

Preventing and Diagnosing Spray Damage in the Greenhouse

One of the most frequent question I receive is diagnosing possible phytotoxicity (spray damage) from pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, plant and even surfactants.) Spray damage is a greater concern in an enclosed greenhouse environment where plants are growing more rapidly than outdoors. Plant tissue is more tender and succulent, making plants more susceptible to pesticide phytotoxicity. Spray damage is also more of a concern on ornamental plants, especially on tender blooms or poinsettia bracts.

Unlike a disease caused by living organisms that tends to occur at random and develop over time, spray damage often occurs at once, due to a **singular event**.

Some of the symptoms of possible spray damage include spots on or at the leaf tip, or leaf margins that are pitted. Leaves may be distorted with curling, crinkling, or cupping of leaves. Plants may be stunted when there is an overdose of a plant growth regulator or abnormal growth can occur.

Figure 1: Spray Damage (note pitting) on older leaves (on left) and new growth improves with no progression of symptoms (on right). Photos by L. Pundt



Some questions to ask:

- Look at the pattern of damage.
- Is it a spray damage pattern? Plants closer to the sprayer may have more damage and residue than plants further away.
- Did the damage occur “overnight” ?
- Spray damage may take several days to a week to appear but will tend to appear all at once.

As plants grow, the damage will remain on the oldest leaves and the new plant growth will appear healthy. Abiotic disorders tend to follow a regular pattern

whereas diseases caused by living organisms tend to be random. Before using a new pesticide or a pesticide you may have used before but on a new plant or new variety, test it on a few plants to determine if phytotoxicity will be a problem, before widespread use.

Some Tips on Preventing Phytotoxicity (Plant Injury) From Pesticide Applications

- Read labels carefully. Pay attention to dosage rates, application instructions and phytotoxicity information. Some pesticides are labeled so that the grower accepts all risks from phytotoxicity to greenhouse crops, because the risk is high.
- Read labels carefully for all plant safety information. Pesticide labels usually mention sensitive plant species and cultivars. The sensitivity of unlisted plants to the product or tank mixture is unknown
- Read any technical brochures on the product (often available on the manufacturer's website).
- Apply pesticides in the early morning or evening. Applications made in the early morning allow plant foliage to dry before temperatures reach 85 to 90°F.
- Take special precautions when using pesticides containing either petroleum or paraffinic base oil. Always make applications when conditions allow plant foliage to dry quickly.
- Add surfactants only when recommended on the pesticide label.
- Use care when tank-mixing pesticides as this may increase the chance of harming crops.
- Apply pesticides only after crops have been irrigated. Never apply pesticides to plants that are under water-stress.
- Never use herbicides within the greenhouse unless they are specifically labeled for use in the greenhouse.
- Never use a sprayer for insecticides that was previously used to apply herbicides.

Pesticide labels can be found on the manufacturer's websites or on the EPA PPLS (Pesticide Product Label System) <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels/pesticide-product-label-system-ppls-more-information>

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References:

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