



EVALUATION OF SUNNHEMP TREATED WITH A BIO-CONTROL AGENT IN SHORT ROTATIONS FOR CONTROL OF ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE (*MELOIDOGYNE JAVANICA*) DISEASE COMPLEXES

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CORESTA AP CONFERENCE, CANCUN, MEXICO

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- ❖ It has become **standard practice**, the world over – crop production practices be done in a **sustainable** manner;
- ❖ Integrated Pest Management (**IPM**) Strategy adopted
- ❖ Tobacco is no exception;
- ❖ In Zimbabwe an IPM Approach to Pest and Disease Mgt is recommended to all growers



- ❖ IPM in root-knot nematode control adopted
 - ❖ **Plant resistance** (all Kutsaga varieties have varying levels of RKN resistance);
 - ❖ **Greener nematicides** (plant based);
 - ❖ **Biological control** – testing a wide range from various sources worldwide & intensive work to search for new suitable local isolates
 - ❖ **Cultural control** (float tray seedling production method, timing of planting, rotations, relay cropping – G HR1,);



- ❖ RKN infection has been reported to occur as a complex with other **soil-borne pathogens** notably *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia* spp. (Kassie, 2019; Back *et al.*, 2002)
- ❖ This necessitates a consideration of combinations in developing suitable management options;
- ❖ A combination of rotation crops and **BCAs** is one such option;



- ❖ To evaluate the efficacy of Sunnhemp in combination with *T. harzianum* (T77) for the management of both root-knot nematodes and,
- ❖ soreshin causal agents (*Rhizoctonia* / *Fusarium* spp).



Tobacco (K RK26R and K M10) in Nematology Microplots

Materials and Methods

Kutsaga Research Station, Harare, Zimbabwe



Location	17 ° 55' S ; 31 ° 08' E
Altitude	1479 m asl
Mean annual rainfall	750 - 950 mm
Mean summer temp.	32°C
Mean winter temp.	18°C

Soils: deep and permeable, light textured sandy loams.

- ❖ Microplot trial - 3 seasons;
- ❖ Microplots grown to RKN-Susceptible tomato variety;
- ❖ Tomato plants inoculated with *M. javanica*;



- ❖ Tobacco transplanted into microplots – inoculated with soreshin 0.25 g dried mycelium/ planting station at transplanting;
- ❖ *Crotolaria juncea* (Sunnhemp) used.



Rotation cycle procedure

- i. Microplots grown to RKN-Susceptible tomato variety; then inoculated with *M. javanica* (5000/p.s.)
 - ii. Tomato plants maintained for 8 weeks and then cleared;
 - iii. 24 hours before sowing, seed of relay crop (*Crotolaria juncea* - Sunnhemp) treated with *Trichoderma harzianum* (6-10 g/kg), then sown and maintained for 6 weeks;
 - iv. At flowering 6 WAS - ploughed under and left to decompose for a further 9 weeks
- ❖ For Control plots only steps iii. and iv. not done.





Rotation cycle procedure (contd)

- ❖ Tobacco transplanted into microplots & inoculated with *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium oxysporum*.
- ❖ 0.25 g dried mycelium of each pathogen/ planting station at transplanting;
- ❖ Trichoderma applied at transplanting (0.2 g/ p.s.)

Six treatments as follows:

- 1) Untreated Control (clean)
- 2) Disease Control (RKNs + Complex)
- 3) Trichoderma-treated sunnhemp
- 4) Trichoderma-treated sunnhemp + Trichoderma at planting
- 5) Trichoderma only
- 6) Sunnhemp only



❖ **CRD: 2 x 6 Factorial arrangement replicated 3 times [10 plants/plot];**

	Factor 1 (Variety)		Factor 2 (Rotations)
1.	K M10	1.	Control (with RKNs + soreshin)
2.	K RK26R	2.	Control (without disease)
		3.	Trichoderma (T77) at planting
		4.	Sunnhemp 15 WBP
		5.	Sunnhemp (T77 seed-treated) 15 WBP
		6.	Sunnhemp (T77 seed-treated) 15 WBP+ T77 at planting



T77 recovered from root samples



Leaf assessments

- ❖ Soreshin disease assessments - 4 and 6 weeks after planting.
- ❖ RKN population trends at 5, 10 and 15 WAP;
- ❖ End-of-season root galling assessments at 20 WAP;
{**NB:** Trial repeated for 3 seasons}

