

# Marijuana Powdery Mildew Reduction using Ultraviolet Germicidal System



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## ABSTRACT

*Powdery mildew is probably one of the most common and widely distributed disease of plants in greenhouse production. This disease is responsible for significant economic losses in many greenhouse floricultural and vegetable crops. More recently, powdery mildew has been found to be a serious threat to Marijuana production. Although infections usually do not result in plant death, they reduce the yield as well as crop aesthetics and value. In the greenhouse, powdery mildew tends to be more problematic in the spring and fall when day-night temperatures favor high relative humidity but it can develop at any time during any production cycle. An understanding of the disease cycle, organisms involved, and factors that favor disease development will contribute to successful management of this disease. Experience has proven that adequate air filtration combined with UV germicidal disinfection of the air and surfaces within the greenhouse is a powerful new way to eliminate powdery mildew outbreaks.*

## INTRODUCTION: ABOUT POWDERY MILDEW



Powdery mildews are easily recognized by the white, powdery growth of the fungus on infected portions of the plant host. The powdery appearance results from the superficial growth of the fungus as threadlike strands over the plant surface and the production of chains of spores. Powdery mildew fungi usually attack young developing shoots, foliage, stems, and cannabis buds from the inside out. Symptoms often first appear on the upper leaf surface but can also develop on lower leaf surfaces. Early symptoms vary and can appear as irregular chlorotic or purple areas or as necrotic lesions, all of

which are followed by the typical white, powdery appearance. Other symptoms include atypical scab-like lesions, witches'-brooms, twisting and distortion of newly emerging shoots, premature leaf coloration and drop, slowed or stunted growth, and leaf rolling. In rare but extreme situations, heavy infections cause plant death. Although diagnosis of powdery mildew is not difficult, symptoms often escape early detection if plants are not periodically monitored since symptoms can first develop on lower or middle leaves. This helps explain reports of sudden "explosions" of disease when the percentage of infected leaves increases from 10% to 70% in one week.

Although the symptoms of disease are similar, the fungi responsible for powdery mildew fall into a number of different genera. The genera of primary importance to greenhouse production include *Erysiphe*, *Leveillula*, *Microsphaera*, *Sphaerotheca*, and *Oidium*. These fungi are all parasites that require living hosts in order to complete their life cycles so they readily infect healthy, vigorous plants.

Some powdery mildew fungi have broad host ranges whereas others are fairly host-specific and may be confined to a particular plant family, genus or species. For cannabis, *Botrytis cinerea* is the dominant parasite fungi. *Botrytis cinerea* spores are found almost everywhere in outdoor air and are found as common contaminants in about half of indoor environments in the North America with average concentrations of about 45-49 CFU/m<sup>3</sup> (Shelton 2002).

Powdery mildew fungi have fairly simple life cycles. Spores (conidia) are produced in chains on stalks (conidiophores). Conidia are "powdery" and are readily disseminated by air currents in the greenhouse. After the conidia land on the plant surface, they germinate, penetrate the leaf's tissues, and send food-absorbing projections (haustoria) into the epidermal cells. Threadlike strands of the fungus (hyphae) then grow over the surface of the infected plant part and eventually produce more conidiophores and conidia. The time from when conidia land to the production of new conidia can be as short as 3 days but is more commonly 5-7 days. Powdery mildew conidia are unique since unlike most fungal spores, they do not require free moisture (e.g., guttation, dew, water from overhead irrigation) on plant surfaces in order to infect.



In greenhouses, powdery mildews usually survive between crops as hyphae or fungal strands in living crop plants or in weedy hosts. Under certain circumstances, some powdery mildew fungi produce small, black, pepper-like resting structures called cleistothecia. These structures allow the fungus to survive in the absence of a suitable host. However, the role of these resistant structures is probably insignificant in greenhouse situations since continuous cropping provides a constant source of living hosts.

Development of powdery mildew in the greenhouse is influenced by many environmental factors including temperature, RH, light level, and air circulation. Unfortunately, greenhouses usually provide optimum levels for all of these conditions. Optimum conditions include moderate temperatures (68-86° F), high humidities (>95% RH), and fairly low light intensities or shade. However, these requirements vary with the specific powdery mildew fungus. There is an inverse relationship between temperature and

RH which influences both the production and spread of powdery mildew conidia. As temperatures fall at night, RH increases. High RH stimulates conidia to germinate and also encourages the production of chains of conidia in existing infections. In the morning after sunrise, the temperatures warm and RH levels fall.



