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Title of Thesis: Management of Some Methods to Control Powdery Mildew

Disease of Chamomile.

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ABSTRACT

Powdery mildew disease is considered as one of the most important diseases which attack Chamomile in the different cultivation areas. Diseases symptoms appear firstly on the lower parts of plant as white powdery spots then, disease gradually direct to the higher parts of plant and get Gray colour. According to the observed disease symptoms and morphological characteristics of the conidial stage, the causal organism of Chamomile powdery mildew was identified as *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* but, the perfect stage of this fungus was not recorded on Chamomile under greenhouse or field conditions at long time of studies which carried out during 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 growing seasons at Fayoum Governorate.

The optimum temperature of Conidiospore germination of *S. fuliginea*, 24 h after incubation was 25°C and the minimum temperature was 5°C while, the maximum temperature was 30°C. Conidiospores cannot germinate at 0 and 35°C. Conidiospores were able to germinate at wide range from relative humidity degrees (15-100% R.H.). The highest percentage of spore germination was obtained at 100% R.H. while, spore germination was failed at 0% R.H. Conidiospores of *S. fuliginea* were able to germinate at pH ranging (3.0-7.0), the highest percentage of spore germination was recorded at (5.0) pH. While, spore germination was failed at (8.0) pH.

All the tested treatments caused significant reduction in percentage of spore germination and germ tubes length of the germinated conidia of *S*.

fuliginea under laboratory conditions. Also, spraying with tested treatments before and after inoculation with pathogen on Chamomile plants under greenhouse conditions caused significant decrease in disease severity compared to control. This reduction was agreement with the same effect of these treatments in inhibition of spore germination of pathogen under laboratory conditions.

The highest significant decrease in disease severity was obtained when using tested fungicides. In addition, Punch was the best effective on powdery mildew followed by Afugan and Topas while, Micronit followed by Sumi-8 were less effective. Also, biocides caused significant decrease in disease severity. Bio-Zeid was more effective on pathogen followed by Plant-Guard while, AQ-10 followed by Bio-ARC recorded the lowest effect. Moreover, induced resistance caused significant decrease in disease severity. Chitosan was the highly effective on pathogen followed by Citrien. Meanwhile, Potassien recorded the lowest effect on powdery mildew. The obtained results show that Thyme extract recorded the highest effect on pathogen followed by Tagetes extract while, Peppermint extract gave the lowest effect in this concern.

The reduction in powdery mildew severity due to the effect of tested treatments was reflected on significant increase in number as well as fresh and dry weight of resulted inflorescences yield. In addition, significant increase was recorded in plant length, number of branches as well as fresh and dry weight of Chamomile plant when compared with control treatments. Total sugars recorded highest values in the non-treated plants than in treated ones. Moreover, tested treatments caused significant increase in essential oil content of Chamomile inflorescences compared to control treatments.

Keywords: Biochemical changes, Chamomile, Integrated management, Powdery mildew and. *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*.

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المستخلص العربي

يعتبر مرض البياض الدقيقي من أهم الأمراض التي تصيب البابونج في أماكن زراعته المختلفة. يبدأ ظهور المرض على الأجزاء السفلية للنبات على هيئة بقع دقيقة المظهر بيضاء اللون، بتقدم الإصابة يتجه المرض تدريجيا إلى أعلى النبات وتتحول البقع الى اللون الرمادي. بناء على مشاهدة الأعراض المرضية والصفات المورفولوجية للطور اللاجنسي تم تعريف المسبب المرضي للبياض ألدقيقي في البابونج على انه الفطر Sphaerotheca fuliginea بينما لم يسجل وجود الطور الجنسي للفطر تحت ظروف الصوبة أو الحقل على البابونج طوال فترة الدراسة والتي امتدت خلال موسمي نمو ۲۰۰۸/۲۰۰۸ ، ۲۰۰۸/۲۰۰۸ في محافظة الفيوم.

أحدثت المعاملات المختبرة تحت ظروف المعمل انخفاضا معنويا في النسبة المئوية لإنبات الجراثيم الكونيدية وكذا في متوسط أطوال أنابيب الإنبات للجراثيم النابتة للفطر S. fuliginea، كما أدى رش نباتات البابونج تحت ظروف الصوبة بالمعاملات المختلفة قبل وبعد العدوى بالفطر الممرض إلى الحصول على خفض معنوي في شدة الإصابة بالمرض مقارنة بالكنترول ، وقد كان الانخفاض في شدة المرض متماشيا إلى حد ما مع نفس تأثير هذه المعاملات في تثبيط انبات الجراثيم الكونيدية للفطر الممرض في المعمل.

أدى استعمال المبيدات الفطرية الكيميائية إلى الحصول على أعلى خفض معنوي في شدة المرض مقارنة بالكنترول ، وقد كان المبيد بانش تلاه افوجان وتوباس هم الأكثر فاعلية ببنما كان الميكرونيت تلاه سومى-ايت هم الأقل فاعلية كما أدى استعمال المبيدات الحيوية إلى حدوث انخفاض معنوي في شدة الإصابة بالمرض ، حيث كان المبيد بيوزيد تلاه بلانت - جارد هم الأكثر تأثيرا على المسبب المرضي في حين كان اكيو-١٠ تلاه بيوأرك هم الأقل تأثيرا. أحدثت عوامل المقاومة المستحثة انخفاضا معنويا في شدة إصابة نباتات البابونج بالمرض، حيث أظهرت النتائج أن أفضل هذه المواد هو الشيتوزان يليه السترين بينما كان البوتاسين - ف هو اقلهم فاعلية كما اظهرت نتائج استعمال المستخلصات النباتية إن مستخلص الزعتر كان ذو تأثير أعلى من مقاومة المرض تلاه مستخلص القطيفة ؛ بينما كان مستخلص النعناع الفلفلي ذو تأثير اقل.

انعكس الانخفاض في شدة الإصابة بالمرض الناتج من تأثير المعاملات المختلفة على حدوث زيادة معنوية ملحوظة في عدد ووزن النورات الناتجة ، فضلا عن التأثير الايجابي الملحوظ في طول وعدد أفرع النبات والوزن الطازج والجاف للنباتات. احتوت النباتات الغير معاملة على كميات اعلى من السكريات الكلية مقارنة بالنباتات المعاملة في حين أحدثت المعاملات المختبرة زيادة معنوية في محتوى نورات البابونج من الزيت الطيار مقارنة بمعاملة الكنترول.

الكلمات الدالة: التغيرات البيوكيميائية، البابونج، المكافحة المتكاملة، البياض الدقيقي، سفيروسيكا فوليجينيا.

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