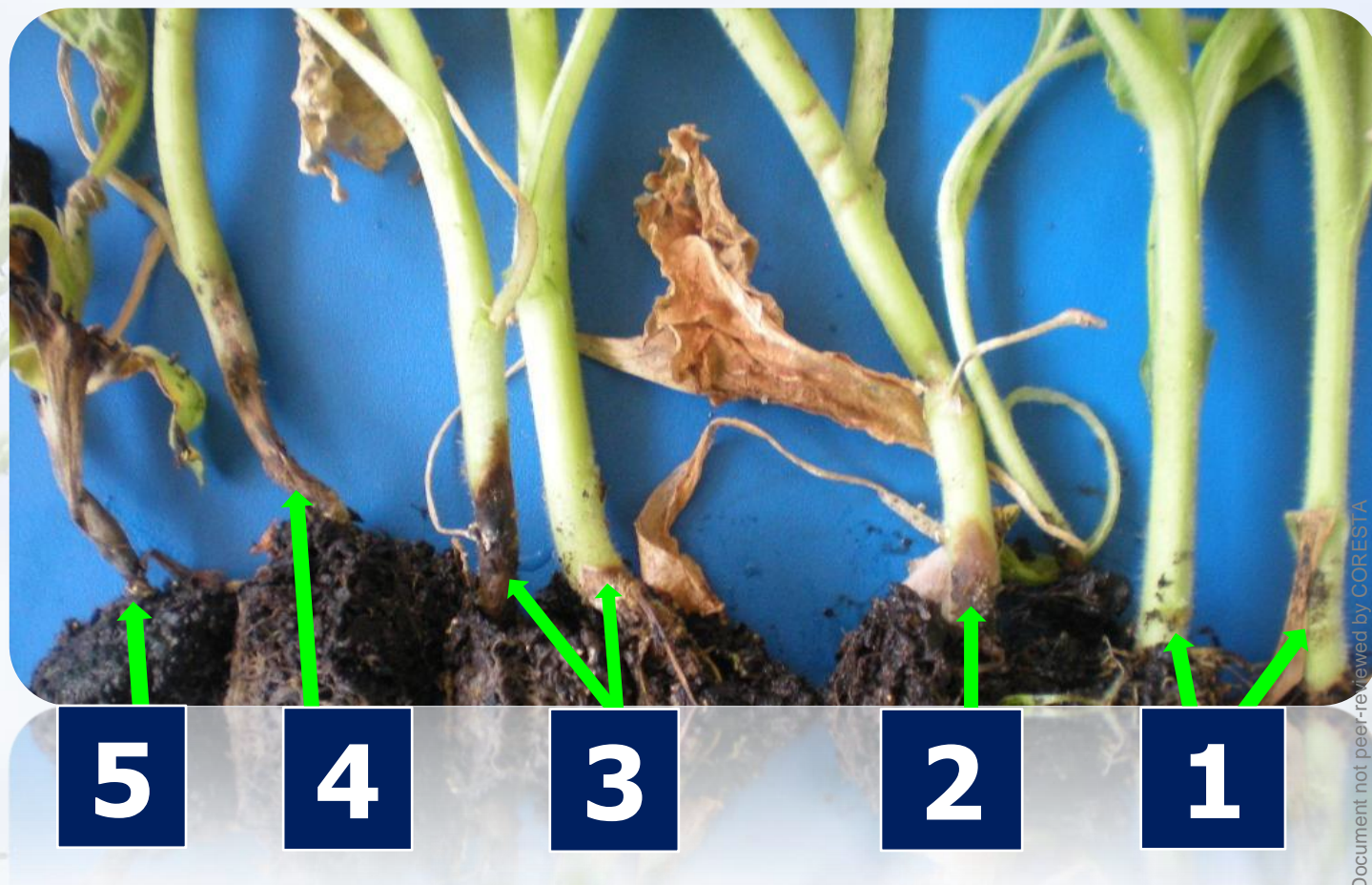
1) RKN population trends at 5, 10 and 15 WAP;



2) Soreshin disease severity

using 0-5 scale where;

- 0** – no damage
- 1** – 0 - 1% Slight damage on stem
- 2** – 1.1 - 10% Two lesions on stem, slight root discoloration
- 3** – 11 - 25% Several lesions on stem, about one third of root discoloured
- 4** – > 26% Extensive lesions on stem, remains of root discoloured
- 5** – Plant dead



3) **Root knot damage severity** using Nusbaum and Dalton scale where;

