Industrial Hemp Crop Diseases
What We've Seen and What We Know*

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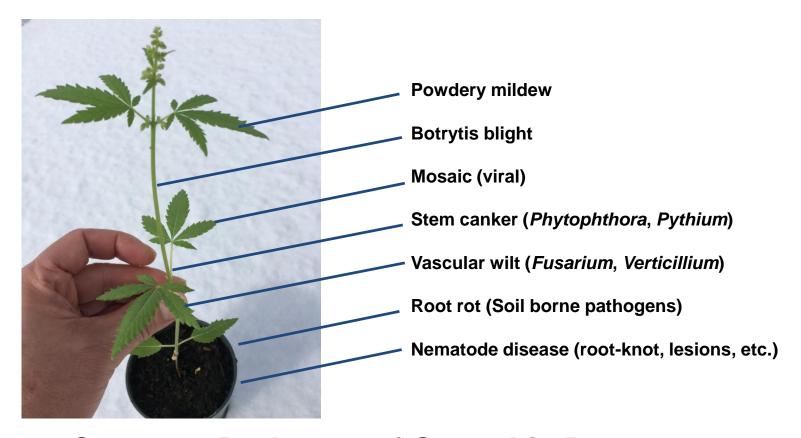
* This presentation contains 100% cannabis disease information obtained by the presenting author and the plant pathology team



*Industrial hemp and marijuana are both classified by taxonomists as Cannabis sativa, a species with hundreds of varieties. C. sativa is a member of the mulberry family. Industrial hemp is bred to maximize fiber, seed and/or oil, while marijuana varieties seek to maximize THC (delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol, the primary psychoactive ingredient in marijuana).





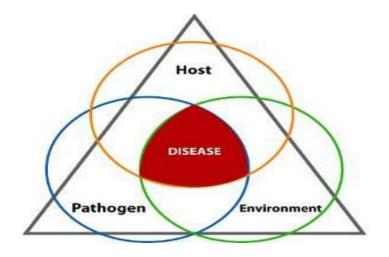


Common Problems of Cannabis Plants



A plant disease is a result of interaction of three factors:

- Host A susceptible host plant is available
- Pathogen A pathogen is present
- Environment Environmental conditions that favour the host and pathogen to allow disease development

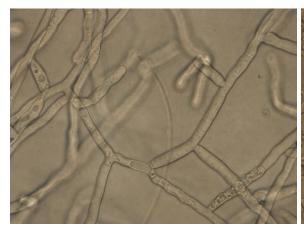


Plant Disease Triangle



Fungi and Diseases They Cause

- Hyphae (singular hypha): filamentous threads making up the mycelium of a fungus
- Spores (reproductive cells): special cells for dissemination and survival
- Special Fruiting Bodies: Pycnidia, mushroom, etc.
- Diseases: leaf spot, mildew, blight, wilt, canker, root rot, etc.



Rhizoctonia from hemp root



Fusarium spores from Marijuana

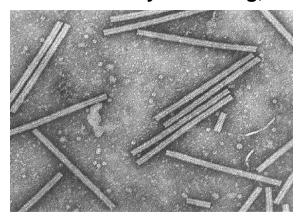


Hemp stem/root rot

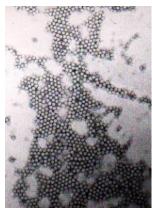


Viruses and Diseases They Cause

- Viruses are infectious, intracellular pathogens that are submicroscopic particles composed of protein and nucleic acid.
- Hijack host's nucleic acid replication systems to reproduce.
- Viruses can infect bacteria, algae, fungi, plants, animals and humans.
- Symptoms can be confused with herbicide damage or abiotic stresses.
- Transmitted by wounding, insects, plant parts (seed; propagative tissue).



Tobacco mosaic virus



Tomato ringspot virus



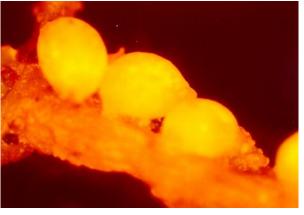
Hemp mosaic symptom



Nematodes and Diseases They Cause

- Non-segmented roundworms
- Most abundant multicellular animals on earth and are free-living
- Parasitic nematodes possess specialized feeding structures
- Soil-borne pathogens that attack roots; a few species attack stems and leaves
- Estimated cost of damage to crops worldwide approaches \$100 billion







Root-knot nematode

Cyst nematode

Lesion nematode



Bacteria and Diseases They Cause

- Microscopic single-celled organisms
- Most plant pathogenic bacteria are bacilliform (rod-shaped)
- Include fastidious prokaryotes phytoplasmas and spiroplasmas
- Diseases: soft rot, fire blight, leaf spot/speck, wilt, root rot



