

Heat Treatment

- In agriculture, heat is a therapeutic used to treat latent pathogen infection and/or insect infestation
- Hot water treatment is the most common method of applying heat
- In strawberry, Buchner (1991) was the first to publish a hot water treatment for managing cyclamen mite
- Delayed growth, reduced flowering, and the potential for pathogen spread makes HWT less than ideal





Heat Treatment

Aerated steam is a better alternative

Advantages

- Has fewer adverse horticultural effects on plants than HWT
- Effective at reducing a number of pathogens
- Pathogens are not known to develop resistance to heat
- With a properly designed unit, the potential to treat tens of thousands of plants

Disadvantages

- Treatment times take 6–8 hours
- Treatment application requires specialized units
 - In the planning process...
- Possible adverse affects on the "good" microbes



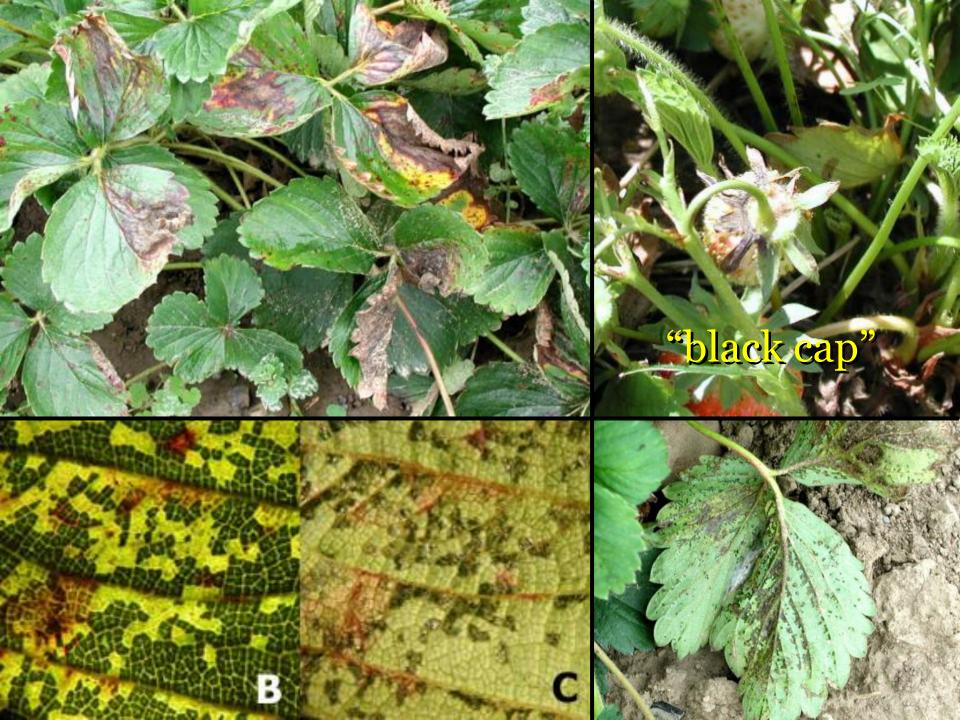


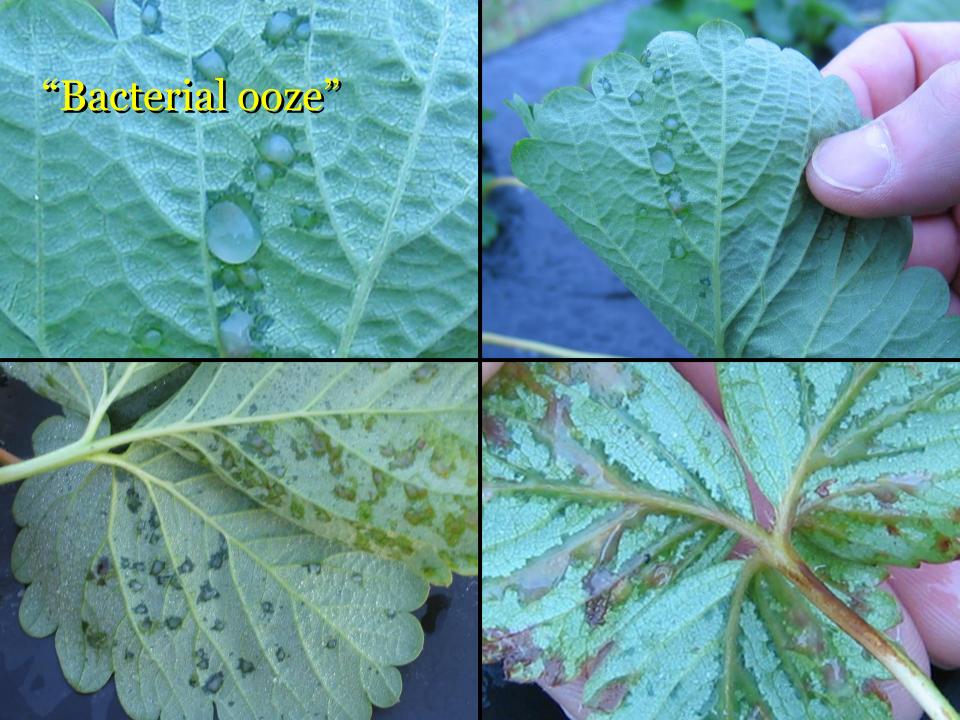
Angular leaf spot

- Caused by a bacterium Xanthomonas fragariae
 - Strawberry is the only known host for the bacterium
 - No commercial cultivars are fully resistant to Xf
- Sources of inoculum
 - Endo/epiphytically on petioles, leaves & crowns
 - Bacterium resistant to desiccation
 - Systemically infected plants
 - Infected leaf tissue
 - A source of overwintering or oversummering inoculum
 - Bacteria do not survive free in the soil
- Nursery plants are the most significant source of inoculum

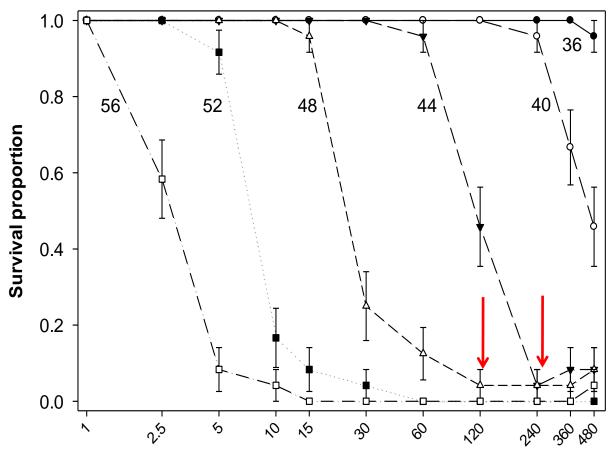








Effect of Temperature on Survival of X. fragariae

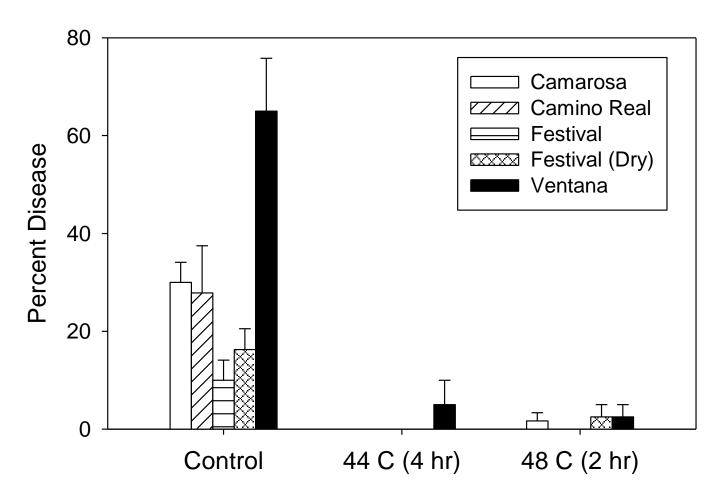








Hot water treatment (field trial)











