

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1

The Plant Pathogens	1
I. Introduction	1
II. Cellular Organisms and Viruses	1
III. Division of Organisms	1
IV. Classification of Plant Pathogens	2
A. Abiotic Causes (Inanimate Causes)	3
B. Mesobiotic Causes	3
1. Viruses	3
a. General Characteristics	3
b. Nomenclature and Classification	5
2. Viroids	6
3. Virusoids	6
4. Others	7
C. Biotic Agents	7
1. Eukaryotes	7
a. Fungi	7
i. General Characteristics	7
ii. Asexual Reproduction	8
iii. Sexual Reproduction	8
iv. Classification of Plant Parasitic Fungi	10
b. The Protozoa	11
c. The Algae	11
d. Phanerogamic Plant Parasites	12
e. Nematodes	12
i. General Characteristics	12
ii. Classification	13
2. Prokaryotes	14
a. Bacteria	14
i. General Characteristics	14
ii. Reproduction	15
iii. Classification	16
b. The Fastidious Prokaryotes	17
i. The Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) Bacterium	17
ii. The Xylem-Limited Gram-Negative Bacteria	17
iii. The Phloem-Limited Bacteria	17
iv. Mycoplasma-Like Organisms (MLO)	20
v. Spiroplasmas	20
References	22

Chapter 2

Plant Diseases	25
I. Introduction	25
II. The Science of Plant Pathology	25
A. Concept	25
B. Relationship with Other Sciences	25
III. Concept of Disease Plants	25
A. An Overview	25
B. Continuous vs. Transient Interaction	26

C.	Physiological vs. Biochemical Process	27
D.	A Definition is Representative of Time	27
IV.	Classification of Plant Diseases	28
A.	General Classification	28
B.	Bases on Occurrence	28
1.	Endemic Diseases	28
2.	Epidemic or Epiphytotic Diseases	28
3.	Sporadic Diseases	28
4.	Pandemic Diseases	28
C.	According to Major Causal Agents	28
1.	Noninfectious or Nonparasitic or Physiological Diseases	28
2.	Infectious Diseases	28
D.	Based on Production of Inoculum	29
1.	Simple Interest Disease (Single-Cycle Disease)	29
2.	Compound Interest Disease (Multicycle Disease)	29
E.	Based on Host-Pathogen Dominance System	29
V.	Importance of Plant Diseases	30
A.	Plant Disease and Human Affairs	30
B.	Disease Management and World Population	31
C.	Plant Diseases and Modern Agriculture	31
References		35

Chapter 3

Disease Development	37
I. Introduction	37
II. Pathogenesis	37
A. Stages in Disease Development	38
1. Inoculum and Inoculation	38
2. Contact	38
3. Recognition and Specificity	39
4. Germination and Prepenetration Activities	40
5. Penetration	40
a. Penetration Structures	40
b. Mechanisms of Penetration	41
6. Infection and Colonization	43
7. Chemical Weapons	43
a. Enzymes	43
b. Toxins	44
c. Growth Regulators	45
III. Factors Affecting Disease Development	46
References	46

Chapter 4

Host-Parasite Interaction	49
I. Introduction	49
II. Evolution of Parasitism	49
III. Philosophy of Defense in Plants	50
IV. Host-Parasite Recognition	52
A. Phenomenon	52
B. Nature of Recognition Factors	55
1. Lectins	55

2.	Common Antigens	55
3.	Elicitors	57
4.	Suppressors	58
V.	Defense Mechanisms-Physical and Biochemical Basis	59
A.	Hypersensitivity	59
B.	Phytoalexins	61
C.	Pathogenesis-Related Proteins	62
VI.	Genetics of Host-Parasite Interaction	62
A.	Genetics of Resistance	62
B.	Genetics of Pathogenicity	63
C.	The Gene-For-Gene Hypothesis	63
VII.	Induced Resistance	64
	References	66

