

# Biologicals in Small Fruit and Vegetable Crop Production and Protection

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strawberriesvegetables

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# Studies

1. Improving **tomato** fertility program with nutrient and biostimulant materials
2. Microbial, biostimulant, and additive materials for improving **strawberry** growth, health, yield, and quality
3. Organic solutions for the western grapeleaf skeletonizer in **grape**
4. Entomopathogenic fungi against charcoal rot caused by *Macrophomina phaseolina* in **strawberry**

# 2017 Tomato fertility study

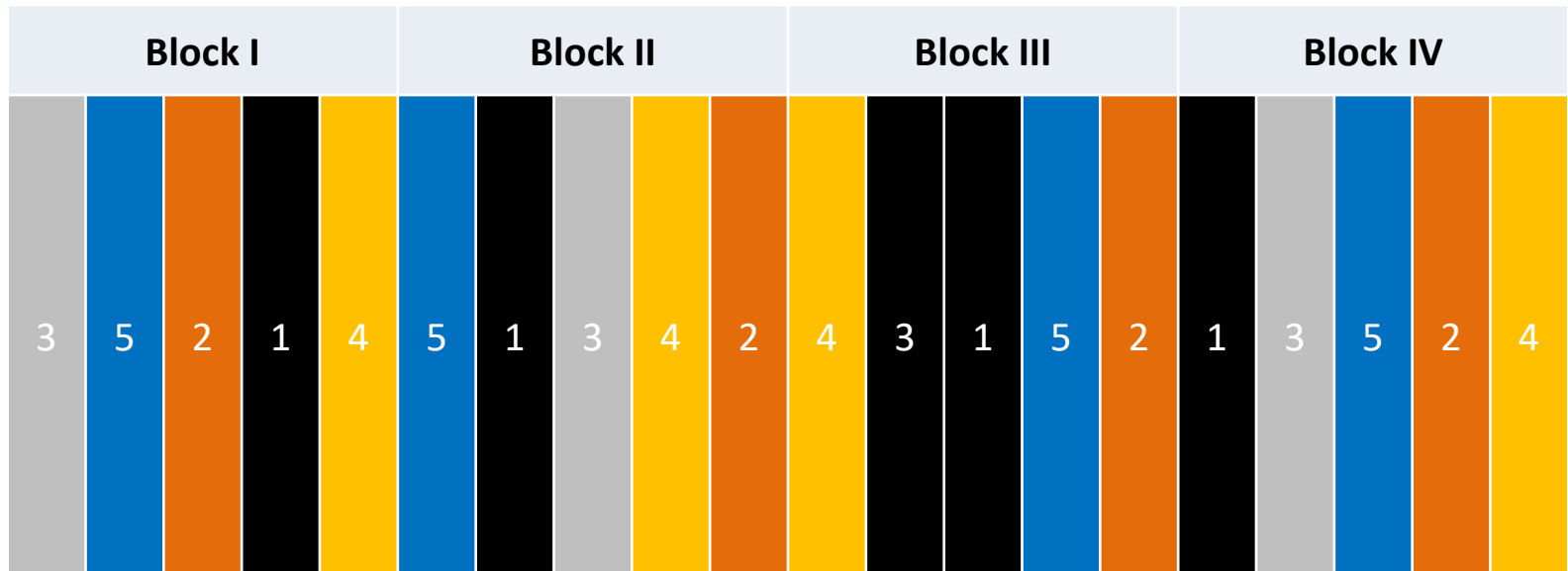
Treatment		Per acre		Application	Frequency
1	Grower standard (11-52-0 Monoammonium phosphate)	250	lb	Side dress	~3 wk after planting
2	AgSil 21	8.75	fl oz/100 gal	Drip for 30 min	Start as soon as the drip is set up and continue every 3 weeks
3	Yeti Bloom	1	ml/gal until root zone is wet	Apply to the roots of transplants until thoroughly wet	1 or 2 days before transplanting
				Drip for 30 min	Every week
4	Nutrient Technologies Program				
	Tech-Flo Omega	2	qt/300 gal	Transplant water	N/A
	Tech-Flo All Season Blend#1	1	qt/300 gal		
	Tech-Flo Cal-Bor+Mo	2	qt/300 gal	Drip for 30 min	First bloom
	Tech-Flo Omega	2	qt/300 gal	Drip for 30 min	2-3 weeks after first bloom
	Tech-Flo Sigma	2	qt/300 gal		
	Tech-Spray Hi-K	2	qt/300 gal	Drip for 30 min	Start at early color break and repeat every 10-12 days until harvest

# 2017 Tomato fertility study

Treatment		Per acre		Application	Frequency
5	Innovak Program				
	ATP Transfer UP	2	ml/liter	Spray over the plants to the point of runoff	Just before transplanting
		28	fl oz/50 gal	Foliar spray	Start 2 weeks after transplanting and apply every 2 weeks 1 or 2 more times. If plants are stressed, apply at weekly intervals.
	Nutrisorb-L	40	fl oz	Drip for 30 min	Start 2 weeks after transplanting apply one more during vegetative stage at 2 week interval. Third application at first bloom. And 2-3 more during fruiting at 2 week interval.
	Biofit N	2	lb	Drip for 30 min	1st as soon as drip is set up; 2nd 3 weeks after 1st; 3rd at first bloom
	Packhard	50	fl oz/50 gal	Foliar spray	2 applications during first fruit development. Additional applications every two weeks during the harvest period



# 2017 Tomato fertility study



# 2017 Tomato fertility study





# 2017 Tomato fertility study

Transplanting



Experimental plots

Application of some treatments



Dosatron injector system



# 2017 Tomato fertility study

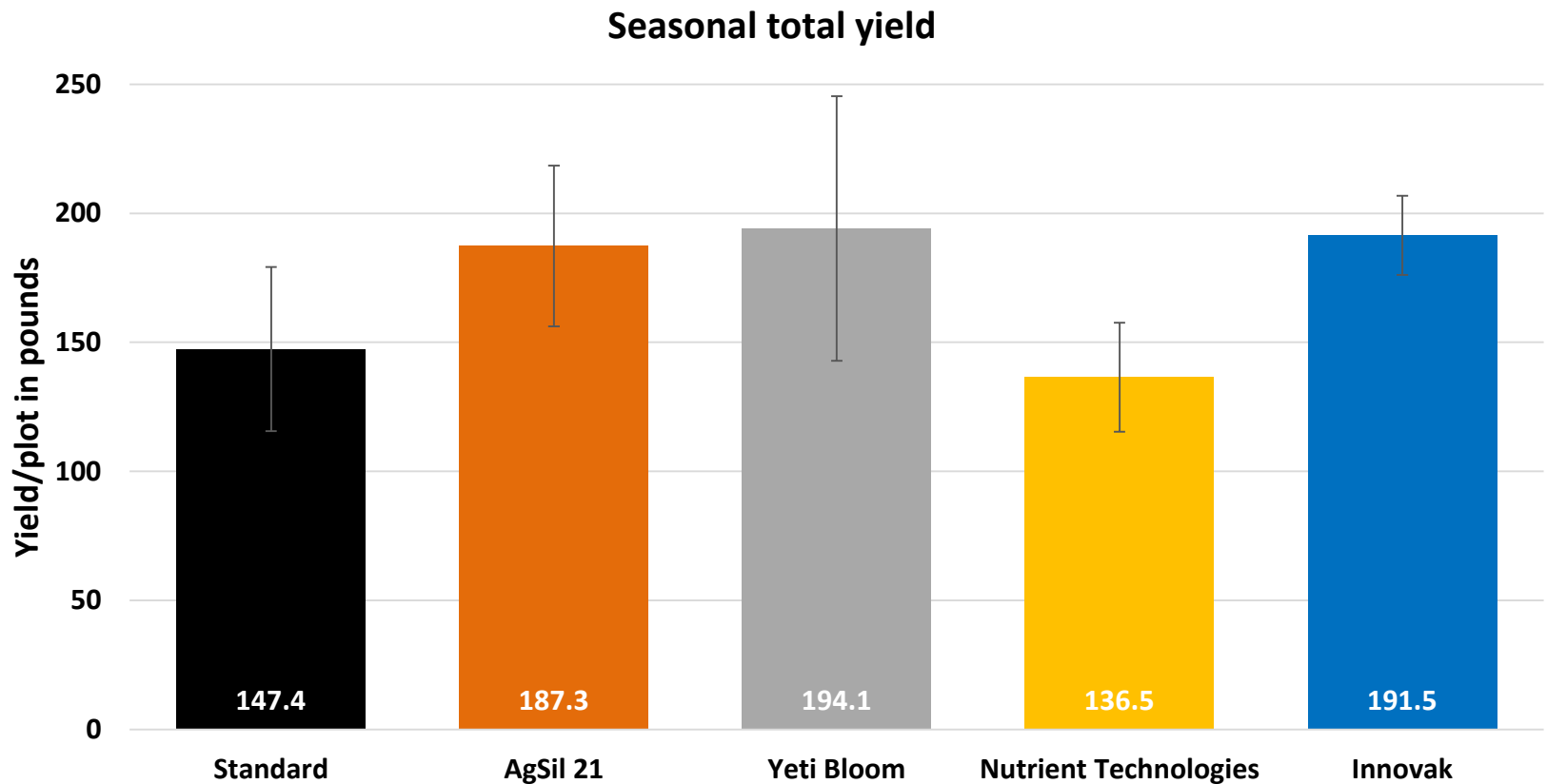
## Cumulative tomato yield/plot (grams)

Treatments		10/11/2017	10/18/2017	10/25/2017	11/2/2017	11/10/2017	11/15/2017	11/22/2017	12/5/2017	Seasonal Total
1	Standard	0.0	32.9	106.6	432.1	578.3	694.0	694.0	1725.9	66868.6
2	AgSil 21	15.9	103.2	326.6	451.3	755.2	1035.3	1368.7	4595.0	84961.5
3	Yeti Bloom	99.8	99.8	213.2	589.7	1080.7	1304.1	1476.5	6944.6	88048.3
4	Nutrient Technologies	129.3	138.3	275.6	437.7	548.9	830.1	1106.8	2904.2	61906.2
5	Innovak	150.8	282.4	410.5	912.9	1282.6	1653.4	1841.6	4313.7	86851.9

## Cumulative tomato yield/plot (pounds)

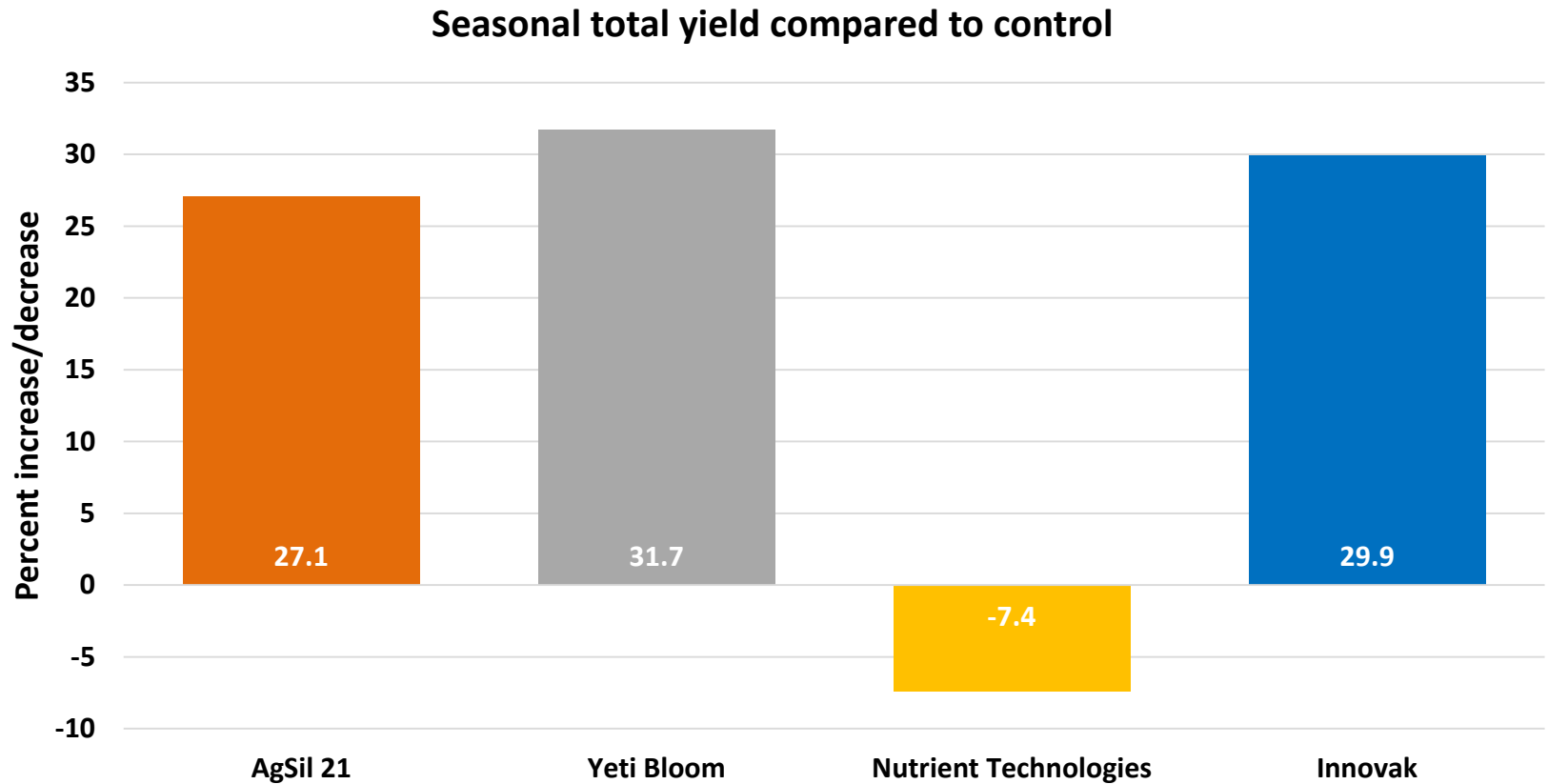
Treatments		10/11/2017	10/18/2017	10/25/2017	11/2/2017	11/10/2017	11/15/2017	11/22/2017	12/5/2017	Seasonal Total
1	Standard	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.8	147.4
2	AgSil 21	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.3	3.0	10.1	187.3
3	Yeti Bloom	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	15.3	194.1
4	Nutrient Technologies	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.4	6.4	136.5
5	Innovak	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	9.5	191.5

