

Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mango Dieback



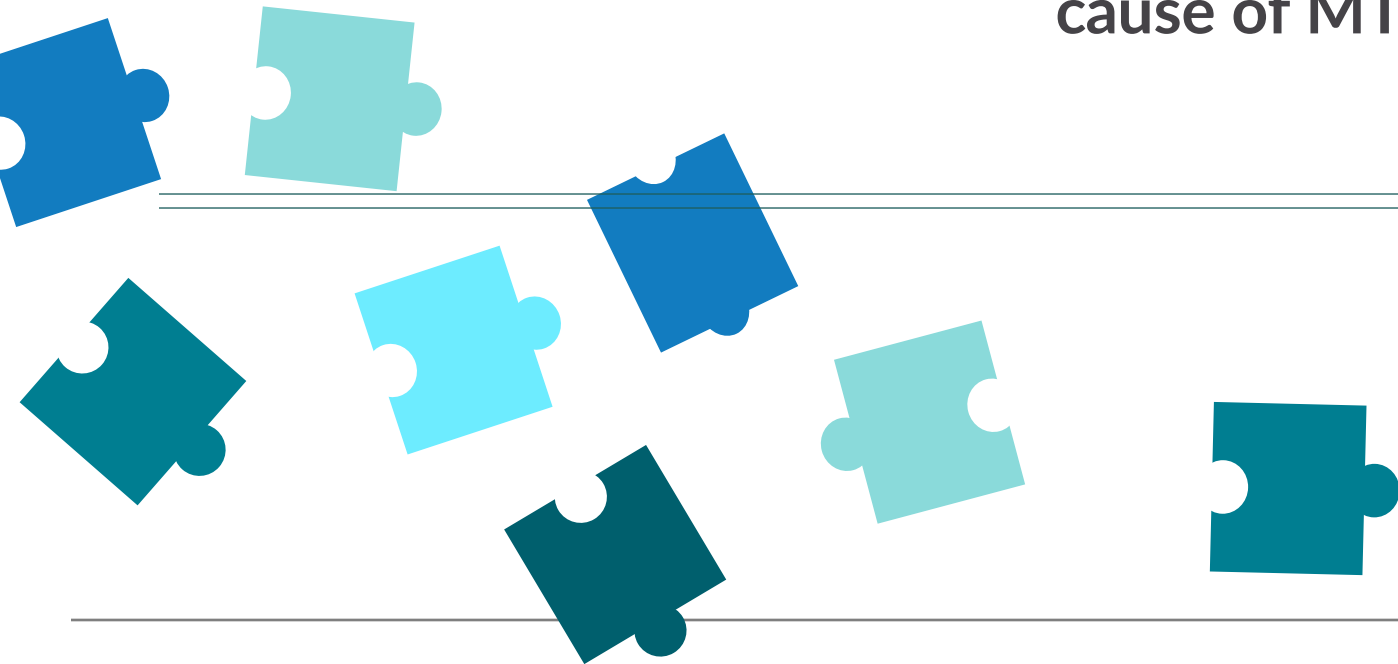
Acknowledgements

This summary is a compilation of the work by:
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Kithulgoda, Sajal Zia, Sharl Mintoff, Sonu Yadav, Stan Bellgard, Tony Asis,
and Upendra Shekhawat.

AMIA

NT Farmers

It is important to note that **NO** exotic pathogens have been identified as the cause of MTTD.



2017



NUTRITIONAL

EXOTIC

IPM
OPTIONS

SPREAD

CAUSE

DETECTION

ENVIRONMENT

WILL
CHEMICALS
WORK

MTTD



Symptoms

- Symptoms include partial twig death, dieback of branches, occasionally plant death.

Location

- Reported on 15 properties in Darwin

Cause

- No confirmed cause.

Common dieback



Symptoms

- Symptoms include dieback of branches, rarely plant death.

