



# Powdery Mildew on Chile Peppers

Guide H-248

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This publication is scheduled to be updated and reissued 3/09.

## Diagnosis at a Glance

Causal agent:	<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i> ( <i>Leveillula taurica</i> ).
Hosts:	Host range includes cotton, onion, tomatoes, eggplant and weeds like sowthistle and groundcherry.
Signs:	White, powdery, fungal growth on leaves.
Symptoms:	Disease first shows on older leaves. Chlorosis. Necrotic, brown spots on upper leaf surface. Leaves curl upward. Premature defoliation. Sun scald as a result of leaf drop.
Conditions for disease:	Warm temperatures (from 40-95°F, optimum 60-80°F). High humidity (near 100 percent) for spore germination. Humidity between 35 and 95 percent for disease development.
Management:	Sanitation. Fungicide sprays.

Powdery mildew is a common disease on chile peppers. The disease can be severe in arid and semiarid growing regions, such as New Mexico. The fungus, which causes the disease, is *Leveillula taurica*. However, the fungus' asexual stage, *Oidiopsis sicula*, is typically found in New Mexico. When the disease hits early in the growing season, it can prematurely defoliate plants, resulting in significant quality and yield losses.

The fungus can cause disease in a wide range of environmental conditions (40-95°F, 0-100 percent relative humidity). However, optimal conditions for infection and disease development occur when the temperature is between 60 and 80°F with humidity greater than 85 percent. Under favorable conditions, the fungus reproduces rapidly and spores can germinate and infect a plant in less than 48 hours. Wind-disseminated spores cause secondary infections, which help spread the disease. The fungus predominately infects the leaves, but it occasionally attacks the fruit and stems. The disease is most severe on older leaves just prior to fruit set, but it can occur at anytime throughout the season if environmental conditions are favorable. Severe infections early in the season can result in heavy yield losses.

*O. sicula* has a wide host range, including cotton, onion, tomatoes and weeds, such as sowthistle and Wright's groundcherry. However, not all susceptible hosts are infected in all areas. The inability of some isolates to infect known hosts suggests that *O. sicula* actually may be more than one species, or at least should be divided into *formae*

*speciales*. At present, the fungus remains a single species. In New Mexico, the fungus is a problem on chile peppers and is found on several weed species, but it has not been found infecting cotton or onion. The fungus survives between chile crops on other agronomic hosts and weeds. The amount of inoculum that survives each year depends on environmental conditions.

The disease's primary symptom is the presence of a white, powdery, fungal growth that covers the lower leaf surface. The upper leaf surface may show a yellow or brownish discoloration and, in some cases, the fungus may actually sporulate on the upper leaf surface. The edges of infected leaves eventually roll upward exposing the fungus. Infected leaves will drop prematurely from the plant, exposing the fruit to the sun, which may result in sunscald.

Due to the fungus' wide host range, sanitation practices (removing and destroying infected crop debris and weed control) in and around chile fields are not always sufficient to control the disease. Additionally, most chile cultivars do not possess high levels of tolerance to this fungus. Because of these factors, control usually depends on using registered fungicides. The effectiveness of these sprays depends on early detection and thorough application coverage. Ground application with high-pressure and high-volume sprayers is recommended to ensure thorough penetration of the fungicide into the plant canopy. Fungicides with different types of chemistries should be rotated to prevent development of fungal strains resistant to the chemicals.