# 2017 Tomato fertility study





# 2017 Tomato fertility study



# 2017 Tomato fertility study

## Conclusions

- Treatment effects were not statistically significant, but some have a potential to improve tomato yields

# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita 2017-2018

Treatments		Product	Transplant dip (per acre rate)	In-season application	Per acre rate
1	Untreated	No Healthy Soil or other fertility treatments			
2	Grower Standard	Switch 62.5 WG	5 oz/100 gal	Healthy Soil and other fertility treatments	
3	Innovak Global	Nutrisorb-L		Start 2 wk after planting and every 3 wk thereafter through drip	28 fl oz
		Packhard		At first fruit set (early January) and every 2 wk thereafter-foliar	28 fl oz
4	TerraVesco	Vermi-extract	10% or 128 fl oz/10 gal for 3 hours	At 1st drip after planting	7.5 gal
				December	7.5 gal
				January	7.5 gal
5	Fertum	Germinal Plus	1%		
		Booster		Late November and late December	0.5 gal
		Silicium PK		Late December and once a month starting from mid February (ended on 2 July, 2018)	0.5 gal
		Foliar		Mid January and late January	0.5 gal

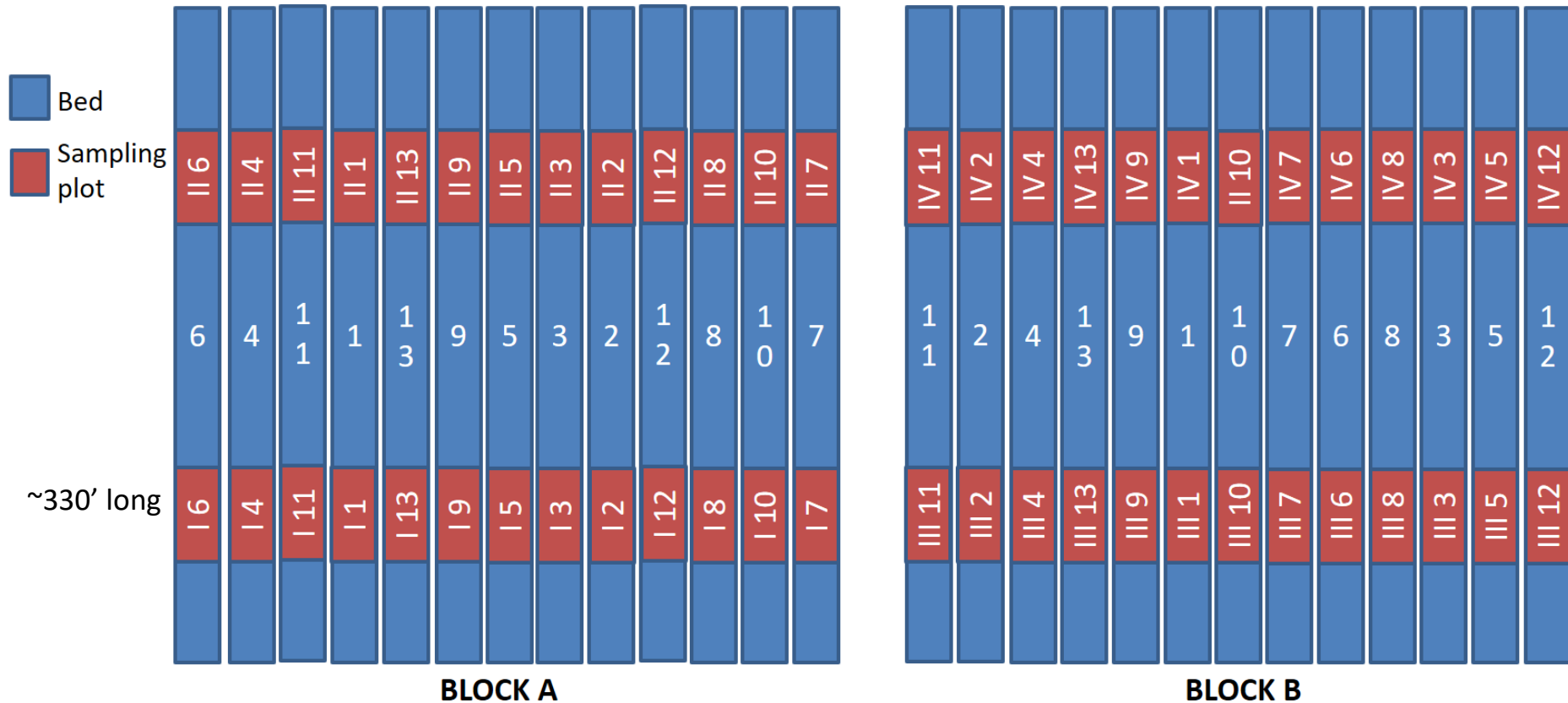
<https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=27891>



# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

Treatments		Product	Transplant dip (per acre rate)	In-season application	Per acre rate
6	Shemin Garden	EcoSil		Early December, early January, early February, early March, early April, and early May	800 ml
		ComCat		One week after EcoSil in December, January, February, March, April and May (ComCat and EcoFlora can be applied together)	20 gr
		EcoFlora			12 oz or 340.2 gr
	Shemin Garden	EcoSil		Early May and early June as foliar	200 ml
		ComCat		May and June as foliar (ComCat and EcoFlora can be applied together)	10 gr
		EcoFlora			12 oz or 340.2 gr
7	GrowCentia	Yeti-Low		Each week for 90 min	0.6 ml/gal of water
8	GrowCentia	Yeti-High		Each week for 90 min	1 ml/gal of water
9	NanoChem	EX10		First drip after planting, in early January (first blom) and mid February (4-6 wk after 1st bloom), and again in May	1 qrt (32 fl oz)
10	BiOWiSH	Moj1	1 gr/L or 3.785 gr/gal	Start 2 wk after planting and every 4-5 wk there after through drip	100 gr or 3.53 oz/ac
11	BiOWiSH	Moj1	1 gr/L or 3.785 gr/gal	Start 2 wk after planting and every 4-5 wk thereafter-foliar	100 gr or 3.53 oz/ac
12	BiOWiSH	Moj1	1 gr/L or 3.785 gr/gal	Start 2 wk after planting with drip and alternate with foliar every 2 wk. (That means drip and foliar alternated every 2 weeks)	100 gr or 3.53 oz/ac
13	BiOWiSH	Moj1	1 gr/L or 3.785 gr/gal		
		BiOWiSH Crop 16-40-0		Start 2 wk after planting and every 4-5 wk thereafter through drip	100 gr or 3.53 oz/ac

# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita



# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita





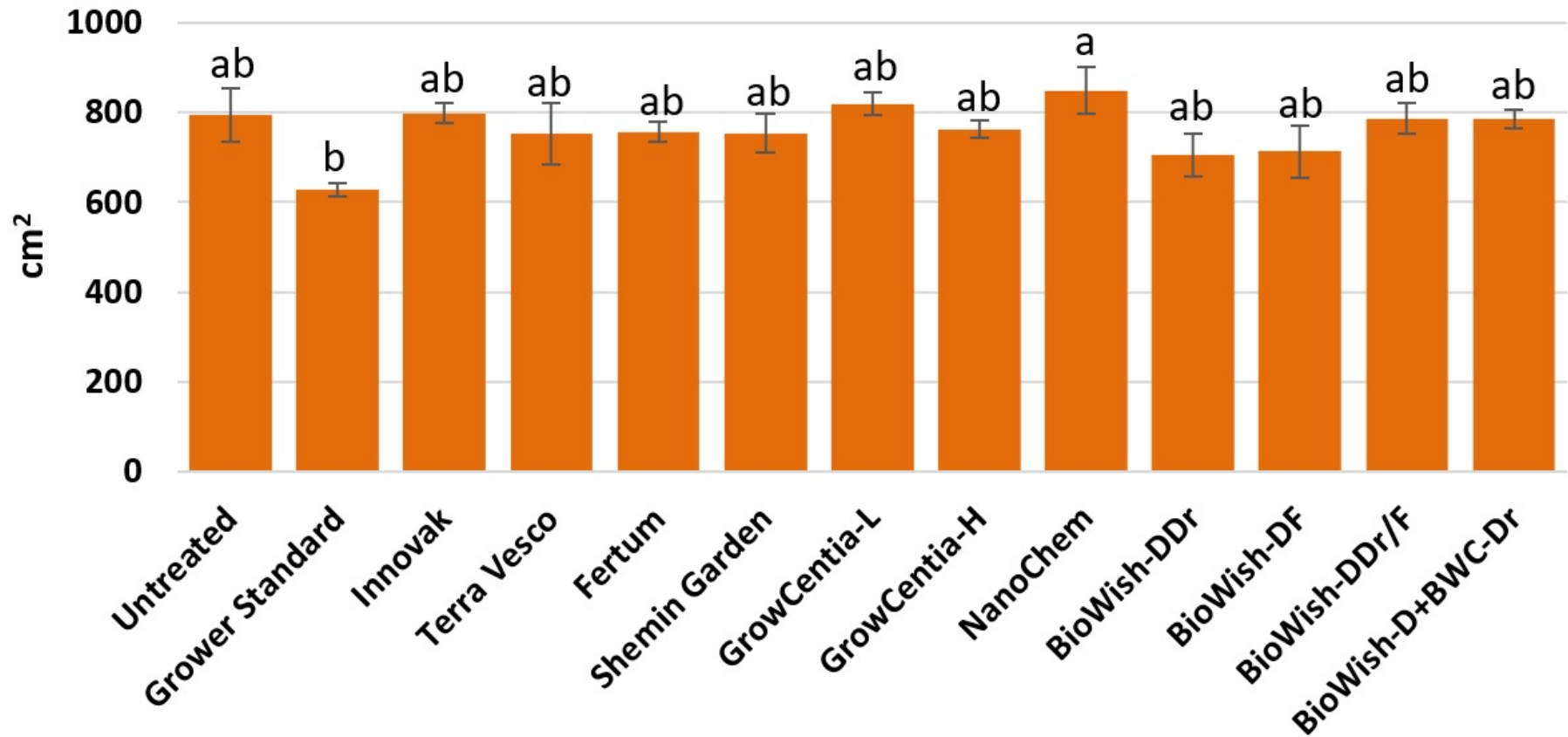
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita



