



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

PDMGV325

EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Disease Control in Passion Fruit (*Passiflora edulis*)¹

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See Table 1 for a list of common passion fruit diseases.

ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOT (*Alternaria passiflorae*)

Symptoms : Brown spot disease can develop on both leaves and fruit. Leaf infection initiates as small reddish spots from 1/16-7/8 inch in diameter. Spots enlarge developing a zonate appearance and may be water soaked during highly moist periods. Leaf drop is common. Fruit infection can be recognized as sunken necrotic areas, reddish color and from 0.5-2 cm in diameter. The fungus is windborne and rain and is favored by wet weather.

Chemical Controls : See Table 2 .

ANTHRACNOSE (*Glomerella cingulata/Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)

Symptoms : Leaf infection produces brown lesions with dark brown borders. The fungus can also invade branches, twigs and tendrils causing brown cankers that kill distal plant parts.

Cultural Controls : See Table 2.

FUSARIUM STEM CANKER (*Fusarium solani*)

Symptoms : Sunken, discolored stem lesions develop at soil line and extend several centimeters up the vine. Affected plants exhibit increasing periods of wilt until plant death occurs. During moist weather, the stem cankers may exhibit a white to pink fungal growth. Root knot nematodes may accelerate disease.

Cultural Controls : Cultivar exhibit more vigor if grafted onto yellow passion vine root stock. Dead plants should not be immediately replaced without a 6 month - 1 year follow-up period.

Chemical Controls : No EPA-registered products exist.

PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (*Phytophthora* spp.)

Symptoms : Affected plants wilt and develop vine chlorosis and dieback as the root system is destroyed by the pathogen. Root disease can be expected to be more severe with root knot nematode parasitism on the same root system.

1. This document is PDMG-V3-25, part of the 2000 Plant Disease Management Guide Volume 3, one of a series of the Department of Plant Pathology, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Date reviewed: June 1999. Please visit the EDIS Web site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

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Cultural Controls : Cultivar exhibit more vigor if grafted onto yellow passion vine root stock. Dead plants should not be immediately replaced without a 6 month - 1 year follow-up period.

Chemical Controls : No EPA-registered products exist.

Table 1. Common Passion Fruit Diseases.

Roots/Stems	Leaves/Fruits
Fusarium stem canker	Anthrachnose
Phytophthora root rot	Alternaria leaf spot

Table 2. Chemical Controls for Anthracnose

Fungicide and Percent Active		
Common Name	Trade Name	
cupric hydroxide 23	Kocide LF	Rate: 12 pts/A
cupric hydroxide 37.5	Kocide 4.5 LF, Champ Formula II	Rate: 4 pts/A
cupric hydroxide 37.5	Nu-Cop 3L	Rate: 1 gal/A
cupric hydroxide 53.8	Kocide 2000	Rate: 4.5 lbs/A
cupric hydroxide 61.4	Kocide DF	Rate: 6 lbs/A
cupric hydroxide 77	Kocide 101, Nu-Cop 50 DF	Rate: 6 lbs/A
Interval: Pre-flowering, continue weekly as needed.		