



Godronia canker of Blueberry

June 2024

Godronia canker is caused by the pathogen *Fusicoccum putrefaciens*, the asexual stage of *Godronia cassandrae*. In recent years, godronia canker has become one of the common diseases of highbush blueberry in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia (B.C.). Cankers caused by *F. putrefaciens* kill the infected branches, resulting in reduced yield and weakening of plants. In severe cases, affected plants eventually die.

Disease Cycle

Fusicoccum putrefaciens, the asexual stage of *Godronia cassandrae*, is the primary pathogen responsible for the primary infection, development of canker and spread of the disease. Evidence indicates that *Godronia cassandrae*, the sexual stage of the pathogen that produces ascospores, is not involved in the disease cycle.

The pathogen survives the winter on old cankers and cankers that initiated in the previous season. *F. putrefaciens* produces dark brown to black coloured "pycnidia", containing masses of pycniospores (asexual spores) on mature cankers. The pathogen is most active between 8-22°C with the optimum activity around 16°C.

The production and dispersal (spread) of spores are triggered by rain events. Spores are released from mature pycnidia in wet weather throughout the season, from as early as bud-swell in the spring to leaf-drop and bud-set in the fall. Spores are spread by rain and irrigation water. Infections occur in the spring and fall, coinciding with rain showers and cooler temperatures. Studies conducted under controlled laboratory conditions show that germination of conidia in water requires a prolonged period of 48-54 hours. However, under natural environment conditions in the field, the length of time for germination of spores and the infection process of the pathogen can be shorter, enhanced by the host plant surface factors and metabolites. Although the pathogen has the ability to penetrate directly into the host tissue, the appearance of cankers at leaf scars and axils of leaf and flower buds indicates that the pathogen gains easy access into the host tissues during the events of leaf-fall, bud-set, bud-break and bud-swell. Quantitative analysis of spores produced by *F. cassandrae* during the crop season indicated that majority of the spores are produced at post-harvest in the fall. Therefore, dispersal of spores by the pathogen and infection of blueberries are more likely to take place late in the season, during leaf-fall and bud-set, than early in the season. No or minimal infection occurs under hot, dry weather conditions.

Symptoms

Young stems are more prone to infection than mature stems. Cankers first become visible in spring as small, water-soaked, reddish-brown lesions on one- and two-year-old stems, mostly on leaf scars at defoliation and the axils of leaf and floral buds (Figure 1A). Infected buds become blighted (brown to dark brown in colour) and dark brown to black fruiting bodies called “pycnidia” appear on them (Figure 1B). These symptoms are visible in early to mid-spring. As the season progresses, cankers turn grey with reddish/dark-brown margins and expand elliptically to 1-10 cm in length, giving a target-like appearance (Figure 1C). Cankers usually appear on lower stems, near soil level (Figure 2A) however, cankers may also develop on stems well above soil level. Young cankers usually girdle the stems within 8-10 weeks (Figure 1D), resulting in “flagging” symptom and dying of branches with reddish-brown leaves (Figure 2B). The pathogen produces dark brown to black, pinhead-size pycnidia on mature cankers (Figures 1B & 1C) from spring to fall.

Disease Management

Most blueberry varieties (e.g., Duke, Bluecrop, Draper, Liberty) grown in the Fraser Valley are susceptible to the disease. However, the degree of susceptibility varies from variety to variety. Varieties like 'Duke' and 'Liberty' seem to be more susceptible to *Fusicoccum* than others. Consider blueberry varieties that are resistant or tolerant to fusicoccum canker and use them in new or replanting programs. Check with your nursery transplant supplier for information on canker resistant varieties.