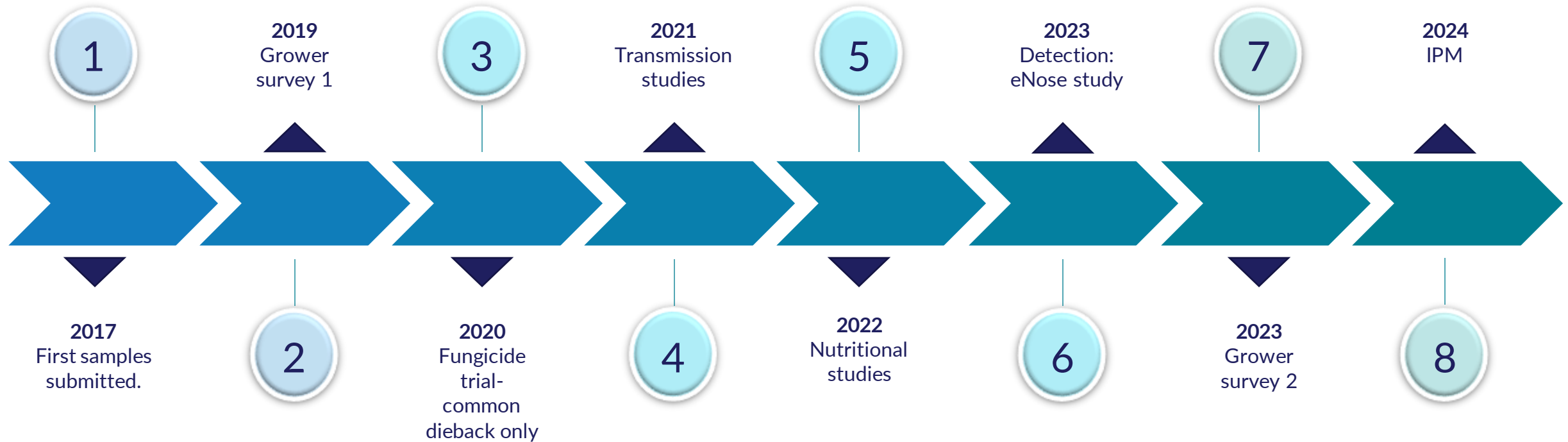
Location

- Native organisms found throughout NT & Australia.

Cause

- Caused by Botryosphaeriaceae (Stem End Rot) fungal pathogens.

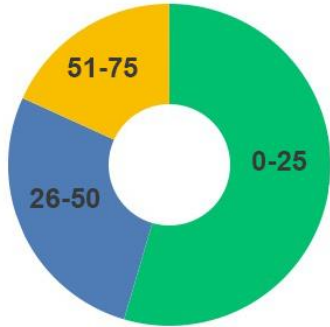
Timeline



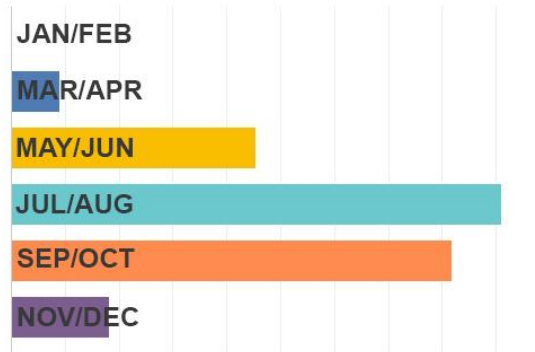
Grower surveys (all dieback)