Chapter 5

	Principles and Practices of Plant Disease Management	69
I.	Introduction	69
II.	Disease Control vs. Disease Management	69
III.	Essential Considerations in Disease Management	69
A.	Economic Potential of Disease	69
B.	Cost-Benefit Ratio	70
C.	Disease Management — An Integral Component of Crop Production	70
D.	Disease Management and Intergration of Practices	70
E.	Disease Management and Area Coverage	70
F.	Disease Management and Timing of Treatment	71
IV.	Disease Management Planning Against a Disease or for a Crop	71
V.	Relationship Between Features of Plant Pathogens, Disease Cycle, and Disease Control	71
VI.	Principles of Disease Management	72
A.	Based on Practices	72
1.	Avoidance of the Pathogen	72
2.	Exclusion of Inoculum	72
3.	Eradication of the Pathogen	72
4.	Protection	73
5.	Disease Resistance	73
6.	Therapy	73
B.	Based on Epidemiology	73
VII.	Integrated Disease Management	74
	References	75

Chapter 6

	Diagnosis of Plant Diseases	77
I.	Diagnosis — It's Concept and Scope	77
II.	Koch's Postulates	77
III.	Observations and Records	77
IV.	Procedures for Diagnosis of Diseases Caused by Infectious Agents	79
A.	General Procedures	79
1.	Fungi	79
2.	Bacteria	80
3.	Nematodes	81
4.	Viruses and Viroids	86

V.	Diagnosis of Disorders Caused by Abiotic Causes	86
A.	Physical Agents	86
1.	Temperature	86
2.	Moisture	86
3.	Light	87
B.	Chemical Agents	87
1.	Nutrient Deficiency in Plants	87
2.	Toxicity of Minerals	87
3.	Herbicide Injury	88
4.	Air Pollutants	89
VI.	Specific Diagnosis Procedures	89
A.	Selective Media	89
B.	Serological Methods	90
C.	Microscopy	90
D.	Tissue Culture Technique	90
E.	Chromatography	90
F.	Enzymes	90
G.	Other Methods	91
	References	91

Chapter 7

	Survival of Plant Pathogens	95
I.	Introduction	95
II.	Sources of Survival	95
A.	Infected Plants as Reservoir of Inoculum	95
1.	The Cultivated Host	95
2.	Collateral and Other Weed Hosts	96
3.	Alternate Hosts	96
B.	Saprophytic Survival	96
C.	Survival Through Dormant/Resting Structures (Organs)	98
1.	Dormancy	99
D.	Survival With Seeds	99
1.	Fungal Pathogens	99
2.	Bacterial Pathogens	99
3.	Viruses	100
4.	Plant Parasitic Nematodes	101
E.	Survival in Association With Insects	101
F.	Survival in Vegetatively Propagated Plant Parts	101
	References	104

Chapter 8

	Dissemination of Plant Pathogens	109
I.	Introduction	109
II.	Modes of Dispersal	109
A.	Direct (Active)	109
1.	Through Seed	109
2.	Transmission by Vegetative Propagation Materials	109
3.	Through Soil	109
a.	Active Motility	109
b.	Passive Dispersal in or Alongwith Soil	110
B.	Indirect (Passive)	110

1.	Animal Dispersal and Other Agencies	110
a.	Insect	110
1.	Fungi	110
2.	Bacteria	110
3.	Viruses	111
b.	Mites	111
c.	Nematodes	111
d.	Fungi	112
e.	Transmission by Dodder	112
2.	Wind Dispersal (Anaemochory)	112
3.	Water Dispersal (Hydrochory)	116
4.	Human Dispersal (Anthropochorus)	116
References		116