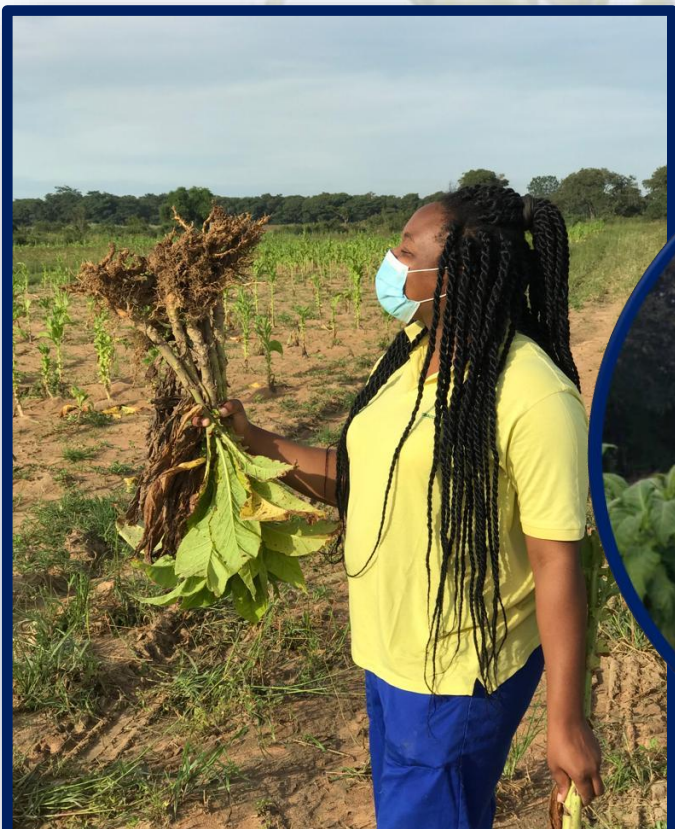
Infection class	Description of degree of galling
0	Free from galls
1	Trace infection, less than 5 galls
2	Very slight, trace to 25 galls
3	Slight, 26 to 100 galls
4	Moderate, numerous galls, mostly discrete
5	Moderate, heavy, numerous galls, many coalesced
6	Heavy, very numerous galls, mostly coalesced, root growth slightly retarded
7	Very heavy, mass invasion, slight root growth
8	Extremely heavy, mass invasion, no root development