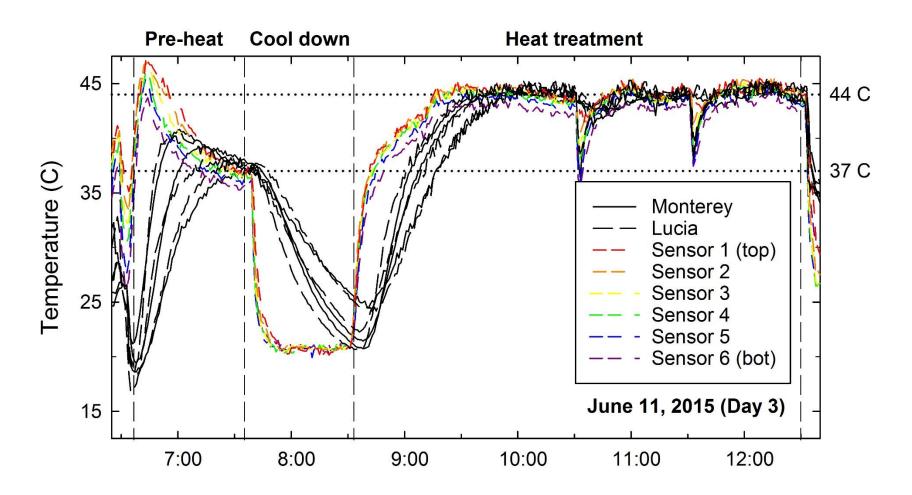








Plant sauna temperature profile (2015)



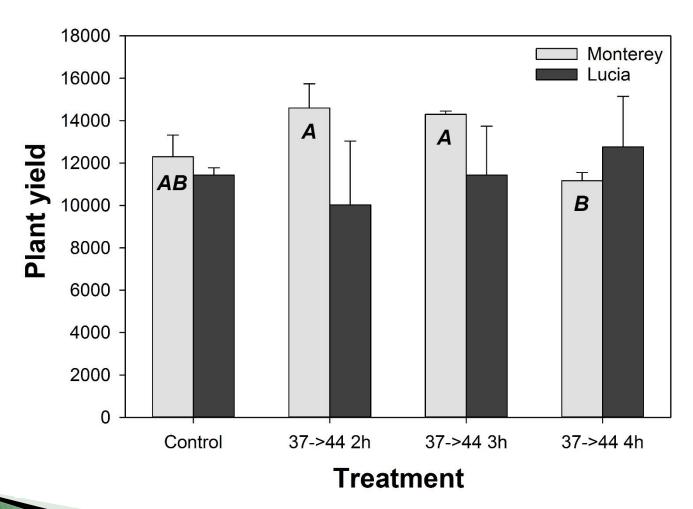








Monterey/Lucia yield (Manteca-2015)

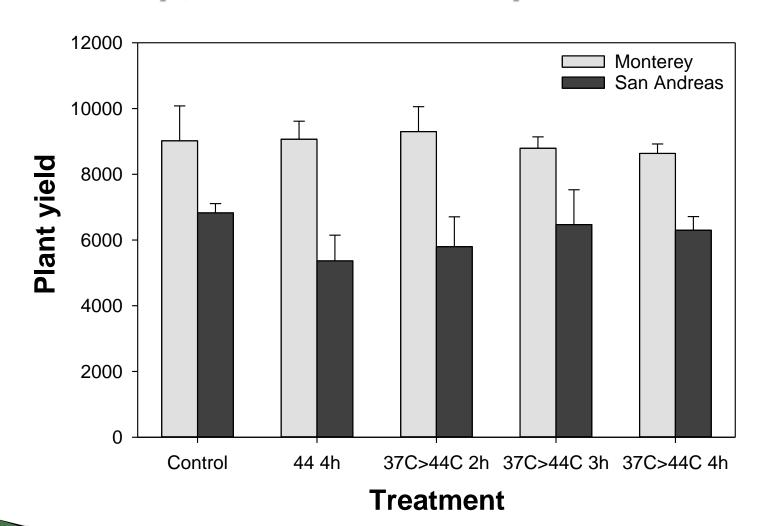








Monterey/San Andreas yield (Manteca-2016)