Chapter 9

Pathometry-Assessment of Disease Incidence and Loss		119
I.	Introduction and Importance	119
II.	Prerequisites	119
A.	The Host	119
B.	The Disease	119
III.	Pathometric Methods	121
A.	Visual Assessment Methods	121
1.	Percentage of Diseased Plants, Organs or Tissues	121
2.	The Descriptive Scales	121
3.	Logarithmic Scale	121
4.	Standard Diagrams	121
5.	Some Examples of Assessment Keys	122
B.	Incidence-Severity (I-S) Relationship	124
C.	Inoculum-Disease Intensity Relationship	124
D.	Remote Sensing	124
E.	Video Image Analysis	124
IV.	Sampling Techniques	124
A.	General Informations	124
B.	A New Approach - Field Runner: A Disease Incidence, Severity, and Spatial Pattern Assessment System	125
1.	Sampling System	125
2.	Field Layout	125
3.	Data Collection	126
4.	Data Analysis	126
V.	Computation of Disease Index	127
A.	As a Simple Arithmetic Average	127
1.	When Class Rating is Expressed in Percent	127
2.	When Class Rating is Expressed in Arbitrary Numbers	127
B.	As Weighted Arithmetic Average	127
C.	As a Logarithm of the Geometric Mean of the Percentage Assessment	127
D.	Severity Estimates for Larger Areas	128
VI.	Assessment of Yield Loss	128
A.	Methods Relating Crop Loss to Disease	128
1.	Experimental Methods	128
2.	Statistical Methods	128
VII.	Models for Estimating Yield Loss	129

A. Critical-Point Models	129
B. Multiple-Point Models	129
C. Area Under the Curve Models	129
D. Loss Appraisal — Toward New Approach	129
References	130

Chapter 10

Epidemiology of Plant Diseases	133
I. Introduction	133
II. Concept	133
III. The Elements of an Epidemic	133
A. Host	134
B. The Pathogen	135
C. Environmental Factors	136
D. Activities of Humans	136
IV. Decline of the Epidemics	136
V. Structures of Epidemics	137
VI. Patterns of Epidemics	137
VII. Analysis of Epidemics	138
VIII. Models of Epidemic Development	140
A. Monocyclic Pathogens	140
B. Polycyclic Pathogens	140
IX. Computer Simulation of Epidemics	141
X. Models and Disease Management Strategies	141
References	141

Chapter 11

Plant Disease Forecasting	143
I. Introduction	143
II. Purpose and Requisites	143
III. Methods Used in Forecasting	143
A. Weather Conditions During the Intercrop Period	143
B. Based on Amount of Initial Inoculum or Initial Disease	144
C. Forecasts Based on Secondary Inoculum	144
1. Forecast Based on Weather Favorable for Secondary Cycles	144
2. Forecasts Based on Trapping Secondary Inoculum	146
D. Forecasts Based on Amounts of Initial and Secondary Inoculum	146
E. Based on Meteorological Factors	146
References	148

Chapter 12

Regulatory Methods	149
I. Introduction	149
II. Principles	149
III. Practices Employed for Disease Management	149
A. Plant Quarantine	149
1. Concept and Importance	149
2. Principles, Basis, and Justification	150
3. Plant Quarantine as a Management Practice	150
4. Some Important Quarantines	152
5. Organisms of Quarantine Significance and Risk Analysis	152

6.	Entrance and Establishment of Pathogens	153
7.	Biogeographical Regions	153
8.	Plant Quarantine Regulations	153
a.	Brief History	153
b.	Plant Quarantine in U.S.	155
i.	Plant Quarantine Act of 1912	155
ii.	Organic Act of 1944	155
iii.	Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957	155
c.	Plant Quarantine in U.K.	156
d.	Plant Quarantine in India	156
e.	International Organizations	156
9.	Plant Quarantine Measures	157
10.	Guidelines for Import of Germplasm	158
11.	Problems in Plant Quarantines	159
References		159

