

# Managing Basil Downy Mildew in the Greenhouse

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2014 was arguably the worst year for downy mildew of basil in the USA. It began in the spring with several occurrences in greenhouses. This suggested there was a higher incidence of contaminated seed than previous years. Seed appeared to be the only possible source in greenhouses where basil was not grown year round because this pathogen cannot survive long when basil is no longer present: its spores are short-lived, it cannot survive in dead plant debris, and it has no other known host plant. Last spring affected plants were found for retail sale in garden centers, not only on Long Island, but elsewhere in the northeast, as far south as Tennessee, and also in Canada. There were more reports of basil downy mildew in the USA made to a web-based monitoring page in 2014 than previous years. Most were outdoor occurrences reported by gardeners. There were 284 reports from 35 states plus the District of Columbia, compared to 49 – 75 reports per year in 2009 - 2013. Most occurrences during summer are likely the result of wind-dispersed spores from other affected plants. Downy mildew has developed on outdoor-grown basil starting during mid-summer every year on Long Island since 2008.

## Management practices:

**1. Start with pathogen-free seed.** Eurofins STA Laboratories in Colorado now tests basil seed for *Peronospora* spp (<http://www.eurofinsus.com/stalabs/products-services-seed-health.html>). It is sufficient to test only at the genus level with this pathogen since it is the only species of *Peronospora* that would be associated with basil seed.

Seed companies are starting to steam treat basil seed. Enza is one company that treats their seed. This seed is not amenable to hot-water treatment because while in water the seed produces a gelatinous exudate which makes the seed challenging to handle.

**2. Select less susceptible varieties.** These are just starting to be available. Plant breeders at Rutgers are well on the way to developing highly resistant varieties of sweet basil. Eleonora is the first commercially-available variety with moderate resistance, a level not sufficient to achieve acceptable control without additional management practices, in particular applying fungicides. Symptom appearance has been observed to be delayed several days. Exotic, spice, and ornamental basil varieties are less susceptible than the more popular sweet basil.

**3. Avoid favorable conditions for disease development.** The basil downy mildew pathogen needs humidity of at least 85% in the plant canopy to be able to infect. This disease can be controlled effectively by keeping humidity low. Practices to achieve this include base watering, wide plant spacing, circulating fans, lights, and increasing temperature. Base heating is an especially effective method to reduce humidity. Set up sensors in the plant canopy to monitor humidity to ensure implementing practices are sufficient.

**4. Turn lights on during night.** Illuminating either leaf surface of plants growing under protected conditions during nighttime was shown to effectively suppress downy mildew in basil by inhibiting spore production through a study conducted in Israel. Light was supplied in high tunnel-like structures with 20W Day Light fluorescent bulbs each equipped with a white metal reflector (30 cm diameter), with one bulb per meter row. Spores formed on leaf tissue shaded by other leaves, thus this procedure is most effective when plants are small. Initial experiments were done with illumination throughout night. Recent research has revealed light exposure is most important during the first 6 hours of night, and the pathogen needs at least 7 hours of darkness. Red light was shown to be the most inhibitory under laboratory conditions.

**5. Apply fungicides.** A preventive program with conventional fungicides is considered necessary to achieve effective control based on results from replicated fungicide evaluations. Ranman (cyazofamid; FRAC code 21) and Revus (mandipropamid; FRAC 40) have targeted activity for downy mildew and other oomycete pathogens. Their use is permitted in greenhouses. Revus cannot be used in transplant production (which means for field crop production). There are several phosphorous acid (phosphonate) fungicides labeled for this disease, including ProPhyt, Fosphite, Fungi-Phite, Rampart, pHorsepHite, and K-Phite. These are suggested used at low label rate tank-mixed with Ranman and Revus, which are recommended used in alternation for resistance management.

Basil downy mildew has proven difficult to manage with fungicides approved for organic production. This is partly due to the fact there is no tolerance for any amount of disease on leafy herb crops for fresh consumption or for retain sale. Additionally it is difficult to deliver spray material to the underside of leaves where the pathogen typically infects and produces spores. Most organic fungicides are contact materials. None of the products tested in fungicide evaluations have provided commercially-acceptable level of control. A fogger is expected to improve coverage over a boom sprayer.

There is no tolerance for downy mildew on basil for retain sale. Very few gardeners are going to apply fungicides to basil, and the products they can use have limited activity. Downy mildew can develop very quickly. I have seen at garden centers basil plants that were very healthy-appearing with some downy mildew sporulation and no leaf yellowing, but just three days later leaves on the plants not sold were yellowing and covered with spores on the underside.

**6. Monitor plants for symptoms.** Yellow leaf tissue in bands delimited by large veins is distinctive for downy mildew. It is important to examine the underside of leaves for the pathogen's spores because there are other causes of leaf yellowing and spores can be present without yellowing. Photographs are posted at:  
<http://blogs.cornell.edu/livepath/gallery/basil/downy-mildew/>

**7. Promptly destroy affected plants.** Affected plants should be carefully bagged (after turning off fans) and thrown out immediately when seen. If symptoms are very limited and found early, it might be possible to save some plants by subjecting the symptom-free plants to heat and then taking steps to improve the management program. High temperature is detrimental to the pathogen. Maximum temperatures for infection, colonization, and spore production are 80 – 88

F. Spores were found to be killed on plants exposed to 113 F for 2 days through research. Solar heating during 3 consecutive days was used in Israel to manage downy mildew in affected plants.

More information about this disease plus images and links to monitoring pages are at <http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/NewsArticles/BasilDowny.html>.

*Please Note: The specific directions on fungicide labels must be adhered to -- they supersede these recommendations, if there is a conflict. Any reference to commercial products, trade or brand names is for information only; no endorsement is intended.*