORM BRANCHING OF HYPHAE

Spore mat (fresh) of Phymatotrichopsis omnivora on soil surface. Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1994



Spore mat (dried) of Phymatotrichopsis omnivora on soil surface. Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1994

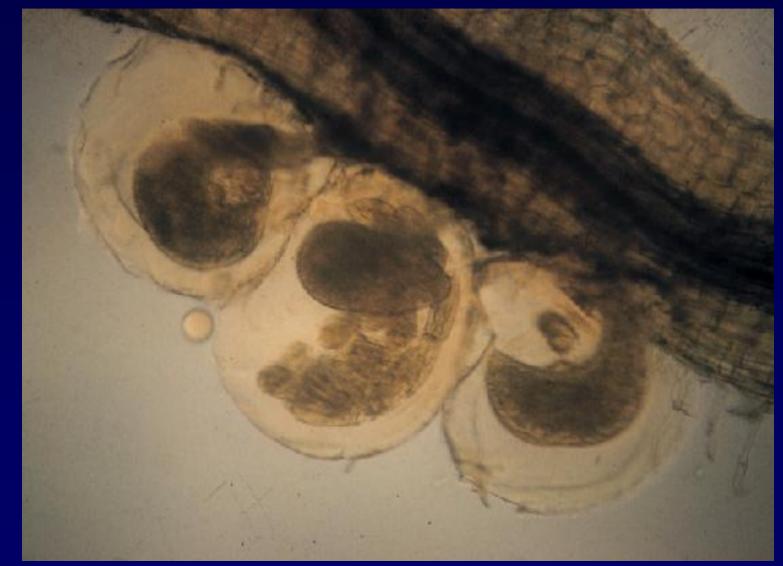




STRANDS OF THE FUNGUS (LEFT PHOTO) AND SCLEROTIA OF THE FUNGUS (RIGHT PHOTO) IN SOIL. PHOTOS COURTESY OF CHARLES KENNERLEY

THREE FEMALES ATTACHED TO A SMALL ROOT

PHOTO CREDIT: D.C. NORTON







Cotton: Field symptoms of reniform nematode. Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1993



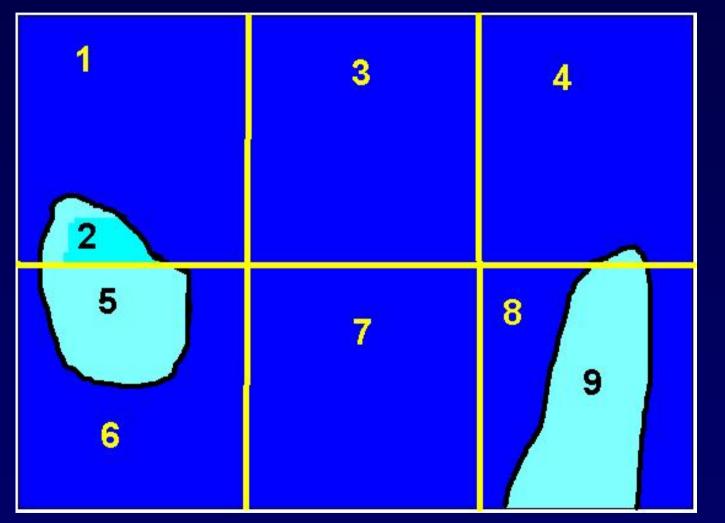






Cotton: Symptom of reniform nematode. Photo by Tom Isakeit, TAEX, Weslaco, 1995

RENIFORM NEMATODE SAMPLING:



2 & 5: AREA OF POOR GROWTH

9: OTHER SOIL TYPE

20-30 CORES FROM 10 ACRE BLOCK

POPULATION THRESHOLDS

PREPLANT: 1,000 JUVENILES/PINT FALL SAMPLE: 5,000 JUVENILES AND ADULTS / PINT

CONTROL

* PREVENT NEW INFESTATIONS BY CLEANING EQUIPMENT

* 1- OR 2-YEAR ROTATION WITH CORN, SORGHUM, RICE, RESISTANT SOYBEAN VARIETIES

* WEED-FREE FALLOW

TEMIK OR TELONE LIMITATIONS * HOLD POPULATIONS DOWN FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY

* CHEMICALS HAVE LIMITED MOVEMENT IN HEAVY SOILS

* NEMATODES CAN BE FOUND SEVERAL FEET DEEP







* CAUSE IS NOT KNOWN

- * WIDESPREAD, MANY VARIETIES
- * FOLIAR PATHOGENS: MINOR
- * K DEFICIENCY? - WATER IMBALANCE - STRESS OF FRUIT LOAD

FUSARIUM WILT:



FUSARIUM WILT:



FUSARIUM WILT:



VASCULAR DISCOLORATION SEEN WHEN STEM IS CUT

ROOT KNOT NEMATODE:



ROOT KNOT NEMATODE:



ROOT KNOT NEMATODE:



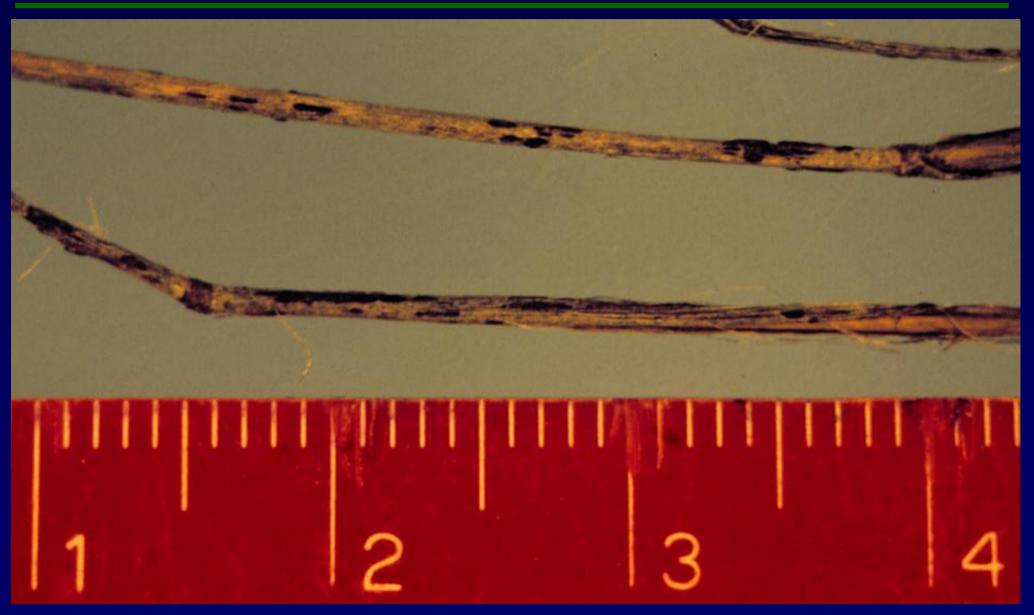
SOUTHWESTERN COTTON RUST:



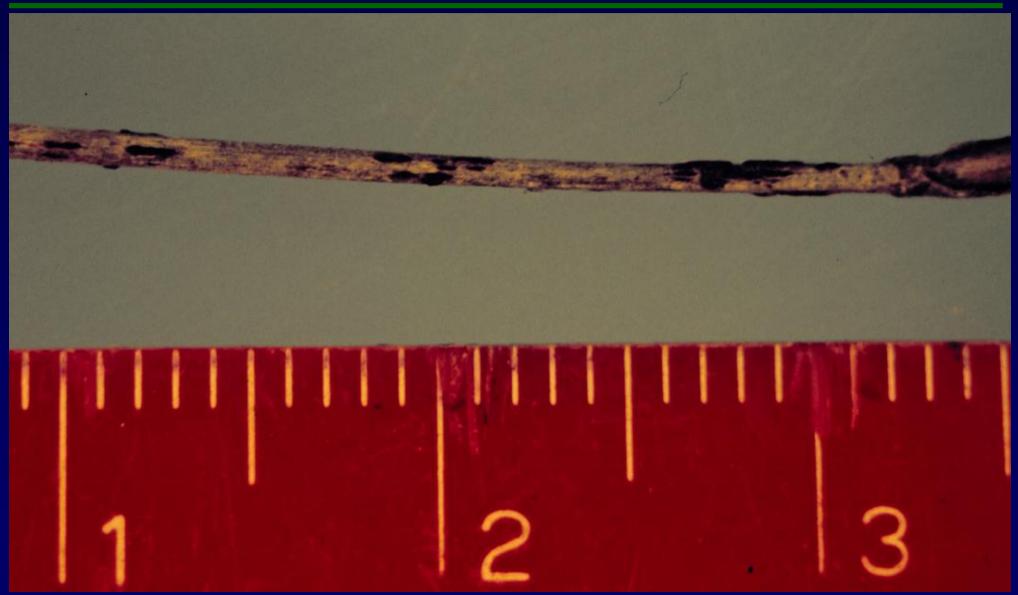
SOUTHWESTERN COTTON RUST:



RUST ON GRAMA GRASS:



RUST ON GRAMA GRASS:



VERTICILLIUM WILT:



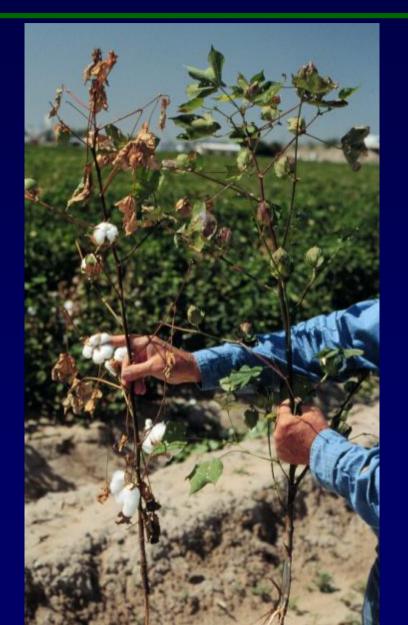
VERTICILLIUM WILT:



VASCULAR DISCOLORATION SEEN WITH CUT STEM

PHYTMATOTRICHOPSIS VS. VERTICILLIUM:

PHYMATOTRICH OPSIS ROOT ROT



VERTICILLIUM WILT









