

Blossom-End Rot in Bell Pepper: Causes and Prevention¹

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Introduction

Bell pepper is a major vegetable crop in Florida, grown on nearly 12,000 acres with a total value of nearly \$260 million. Pepper is subject to many biotic diseases, caused by fungi, bacteria, and viruses, and to several abiotic or physiological disorders, such as nutrient deficiencies. One of the most commonly observed disorders of pepper is blossom-end rot (BER), which can cause major crop loss. This fact sheet describes BER, its causes, and prevention.

Symptoms

Calcium (Ca) is a required element for plants to grow normally and complete their life cycle, producing fruits and seeds. Calcium ions are present in the soil solution in which the pepper roots are growing. Blossom-end rot results from a calcium (Ca) deficiency in young, rapidly expanding pepper fruit tissues.

Blossom-end rot symptoms begin as a light green or yellow-colored sunken spot and expand to a larger collapsed area that begins to turn black from colonization typically by saprophytic *Alternaria* fungal species. BER-affected fruits tend to turn color prematurely from green to brown and then red (or yellow if yellow is the mature color of the variety in question). Large BER spots can be subject to infection from soft-rot bacteria.



Figure 1. Young pepper crop on black-plastic mulched beds with drip irrigation at the UF/IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center-Suwannee Valley, in Live Oak, Florida.

Credits: UF/IFAS

Calcium Physiology

To understand blossom-end rot causes and control, we need to understand some basic information about Ca uptake from the soil and its transport and function in the plant. Calcium deficiency in the fruits results from two types of problems in Ca delivery to the plant. First, there could be an inadequate concentration of Ca in the soil solution. Second, there could be inadequate concentrations or amounts of Ca being delivered to the rapidly growing tissues, such as leaves or fruits. Calcium undergoes various

1. This document is SL 284, one of a series of the Department of Soil, Water, and Ecosystem Sciences, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date March 2009. Revised December 2024. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication.
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reactions in the soil such that Ca is removed from the soil solution by precipitation or added to the solution as the Ca minerals in the soil or calcium fertilizer dissolves. Soils under regular vegetable production usually contain enough Ca for normal crop growth; typically other factors, explained below, lead to BER.

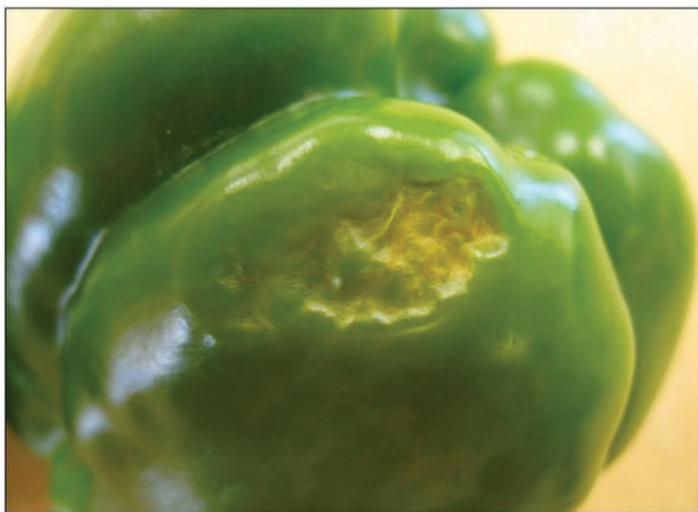


Figure 2. Early tissue breakdown and symptoms of BER.
Credits: Bob Hochmuth, UF/IFAS



Figure 3. Advanced BER of pepper fruits in the field. Saprophytic *Alternaria* spp. grow on the BER lesions causing the black coloration.
Credits: Bob Hochmuth, UF/IFAS

Plant root morphology plays an important role in Ca nutrition of the plant. Nearly all of the Ca is taken up by the plant by the young root tips, perhaps most in the newest one inch of the root tip. In older portions of the root, the cells in the endodermal layer are surrounded by a layer of suberin on their radial and transverse walls, called the Casparian strip (Figure 6). Calcium in the soil solution is taken into the pepper root tips by a passive uptake process. Passive uptake means the plant expends no energy to take Ca into the plant. The Ca ion does not pass actively across a cell membrane as phosphorus, nitrogen, and potassium do

but rather moves in the water solution in the intercellular spaces between root cells and then across the root, following the flow of water, and then into the xylem vessel. The Casparian strip, in the older portions of the root, prevents the lateral, passive movement of water and ions toward the xylem. The xylem vessel is the water conducting tissue (“tubes”) that moves water containing Ca ions to the top of the plant.