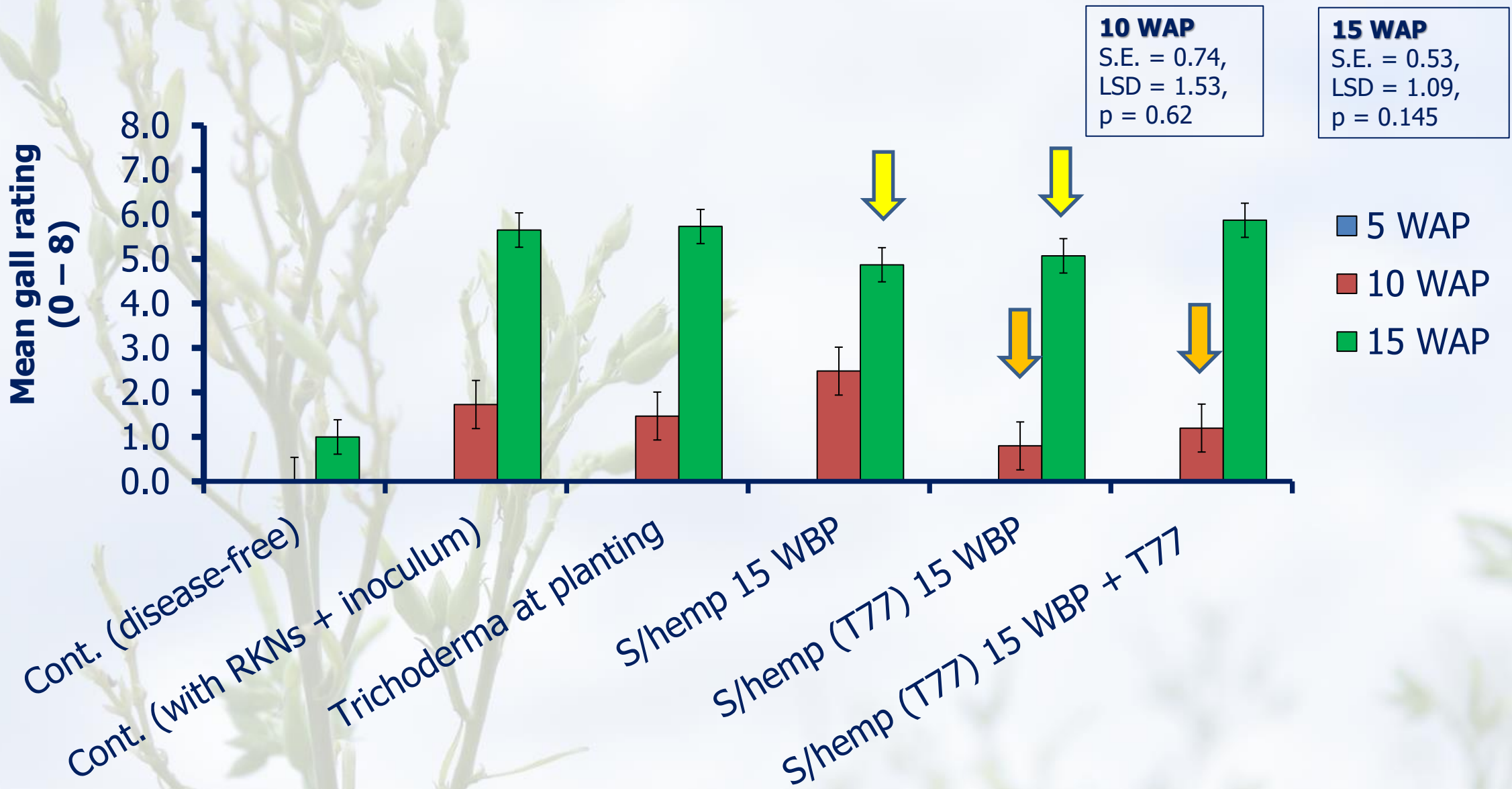


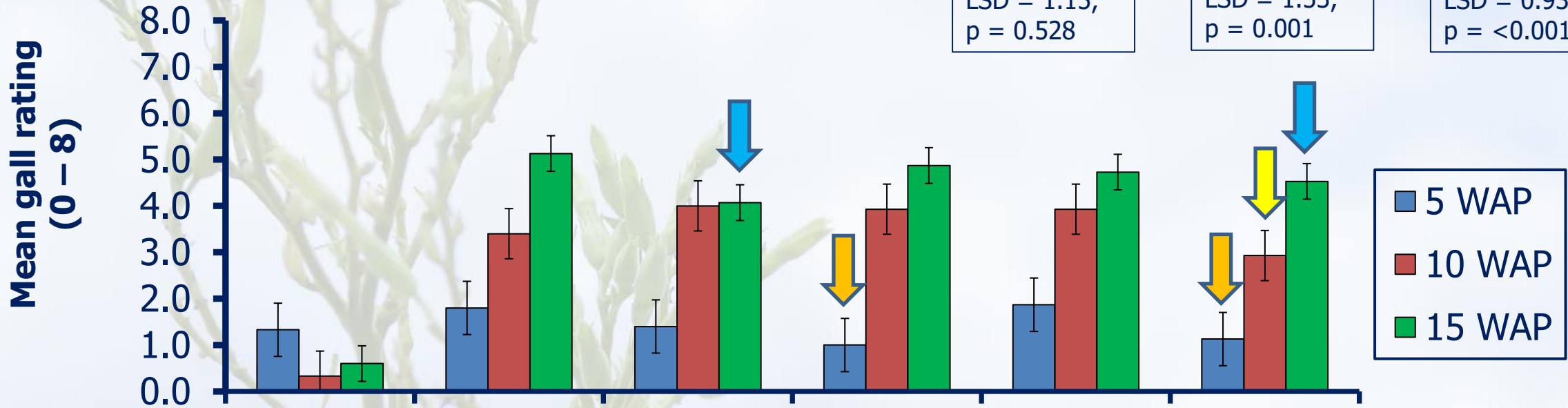
- ❖ ANOVA - Genstat Statistical Package (Version 22)
- ❖ 5 % level of significance
- ❖ Duncan's post-hoc test was performed for the multiple comparisons.



RESULTS







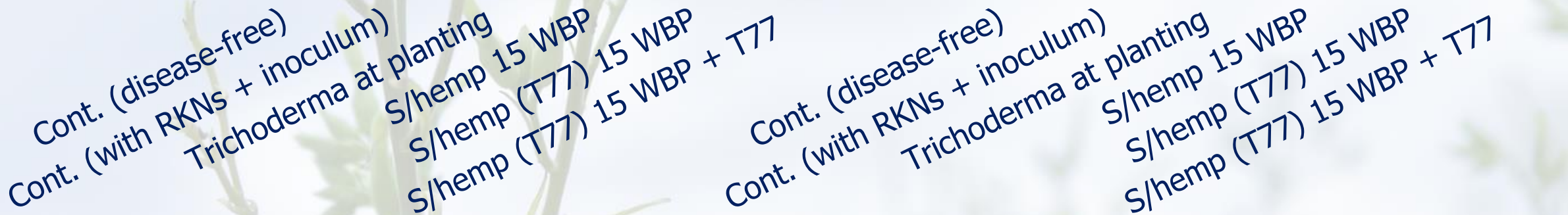
Disease-free Cont.
 Untreated Cont. (RKNs + Inoculum)
 Trichoderma 77 @ Planting
 S/hemp (15 WBP)
 S/hemp (T77 seed treated)
 S/hemp (T77 seed treated) + T77

