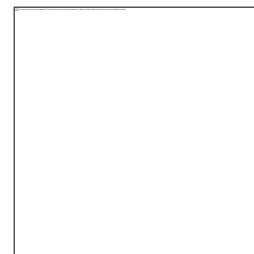


Camelina

Downy Mildew

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Identification and Life Cycle (*Peronospora* spp.)

Downy mildew (*Peronospora* spp.) has been reported as a disease of camelina (*Camelina sativa*) in Europe. Downy mildew was first identified on camelina grown in western Montana and Nebraska in 2006.

Symptoms include pale green to light yellow spots on the upper leaf surface. Gray, fuzzy spots on the underside of leaves, especially in humid weather, under irrigation, or when the canopy is very full. Can infect pods.

Downy mildew is an obligate parasite. It can survive in the crop residue and in the seed of infected plants. It is favored by cool, wet conditions.

Plant Response and Damage

Unless severe, downy mildew is generally considered of minor importance.

Management Approaches

Biological Control

None.

Cultural Control

- Avoid planting seed that has a crusty, white appearance.
- Do not plant seed from plants which were infected with downy mildew the previous year, since this is a seed-borne pathogen.
- Reduce or eliminate irrigation.
- Crop rotation to grass species (wheat, barley, corn).
- Tillage to reduce infected residue.
- No varieties tested in the US thus far are tolerant of downy mildew. Some resistance has been described in a variety called 'Celine' in Europe, and this may be a possible source of resistance.

Chemical Control

No fungicides are registered for use on camelina.

Product List for PEST: None registered

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References

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Vollmann, J., S. Steinkellner, J. Glauninger. 2001. Variation in resistance of camelina (*Camelina sativa* [L.] Crtz.) to downy mildew (*Peronospora camelinae* Gäum.). J. Phytopathology 149: 129-133.

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