Figure 4. Advanced BER symptoms on pepper fruits on the plant showing premature coloration.
Credits: Bob Hochmuth, UF/IFAS



Figure 5. Advanced BER accompanied by secondary bacterial soft rot (shiny areas at the margins of the BER lesions).
Credits: Bob Hochmuth, UF/IFAS

Calcium ions mostly move with the water in the transpiration stream, up the xylem vessel, toward the upper plant parts. Water is moved up the stem as water is lost (transpired) from leaves. Transpiration is the process by which plants lose water from plant organs such as leaves and fruits. Water is lost from the surface of leaves through special openings called stomata. More water from the xylem stream replaces water that is transpired. Transpiration is the main pathway by which Ca ions reach young

growing leaves, stems, and fruits. Another mechanism for Ca to reach the tops of plants is by “root pressure” where roots, water, and Ca ions are forced up the xylem under conditions of low transpiration, such as during the night, when relative humidity is high. Growers should make sure there is ample soil moisture at night, since root pressure can serve as a major mechanism to get Ca ions into fruits.

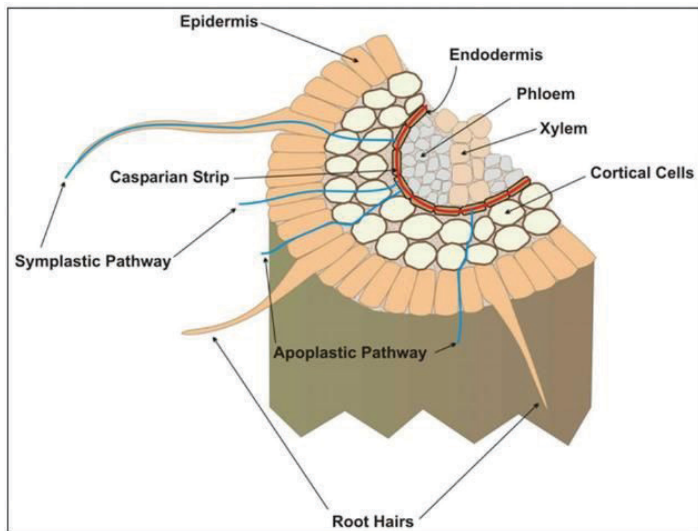


Figure 6. Cross section of a root showing the Casparian strip and symplastic (active) and apoplastic (passive) ion uptake across the root. Ca uptake is most effective in younger root tips, where the Casparian strip is not fully developed.

Credits: Greg Means and George Hochmuth, UF/IFAS

Calcium is required in cell wall development in actively dividing and expanding cells. Calcium also is required in calcium pectate which is part of the middle lamella that “glues” cells together forming tissues (Figure 7). Under Ca deficiency, cells and tissues collapse, leak cell fluids, and die. This death of cells and tissues leads to the typical collapsed and sunken areas on the tip, or the blossom-end area of young, rapidly growing fruits.

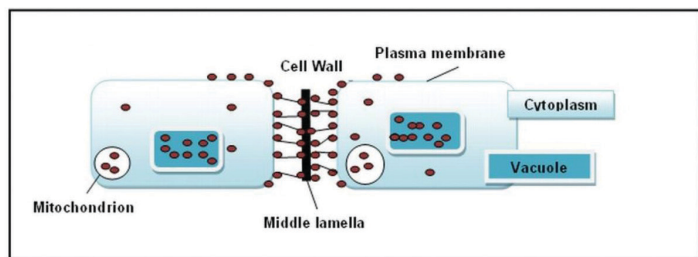


Figure 7. Neighboring cells depicting Ca distribution.

Credits: Greg Means and George Hochmuth

In most BER cases in Florida, it is the relationship between Ca movement in the plant and transpiration in leaves that is most likely the basis for Ca deficiency in fruits. Calcium moves with the transpiration stream, therefore, most Ca will be transported to those organs with the greatest

transpiration rate. The organs with the greatest transpiration rate are large, rapidly expanding leaves because these organs have the greatest concentration of fully developed stomata. In addition, there is a less developed waxy cuticle covering the epidermal cells at the surface of the leaf, compared to older leaves. The cuticle reduces water evaporation from the surface of the leaf.

Rapidly growing pepper fruits do not transpire as much as leaves do, and fruits have a waxy covering that prevents water loss. Low transpiration and evaporation rates in the fruits means less Ca transported to the fruits. These characteristics place fruits at a distinct disadvantage in competing for Ca ions as they are transported in the plant. Any plant growth and developmental factors that tip the balance of Ca transport in favor of leaves will predispose fruits to Ca deficiency, potentially leading the BER. BER is typically most prevalent on the earliest fruits on the plant (“crown fruits”), because there is the greatest ratio of leaf surface area to fruit surface area at this growth stage. Although early fruits are most vulnerable to Ca starvation compared to fruits that set later in the growth cycle of the plant, periodic BER can be manifest at any time given certain situations described below.

