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101 Ways to Try to Grow Arabidopsis: Do Any Insecticides or Fungicides Burn Foliage?

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Purdue Methods:



Do any insecticides or fungicides burn foliage?

Short answer:

Only a few.

Results:

Over the years, we've observed spray damage on *Arabidopsis* from the following pesticides under certain circumstances:

-Multiple applications of insecticidal soap to the same plants

- -Application of insecticidal soap or horticultural spray oil to plants in sunny, hot conditions -PBO synergist
- -Nicotine fumigant only when leaves were wet
- -Dursban insecticide
- -Pipron fungicide at label recommended rate
- -Strike fungicide only at 6X label recommended rate

Below is a list (by US trade name) of some of the products we've applied to *Arabidopsis* without observing damage. This does not mean they are effective in controlling the target pest or to imply an endorsement of the product:

Insecticides, Miticides or insect growth regulators:

Akari	Marathon II
Avid	Mavrik
Azatin	Mesurol
Conserve	Orthene
Distance	Ovation
Duraguard	Overture
Endeavor	Pepper extract
Enstar II	Pylon
Floramite	Sanmite
Garlic extract	Talstar
Hexygon	Tame
Marathon 1G	

Fungicides:

Banrot Cleary's 3336 Cygnus Daconil Strike Wettable sulfur

Discussion:

Arabidopsis is susceptible to most greenhouse pests such as aphids and western flower thrips. On rare occasions it is fed upon by whitefly, spider mites, root aphids and even armyworms. If the planting is small and the insect population low, a spray bottle of ready-to-use pesticide from a garden center may suffice. In some states, these consumer-friendly products can be applied without restricting the greenhouse entry. Label directions should be followed and a few test plants should be sprayed and observed for phytotoxicity before applying to valuable plants. Spray damage appears in 24-48 hours. Damage from granular formulations added to soil may take up to a week to appear. Another sign of phytotoxicity is the distribution: if all the plants exhibit damage, it is usually not a sign or disease or insects which leave a random distribution. Do not use any product more than twice on the same *Arabidopsis* plants. Insecticidal soaps, for example, accumulate on leaves and may lead to damage only after multiple applications. Also keep in mind that mutant plants may be more susceptible to spray damage, particularly those with altered leaf waxes.



Figure 1. Leaf margin necrosis from Pipron fungicide applied at recommended rate.



Figure 2. From left: Control plants and Pipron fungicide applied at 1x, 3x and 6x recommended rate.



Figure 3. Phytotoxicity from an over-application of Orthene and M-Pede insecticidal soap. We believe it was the Orthene that caused the damage. Note spots on leaves where pesticide drops were.