



CLIMATE-SMART URBAN
AGRICULTURE
**SUPPORTING HISTORICALLY
UNDERSERVED PRODUCERS**



OVERVIEW

Powdery mildew is a fungal disease, that may affect almost all plants in the greenhouse. There are many different genres of powdery mildew some attacking different species of plants, others attacking a wide variety. Powdery mildew can commonly be identified by its white powdery or spotty appearance generally growing on the topside of leaves closer to the base of the plant. Although, if not controlled powdery mildew will spread to all leaf surfaces, feeding on all leaf tissue to survive. Leaves will appear wilted, distorted, and unhealthy after being affected by powdery mildew.

Spores are carried by air or physical distribution and may germinate in only 48 hours. Humidity plays a key role in transfer of spores, with low humidity favoring dispersal of spores and high humidity favoring spore formation.



Retrieved from <https://extension.psu.edu/powdery-mildew>

BEST PRACTICES TO PREVENT MILDEW

Powdery mildew is a fungal disease, that may affect almost all plants in the greenhouse. There are many different genres of powdery mildew some attacking different species of plants, others attacking a wide variety. Powdery mildew can commonly be identified by its white powdery or spotty appearance generally growing on the topside of leaves closer to the base of the plant. Although, if not controlled powdery mildew will

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CONTROL

Water inhibits spore germination for most types of powdery mildew, spray with water during low humidity times, such as mid-day. Aside from water, there are many types of fungicide, biological control

and anti-transpirant that can be used as control methods. It is recommended to try low impact fungicides first such as potassium bicarbonate, sulfur, and other horticulture oils.



REFERENCES

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