11 December, 2017  
7 and 30 January, 2018  
8 February, 2018

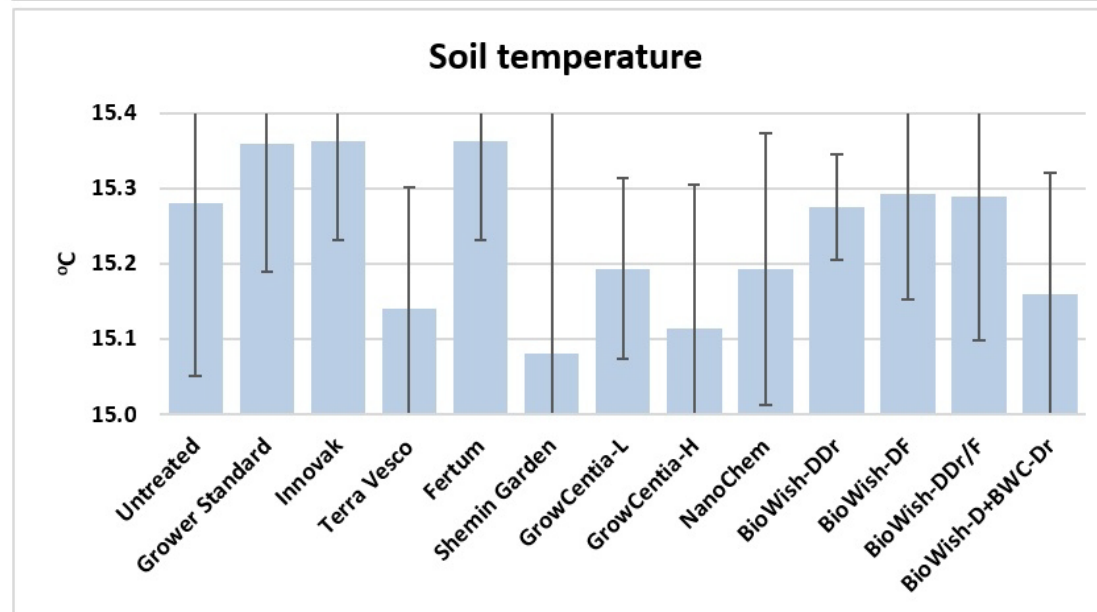
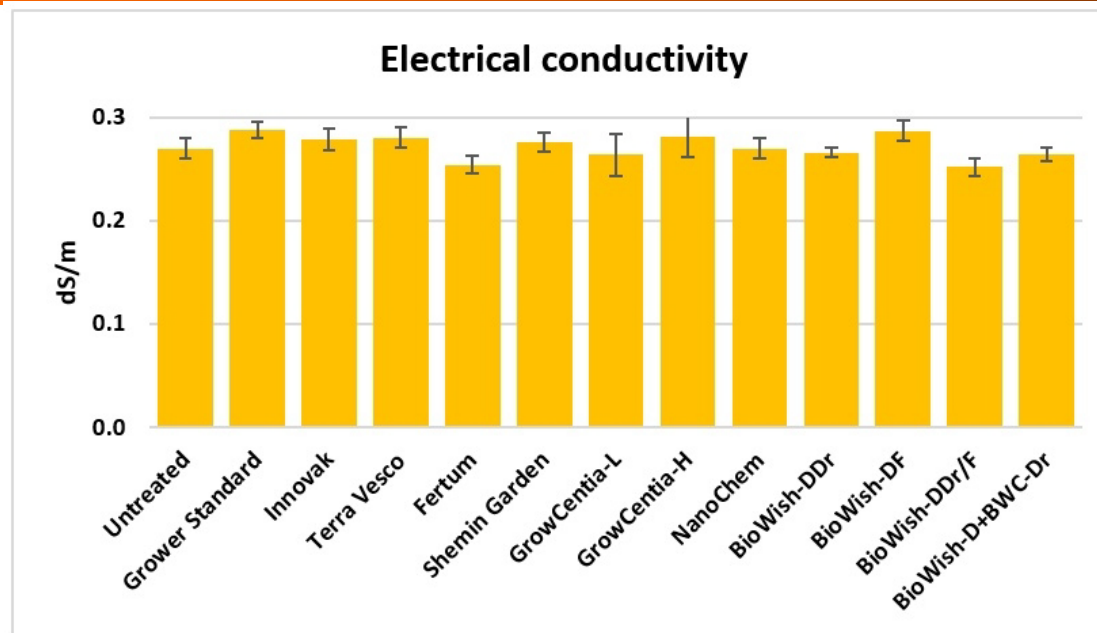
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

Canopy size on 2/8/2018



$P = 0.0261$ ; LSD test

# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita



12 and 25 January  
7 February  
19 March  
18 April  
29 May, 2018

$P \geq 0.05$

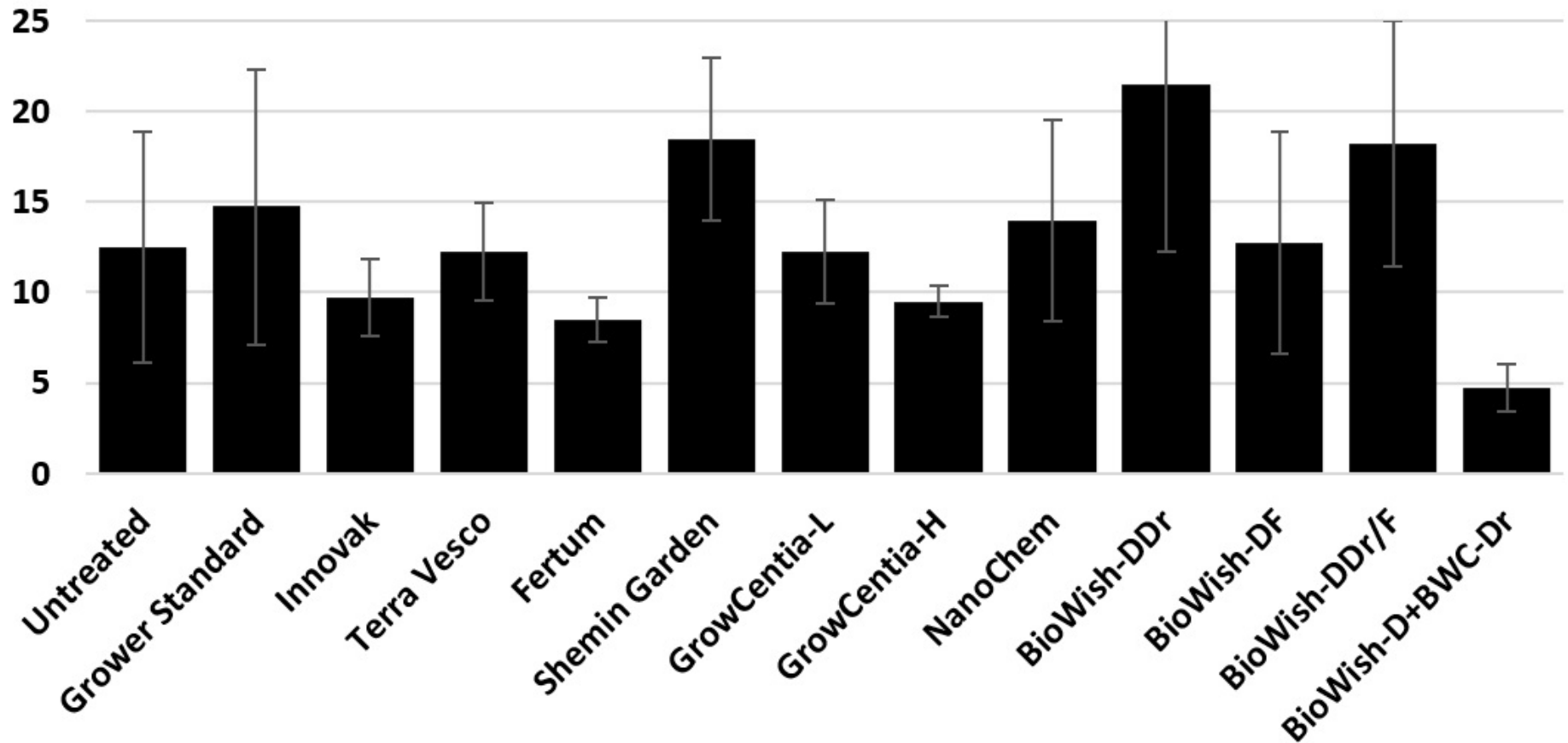
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita





# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

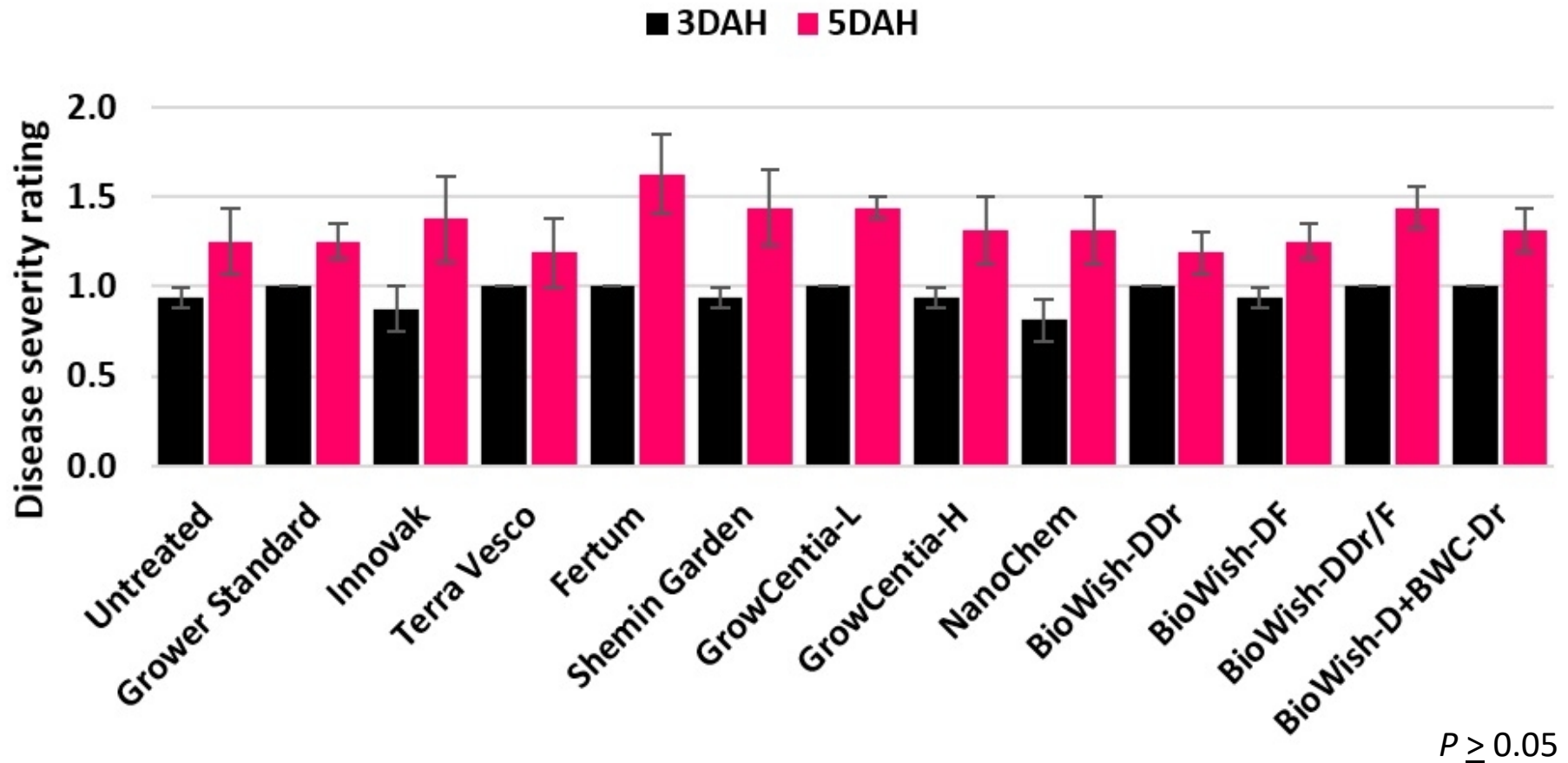
Dead plants/treatment (bed)





# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

## Average fruit disease

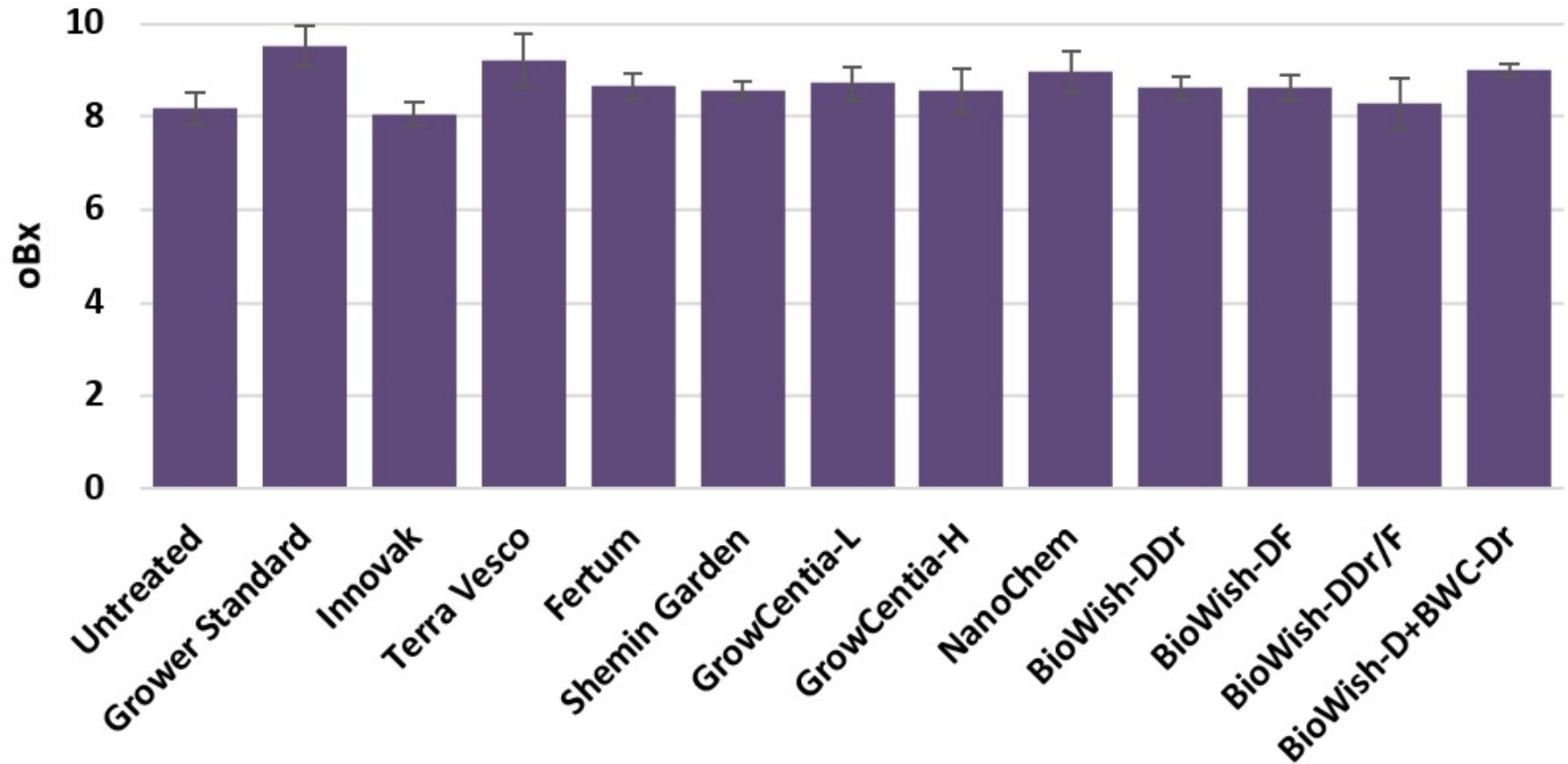


12 March; 3 and 13 April, and 17 May, 2018

0=no fungal growth, 1=1-25%, 2=26-50%, 3=51-75%, and 4=76-100% fungal growth

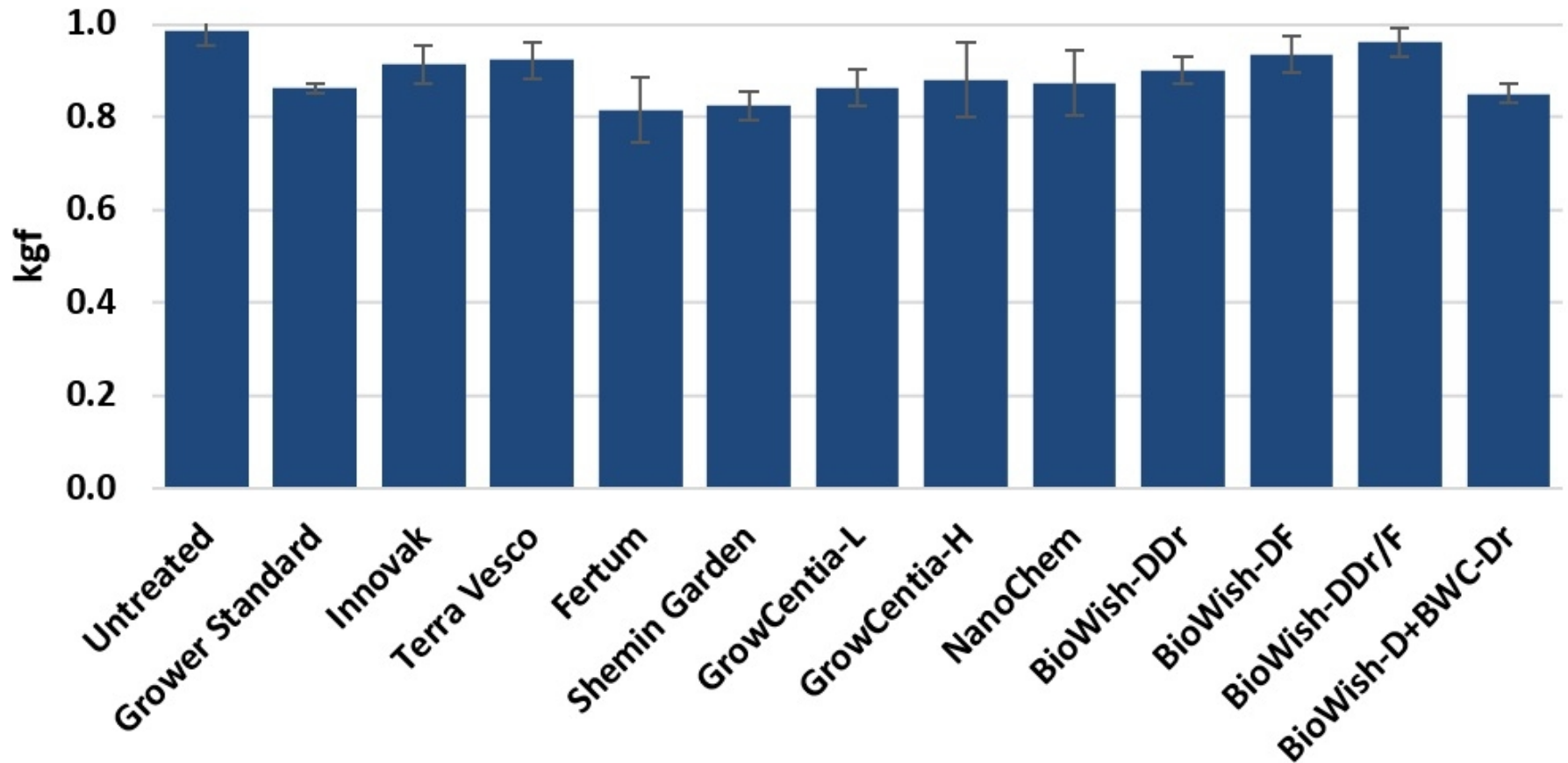
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

Sugar content on 5/17/2018

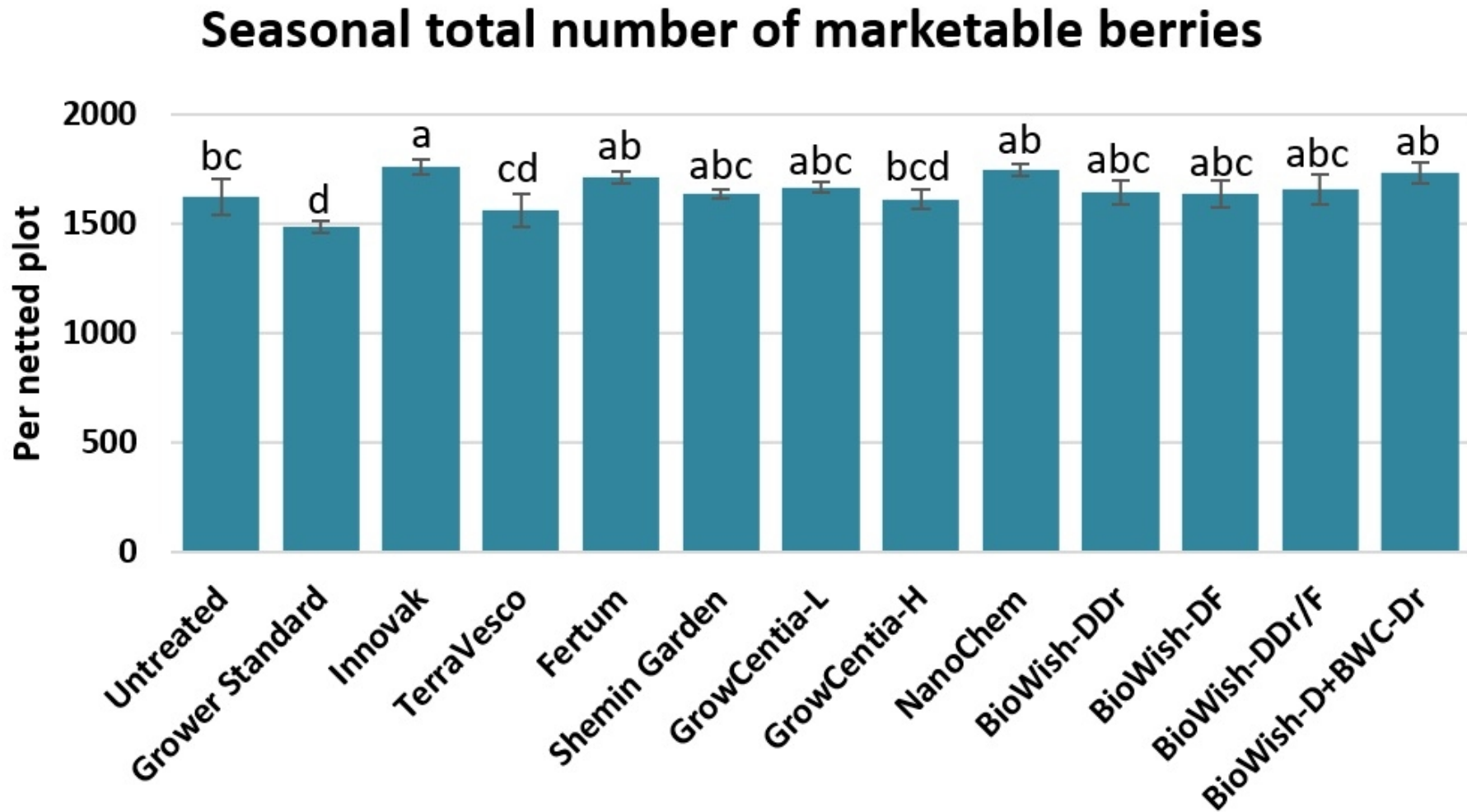


# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

Fruit firmness on 6/26/2018



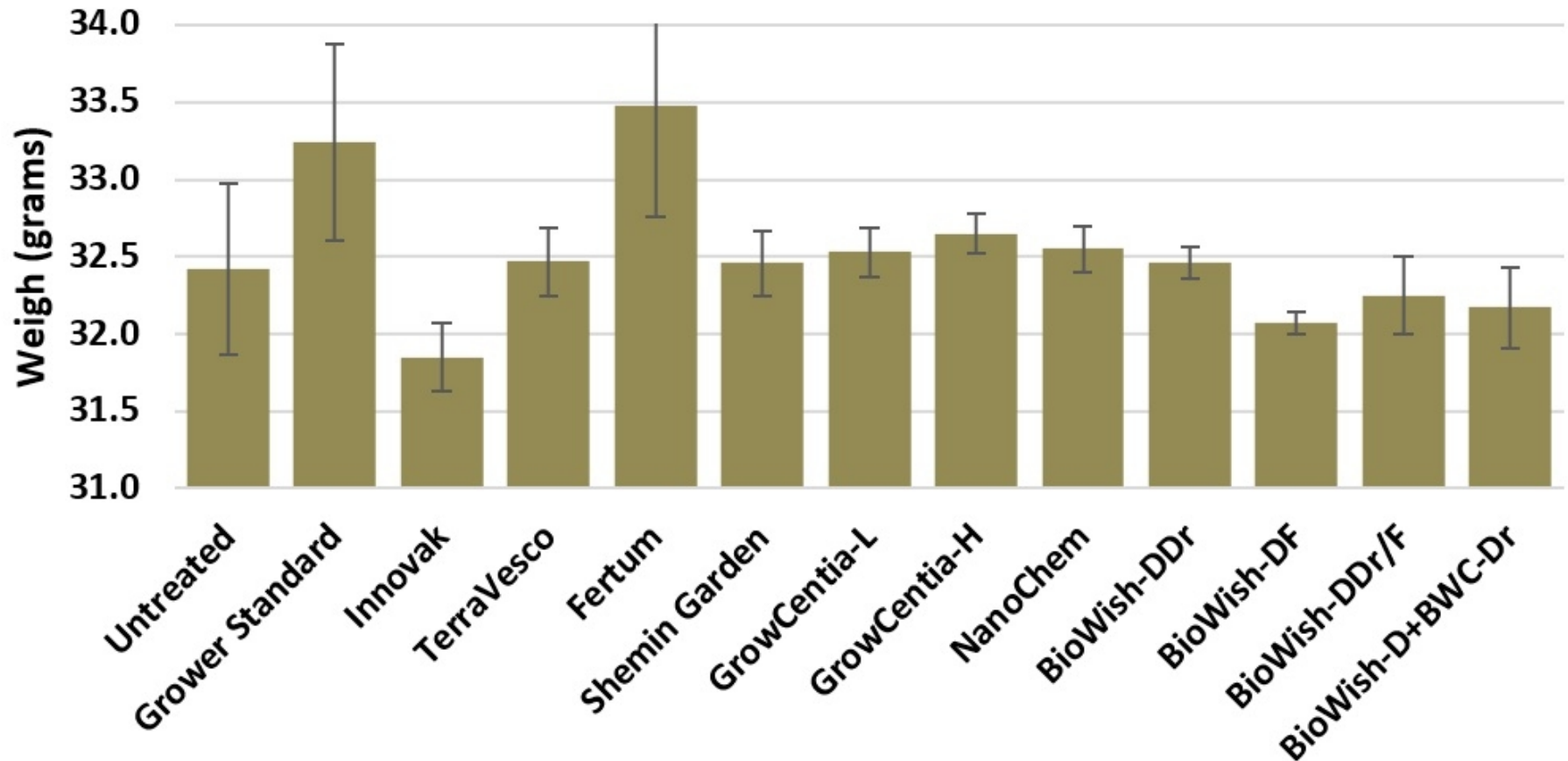
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita



$P = 0.0141$ ; LSD test

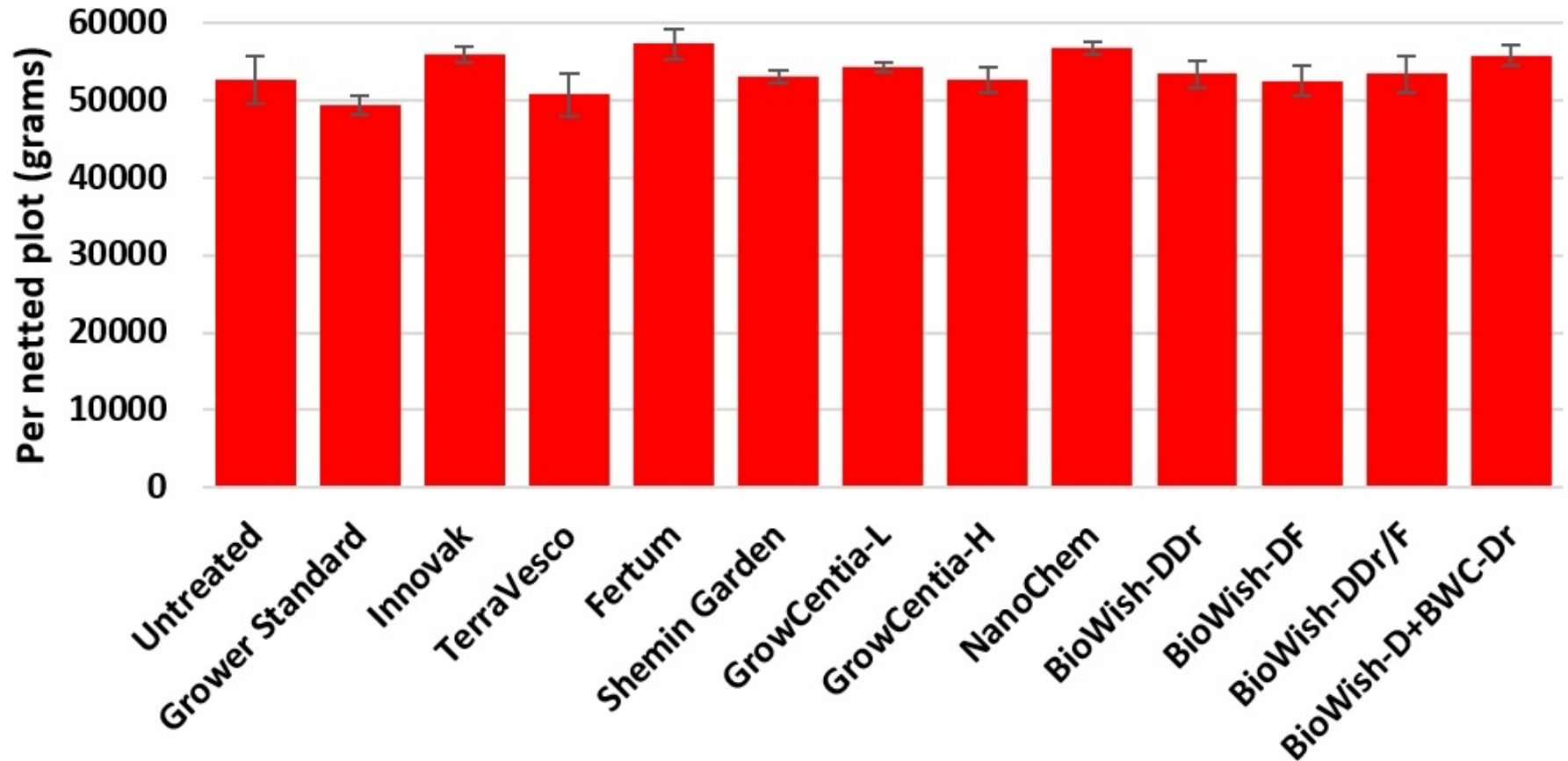
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