Calcium Deficiency

Calcium in the soil solution comes from several native mineral sources in the soil, such as calcium carbonate (limestone), apatite (calcium phosphate), and gypsum (calcium sulfate). These minerals are sometimes added as fertilizer. Growers also can supply Ca fertilizer sources such as calcium nitrate, calcium chloride, or various chelated calcium fertilizer materials. These fertilizers are often applied through a drip irrigation system to supply Ca to the root zone. Some soils should not require Ca fertilization. For example, soils with large amounts of calcium carbonate are likely to have ample Ca ions in the soil solution. This situation would occur where soils contain marine shells or are coral soils such as those used for vegetable production in the Homestead, Florida, area.

Another source of Ca ions is the well water used for irrigation. In Florida, well water comes from the Floridan aquifer which is located in the limestone rock underlying most of Florida. Water pumped from this aquifer will contain significant concentrations of Ca, often on the order of 100 parts per million. This concentration is similar to concentrations of Ca in many recommended hydroponic nutrient solutions. Low-Ca irrigation water would be rare in peninsular Florida.

Inadequate Ca in the soil solution can be confirmed with a soil test, such as the Mehlich-1 soil test. A Mehlich-1 soil test index of 300 parts per million or greater indicates adequate concentrations of Ca in the soil. General knowledge about the soil chemistry in the field also can help predict Ca availability levels for the crop.

Factors Predisposing Fruits to BER

There are plant factors that can increase the likelihood of BER. Growing conditions that increase leaf and shoot growth could lead to a priority movement of Ca toward leaves. Excessive nitrogen fertilization leads to rapid shoot growth. If rapid shoot growth is occurring simultaneous with fruit set and growth, then BER could result, because Ca is preferentially moved to the growing leaves as opposed to the fruits.

Excess fertilization also can increase the soluble salt concentration in the soil. High soluble salt concentrations in the soil solution near the roots can lead to a diffusion gradient that favors movement of water from a low salt concentration environment (the root) to the high salt environment (the soil solution). This condition makes it more difficult for the root to take up water (and Ca).

Inadequate irrigation could predispose the fruits to Ca deficiency. Water stress leads to a general reduction in Ca transported in the plant. Since fruits are the least likely to receive ample Ca delivery under the best of conditions, then it follows that expanding fruits will be starved for Ca under water stress. Inadequate water delivery to the plant could result from several causes. A poorly managed irrigation system, resulting in inadequate water delivery to the plant, is a common underlying cause. Root pruning from mechanical cultivation, diseases, nematodes, or flooding also could reduce water uptake.

Prevention of BER

Minimizing the likelihood of BER takes a concentrated effort to reduce the conditions that predispose the pepper crop to BER. An understanding of Ca physiology in the plant and why BER might occur is needed before embarking on a management program. For example, knowing that Ca moves in the water stream in the plant, the grower might opt for increasing the level of irrigation instead of applying more Ca fertilizer.

- Control of BER begins with irrigation and nitrogen fertilizer management. The irrigation system must be designed to be able to supply adequate water especially

during those high stress periods of the growing season. Greatest stress occurs during prolonged droughts and when dry winds blow for extended periods. Technologies and equipment that can monitor soil moisture should be employed by growers. Growers should strive for uniform soil moisture during the day and night. This might mean more irrigation during the hotter times of the day, especially during the fruit-set phase of crop development.

- Nitrogen fertilizers should not be applied in excessive amounts. High nitrogen rates, whether from chemical fertilizers or excessive manure applications, will lead to proliferation of leaves and branches. Plants with excessive vegetative growth will be most likely to suffer from Ca deficiency in the fruits.
- Growers should have knowledge of their soil and irrigation water Ca concentrations. If these sources are supplying adequate amounts of Ca, then the grower would not need to supplement the soil Ca with Ca fertilizers. Calcium fertilizer materials, especially for soluble fertilizers, are typically expensive.
- Foliarly-applied Ca fertilizers are not likely to correct or prevent BER. Ca ions in ample amounts are not actively mobilized from the leaf downward to the fruits.
- Pepper plants need a well prepared soil with no shallow compaction zones that would restrict root growth. Restricted root growth could lessen that plant's ability to find water under dry soil conditions. Control of any factors that can damage roots is important for controlling BER. Root diseases, nematodes, and flooding should be controlled.
- Using polyethylene mulches, black under cool spring seasons and silver or white-on-black in the summer or fall seasons, will moderate the soil temperature leading to more optimum root function and water uptake, which leads to improved Ca uptake.
- Sometimes multiple factors contribute to the development of BER. For example, a crop that is highly vegetative from excessive nitrogen would be more likely to suffer from water stress under dry weather conditions or inadequate irrigation. Although the irrigation program might be adequate early in the plant growth cycle, there could be short-term water stress and BER as the plants reach full size and are setting and enlarging fruits.

Conclusion

Blossom-end rot is not always a straightforward fruit disorder, in either cause or prevention. Growers should understand Ca nutrition and physiology in the soil and pepper plant. This knowledge is the key to preventing the

conditions that predispose pepper crops to BER. Two of the major factors, under grower control, that minimize the chances for BER are proper nitrogen fertilization and optimum irrigation management.

Reference

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