2019

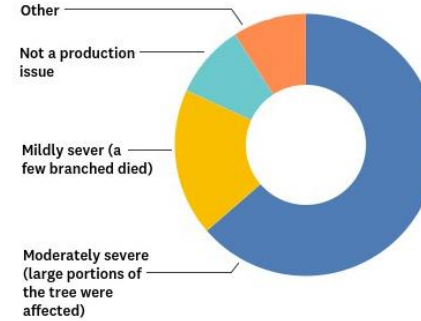
% trees affected



months expressed

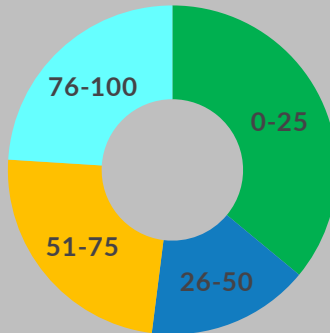


severity



2023

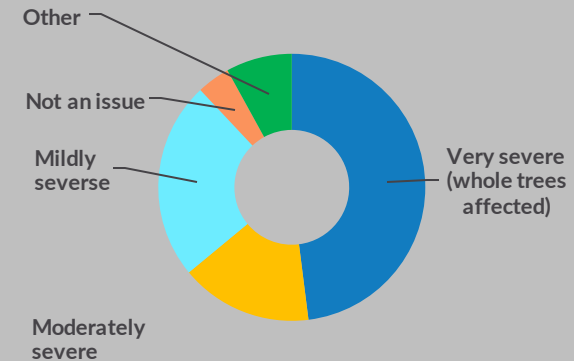
% trees affected



varieties affected



severity



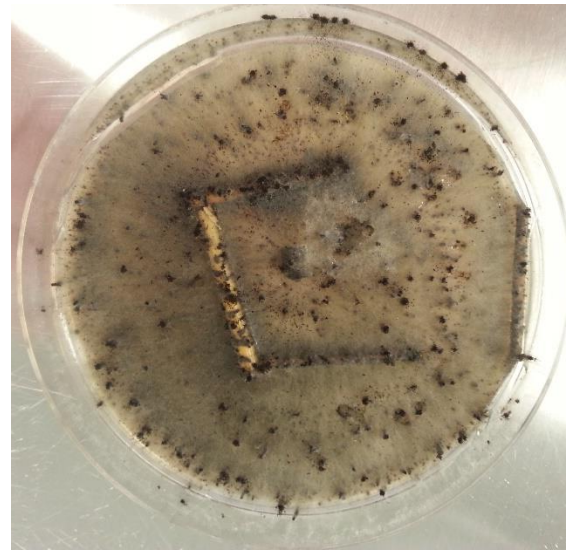
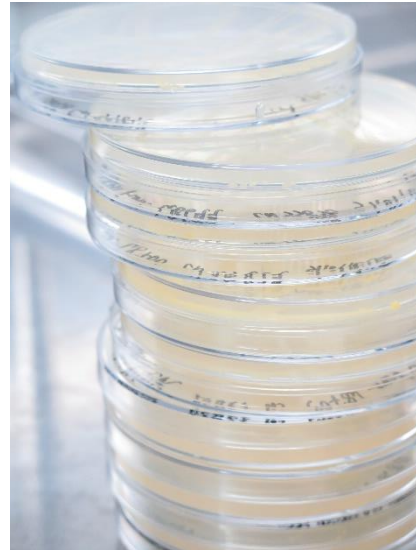
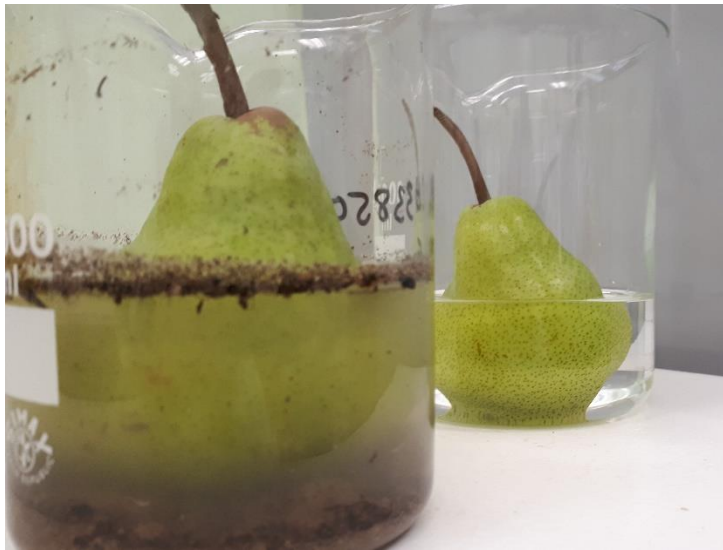


200+
cultures grown for ID

39
different species of local fungi and
bacteria isolated.