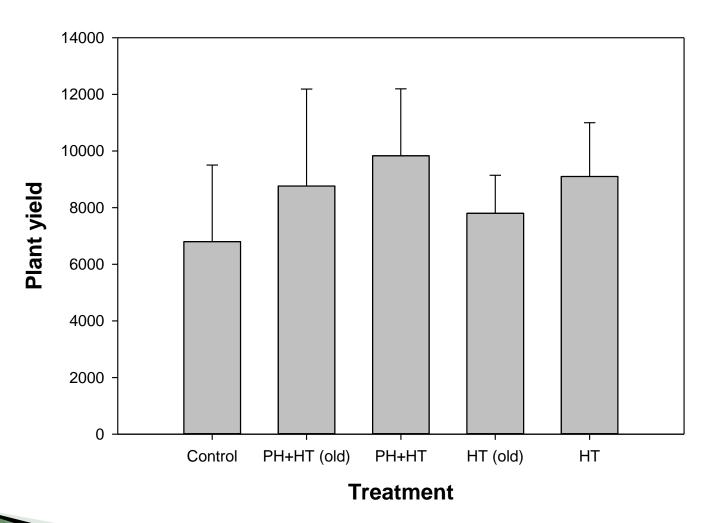








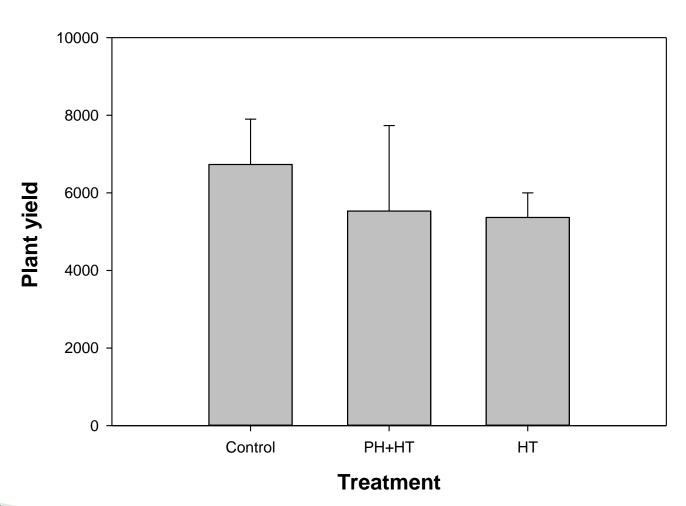
Monterey yield (Macdoel)







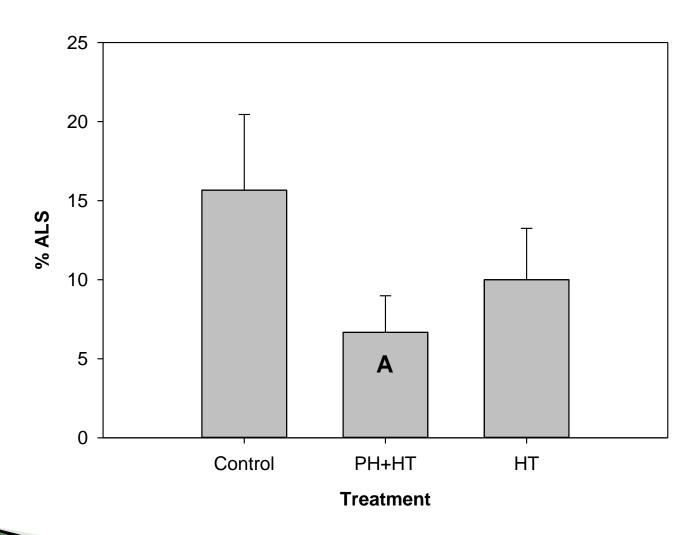
San Andreas yield (Macdoel)