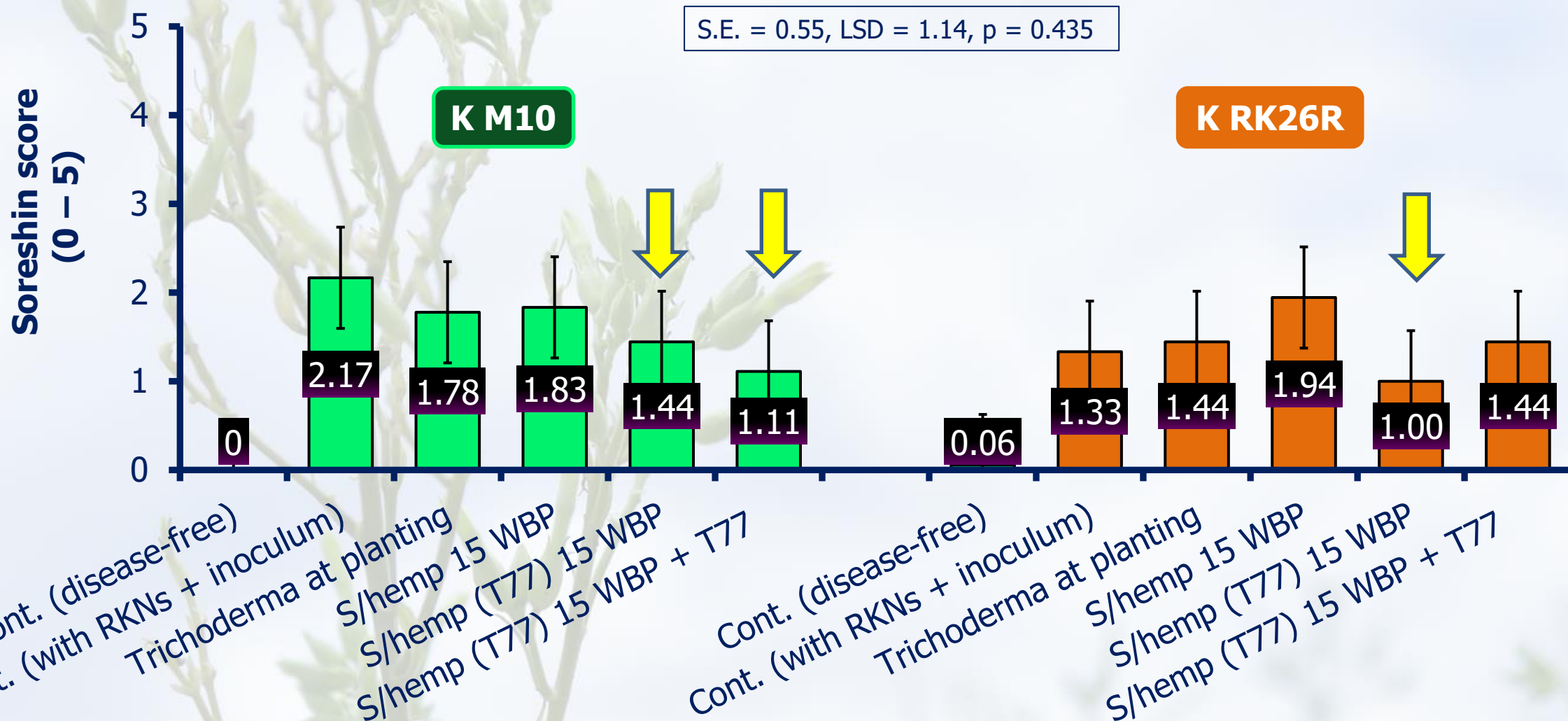
S.E. = 0.52, LSD = 1.03, p = 0.435

Soreshin score
(0 – 5)