**Average weight of a marketable berry**

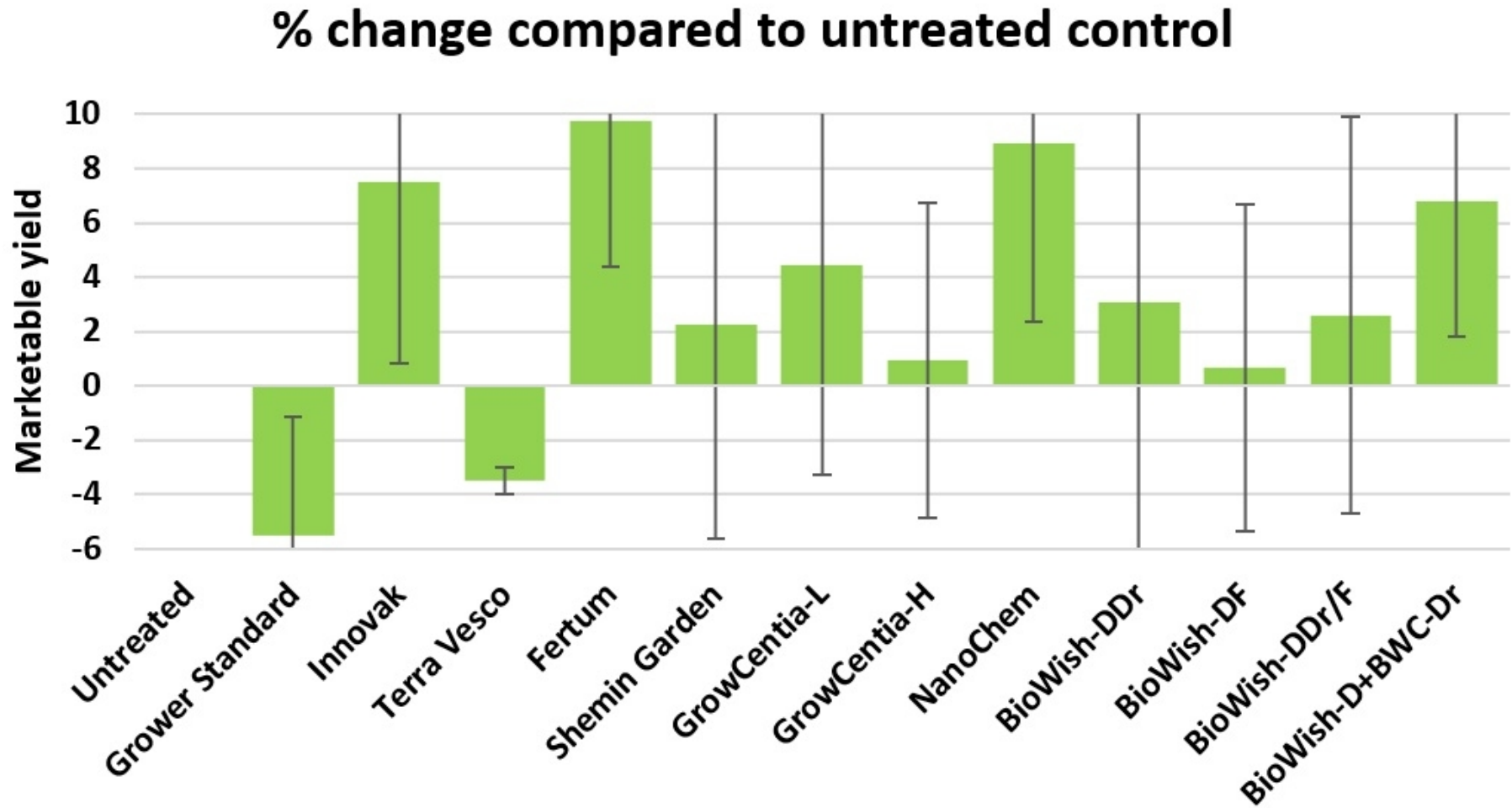


# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

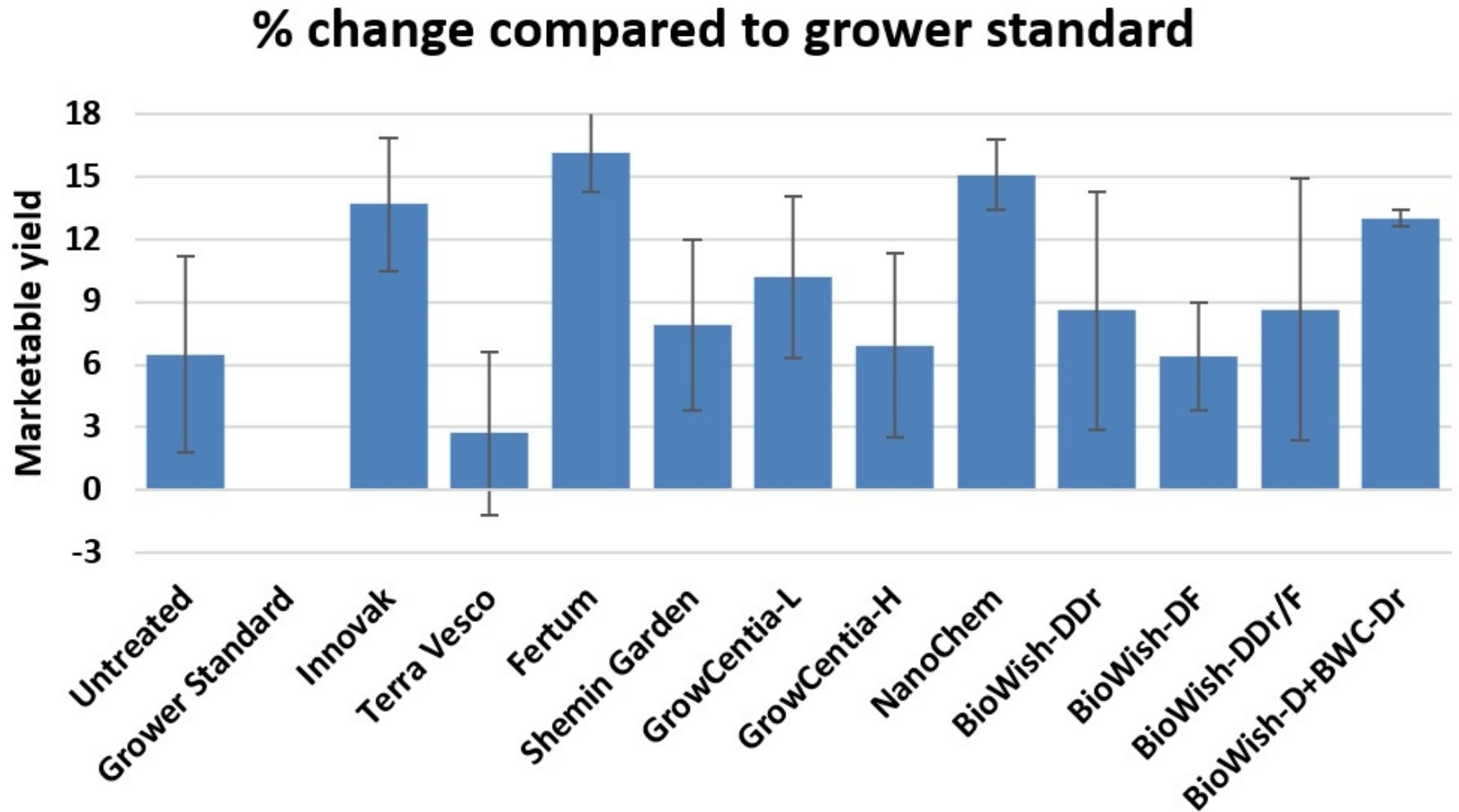
Seasonal total marketable berries



# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

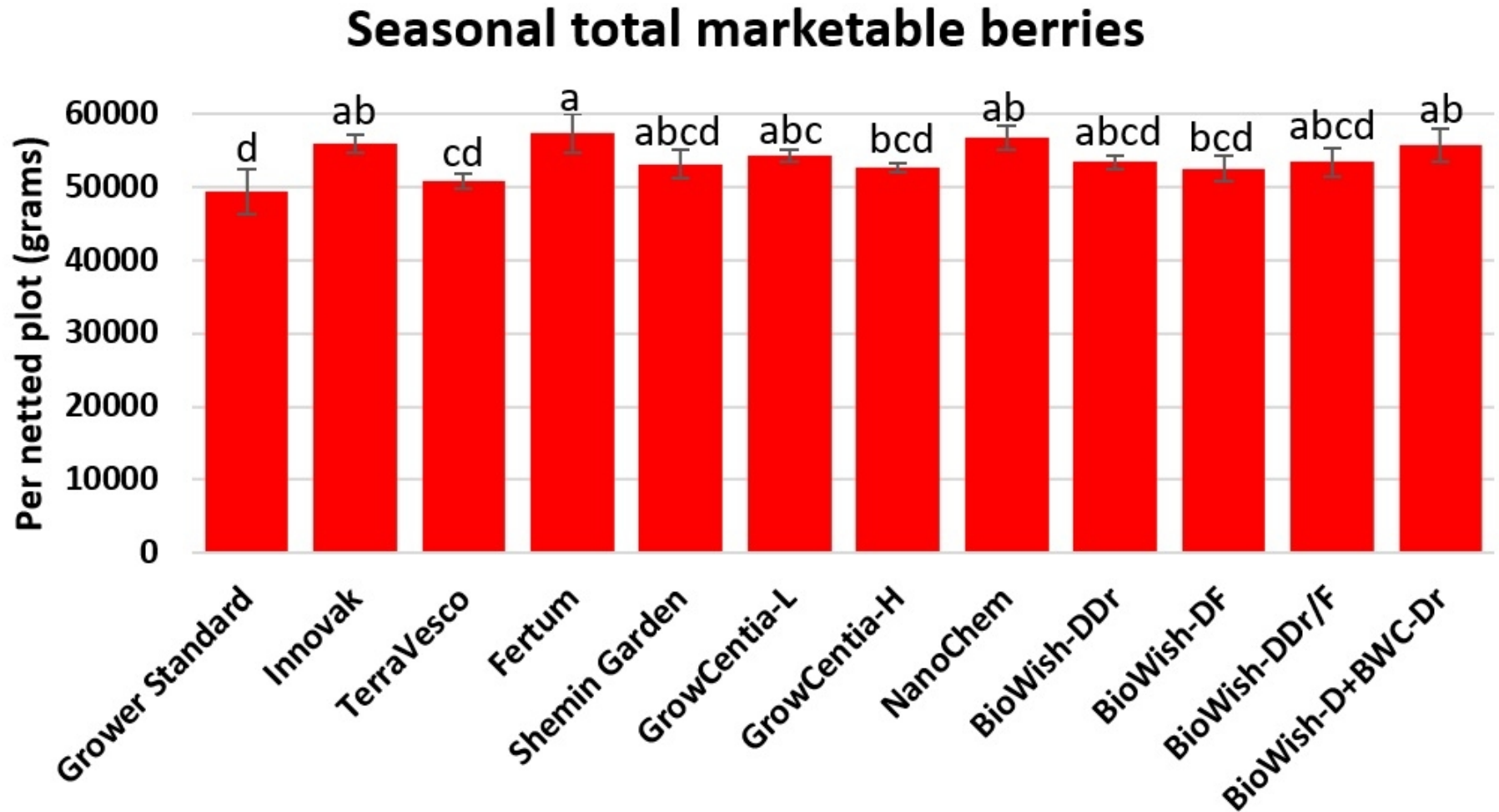


# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita

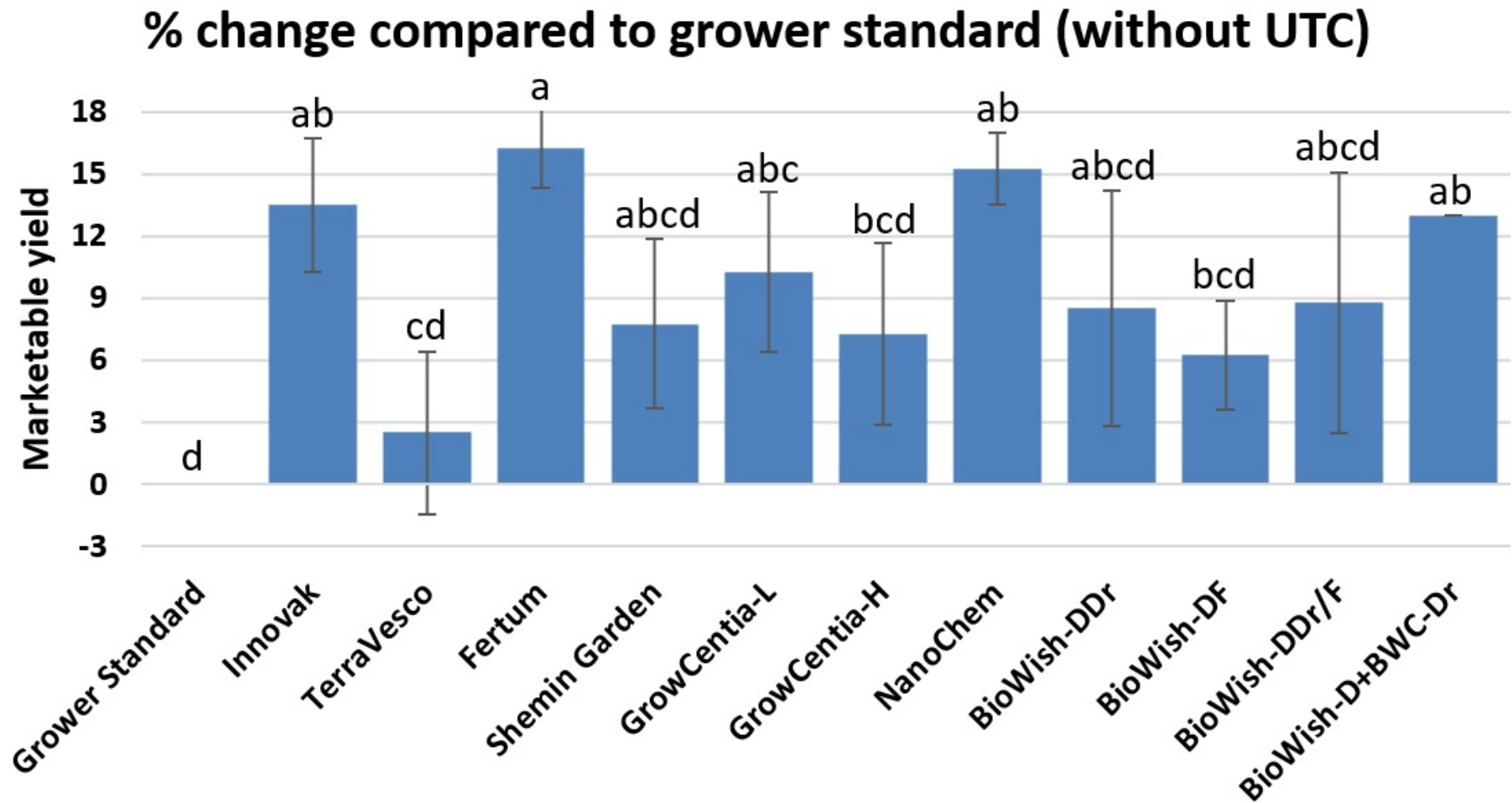




# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita



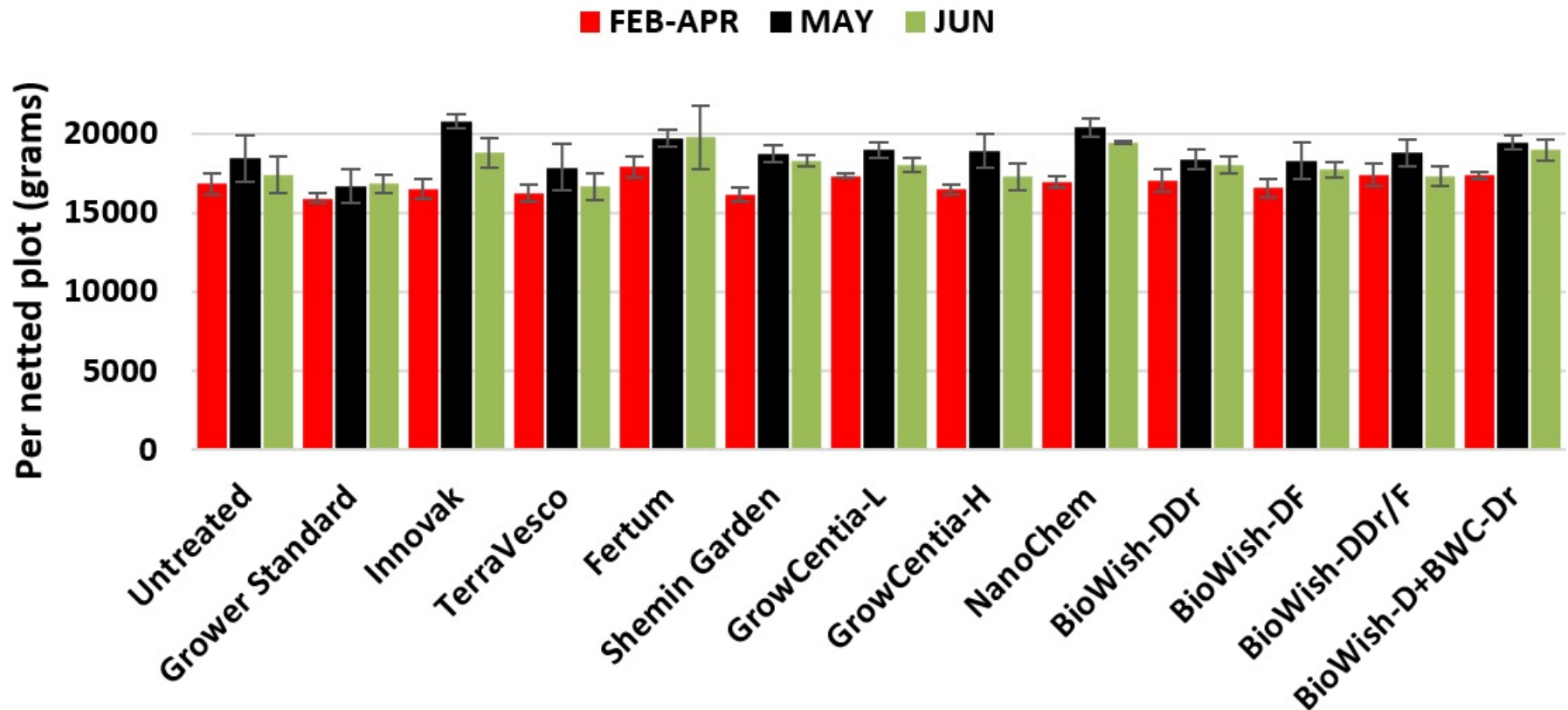
# Bioactives in strawberry-Manzanita



$P = 0.0301$ ; LSD test

# Bioactives in strawberry- Manzanita

Marketable berry yields at different time intervals



# Bioactives in strawberry- Manzanita

## Conclusions

- Some products improved marketable yield and also appeared to improve crop health or reduce plant mortality
- Should continue research to further explore the potential of biologicals and other materials

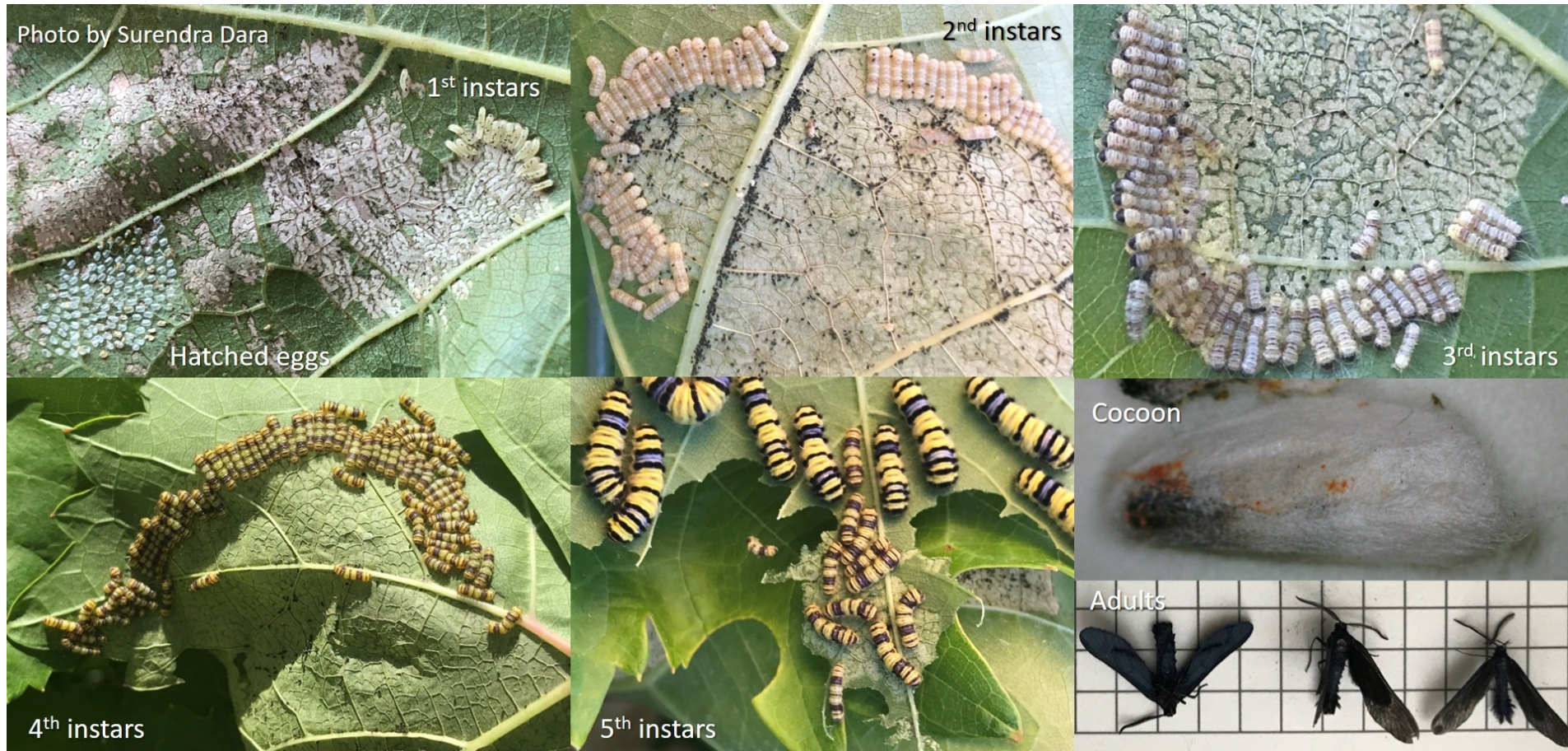
# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control



*Harrisina metallica* (Lepidoptera: Zygaenidae)



# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control



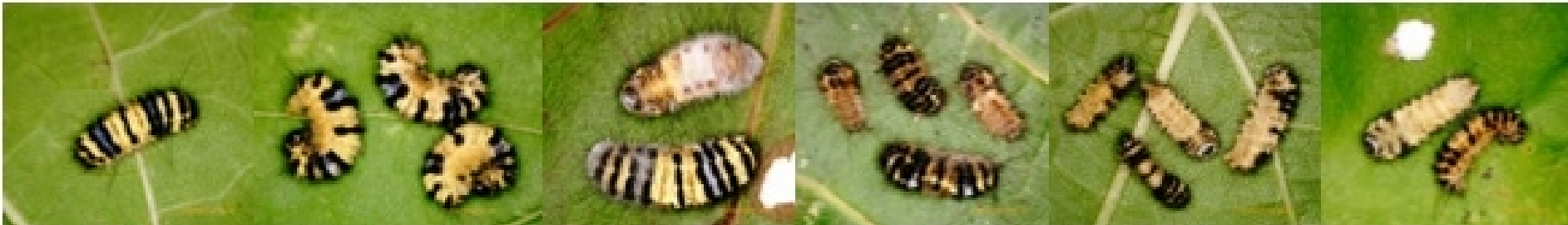


# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control



# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control

Product	Active Ingredient	Rate
1. Untreated control		
2. Entrust	Spinosad	5 fl oz in 100 gal
3. ARSEF 8318 (California isolate SfBb1)	<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	1.0E+8 viable conidia/ml
4. ARSEF 8319 (California isolate GmMa1)	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i>	1.0E+8 viable conidia/ml
5. Agree WG	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>aizawai</i>	1 lb in 100 gal
6. Deliver	<i>B. thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i>	1 lb in 100 gal
7. Neemix 4.5	Azadirachtin	10 fl oz in 100 gal



Untreated control

Entrust

*B. bassiana*

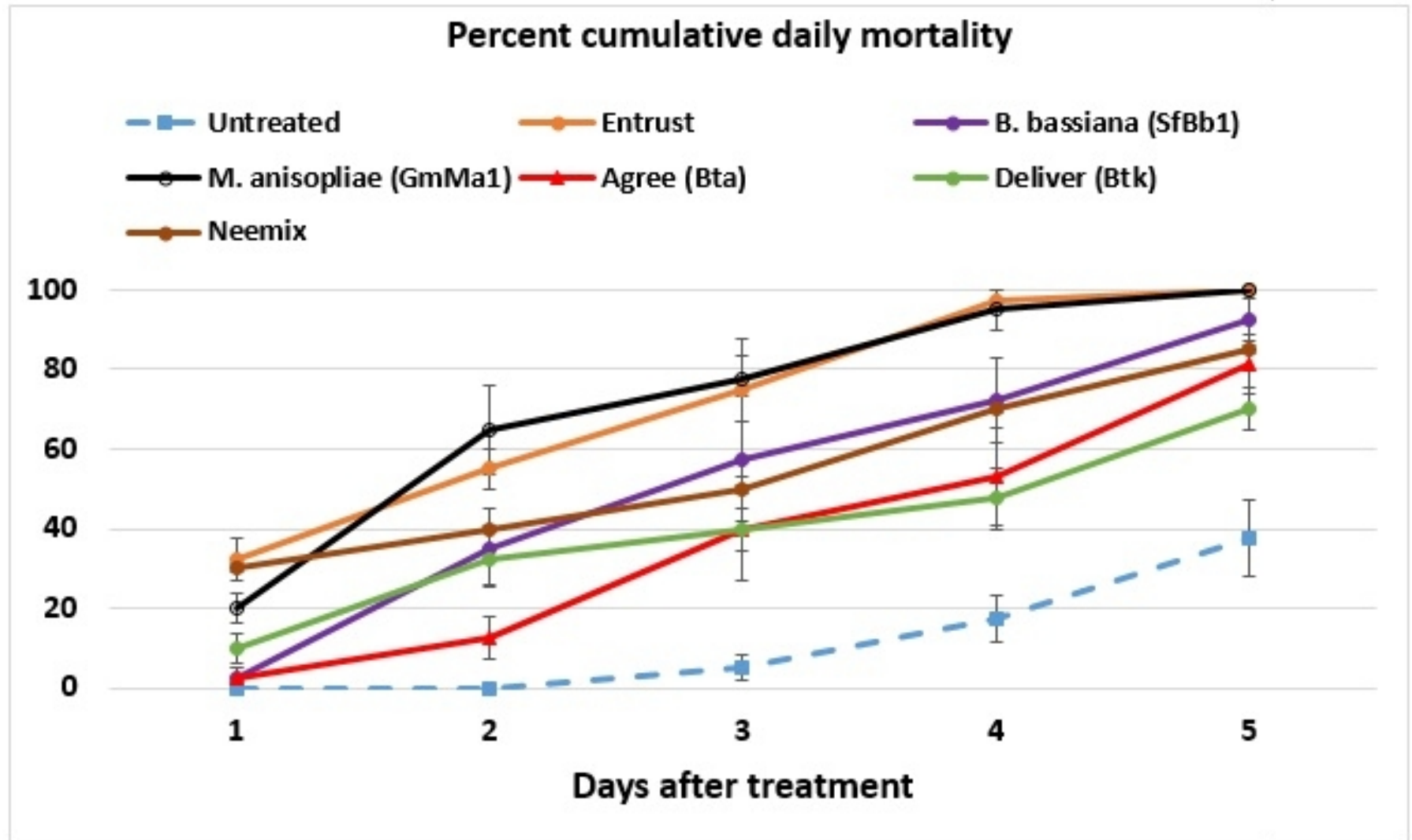
*M. anisopliae*

Agree

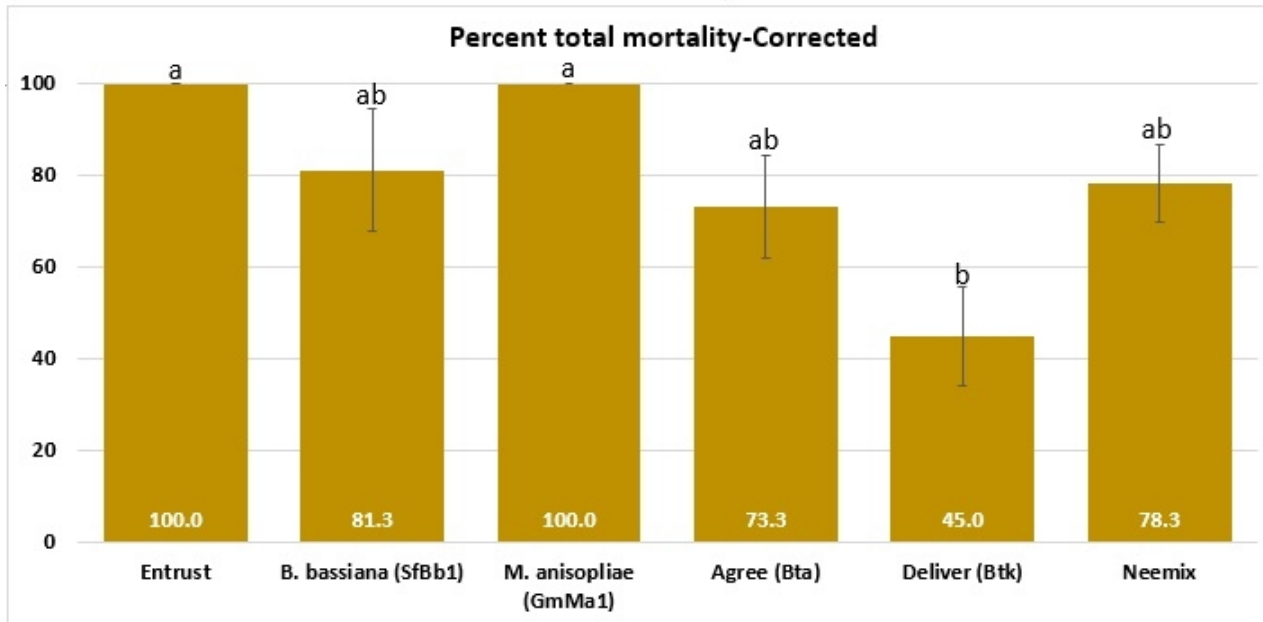
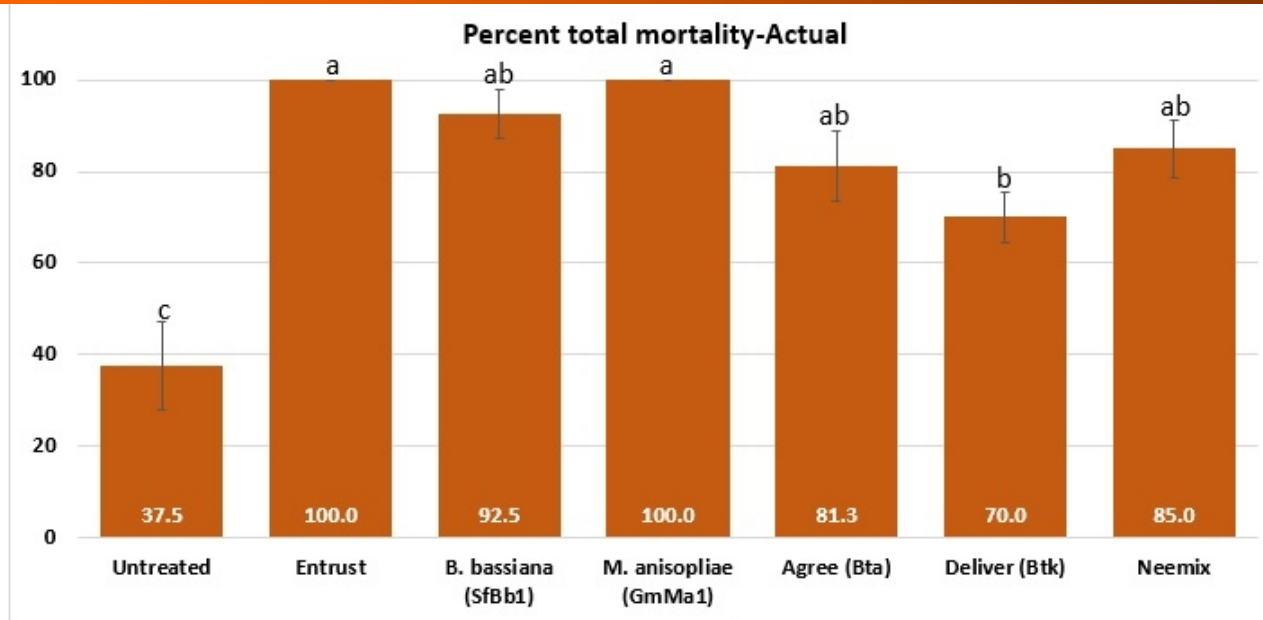
Neemix



# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control



# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control



Tukey's HSD  $P < 0.0001$

# Western grapeleaf skeletonizer control

## Conclusions

- Entrust and *M. anisopliae* caused the highest total mortality and Deliver had the lowest
- California isolates of entomopathogenic fungi have good biopesticide potential

<https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=29081>

# *Macrophomina phaseolina* vs. EPF

- 1 Untreated control
  - 2 Soil inoculated with *Macrophomina phaseolina* (5 gr with 2,500 CFU/gr)
  - 3 Soil inoculated with *Beauveria bassiana* 1 week prior to *Macrophomina phaseolina* inoculation
  - 4 Soil inoculated with *Metarhizium anisopliae* s.l. 1 week prior to *Macrophomina phaseolina* inoculation
  - 5 Soil inoculated with *Beauveria bassiana* at the time of *Macrophomina phaseolina* inoculation
  - 6 Soil inoculated with *Metarhizium anisopliae* s.l. at the time of *Macrophomina phaseolina* inoculation
  - 7 Soil inoculated with *Beauveria bassiana* 1 week after *Macrophomina phaseolina* inoculation
  - 8 Soil inoculated with *Metarhizium anisopliae* s.l. 1 week after *Macrophomina phaseolina* inoculation
- Entomopathogenic fungi applied at  $1 \times 10^{10}$  viable conidia/pot
  - Weekly observations were taken starting from 1 week after the final application
  - Plant health was rate on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0=dead, 5=very healthy, and the rest in between.