Chapter 13

Physical Methods	161
I. Introduction	161
II. Principles	161
III. Methods	161
A. Hot-Water Treatment	161
B. Hot-Air Treatment	163
C. Steam and Aerated Steam	163
D. Solar Heat Treatment	164
1. Seed-Borne Diseases	164
2. Soil Solarization	164
a. Introduction	164
b. The Principles	164
c. Solar Radiation and Soil Temperature	164
d. Soil Solarization and Plant Disease Control	165
e. Beneficial Side Effects	165
i. Weeds and other Pests	165
ii. Increase in Yield	166
iii. Solarization and Integrated Control	167
f. Mechanisms of Disease Control	167
E. Radiation	167
F. Sonic Waves	168
G. Osmotic Pressure	169
H. Burning	169
I. Flooding	169
References	171

Chapter 14

Biological Control	175
I. Introduction	175
II. Definition	175
III. Theories and Mechanisms	176
A. Reduction of Inoculum Density	176
B. Displacing the Pathogen from Host Residues	176
C. Suppression of Germination and Growth of Pathogen	177

D.	Protection of an Infection Court	177
E.	Stimulation of Resistance Response of the Host	177
IV.	Mechanism and Process of Pathogen Decline	177
A.	Antagonism	177
B.	Fungistasis	178
1.	Theory of Stimulators and Inhibitors	178
2.	Annulment of Fungistasis	179
3.	Soil Fungistasis and Biological Control	179
V.	Natural Biological Control: Suppressive Soils	179
A.	Examples of Disease Suppressive Soils	180
B.	Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Suppressive Soils	180
VI.	Biological Control by Introduces Antagonists	180
A.	Examples of Biological Control with Soil Augmentation	181
B.	Modes of Action Involved	181
1.	Mycoparasitism	182
a.	Examples of Mycoparasitism	183
b.	Mechanism of Mycoparasitism	183
c.	Trichoderma spp. and Antagomsim (Mycoparasitism)	183
d.	Mycoparasites and Biological Control	185
2.	Systems of Growth and Delivery of the Biocontrol Agents	186
VII.	Mycorrhizal Fungi and the Control of Root Diseases	187
A.	Ectomycorrhizas	187
B.	Endomycorrhizas	187
VIII.	Organic Amendments and Biological Control	187
A.	Diseases Controlled	189
B.	Mechanisms of Disease Management in Amended Soil	189
1.	Host Mediated Disease Management in the Amended Soil	189
2.	Effect of Decomposition Products on the Pathogen	192
3.	Direct Effects of Amendments on Antagonism	193
a.	Competition	193
b.	Hyperparasitism and Predation	194
c.	Antibiosis	194
References		195

Chapter 15

Cultural Practices	199
I. Introduction	199
II. Methods	199
A. Production and Use of Pathogen Free Planting Material	199
1. Seed Production Areas	199
2. Inspection of Seed Production Plots	199
3. Isolation Distance	200
4. Drying and Ageing of Seed	200
5. Cleaning of Seed	200
6. Seed Treatment	200
7. Harvesting Time	200
B. Adjustment of Crop Culture to Minimize Disease	200
1. Crop Sequence and Crop Rotation	201
a. Crop Rotation	201
i. Basis for Disease Control	201
ii. Types of Pathogen Affected, Period of Rotation,	201

	and Selection of Crop	202
b.	Monoculture	202
c.	Mixed Cropping	205
2.	Decoy and Trap Crops	205
3.	Crop Nutrition	205
a.	Nitrogen	206
i.	Mechanisms	206
b.	Phosphatic Fertilizers	209
c.	Potassium	209
d.	Calcium	211
4.	Adjustment of Sowing Dates	211
5.	Spacing	211
6.	Water Management	211
C.	Sanitation	212
1.	Destruction of Crop Residue	212
2.	Roguing	212
3.	Crop-free Period and Crop-free Zone	213
4.	Creating Barriers by Non-Host or Dead Hosts	213
5.	Control of Weeds and Insects	213
References		213