San Andreas ALS (Macdoel)



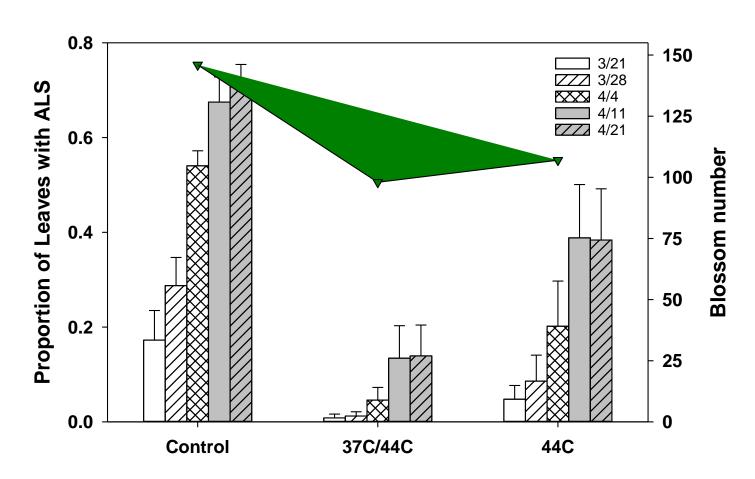




Fort Pierce (2016)



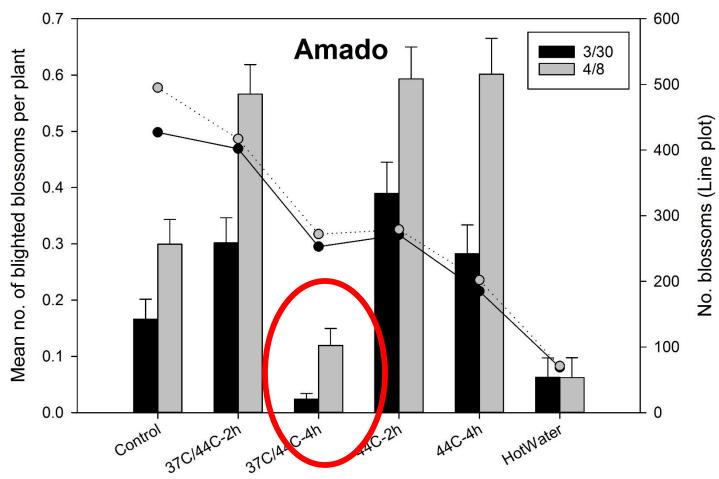
Portola ALS ratings (Fort Pierce, 2016)







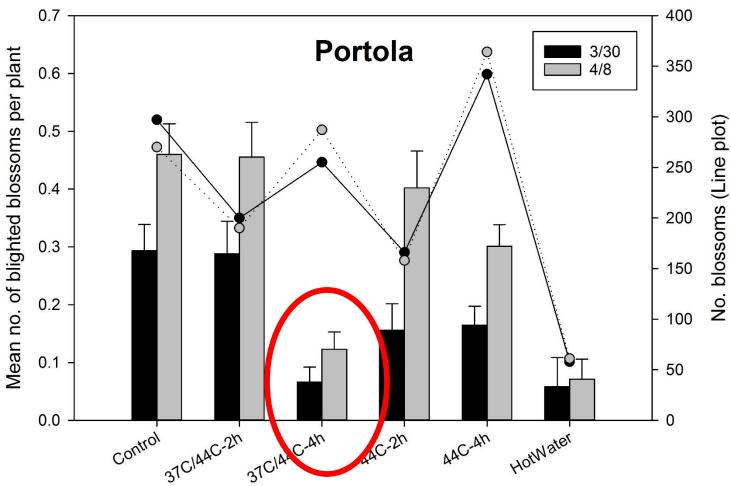
Amado anthracnose ratings (Fort Pierce, 2016)







