

2012 Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide: Brown Rot of Fruit¹

J.H. Graham, L.W. Timmer and M.M. Dewdney²

Management of brown rot, caused by *Phytophthora nicotianae* or *P. palmivora*, is needed for both processing and fresh market fruit. While the disease affects all citrus types, it is usually most severe on Hamlin and other early maturing sweet orange cultivars. See also [PP-156 Phytophthora Foot Rot and Root Rot](#) for information on other *Phytophthora* diseases.

Phytophthora brown rot is a localized problem usually associated with restricted air and/or water drainage. It commonly appears from mid-August through October following periods of extended high rainfall. It can be confused with fruit drop from other causes at that time of the year. If caused by *P. nicotianae*, brown rot is limited to the lower third of the canopy because the fungus is splashed onto fruit from the soil. *P. palmivora* produces airborne sporangia and can affect fruit throughout the canopy.

Early season inoculum production and spread of *Phytophthora* spp. are minimized with key cultural practice modifications. Skirting of the trees reduces the opportunity for soil-borne inoculum to contact fruit in the canopy. The edge of the herbicide strip should be maintained just inside of the dripline of the tree to minimize the exposure of bare soil to direct impact by rain. This will limit rain splash of soil into the lower canopy. The remaining blocks

with overhead irrigation should be converted to undertree microsprinklers to avoid the promotion and spread of inoculum within the canopy. Boom application of herbicides and other operations dislodge low-hanging fruit. These fruit become infected and produce *P. palmivora* inoculum. The sporangia can infect green fruit and result in brown rot infection in the canopy as early as July while fruit are still green. The beginning of the epidemic is very difficult to detect before the fruit are colored and showing typical symptoms. Application of residual herbicides earlier in the summer may reduce the need for post-emergence materials later and minimize fruit drop throughout this early stage of inoculum production from fallen fruit.

Usually a single application of Aliette, Phostrol, or ProPhyt before the first signs of brown rot appear in late July is sufficient to protect fruit through most of the normal infection period. No more than 20 lb/acre/year of Aliette should be applied for the control of all *Phytophthora* diseases. Aliette, Phostrol, and ProPhyt are systemic fungicides that protect against postharvest infection and provide 60-90 days control. Copper fungicides are primarily protective but are capable of killing sporangia on the fruit surface and thus reducing inoculum. They may be applied in August before or after brown rot appearance and provide protection for 45-60 days. If the rainy season is prolonged into the fall,

1. This document is PP-148, one of a series of the Plant Pathology Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date December 1995. Revised February 2012. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
2. J.H. Graham, professor, Soil and Water Science Department, L.W. Timmer, professor emeritus, and M.M. Dewdney, assistant professor, Plant Pathology Department, Citrus REC, Lake Alfred, FL; Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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a follow-up application of either systemic fungicides at one-half of the label rate, or copper in October may be warranted. With average quality copper products, usually 2-4 lb of metallic copper per acre are needed for control.

Precautions should be taken during harvesting not to include brown rot-affected fruit in the field containers as this could result in rejection at the processing or packing facility.

Recommended Chemical Controls

READ THE LABEL.

See Table 1.

Rates for pesticides are given as the maximum amount required to treat mature citrus trees unless otherwise noted. To treat smaller trees with commercial application equipment including handguns, mix the per acre rate for mature trees in 250 gallons of water. Calibrate and arrange nozzles to deliver thorough distribution and treat as many acres as this volume of spray allows.

Table 1. Recommended Chemical Controls for Brown Rot of Fruit

Pesticide	FRAC MOA ¹	Mature Trees Rate/Acre ²
Aliette WDG	33	5 lb
Phostrol	33	4.5 pints
ProPhyt	33	4 pints
copper fungicide	M1	Use label rate.

¹Mode of action class for citrus pesticides from the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) 2011. Refer to ENY-624, Pesticide Resistance and Resistance Management, in the *2012 Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide* for more details.

²Lower rates may be used on smaller trees. Do not use less than minimum label rate.