5,000+
Fungi & bacteria DNA isolated direct from
infection, no SER fungi.

Pantoea sp., Colletotrichum sp.



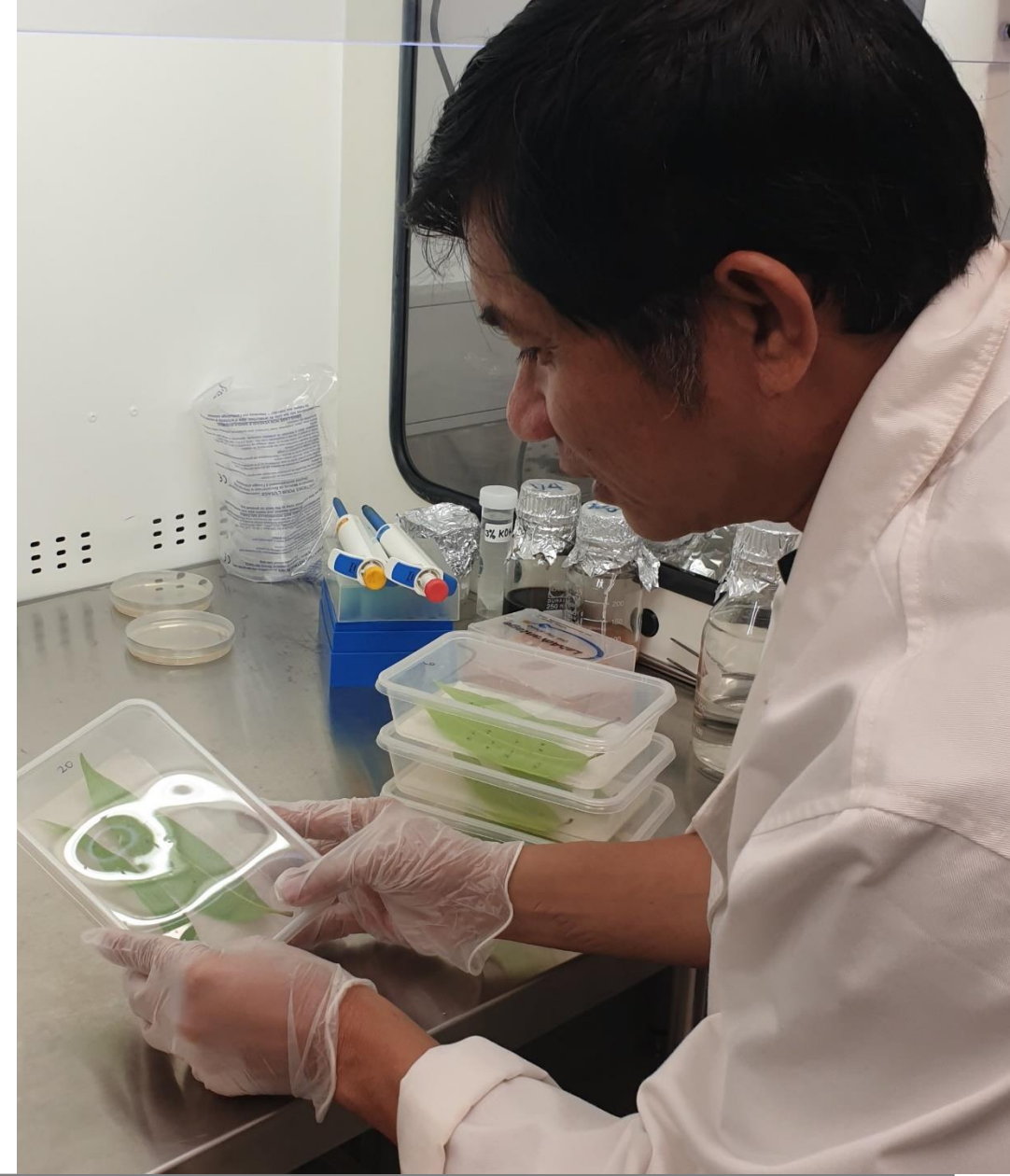
Transmission (MTTD)