Portola anthracnose ratings (Fort Pierce, 2016)



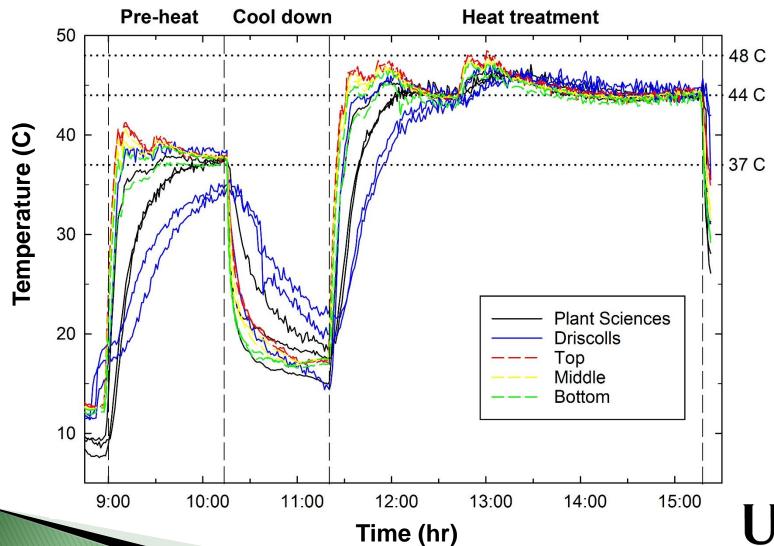




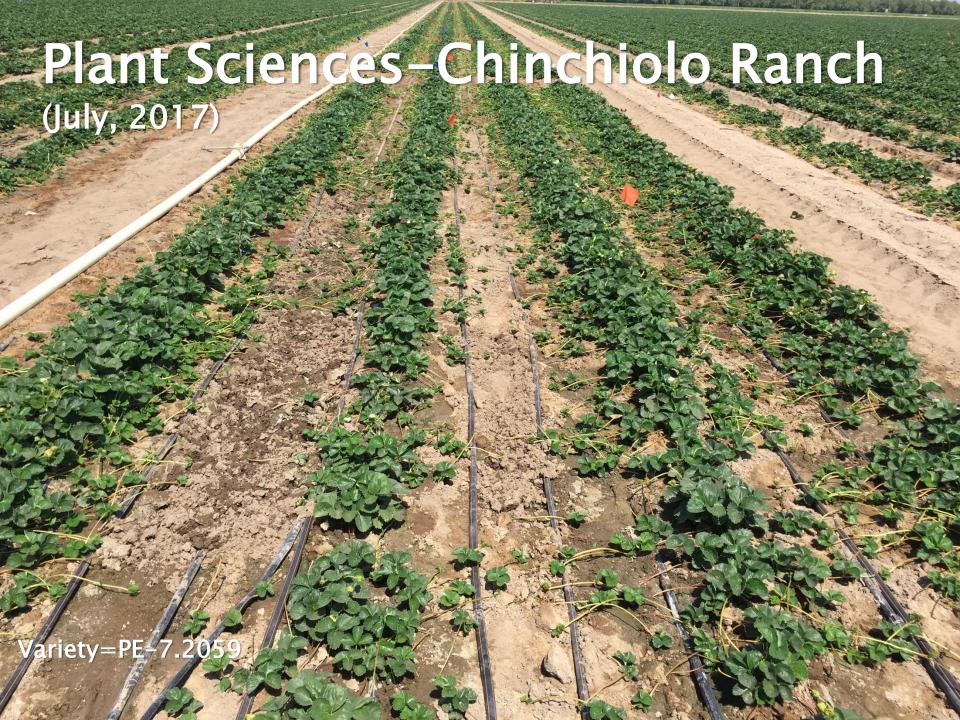




Driscoll's/Sierra Cascade/Plant Sciences (Macdoel, May 2017)









