# 2005 Wisconsin Fertilizer, Aglime and Pest Management Conference

The National Plant Diagnostic Network: Responding to New and Emerging Diseases

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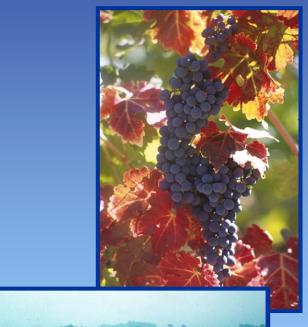
CONCERNS FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

- Possibility of agricultural bioterrorism and its impact on the health and economic value of crops in the US
- Deliberate or unintentional introduction of exotic pests
  - · Soybean rust
  - · Ralstonia wilt of geranium and potato
  - Karnal bunt of wheat
  - Soybean aphid
  - Purple loosestrife



## ORIGINS OF THE NPDN

- In June 2002, the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES) was charged by the Secretary of Agriculture with development of a network linking plant disease diagnostic facilities across the country in order to augment regulatory programs.
- Land grant university diagnostic laboratories were chosen as the backbone of the network.

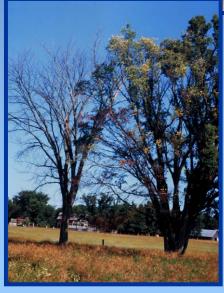




#### GOALS

- To link those involved in crop production into a cohesive, distributed system to detect pests (including pathogens, insects and weeds) that have been deliberately or unintentionally introduced into agricultural and natural ecosystems.
- To strengthen overall diagnostic and response capabilities.





# THE NATIONAL PLANT DIAGNOSTIC NETWORK ORGANIZATION Northeast Plant Disease Diagnostic Network **North Central** Plant Disease Diagnostic Network Michigan State University Western Plant Disease Diagnostic Network University of California-Davis $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Rightarrow}$ **Great Plains** Plant Disease Diagnostic Network Kansas State University Southern Plant Disease Diagnostic Network University of Florida Five regions Five regional centers = ☆

#### NCPDN GOALS

 To enlist and provide training for first detectors

 To provide up-to-date information about plant pests in the North Central region

 To develop a web-based, distributed plant pest diagnostic and reporting system



#### NCPDN ENHANCED TRAINING

- How to scout for pest problems
- How to recognize common or economically important pests of Wisconsin crops
- How to monitor for and diagnose "high risk" pests and the damage that they cause (e.g., soybean rust, Ralstonia wilt, sudden oak death)



Soybean rust training

# NCPDN ENHANCED TRAINING

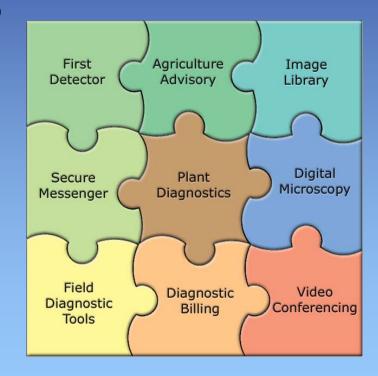
- Increased distance education opportunities
  - Remote web access to clinic digital microscope images
  - Video/teleconferencing
- Improved educational resources for professionals
  - Fact sheets
     (www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc)
  - Powerpoint presentations (www.npdn.org)
  - Subscription to the Agricultural Alert System (www.pdis.org)



Pest Alert fact sheets

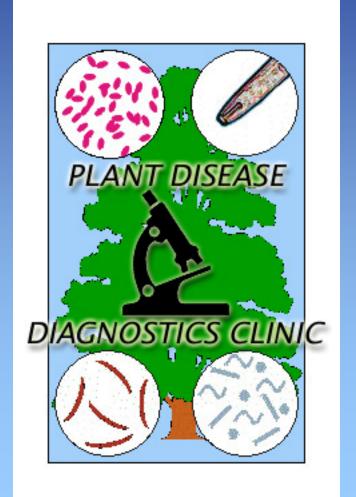
#### NCPDN WEB-BASED SAMPLE REPORTING

- In development by Kansas State University (www.pdis.org)
- Desired outcomes
  - Will allow for convenient electronic submission of sample information including digital photos
  - Will allow easy and quick reporting of unusual pest occurrences for faster follow-up
  - Will allow quicker reporting via email or fax, as well as traditional reporting via snail mail



#### IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PDDC

- Expanded staff
  - Increase preparedness
  - Expand services
  - Enhance web-based activities
- Expanded services
  - Tests using newer technologies
    - ELISA-based testing
    - PCR-based testing
  - New tests for old diseases/pathogens
    - · Bacterial ring rot of potato
    - Verticillium wilt soil tests
  - Tests for new diseases/pathogens
    - Soybean rust
    - · Ralstonia wilt
    - Sudden oak wilt



#### DISEASES OF CONCERN

• Disease: Soybean rust

Cause: <u>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</u>
 <u>Phakopsora meibomiae</u>

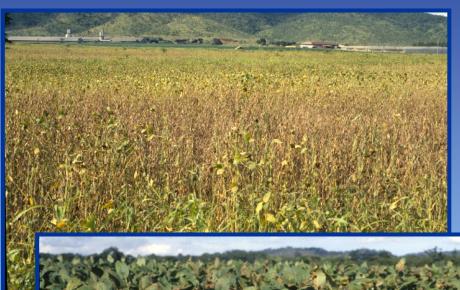
Favorable environment

Long periods of leaf wetness

Moderate temperatures (59-77°F)

High relative humidity (75-80%)





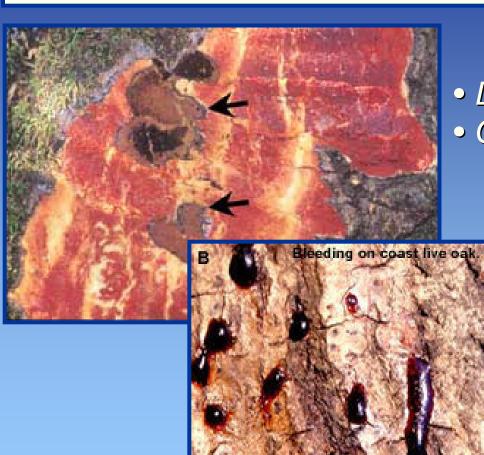
- Disease: Soybean rust
- Control
  - Fungicide treatments
    - chlorothalonil
    - azoxystrobin
    - pyraclostrobin
    - propiconazole
    - tebuconazole
    - myclobutanil
    - tetraconazole
    - trifloxystrobin
    - boscalid
  - Use resistant varieties

- Cause: <u>Ralstonia</u> <u>solanacearum</u>
   race 3, biovar 2
- Hosts:
  - Geranium
  - Many other herbaceous plants
  - Potato
- · Control:
  - Start with clean propagation materials
  - Follow strict sanitation procedures
    - Keep plants from different sources separated
    - Disinfect pruning tools
    - Disinfect hands when working with plants



- Disease: Sudden oak death
- Cause: <u>Phytophthora</u> <u>ramorum</u>
- Hosts:
  - coast live oak, California black oak, Shreve oak, tanoak, big leaf maple, rhododendron, huckleberry, California bay laurel, madrone, manzanita, huckleberry, California honeysuckle, toyon, California buckeye, California coffeeberry, arrow wood, Viburnum spp.
  - Northern red oak, northen pin oak (by inoculation)





- Disease: Sudden oak death
- Control
  - Buy woody ornamentals from a reputable source
  - Inspect plants prior to purchase for symptoms of the disease
  - Keep new plants isolated from established plants
  - Remove and destroy infected plants







