



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Breadfruit *Phytophthora* fruit rot (130)



Photo 1. Fruit infection by *Phytophthora palmivora* on breadfruit. The white area is the cottony growth or body of the water mould (it is not a fungus) and contains the spores.

Common Name

Breadfruit rot

Scientific Name

Phytophthora palmivora

Distribution

Worldwide in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Asia, Africa, North, South and Central America, Europe, Oceania. It is recorded from American Samoa, Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. Commonly, it occurs on cocoa, coconut and papaya. Only in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, and Samoa has it been recorded from breadfruit.

Hosts

It is recorded from Samoa (breadfruit, cocoa and coconut); Fiji (cocoa, coconut, papaya, rubber); Solomon Islands (cocoa, coconut); and Tonga (coconut).

Symptoms & Life Cycle

Phytophthora is not a fungus, although much of its biology and life cycle is fungus-like. It is a water mould or an oomycete, related to algae.

The disease on breadfruit usually starts on the lower fruit; this is because heavy rain splashes soil up to a metre above ground level, and soil can contain spores of the water mould. Infection of the fruit causes a brown spot at first, which turns white as it becomes covered with growth of the mould. Spores are formed in this growth. After a few more days, when the spot has grown to about 8-10 cm, the fruit is completely rotten and falls off the tree.

The disease spreads when spores are moved from the spots in wind-driven rain. The spores - called sporangia (a single one is a sporangium) - do not germinate directly; most often they form small swimming spores called zoospores that travel in the water on the fruit surface or wherever they land. There are about 20 zoospores in each sporangium. After a short swim, the zoospores stop moving, germinate and infect the fruit. Fruits can have more than one infection.

Impact

On breadfruit, it is only the fruit that is affected (Photo 1), not the leaves or the branches. The disease is not common in Samoa, although in times of prolonged wet weather it can cause large losses on certain varieties. The disease often starts on the lower fruit, and then, depending on the weather and the maturity of the other fruit, spreads to the rest of the fruit. About one week after infection the rotten fruit fall off the tree.

Detection & inspection

Look for the cottony white growth on the side of the fruit, or perhaps at the bottom. Cut the fruit open to see the brown rot inside. The lemon-shaped spores can be seen with the use of a x10 hand lens.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Prune low branches to avoid soil containing *Phytophthora* spores splashing onto fruit during heavy rains.
- Remove infected lower fruit from the tree to stop spread to fruit higher in the canopy.
- Prune breadfruit by "topping" the trees so that: (i) fruit are easier to reach; (ii) air circulates through the trees drying the surface of the fruit; (iii) fruit with rots are easier to remove; (iv) water containing spores do not drip onto fruit below and infect them. Note, "topping" is best done when the trees are young by removal of the leading shoot, and annually after fruiting. Keep the height of the tree to 3-4 metres.
- Mulch the soil under the trees to prevent soil containing spores from reaching low-hanging fruit.

RESISTANT VARIETIES

In Samoa, the variety Puou is said to be more susceptible.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

It is unlikely that chemicals would be used against *Phytophthora* fruit rot, but if they were, perhaps on fruit that is sold on domestic or export markets, protectant fungicides containing copper or mancozeb would be suitable, or systemic products, e.g., metalaxyl, potassium phosphonate or fosetyl-aluminium.

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