No transmission:

- Soil from an infected orchard used as the media for potted plants (nursery trial)
- Grafted healthy plants with symptomatic scion (nursery trial)
- Injected bacteria into the buds and leaves (laboratory and nursery trial)

Transmission

- Potted healthy plants in orchard under infected trees in contact with soil
- Potted healthy plants in orchard under infected trees NOT in contact with soil



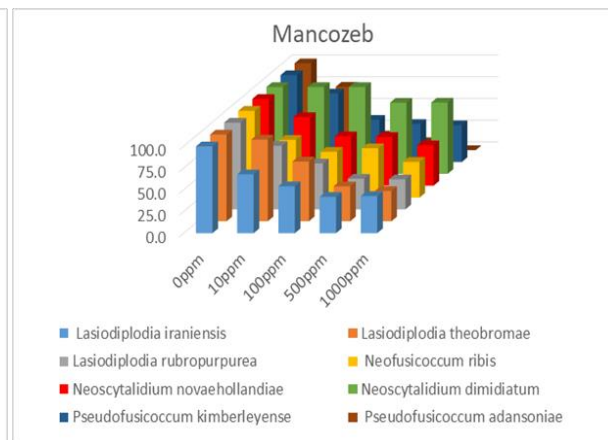
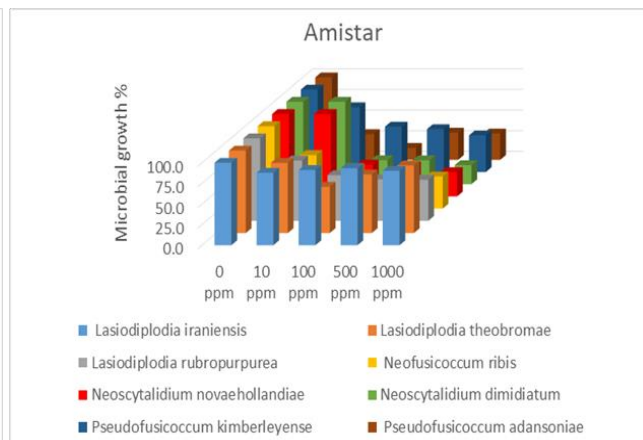
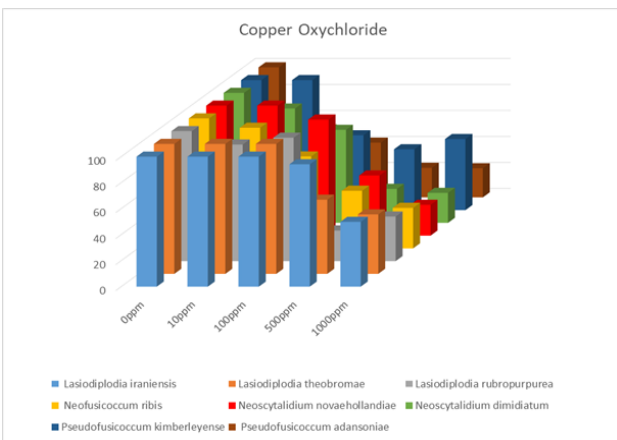
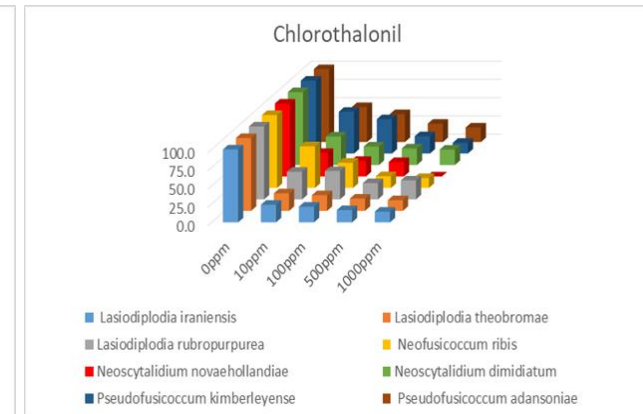
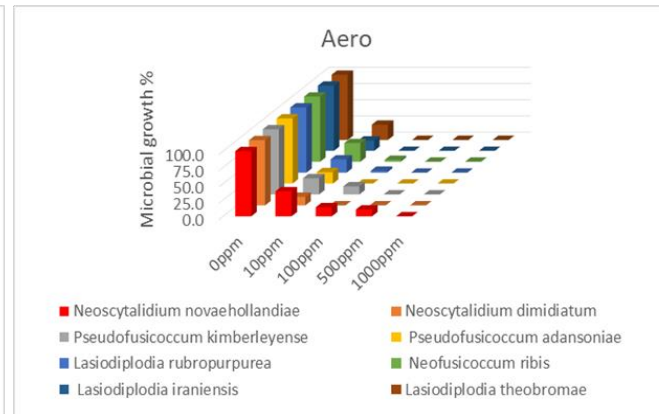
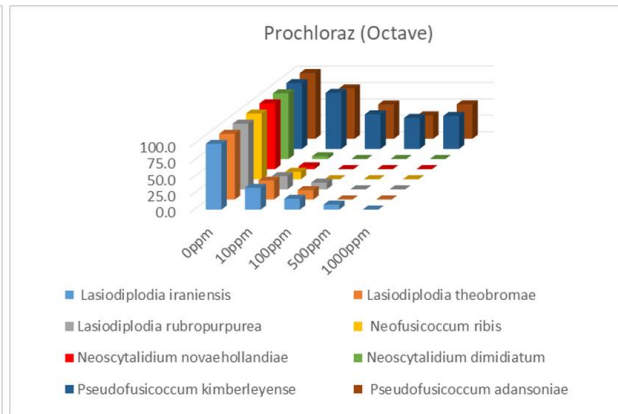
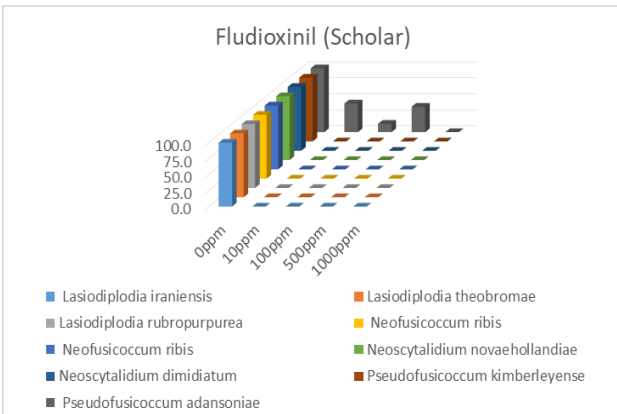
Fungicide control (Common dieback)

Petri dish trials:

- Fludioxonil (Scholar)
- Prochloraz (Sportak)
- Azoxystrobin (Amistar)
- Meterim+ Pyraclostrobin (Aero)
- Mancozeb
- Chlorothalonil
- Copper oxychloride