These conditions help to dry the chains of conidia. Since conidia function as the primary means for new infections in the greenhouse, air movement and circulation in the house are very important for development and spread of disease. Dry, “powdery” conidia are easily dislodged and disseminated by air movement from grower activities in the house as well as by opening and closing doors. Adequate air filtration and UV germicidal disinfection of the air within the greenhouse is necessary to allow for the removal of these airborne conidia.

## **NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO FIGHT AGAINST POWDERY MILDEW**

Although chemical control and standard greenhousekeeping practice continues to be a key component of management of powdery mildew in the greenhouse, other new strategies complement and enhance control efforts.

Powdery mildew can be controlled by filtration and sterilized by delivering a sufficiently high germicidal UV dose. If such a system is designed to control *Botrytis* then it will likely be effective at controlling other fungal contaminants. There are at least two ways to use germicidal ultraviolet light to control mold in greenhouses and these include, UV air disinfection systems, and UV floor and surfaces disinfection systems. In addition, the air quality inside the grow room can be improved using air filtration and positive pressurization.

Several studies and papers have been written about germicidal UV sterilization of *Botrytis cinerea* spores. Among them, Mercier et al (2001) used UVC irradiation dosage in the range of 40-450 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> to slow down the decay caused by *Botrytis cinerea* on Bell peppers. Spore disinfection rates of 95% and more were achieved. Latorre et al (2012) tested the effectiveness of UVA, UVB, and UVC irradiation on *Botrytis cinerea* and found UVC to be by far the most effective wavelength. Results indicated zero survival of spores at a UV dose of 110 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>. Knowing that the UV susceptibility rate constant of *Botrytis cinerea* is  $k=0.0052 \text{ m}^2/\text{J}$ , it is easy to properly engineer a UV lighting system with sufficient intensity to deliver the sterilization dosage within a reasonably short amount of time, typically less than a minute exposure.

*Botrytis cinerea* spores are airborne from the outdoors and brought inside greenhouses via the air currents and by shoes and clothing. This is why it is so important that workers clean and decontaminate themselves prior to entry. Other methods may be used to control *Botrytis cinerea*, including traditional fungicides, but some of these methods may leave hazardous residues which are not suitable for consumption by seriously ill patients (Cervantes 2006). Organic methods are also under study including the use of competing or parasitical microorganisms (Schumacher 2011, Costa 2013).

In combination with UVC wavelength ultraviolet light, air filtration is an efficient way to remove airborne fungal spores from indoor spaces. The size of *Botrytis cinerea* spores is around 11 to 12 microns in diameter. In filtration, this size is quite large and will be almost completely captured (>99%) by filters rated MERV 12 and higher.

The design of indoor grow rooms for marijuana is critical to the control of airborne fungal spores and although most existing greenhouses allow for the ingress of fungal spores, experience has shown that they can be retrofitted with air filters, fans, and UV systems to make them relatively free of mildew spores. It is important, however, that the growing facility be as air tight as possible and maintained under positive pressure to minimize potential outbreaks of mildew. Ideally, each and every growhouse should have a pressurized isolated entrance to minimize the entry of spores from outside. That being said, current practical experience has shown clearly that:

- 1) Prevention via air and surface disinfection using germicidal UV is much better than chemical spot treatment on surface of plants
- 2) High levels of air changes per hour enhance UV system performance in reducing airborne spores
- 3) Cooling and heating coils inner surfaces are a hidden reservoir of spores, a fertile breeding ground and

constitute an ecosystem for a wide variety of molds. Continuous UV surface decontamination of all coils should be the first system to be installed in greenhouses to reduce mildew outbreaks occurrence.

## CONCLUSION

For cannabis indoor culture, *Botrytis cinerea* is one of the toughest most dominant parasite fungi. *Botrytis cinerea* spores are found almost everywhere in outdoor air and are found as common contaminants in about half of indoor environments in the North America with average concentrations of about 45-49 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>. Chemical control and standard greenhousekeeping practice often fail to limit powdery mildew invasions and other proven disinfection technologies such as germicidal ultraviolet are being used more and more. Our experience has shown that a well engineered combination of air filtration and air coil treatment with germicidal UV can drastically reduce the outbreaks of mildew in greenhouses. Such a system requires high levels of air changes per hour with filtration complemented by germicidal UV, and continuous UV surface decontamination of all cooling and heating coils within the facility.

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