



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Ginger Fusarium yellows (292)



Photo 1. External symptom on ginger rhizome showing infection by *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *zingiberi*.



Photo 2. Internal symptoms caused by infection by *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *zingiberi*; the fungus has infected the cortex or ground tissues of the stem, and also the vascular tissues - the tissues that contain the xylem and phloem which carry the food and water.



Photo 3. After putting the cut rhizomes with rots at high humidity for 24 hours, the cottony growth of the fungus develops. Often the fungus can be seen on the rots on the rhizomes sold in stores.

Common Name

Fusarium yellows

Scientific Name

Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. *zingiberi*. Note that this fungus infects ginger and causes a wilt. However, in appearance it is similar to all other *Fusarium oxysporum* fungi, but differences can be detected genetically.

Distribution

Widespread. Asia (India and China), North America (Hawaii), Oceania. It is recorded from Australia and Hawaii, and there are unconfirmed reports that it is present in Fiji.

Hosts

It is specific to ginger.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

A fungus causes the damage. Plants infected by Fusarium yellows show symptoms in three ways:

First, a fast developing rot occurs if the fungus is in the seed piece (called the rhizome), that prevents 'germination' of the shoots, or the shoots are very weak and soon die.

Second, if the plant survives this early rapid rotting or the seed piece becomes infected through cracks or wounds, symptoms develop more slowly. Plants become stunted and yellow, beginning with the lower leaves, which dry out. Over a period of several months the disease progresses to the other leaves causing similar symptoms and premature death of all above-ground parts. Below ground, the rhizome becomes shriveled with a brown or black internal rot of the outer layers, and a creamy-brown colour of the water-conducting parts (Photos 1&2). Finally, all that is left of the rhizome is a shell and fibre.

Third, it is common to see white cottony growth of the fungus on rhizomes in storage or on those sold in stores (Photo 3). In these situations, the fungus continues to cause decay.

Spread of the fungus over short distances is probably by spores moved in ground water. Long distance spread is on rhizomes used for planting. In many countries, farmers buy their planting material from markets. Movement of the fungus in soil on shoes and machinery is also a possibility. Survival of the fungus is in the soil, where it can remain alive for many years as resting spores, or in rhizomes.

Impact

In many countries, this is an important disease. Losses at the time of early harvest for processing ginger are often minimal, but they become increasingly high (up to 70% reported from China) as the crop matures. If part of the crop remains in the ground as seed for the following year - a common practice everywhere - the risk of infection and loss from rhizome rot is further increased.

Detection & inspection

Look for rhizomes that have failed to germinate, and inspect for brownish rots that produce cottony growth of the fungus after incubation overnight at high humidity (Photo 3). Look for stunted plants whose leaves dry out and die early. Look for the white cottony fungal growth on the surface of rots in storage.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

The disease is difficult to control, and the only by careful seed selection and seed treatment can control be maintained.

Before planting:

- Plant healthy seed pieces. Carefully look at each seed piece as they are cut, and reject any found to have rots or cracks
- If rots are found after cutting, wipe the knife with undiluted bleach.

After harvest:

- Do not plant in land where the disease is known to occur. The fungus can remain alive in the soil for many years.
- Carefully harvest the rhizomes to be used for seed, avoiding damage during harvest, cleaning, storing and planting.
- Collect and remove crop debris and burn or bury.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

At present there are no fungicides registered in Australia to protect seed against *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *zingiberi*. Previously, carbendazim or benomyl were used as seed treatment, but both have been withdrawn from use on this crop because of human health concerns. Instead, use captan or thiram, dipping seed pieces in these chemicals after cutting.

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