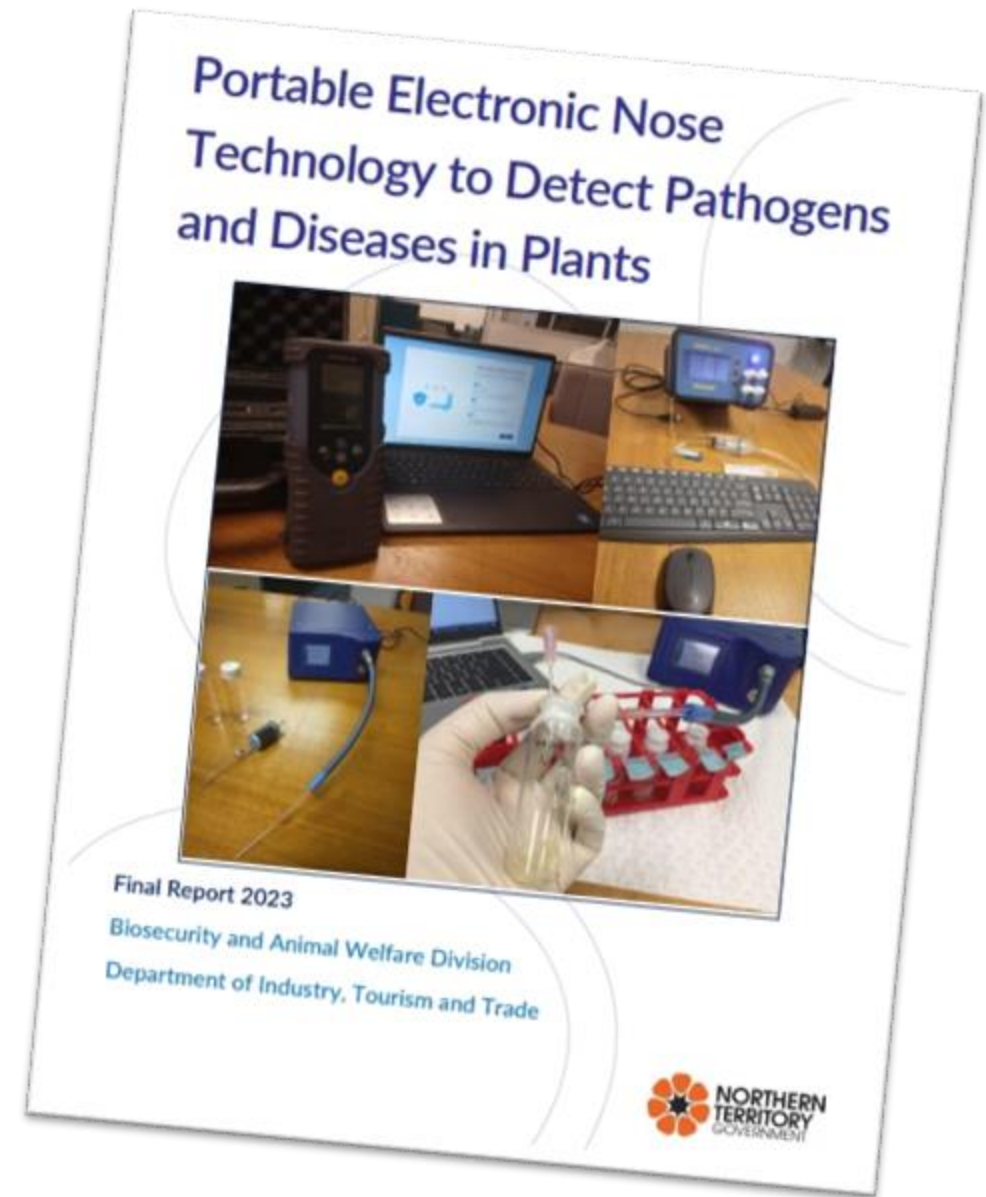


Fungicide control (SER fungi)



Detection (eNose study)

- Develop pure cultures of plant pathogens and controls for testing using e-nose devices, including *Pantoea sp.*
- Used experimental and field-collected samples, under laboratory conditions, and assessed the relative ability and efficacy of three e-nose devices for plant disease detection under NT conditions.
- GC-MS analysis confirmed unique VOC fingerprints of pure pathogen cultures, and infected plant materials.