Experiment was repeated one more time



# *Macrophomina phaseolina* vs. EPF



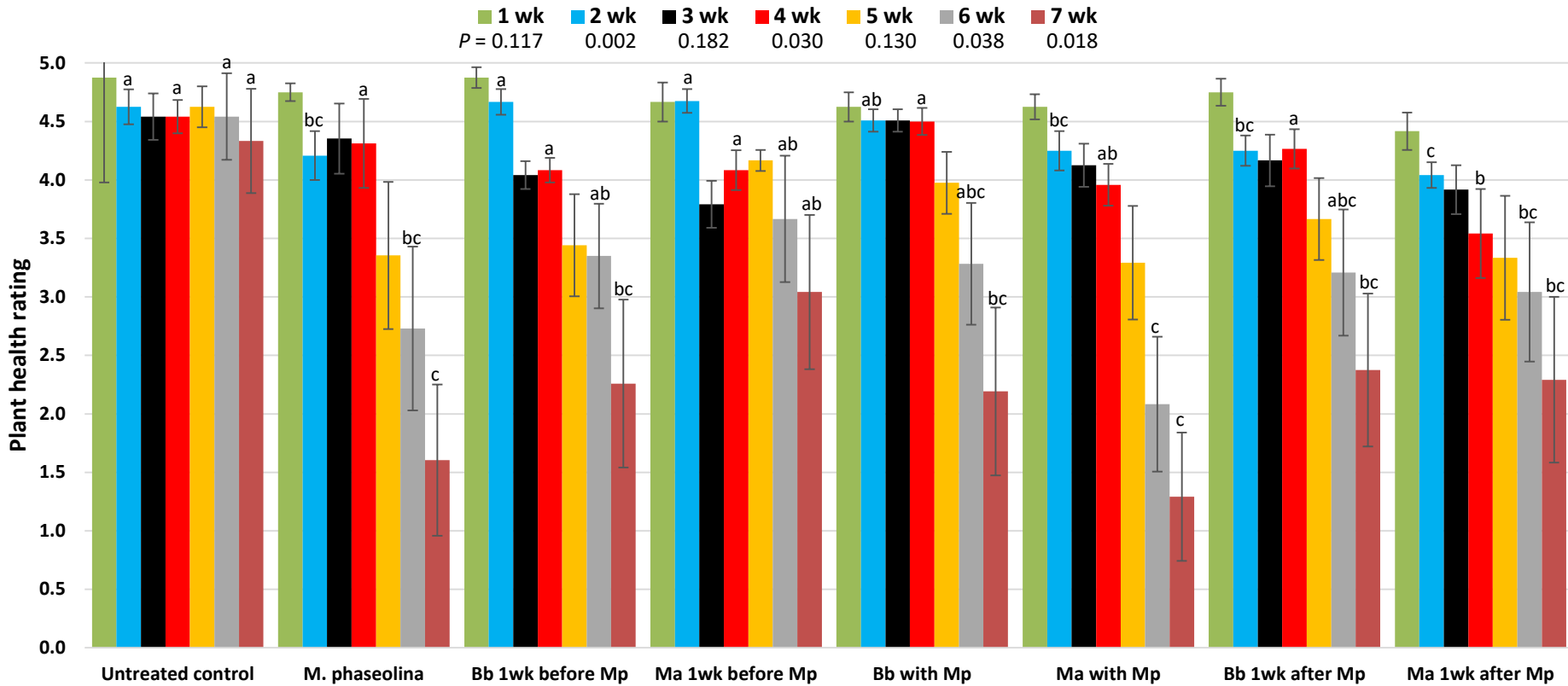


# *Macrophomina phaseolina* vs. EPF



# *Macrophomina phaseolina* vs. EPF

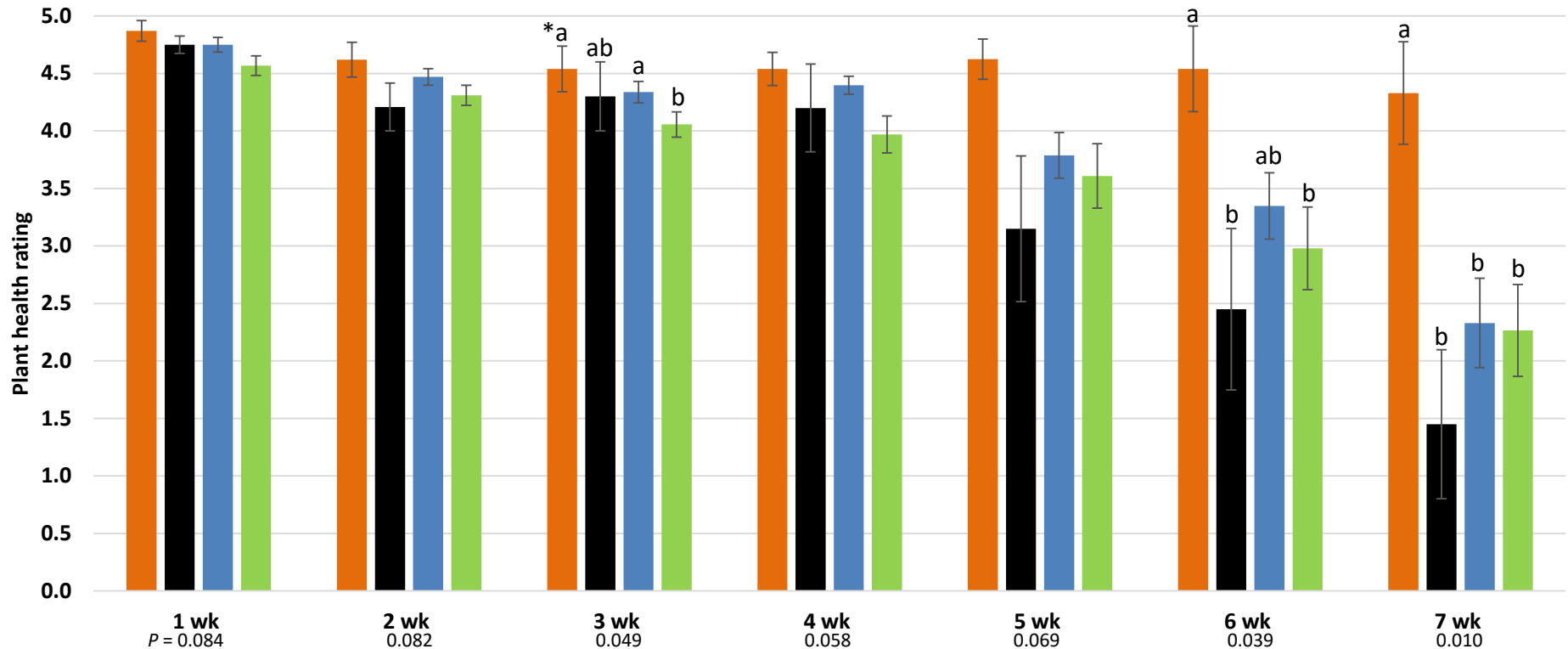
Plant health starting from 1 week after *M. phaseolina* inoculation



# Macrophomina phaseolina vs. EPF

Plant health rating from 1 week after *M. phaseolina* inoculation combined for each beneficial fungus

■ Untreated control ■ *M. phaseolina* ■ *B. bassiana* ■ *M. anisopliae s.l.*



\*Bars with no or same letter within each week are not significantly different (LSD test)

# *Macrophomina phaseolina* vs. EPF

## Conclusions

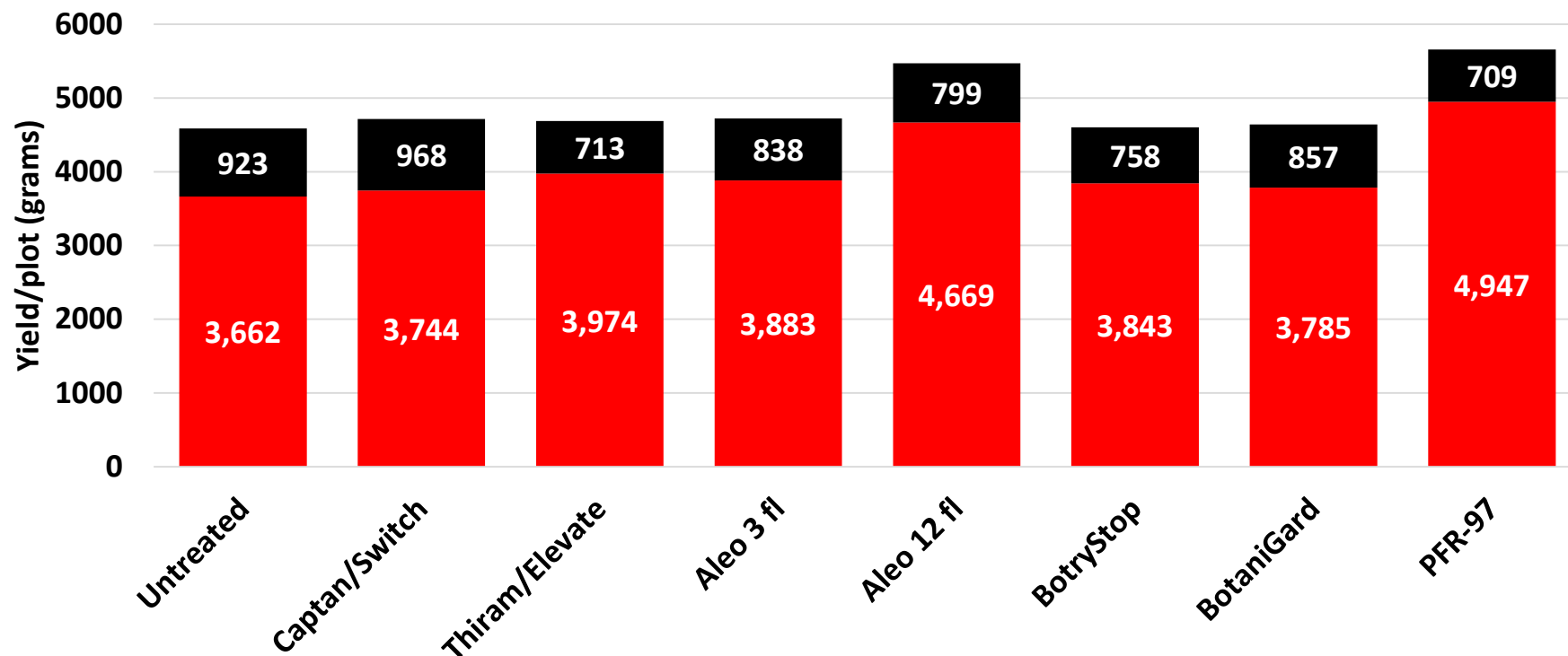
- Results are inconclusive, but there appears to be some protection from entomopathogenic fungi against *M. phaseolina* and additional studies are necessary to further validate this effect

<https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=28274>

# Biostimulant effect?

Yield from 4/11-5/17/2018

■ Marketable ■ Unmarketable





# Overall conclusions

- Biologicals work, but we need to understand how they work and know how to use them
- Ensure the continued growth of biologicals with efficacious, high quality products developed with sound research and promoted with solid data

# Thank you!



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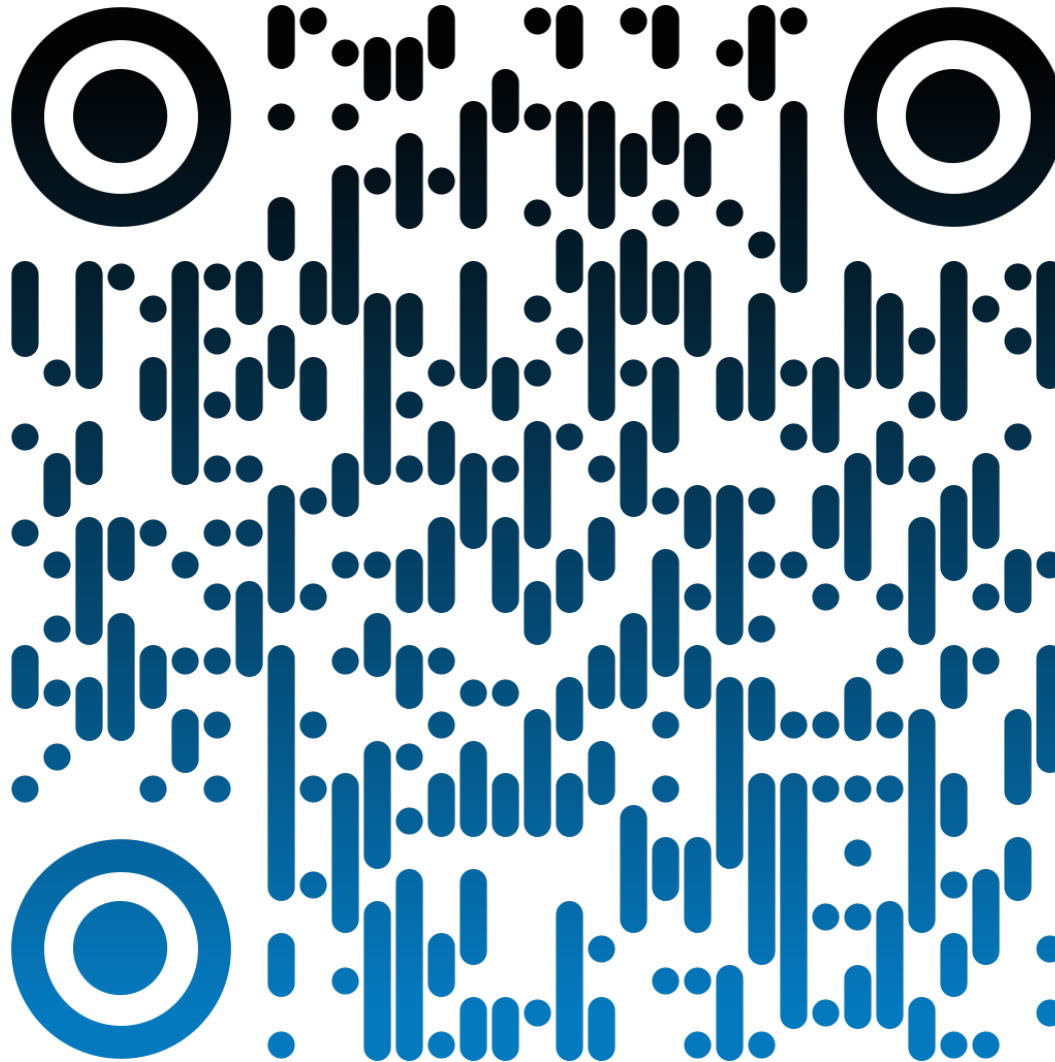
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