Chapter 16

Host Resistance and Immunization	215
I. Host Resistance	215
A. Introduction	215
B. Concept	215
C. Classification of Resistance	215
1. Based on Effect of Genes	215
2. Based on Growth Stage of Host Plant	215
3. Based on Mode of Inheritance	216
4. Cytoplasmic Resistance	216
5. Resistance in Epidemiological Terms	217
D. Apparent Resistance	218
1. Disease Escape	218
2. Tolerance	218
C. Development of Resistant Varieties	219
1. In Self Pollinated Crops	219
a. Mass Selection	219
2. Hybridization	219
a. Mutation	220
3. In Cross-Pollinated Crops	220
a. Mass/Recurrent Selection	220
b. Polycross	221
c. Line Breeding	221
d. Synthetic/Hybrid Varieties	221
D. Sources of Resistance	221
E. Failure of Resistance	221
F. Management of Resistant Varieties	222
II. Host Immunization	222
A. Introduction	222
B. Immunization Against Microbial Diseases	222

1.	Advantages	223
2.	Disadvantages/Drawbacks	223
B.	Immunization Against Viral Diseases	223
1.	Cross Protection	223
2.	Genetically Engineered Cross Protection	224
	References	225

Chapter 17

Chemical Control	227
I. Fungicides	227
A. Introduction	227
B. Use of Fungicides	227
C. Formulations	227
D. Systemicity	229
1. Apoplastic Translocation	231
2. Symplastic Translocation	234
3. Factors Affecting Translocation	234
a. Membrane Permeability and Selective Toxicity	234
b. Metabolic Stability and Cuticular Penetration	235
c. Plant Species	236
E. Selectivity	236
F. Classification	236
G. Nonselective Fungicides	236
1. Sulfur Fungicides	236
2. Copper Fungicides	237
3. Mercury Fungicides	237
4. Organotin Fungicides	240
5. Phthalimide and Quinon Fungicides	240
H. Selective Fungicides	240
1. Aromatic Hydrocarbon Fungicides	240
2. Guanidine Fungicides	242
3. Dicarboximides	242
4. 2-Aminopyrimidine Fungicides	242
5. Organophosphorus Fungicides	244
6. Benzimidazoles and Related Fungicides	250
7. Carboxins and Related Fungicides	253
8. Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibiting Fungicides	253
a. Morpholine and Peperidine Fungicides	255
b. Demethylation Inhibitors	255
9. Anti-Oomycetes Fungicides	262
10. Some Miscellaneous Selective Fungicides	263
11. Antipenetrants	263
12. Host-Defense Inducing Compounds	277
I. Synergism and Antagonism in Fungicides	284
1. Mechanism	284
2. Exploitation in Plant Disease Management	285
J. Fungicide Resistance	285
1. Introduction	285
2. Definitions	286
3. Mechanism of Resistance	285
a. Origin of Resistance	285

b.	Nonselective vs. Selective Fungicides	286
c.	Biochemistry of Resistance	287
d.	Genetics of Resistance	287
4.	Epidemiology of Resistance	287
5.	Monitoring for Resistance	287
6.	Buildup of Resistance	289
7.	Cross Resistance	290
8.	Management of Resistance	291
a.	Prediction and Monitoring	291
b.	Reduction of Selection Pressure	291
c.	Combination and alteration of Fungicides	292
d.	Use of Antipathic Agents	292
e.	Integrated Control	293
9.	Conclusions	293
II.	Antibiotics	293
III.	Nematicides	296
	References	300

Chapter 18

	Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)	305
I.	Introduction	305
II.	Concepts of IPM	305
III.	Threshold of IPM	306
IV.	Phases	306
V.	IPM and Plant Pathology	307
VI.	Integrated Crop Management System	307
VII.	Integrated Disease Management — Some Examples	307
A.	Integrated Control of Bean Root-Rot	308
B.	Integrated Control of <i>Thizoctonia Solan</i>	309
C.	Integrated Management of Diseases in a Single Crop	309
D.	IDM in a Perennial Crop	310
	References	311