Fusarium wilt of tomato in California

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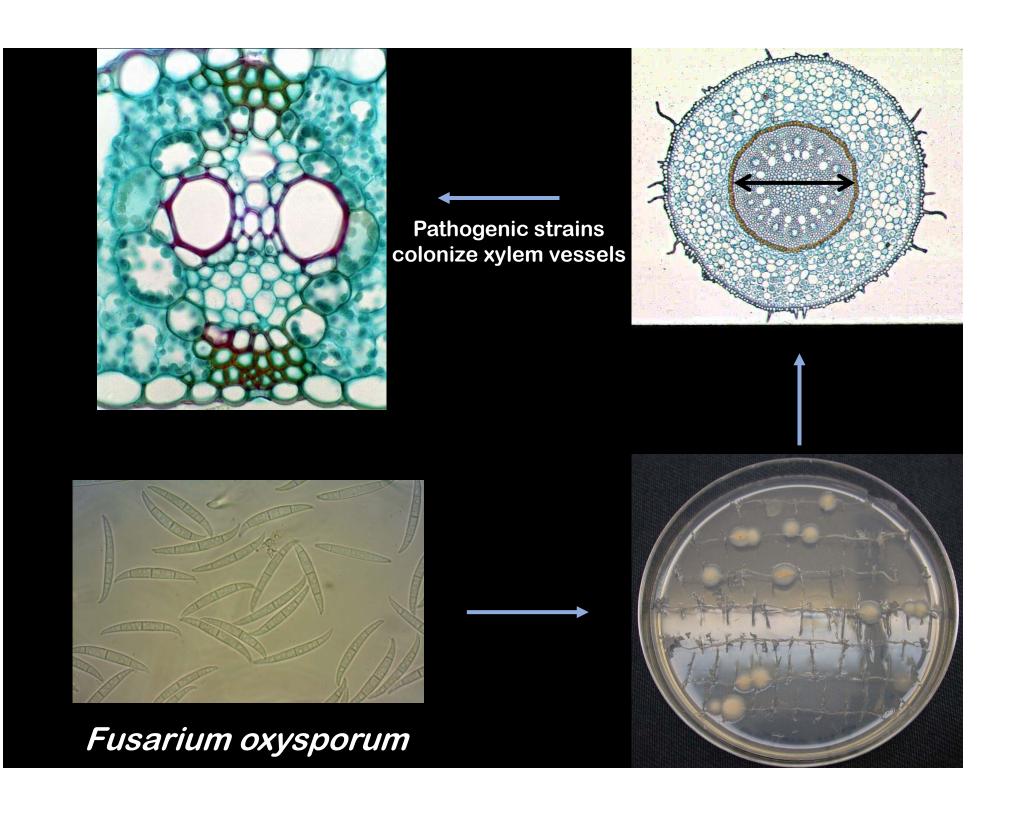
Fusarium wilt





Crown rot

Foot rot

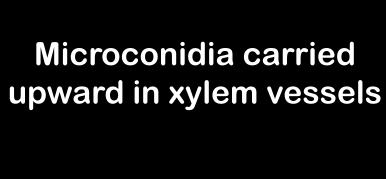




Interruption of water flow causes wilting



Discolored vascular tissue



Origin of Fusarium wilt

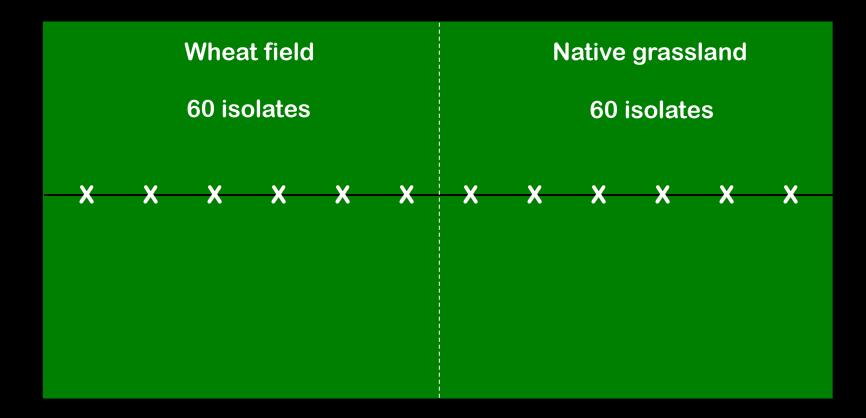
Fusarium oxysporum is common in arable soils



Grasslands

Populations of Fusarium oxysporum

Native and cultivated soils



Same population in both soils

Most are non-pathogenic



No visible damage to roots

Pathogens arise through chance encounters

Strain * crop combination









> 120 host-specific strains



De novo origin is a rare event

Most new occurrences are introductions of existing strains

Moved with infested soil

or seed

New races can emerge from pre-existing races

Origin of Race 3 of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici at a Single Site in California

G. Cai, L. Rosewich Gale, R. W. Schneider, H. C. Kistler, R. M. Davis, K. S. Elias, and E. M. Miyao

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Accepted for publication 7 April 2003.

