





BACTERICIDES (SPECIAL FOR FIRE BLIGHT)

What is Fire Blight?

Fireblight is a serious disease of Apples, Pears and related trees and shrubs in the family Rosaceae, sub-family Maloideae (Pome fruits). It is caused by the bacterium Erwinia amylovora. Its hosts include Amelanchier (June Berry), Chaenomeles (Flowering Quince), Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster), Crataegus (Hawthorn), Cydonia (Quince), Eriobotrya (Loquat), Malus (Apple), Mespilus (Medlar), Photinia, Pyracantha (Firethorn), Pyrus (Pear) and Sorbus (Mountain Ash).

Species susceptible to fire blight to be observed are:

Fruit trees	Forest	Ornamental		
Pyrus L. (Pear) Malus Mill. (Apple) Cydonia Mill (Quince) Eriobotrya Lindl. (Japanese medlar) Mespilus L. (medlar)	Pyracantha Roem. (Firelthorn) Cotoneaster Ehrh. Photinia davidiana Cardot Amelanchier Med. Chaenomeles Lindl. (Japanese Quince)	Sorbus L. (Rowan) Crataegus L. (Albar hawthorn)		

What are its symptoms?

Fireblight can affect all aerial parts of the host. Symptoms include: • Wilting and death of flower clusters following blossom infection.

- Withering and death of young shoots: in some cases the tip of the shoot bends to form a characteristics "shepherd's crook".
- Leaves showing necrotic patches, which spread from the leaf margin or the petiole and midrib, depending on the initial site of infection; these generally remain attached to the plant.
- Infected fruit turning brown or black; these become shrivelled, but remain attached to the plant.
- Cankering which may sread into the main stem and kill the plant by girdling.

Externally, the cankers are usually sunken in appearance and surrounded by irregular cracks in the bark. When the bark is removed, a reddish-brown discolouration of the underlying tissues may be revealed, often with a well-defined leading edge to the stained area.

Symptoms vary according to the host: On Pear, the first symptoms are likely to be seen from July onwards, although they can appear in May or June if spring blossom is infected.

Symptoms on Apple are generally similar, but the disease spreads more slowly along the branches. Hawthorn shows similar symtoms to Pear, but the degree of the internal discoloration can vary according to cultivar.



Sensible pear and apple cultivars to fire blight

Host	High	Media	Low
Pear	Abate Féter Alexandrine Douillard Blanquilla Decana del Comicio General Leclerc Grand Champion Higland Jules Guyot Limonera Nellis Packham's Triumph Passe Crassane President Héron Precoz de Trevoux Santa María Supercomice Winter Williams	Bella de Junio Buena Luisa Mantecosa de Anjou Mantecosa Hardy Mantecosa Precoz Morettini Conferencia Kaiser Moretini Spadona Star	Coscia Magallón Magness Roma
Apple	Abbodanza Belleza de Roma Fuji Gala Gloster Greensleeves Hanners Holsteiner Idared James Grieve Jonagold Jonathan Reina de Reinetas Tydeman's E. Verde Doncella Worcester	Cox's Orange Pippin Jerseymac Melrose	Akane Bella de Boskoon Cloder Golchard Golden Delicious Granny Smith Mutsu Ozark Gold Reineta Blanca de Canadá Royal Gala Summer Red

BACTERICIDES (Fire Blight) CUC FIRE Pear/Apple

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Composition %w/v



BACTERICIDES (Fire Blight) Pear/Apple



Doses and Applications

It is recommended 3 applications with CUC Fire on the tree: 1st application at the beginning of leaf hall. 2nd application at 50-60% of leaf hall. 3rd application in the winter break.





