



DISEASE TRIVIA!

DOWNY MILDEW



DISEASE IDENTIFICATION

Causal pathogen

Oomycete: *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* W. Weston Shaw), *Sclerospora maydis* Reinking, *S. philippinensis* W. Weston

Common name

Philippine downy mildew of corn



Disease development is favored by high to low moisture and weather condition. Infected leaves that can be a source of inoculum, presence of weeds in the field and poor plant aeration.

Growth Stages Affected

Seedling to reproductive stage

DISEASE IDENTIFICATION

Signs and Symptoms

- Infected plants show white-yellow streaks first at base then on entire leaf blade;
- Whitish growth on both sides of the streaks when humidity is high;
- Severely infected plants show chlorosis;
- Dwarfing with reduced elongation of the internodes;
- Ears and tassels poorly formed in advanced stages of the disease.



NATIONAL MONTHLY TREND OF DOWNY MILDEW FROM 2019 TO 2022

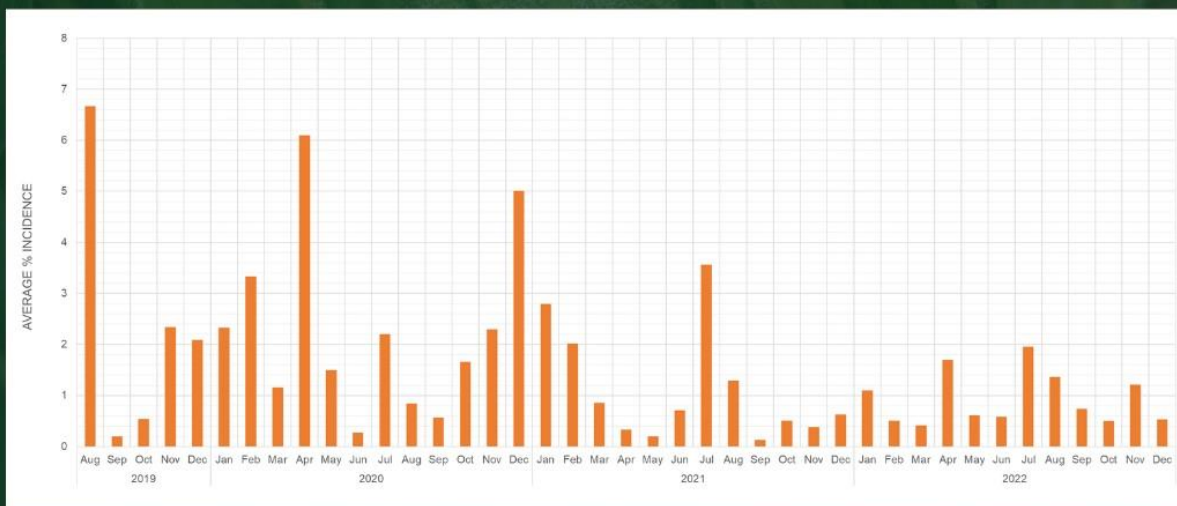


Figure 1. Monthly average percent incidence of downy mildew from August 2019 to December 2022 based on data collected from the thirteen (13) regions/RPCs.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural Methods

- Plant early to minimize heavy infestation
- Synchronous planting
- Immediately rogue infected plants
- Practice proper field sanitation and drainage
- Use of resistant varieties

Chemical Control

- Treatment of seeds using FPA registered fungicides at 2 grams a.i./kg seeds. Add 10 ml water/2 grams of fungicide before mixing with seeds. Plant treated seeds not later than 4 weeks after treatment.

REFERENCES

- Integrated Pest Management-Corn Reference Manual, First Revised Edition, BPI-Crop Pest Management Division
- Maize Pest Manual, Third Edition. Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
- <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.44646>



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TRIVIA OF THE DAY!

Let's learn more about the Philippine Downy Mildew of Corn and its Management Recommendations.

#downymildew #corn #diseasemanagement