Onion soft rot

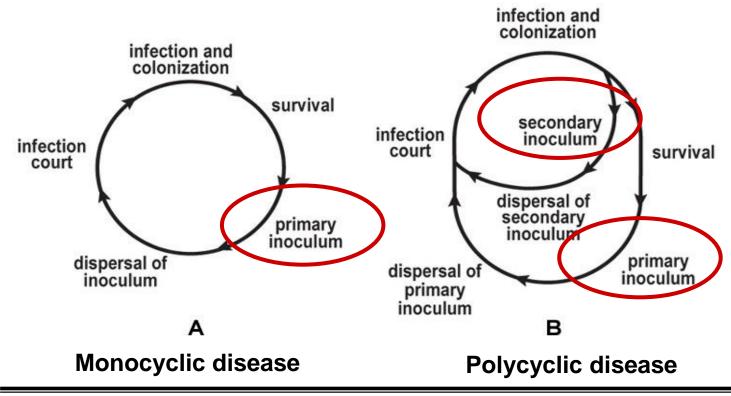


Tomato bacterial speck



Bacterial streaming





Disease Cycles and Implications for Control Strategies

Courtesy of R. Hoenisch



Grown in an Open Field



Diseases to watch for

- Mosaic viruses
- Wilting
- Stem canker
- Root rot
- Nematodes
- Abiotic diseases



Clues That a Disease Is Abiotic

- Symptoms appear suddenly.
- Symptoms on individual plants are fairly uniform.
- Symptoms develop on several parts of individual plants or on many plants.
- Different plant species in the area have similar symptoms.
- Symptoms may follow a chemical application pattern in lines or rows.
- Foliar lesions have a distinct line between healthy and affected tissue.
- Biotic signs are not present (unless the affected plant has been invaded by secondary pathogens or saprophytes)



Effects of Light on Marijuana Plant Growth



Physiological and growth response to light: Stem enlargement Move into long light for flower stage production too early



Iron, Zinc and Manganese Deficiency





Symptom of nutrient deficiency in Marijuana plants



Herbicide Damage







Chemical Injury







Drought Injury







Photos by Shouhua Wang





Aphid Damage





Mite Damage







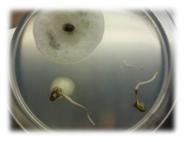
Seed treatment to eliminate seed-borne diseases -Damping off or seedling death



Surface-sterilized hemp seeds



Untreated imported hemp seeds





Alternaria from hemp seeds



Vascular Wilt (Fusarium oxysporium)

- Systemically infected
- Wilting and eventually death of plants
- Pathogen survives in soil and infected plant materials
- Can come from mother plants
- Eradicate disease, change soil or grow hemp in a different field