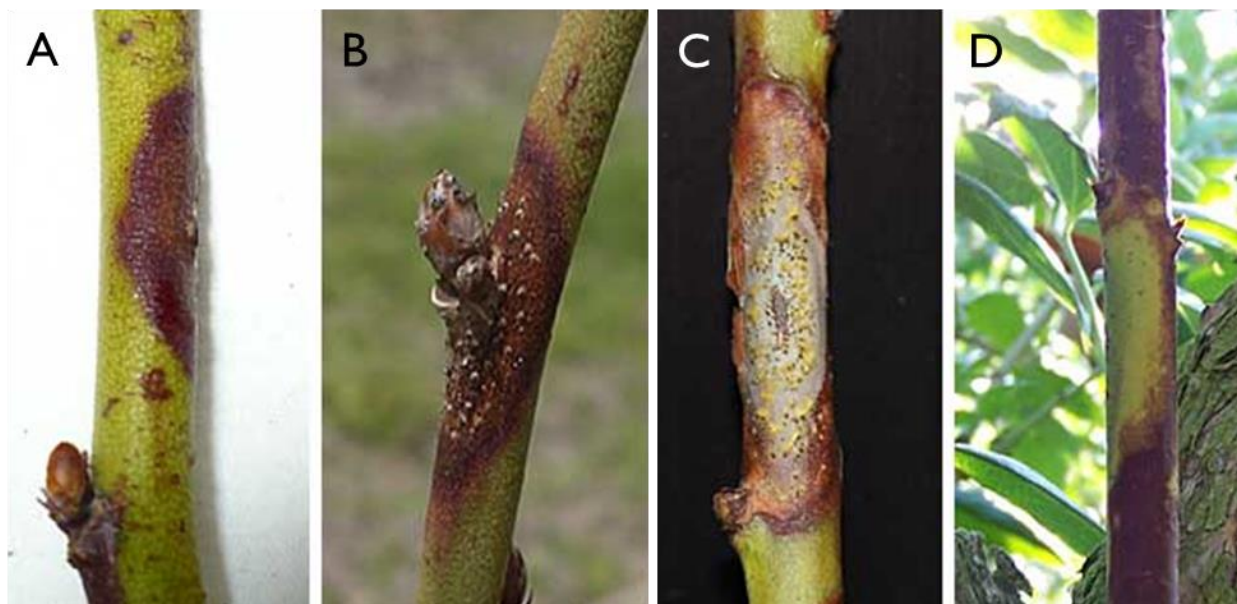


Figure 1. Godronia canker: young canker lesion developing from an infection through leaf scar (A), blighted flower bud with pycnidia (B), fully developed canker with a grey centre and reddish-brown margin (C), and a one-year-old stem girdled with a canker (D).



Figure 2. Canker lesions on multiple sites on young stems (A) and “flagging” of branch of 'Duke' plants infected with *Fusicoccum putrefaciens*.

Practice best management strategies, including good cultural practices, to ensure plants are free of environmental stresses. Plant stress factors often predispose plants to fungal diseases.

Prune adequately to ensure good air circulation in and around plants to minimize moisture and humidity build up since prolonged wetness and high humidity aid in the germination of spores and infection by the pathogen. A less dense plant canopy encourages faster drying of foliage.

Avoid overhead irrigation in fields with fusicoccum canker. If overhead irrigation is used, try to schedule irrigation early in the morning so plants can dry quickly.

Prune out and remove all diseased branches at the end of the season. Removal of cankered stems significantly reduces the amount of inoculum (spores) available for new infections in subsequent seasons.

It is essential to protect plants from infection by *Fusicoccum* during wet, cool weather, i.e. in spring (bud-swell and bud-break) and fall (leaf-fall and bud-set). Currently, no fungicide is registered for controlling fusicoccum canker. However, fungicides that are registered to use in the management of mummy berry, phomopsis canker, botrytis blight and anthracnose on blueberry can protect plants from early-season infection by *Fusicoccum*. It is recommended that a scheduled fungicide spray program is necessary after harvest when plants are least protected, thus more vulnerable to infection by *Fusicoccum*.

Submit suspected plant samples to the [Ministry of Agriculture and Food - Plant Health Laboratory](#) or to a qualified laboratory for disease confirmation.

For Further Information

Polashock, J.J, Caruso, F.L., Averill, A.L. and Schilder A.C. Eds. (Revised 2007). Compendium of blueberry, cranberry and lingonberry diseases and pests. APS press.

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