Plant Science's Harvest Data (February 2018)

Rep	Treatment	Count	Avg	StdErr
1	HWD	7000		
2	HWD	7500		
3	HWD	8000	7500	288.7
1	Switch	7000		
2	Switch	7400		
3	Switch	8300	7567	333.3
1	Sauna	7000		
2	Sauna	7000		
3	Sauna	8000	7333	384.4





Driscoll's/Sierra Cascade Trial (July, 2017)

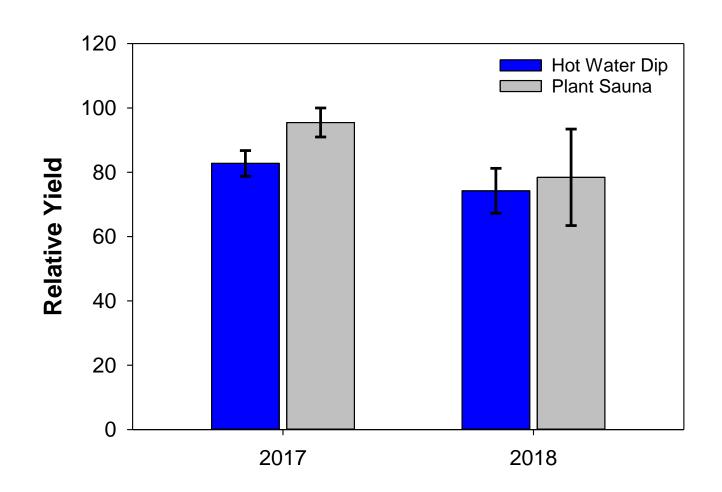


Driscoll's/Sierra Cascade Trial (Nov, 2017) Variety=Amado

Driscoll's/Sierra Cascade Trial (Nov, 2017) Variety=Amado



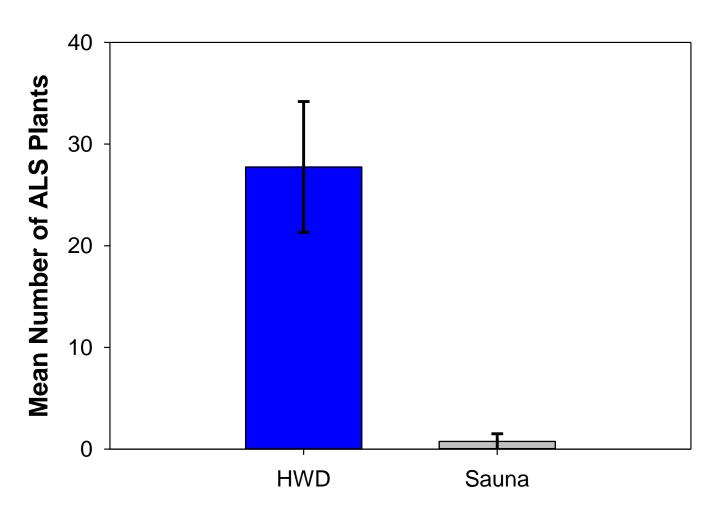
Driscoll's/SCN Harvest Data (2017 & 2018)







Driscoll's/SCN Harvest ALS Data (2018)







Plant Sauna Designs

Large Units

- Two designs are currently being developed/built
- Negative pressure/vacuum-assisted movement of steam
- Suitable for <u>large nurseries</u> and/or those interested in treating plants in boxes
- UNTESTED

Small Units

- For example, the current unit
- Unpack and layer plants → vacuum NOT necessary
- Suitable for use on-site smaller nurseries or growers
- TESTED





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