

Seasonal Disease Occurrence - Fruit

Pest Name	Host Crops	Causal Organism	Mode of Carryover	Mode of Transfer	Seedlings	Roots	Branches / Canes	Foliage	Flowers	Fruit	Timing	Control	Storage
Entomosporium Leaf & Berry Spot	Saskatoon berry	<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>	Unknown - lesions on infected plant parts; in debris	Spores	-	-	Y - insignif	Y	Y	Y	Foliar infection can occur throughout summer; Fruit infection from flowering to harvest	Protective sprays	N
Mummyberry	Saskatoon berry	<i>Monilinia amelanchiaris</i>	mummified fruit	spores	-	-	-	sometime	Y	Y	May to June (during bloom)	Remove inoculum; protective sprays	N
Saskatoon berry / Juniper Rust	Saskatoon berry (juniper = secondary host)	<i>Gymnosporangium mespili</i>	spore stages on alternate host (juniper)	spores from junipers; spores on saskatoon berry	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	June to August	Apply protective sprays; control on junipers	N
Blackleaf / Witches' Broom	Saskatoon berry	<i>Apiosporina collinsii</i>	Infected plant material (wild, etc)	Spores	-	-	Y	Y	-	indirect -Y	Infection of new growth in spring	Pruning in dormant season	N
Fireblight	All plants within Rosaceae (saskatoon berry, apple, etc.), caneberries	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	branch cankers	insects, rain / water splash, Physical transfer (pruning)	-	-	Y	Y	Y	N - indirect	Throughout growing season once active growth commences	Prune out diseased material	N
Botrytis grey mold	Strawberry, raspberry, etc.	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	infected plant material; sclerotia; spores	spores	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Can occur at any point in growing season	Remove debris; Protective sprays	Y
Powdery Mildew	Strawberry, Saskatoon berry, raspberry, black currants	<i>Spaerotheca macularis f.sp fragariae;</i> <i>Podosphaera clandestina;</i>	cleistothecia (sexual spores)	windblown spores	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Spring or fall	Ensure air movement; fungicide application	N

Pythium root rots	Strawberry, raspberry, etc.	<i>Pythium spp.</i>	soil borne mycelium, sporangia, oospores	germinating oospores	Y	Y	-	Y - seedlings - indirect	-	-	early season or whenever young plants are present	good drainage; seed treatments	N
Cane Blight	Caneberries	<i>Leptosphaeria coniothyrium</i>	lesions on infected canes	spores	-	-	Y	Y	Y-indirect	N-indirect	mid-late season; depends on environmental conditions	Protective sprays	N
Spur Blight	Caneberries	<i>Didymella applanata</i>	lesions on infected canes	spores	-	-	Y	Y	Y-indirect	N-indirect	mid-late season; depends on environmental conditions	Protective sprays	N
Common Leaf Spot	Strawberry	<i>Mycosporaella fragariae</i>	infected plant material (in field, propagative material)	spores - rain or mechanical transfer	-	-	-	Y	-	Y-black seed	Early season or late summer	Clean plants; adequate air flow; protective sprays	N
Black Knot	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	Galls	Spores produced on infected wood	-	-	Y	indirect	-	-	infection occurs in early spring	Pruning in dormant season	N
Brown Rot / Cherry Blossom Blight	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	<i>Monilinia spp.</i>	mummified fruit; infected plant parts	spores disseminated by wind, rain, insects	-	-	Y - twigs	-	Y	Y	During bloom & fruiting stages	Remove inoculum; protective sprays	N
Cytospora canker	Saskatoon berry; other crops (dif spp.)	<i>Cytospora leucostoma</i>	cankers in infected tissues	via wounds	-	-	Y	Y-indirect	-	-	Can occur at any point in growing season	Remove infected tissues	N
Root rots	Raspberry, etc.	<i>Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, etc</i>	soil borne	soil to plant	Y	Y	-	N-indirect	-	-	Depends on the weather	Clean plants; good drainage	N
Black Root Rot	Strawberry	<i>Rhizoctonia, Pythium, etc.</i>	soil borne; infected plant stock	soil to plant	Y	Y	-	N-indirect	-	-	Depends on the weather	Clean plants; good drainage	N
Verticillium Wilt	Strawberry, raspberry, other fruit	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum; V. dahliae</i>	microsclerotia or mycelium on crop debris or in soil	spores or spores in soil	Y	Y	Y - indirect	Y - indirect	-	-	Dependant on weather & crop stage	seed, soil treatment; clean plants	N