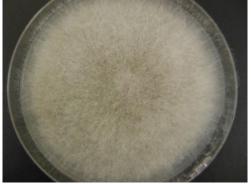




Two Fusarium Species Cause Vascular Wilt on Marijuana Plants



Internal symptom



F. oxysporium



Microconidia



Plating on medium



F. solani

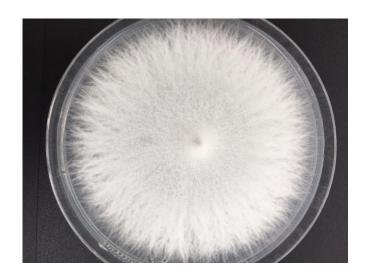


Microconidia





Vascular wilt of hemp caused by *Fusarium* oxysporium



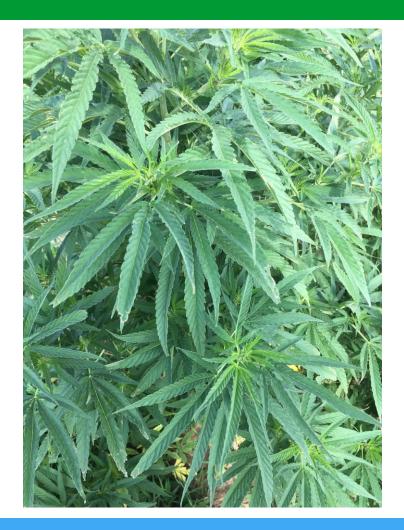




Hemp Leaf Mosaic and Distortion





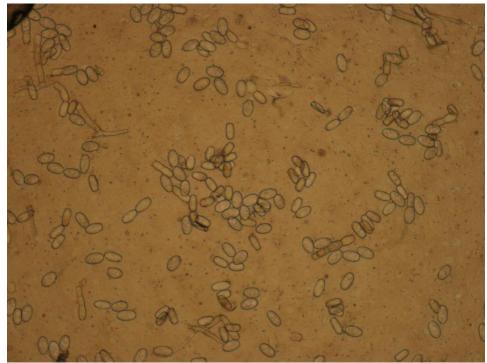








Powdery Mildew on Cannabis Plants



Golovinomyces ambrosiae



Stem Canker – Mainly Caused by *Phytophthora*



Verbena stem canker



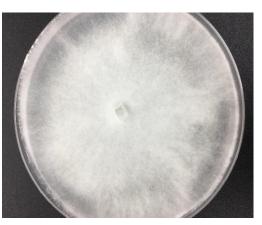
Hemp basal stem canker



Pythium Crown Rot of Industrial Hemp







Pythium aphanidermatum



Root Rot –Caused by Soil Borne Pathogens



Healthy hemp root ball



Diseased hemp root (rot)