K M10

K RK26R

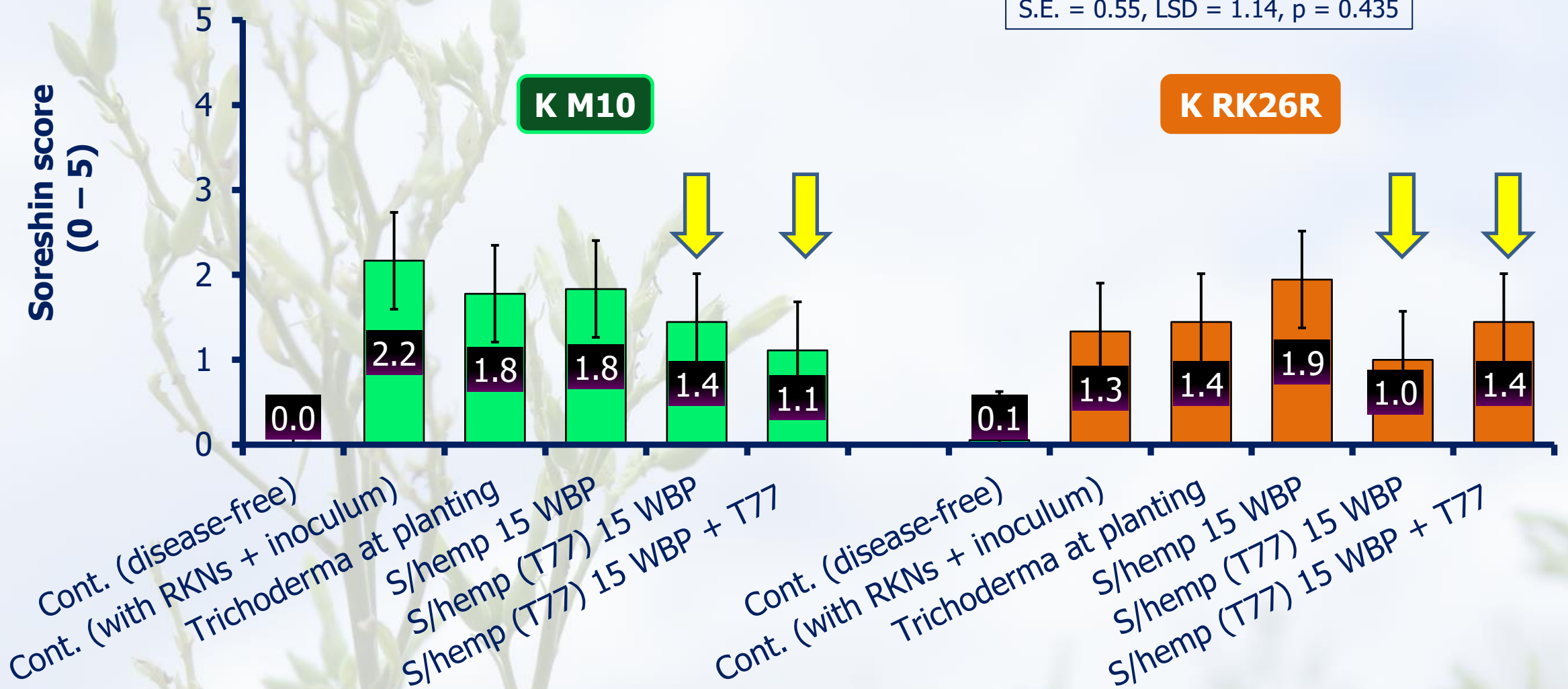




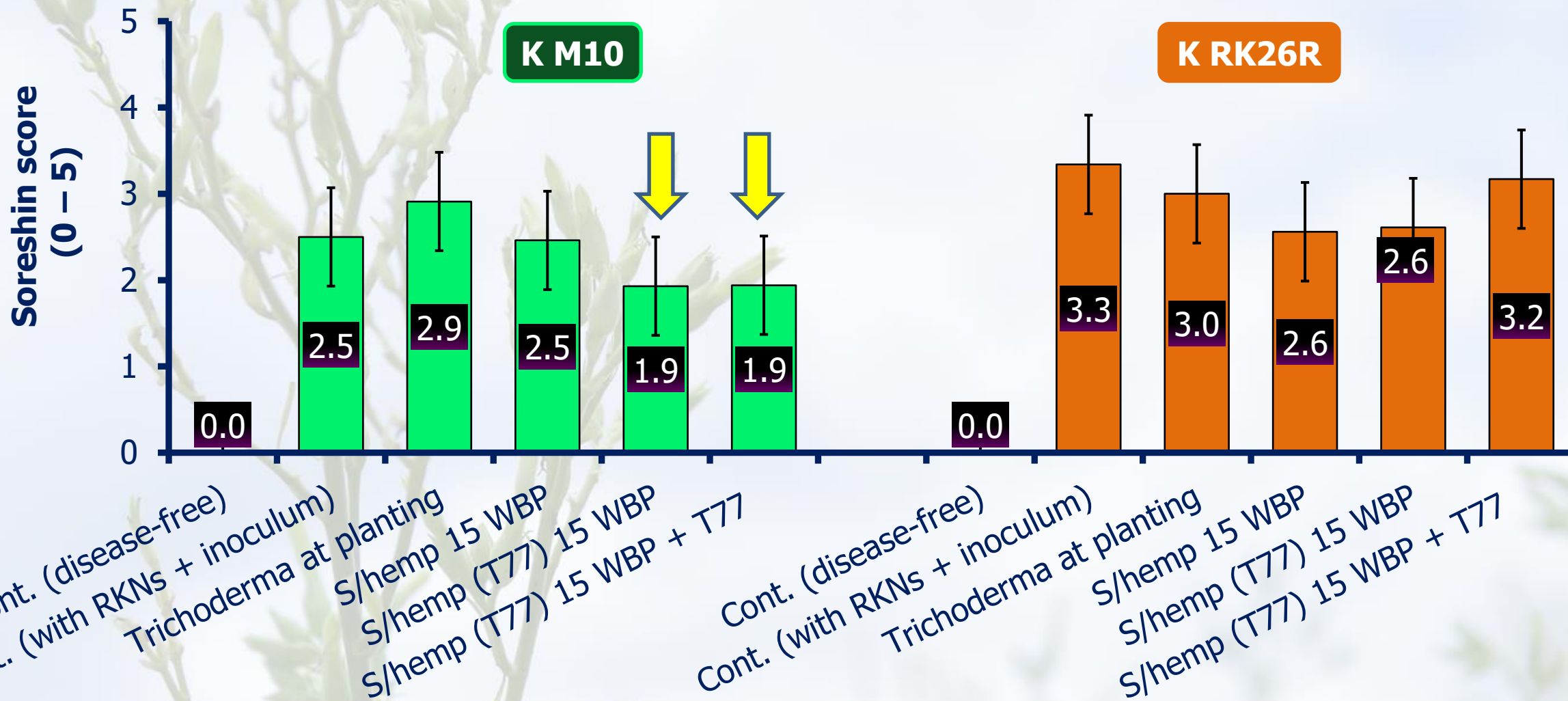
Soreshin Data (4 WAP) – S2

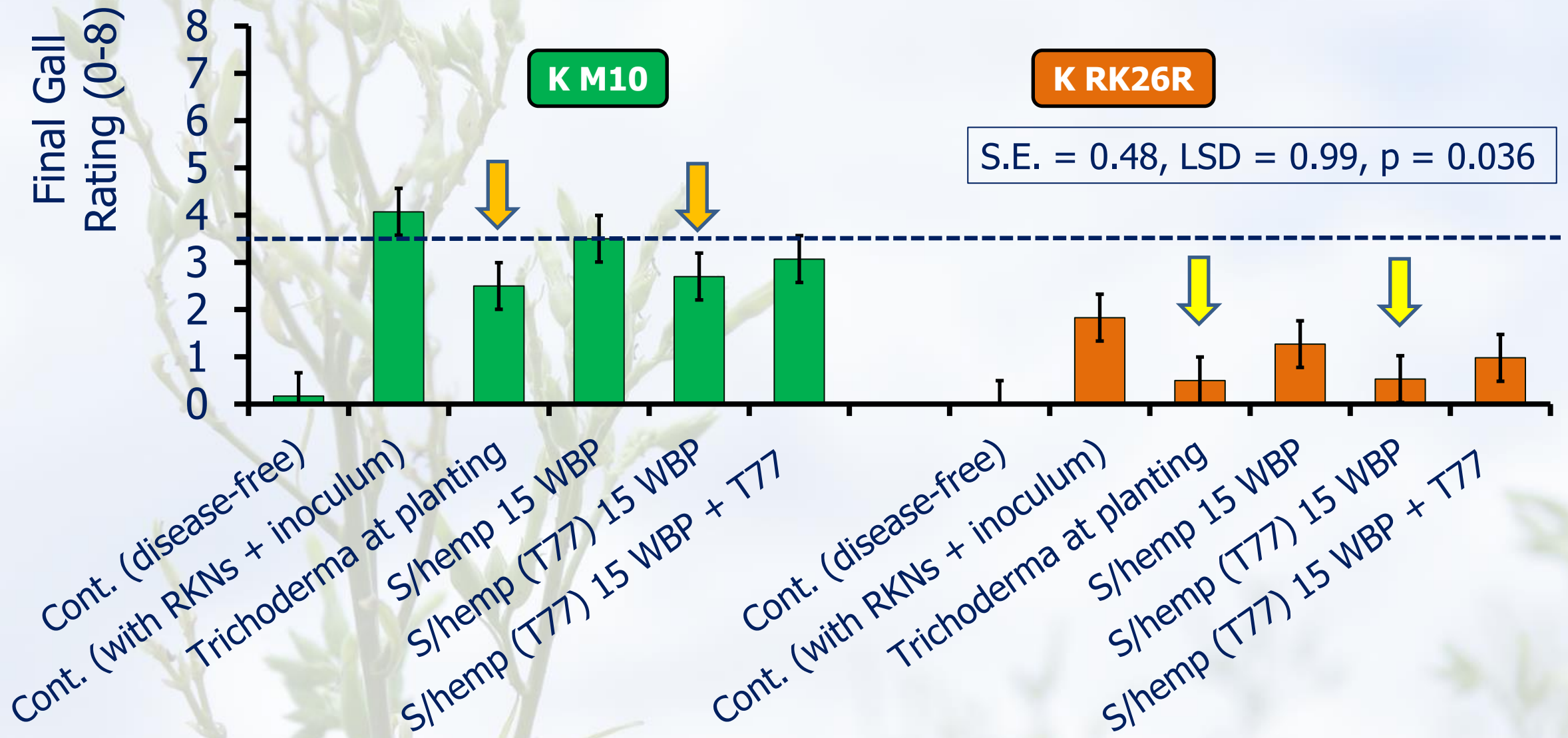
S.E. = 0.55, LSD = 1.14, p = 0.435

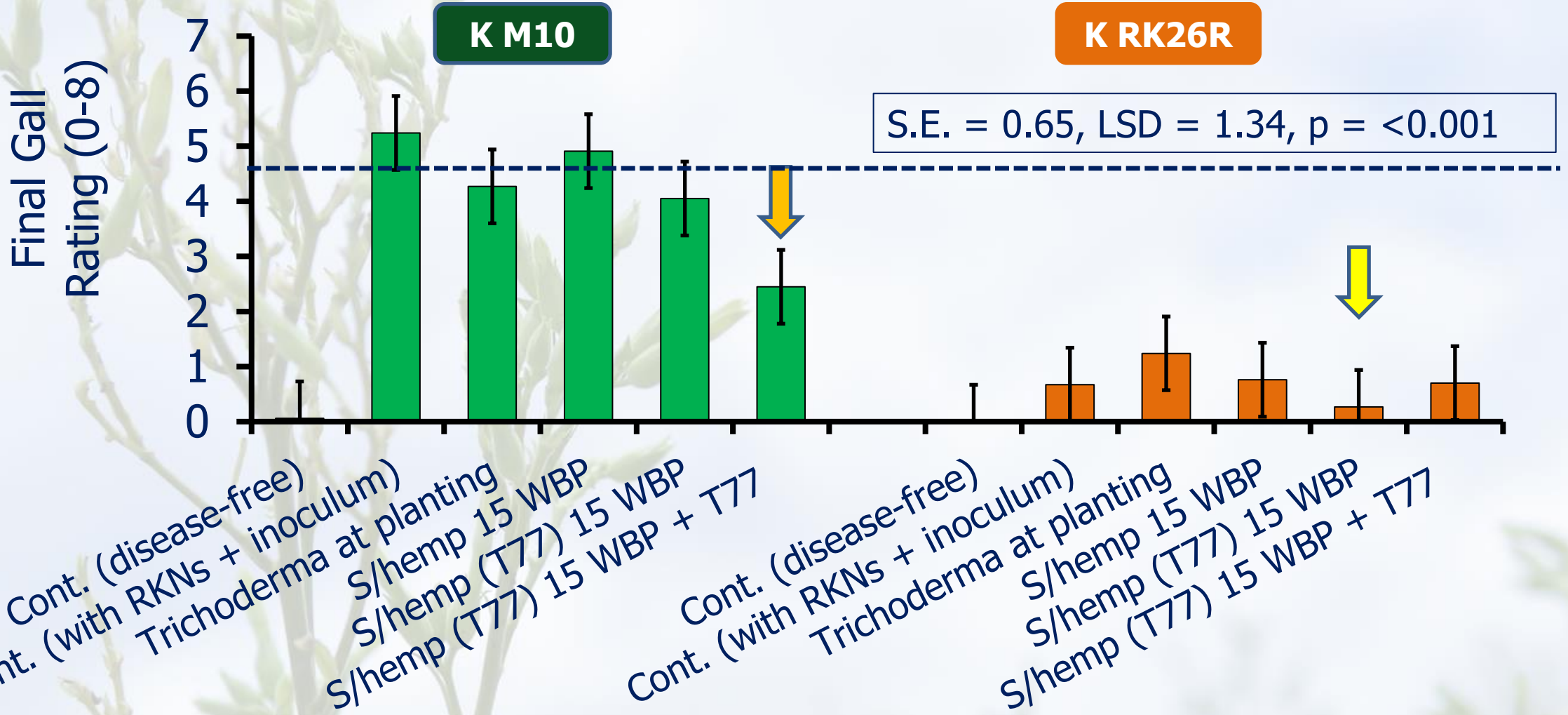
Soreshin score
(0 – 5)



S.E. = 0.55, LSD = 1.14, p = 0.435







- ❖ Sunnhemp seed-treated with T77 suppressed RKN populations **EFFECTIVE**;
- ❖ Most notable at 10-15 WAP;
- ❖ Application of T77 at planting after having a seed-treated relay crop improves the control of both *Fusarium*, *Rhizoctonia* and RKNs



- ❖ Combination of suitable relay crops with T77 provides an **effective nematode management option** for the Zimbabwean tobacco grower;
- ❖ Used in an **IPM** setting in combination with **resistant varieties, recommended cultural control** measures and the available greener nematicides;
- ❖ Continuous use has greater benefit;
- ❖ Continued testing & **Bioprospecting** required to find more isolates.



- ❖ **Kutsaga Board And Management**
- ❖ **Kutsaga PHS Staff**
- ❖ **CORESTA Secretariat**



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Thank You

Linked 

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