

Avocado sunblotch disease

A healthy tree....or not?

High % transmission from the seed of symptomless carrier trees Budwood taken from symptomless carrier trees will spread the disease

> Pollinators from infected trees can infect healthy trees...but only the pollinated embryo will bear a symptomatic fruit.

A healthy tree....or not?

ASBVd-infected trees

Symptomatic trees

- Recognisable
- Uneven distribution in a tree
- Easier to manage
- 15 to 30% yield reduction



Asymptomatic trees

- Appear as healthy
- Even distribution in a tree
- Challenging to manage
- 50% to 80% yield reductions

Asymptomatic tree

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Symptomatic tree







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Avocado sunblotch viroid: the challenge of symptomless carrier trees in disease management

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Research questions



What is the impact of ASBVd-infected symptomless carrier trees on tree morphology, fruit maturity, yield and quality of 'Hass' avocado ?



What management strategies should be in place to contain the spread of ASBVd in orchards?



Impact of ASBVd infection in asymptomatic trees compared with healthy trees

- Orchard selection and field selection of trees
- Seasonal monitoring of trees flowering and fruit set stages
- Effect on fruit ripening, internal and external qualities of fruit
- Yield



Flowering

Healthy

Infected









Symptomless tree: Abnormal heavy flowering and flower abscission at the end of flowering stage



Fruit set





External quality of fruit

- Skin spotting
- Discrete patches
- External rots
- Shrivel



External quality of fruit

Direct ripening		
Infection level	External rot (%)	Shrivel (0-3)
Healthy	4.2 ± 2.9 b	0.54 ± 0.52 a
Low	28.3 ± 20.2 a	1.3 ± 0.58 a
Medium	27 ± 14.4 a	1.4 ± 1.08 a
High	30.8 ± 15.9 a	1.5 ± 1 a
P value	<0.001	0.06
F value	10.2	2.938
Stored fruit		
Infection level	External rot (%)	Shrivel (0-3)
Healthy	0 ± 0 a	0 ± 0 a
Low	0 ± 0 a	0 ± 0 a
Medium	0 ± 0a	0 ± 0 a
High	5 ± 4.5 b	1 ± 0.63 b
P value	<0.001	<0.001
F value	8.944	17.89



Direct ripening

Healthy



Infected



Ripens quicker

More susceptible to external rots



Cold storage

Healthy



Infected



Early softening and color change (p ≤ 0.05)

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Internal quality of fruit

- Flesh bruising
- Diffuse flesh discolouration
- Vascular browning
- Stem end rot
- Body rots



Direct ripening

Healthy



Infected



Bruising $(p \le 0.05)$ Diffuse flesh coloration 20.5% higher $(p \le 0.05)$ Stem end rots 17.1% higher $(p \le 0.05)$



Cold storage

Healthy



TOA 1

Infected





Yield loss



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What did we learn?

- Field observations associated with ASBVd infection can be an indication of infection in 'Hass' trees
- Fruit from infected trees ripened faster than normal fruit and were more prone to fungal infections during the ripening process
- ASBVd affected the firmness and colour change of fruit
- To manage the symptomless trees in orchards are critical to prevent yield losses in the long term



Management strategies

Controllable strategies

- Disease status of seed sources
- Disease status of scion material
- Orchard sanitation practices
- Source trees from certified nurseries
- Regular scouting of orchards
- Systematic molecular testing of orchards
- Removal of infected material

Influence from external factors

- Impact of honeybees/pollinators
- Infection through roots of adjacent plants
- Human error



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