MTTD



Detection

- Unknown

Transmission

- Not soil based
- Not spread by grafting.

Control

- Unknown.

Common dieback



Detection

- Identification through microbiology or molecular biology.

Transmission

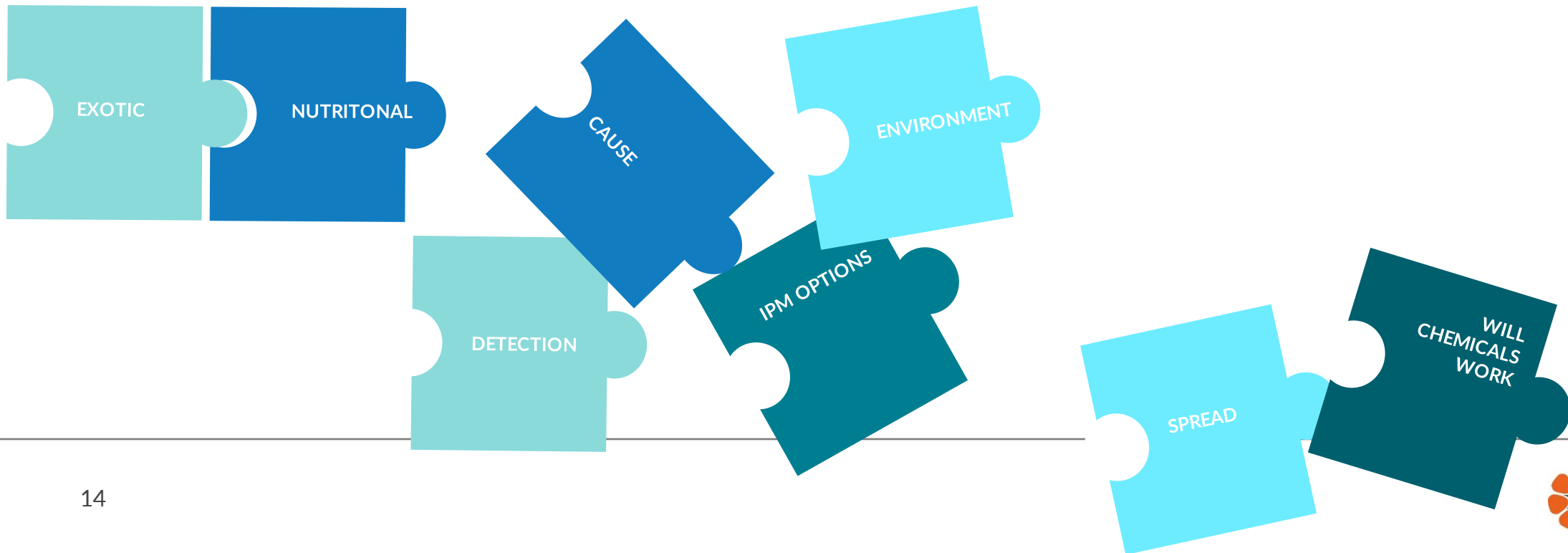
- Spread through spores which enter the plant and remain passive until stress triggers a pathogenic reaction.

Control

- Known physical and chemical controls.

Going forward

- Nutritional analysis study in publication process (release date 2024).
- IPM- Plant Activators to improve plant defence system (current program).
- Recent federal grant application submitted for collaborative project between NT DITT, UNE, AMIA and EE Muirs.
- Insect trials.



Thank you