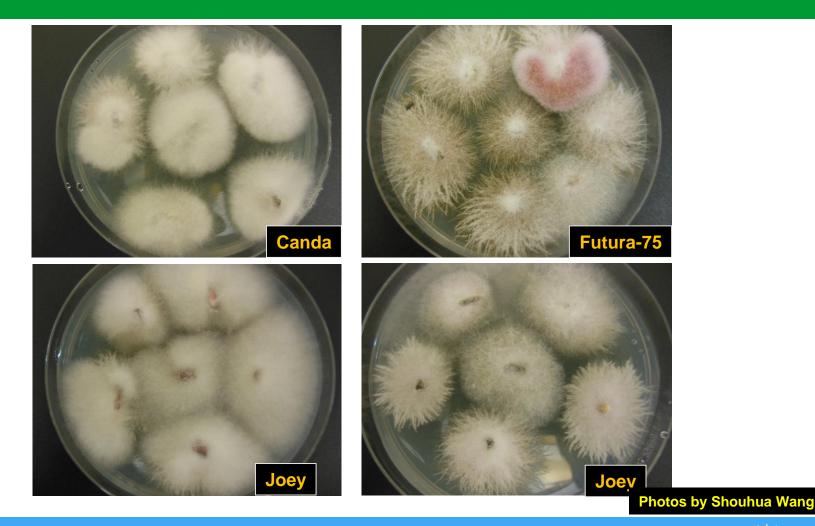


Fusarium Root Rot of Industrial Hemp



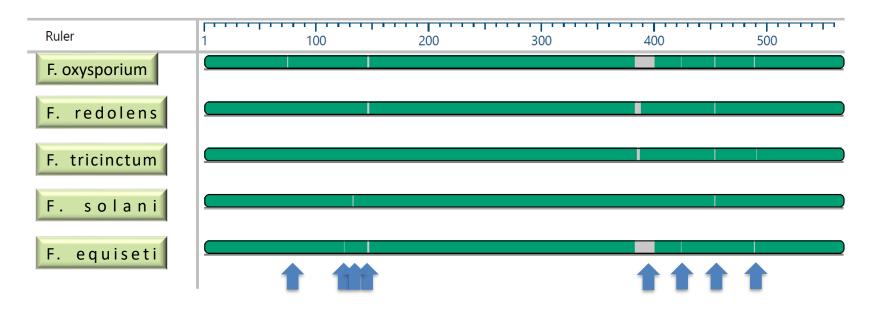








DNA Barcode-Based Identification

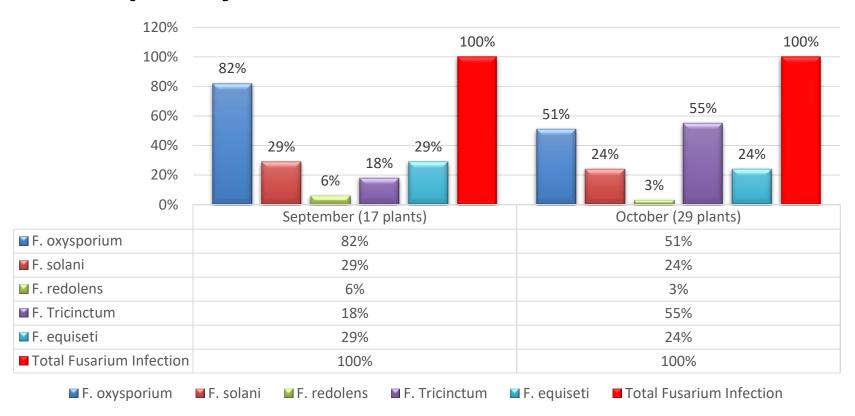








Frequency of *Fusarium* Isolated From Roots









Trichoderma virens - CsR-34

General Traits of Trichoderma virens

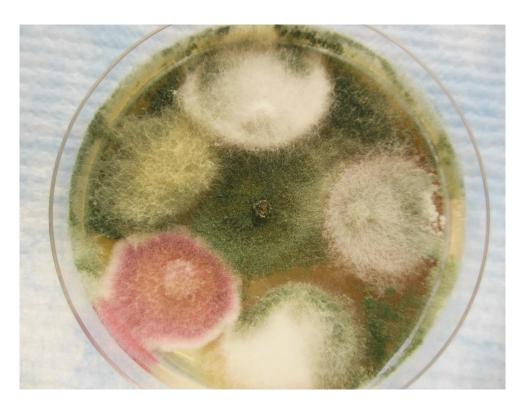
- Haploid filamentous hyphomycete (fungi)
- Protect many crops from a variety of pathogens
- Parasitize on pathogenic fungi and antibiosis
- Induce host plant resistance
- Increase tolerance to stress by promoting plant growth
- Produce novel secondary metabolites for pharmaceutical and agricultural uses
- Degrade hazardous compounds such as pesticides and sequester heavy metals
- Colonize on roots epidermal cells

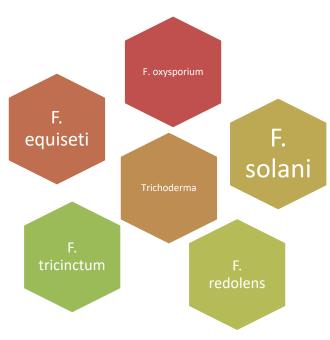
Potentials of CsR-34 Isolate

- Isolated from the hemp root so it may be Cannabis-specific or more use-friendly in hemp crops
- Associated with Fusarium pathogens so it may be more effective on controlling Fusarium diseases
- Originated from irrigated agricultural system so it may have more power to combat desert environment as a bioaugmentation agent
- Produced in large scale easily so it can be used in both Marijuana growing facilities and open hemp fields

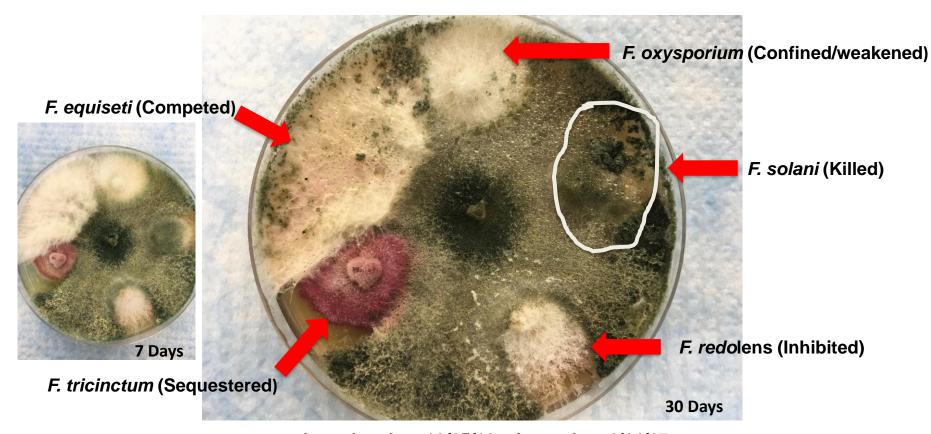


Antagonistic Effect of *T. virens* – CsR-34









Inoculated on 12/15/16, pictured on 1/14/17







Six Fungi Associated with Hemp Roots

Organism	Impact on Plant Health	Function Type
F. oxysporium	Root rot, wilt	Pathogen (Lead)
F. solani	Root rot	Pathogen (2 nd primary)
F. redolens	Root rot	Pathogen (3 rd primary)
F. tricinctum	Root rot	Weak pathogen
F. Equiseti	Root colonizer	Secondary pathogen
Trichoderma virens	Beneficial	Biocontrol agent



Hey, I found hemp, let's kill it!

I am good at it, let's do it!

I will help too!

I will take advantage of your guys' efforts

I'll come after you guys kill it

You guys are bad, let me stop you!



Before-Planting Check

- Check seed health and sources
- Know what are in the soil: pathogens and nematodes
 - History of previous crops
 - History of disease incidence in previous crops
 - Get soil-borne pathogens tested by NDA Plant Pathology Lab
 - Fusarium (root rot, wilt)
 - Verticillium (wilt)
 - Phytophthora (root and crown rot, stem canker, etc.)
 - All nematodes (damage to root and induce fungal or bacterial infection)



Pre-planting Screening Tests

- Lesion nematode test only
- All nematode panel analysis
- Fusarium oxysporium test only
- All Fusarium species analysis

\$20/sample

\$30/sample

\$50/sample

\$100/sample