Independent origin of race 3 from race 2 in:

California
Florida
Mexico
Australia



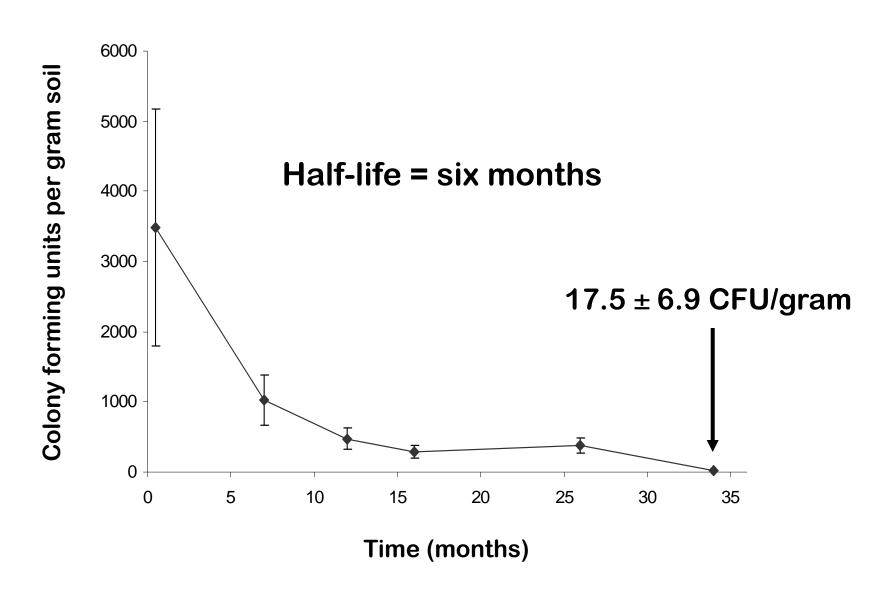
Crop rotation

Growing non-susceptible crops

Attrition of existing propagules



Survival of the pathogen in fallow soil

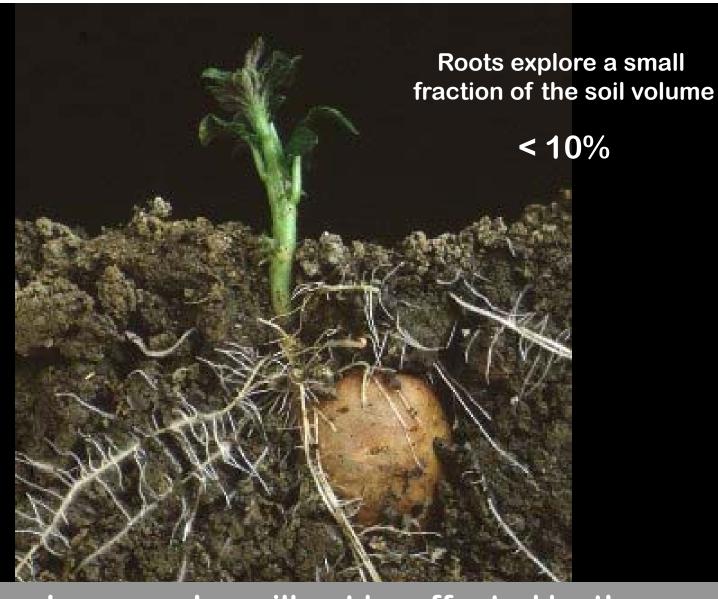


The Fusarium wilt pathogen will infect roots of most crops



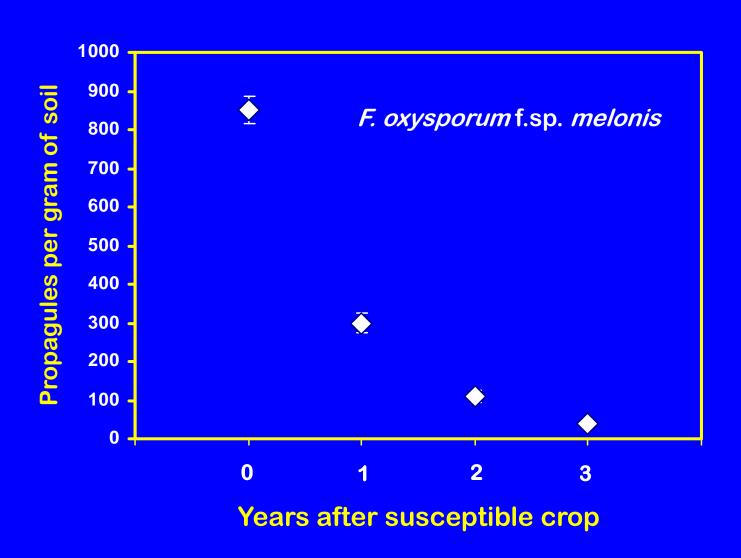
Cortical colonies return few propagules to the soil





Most fungal propagules will not be affected by the crop

Pathogen population in soil



What determines the rate of attrition?

Microbial activity

Removes organic matter that protects pathogen propagules

Warmer is better

Wet is better

Two or three years out of a susceptible crop may be sufficient to reduce inoculum to levels that will not produce significant damage

If rotation crops do not support extensive development

Genetic resistance to Fusarium wilt



Resistance overcome by new pathogenic race

Durability of resistance cannot be predicted

A pathogenic race may be present before the resistance gene it overcomes has been deployed

Movement of pre-existing forms is often the cause of failures in genetic resistance