



PLANT PATHOLOGY SERIES

# **TIMELY INFORMATION**

Agriculture & Natural Resources

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October 15, 2004

PP-576

## **SEPTEMBER PLANT PROBLEM REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB**

## **SEPTEMBER PLANT PROBLEM REPORT FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB**

## **SEPTEMBER INSECT REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB**

## **DISEASE POSSIBILITIES FOR OCTOBER**

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### Auburn Plant Disease Report-September (J. Mullen)

In September, our 76 plant samples consisted of a mixture of field crop, fruit, vegetable, ornamental, and turf samples. Some of the diseases seen included white rot of apple; Botryosphaeria cankers on azalea and Leyland cypress; brown patch on bermuda and St. Augustine grass; take-all patch on bermuda (Tif Dwarf), centipede, and St. Augustine; Fusarium wilt on cotton and cantaloupe; Pythium crown &/or root rot of coneflower, gardenia, daylily, impatiens; Phytophthora root rot of clematis, coneflower, gardenia, and maple; Fusarium cankers, crown rot or root rot on corn, daylily, iris, peas, garden bean, pittosporum. Pansies were seen with Cercospora leaf spot.

Tomato spotted wilt virus was severely damaging on peanuts in a few locations where plants did not show many of the typical virus symptoms but showed a severe dieback. Disease

was confirmed by ELISA testing of crowns and roots. ‘Georgia Green’ is especially susceptible to TSWV.

*Cristulariella zonate* leaf spot was seen on maple. This is an interesting leaf spot disease with the large, very zonate leaf spots and diagnostic large spores that are just about visible with no magnification. This leaf spot disease does not typically cause a serious problem. Control usually involves sanitation of fallen leaf debris in the fall. This fungus has a very wide host range, but it only seems to appear when conditions are moderately wet.

As you know, southern sections of the state, especially the southern quarter of the state, experienced major agricultural damage from Tropical Storm Ivan. Pecan trees were uprooted and blown over. Field crops such as cotton and peanuts were destroyed in many areas.

Table 1. 2004 September Plant Diseases Seen In The Plant Diagnostic Lab At Auburn.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Apple	White Rot ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> )	Dallas
Azalea	Botryosphaeria Canker	Lee
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Lee
Bermuda, Hybrid	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	*
Bermuda, Tif Dwarf	Bermuda Grass Decline ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> )	*
Centipede	Take-all Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> )	Covington, Jefferson
Cantaloupe	Fusarium Wilt	Cullman
Clematis	Botrytis Leaf Scorch	*
	Phomopsis Crown Rot	*
	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	*
Coneflower	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	Russell
	Pythium Crown & Root Rot	Russell
Corn	Fusarium Stalk Rot	Autauga, Fayette

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
	Macrophomina Charcoal Stalk Rot	Autauga
	Planted Too Shallow	Autauga, Fayette
Cotton	Alternaria Leaf Spots	Monroe
	Cercospora Leaf Spots	Monroe
	Fusarium Wilt	Russell
	Root Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Russell
Elipta	Cylindrocladium Stem Canker	Lee
	Phoma Stem Cankers	Lee
Gardenia	Phytophthora Root Rot	Lee
	Pythium Crown & Root Rot	Lee
Daylily	Fusarium Root Decay	Limestone
	Pythium Root Decay	Limestone
Impatiens	Pythium Crown Rot	Lee
Iris	Bacterial Secondary Corm/Root Rot	Marengo
	Fusarium Corm/Root Rot	Marengo
Leyland Cypress	Botryosphaeria Canker	Lee
Maple	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Tuscaloosa
	Cristulariella Zonate Leaf Spot	Tuscaloosa
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Baldwin
Oak	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Franklin
Pansy	Cercospora Leaf Spot	*

Peanut	Cylindrocladium Black Rot	Baldwin
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
	Late Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercosporidium</i> )	Crenshaw
	Rhizoctonia Limb Blight	Crenshaw
	Root Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Crenshaw
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Barbour, Crenshaw
Peas	Fusarium Stem/Root Decay	Bullock
	Rhizoctonia Stem/Root Decay	Bullock
Pittosporum	Fusarium Canker	Montgomery
Soybean	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	(See E. Sikora)
St. Augustine	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Coffee, Jefferson, Montgomery
	Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Piricularia</i> )	Barbour, Elmore
	Take-All Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> )	Barbour, Coffee, Crenshaw, Elmore, Montgomery
Zoysia	Nematode Problem-Ring & Spiral ( <i>Criconemoides</i> & <i>Rotylenchus</i> )	Montgomery
	Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> )	Jefferson

\*Locations are not reported for nursery, greenhouse, and golf course samples.

#### Birmingham Plant Disease Report-September (J. Jacobi)

Seventy-one samples were received during September. Rainfall was high for the month of September. Birmingham Airport reported 10.97 inches during September. However, most of the rainfall occurred on September 16, due to Tropical Storm Ivan (9.75 inches). Some of

disease and insect problems seen last month included: Maskell scale on Cryptomeria, Rhizoctonia crown rot on pansy, Alternaria leaf blight on sunflower, and brown patch and chinch bugs on St. Augustine.

Before the hurricane, conditions had been dry for several weeks and chinch bug damage was visible on several St. Augustine yards. Following the heavy rainfall from Ivan, we have seen large patch or brown patch starting to develop on St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass. One common question is when to apply preventative fungicide applications to control large patch. In areas with a history of disease, make preventative applications in fall when the thatch temperatures drop below 70EF (temperature recorded in the morning). In many studies, one preventative application provided excellent control. However, additional applications may be needed if prolonged wet conditions occur in the fall or the following spring. Heritage, Prostar and Bayleton have performed best in university trials. Apply fungicides in a minimum of 2.5 gal/1000 sq. ft. Refer to fact sheet ANR-492 for a complete discussion of this disease (<http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-0492/ANR-0492.pdf>).

Maskell scale infects a wide range of coniferous hosts including Cryptomeria. Maskell scale is an armored scale that resembles a small, thin oystershell scale. This scale insect can be a serious pest of Cryptomeria and other conifers. The scale can be difficult to detect because it settles at the base of needles. See the attached publication for more on the identification and control of this scale (<http://www.agnr.umd.edu/users/ipmnet/99-1nmn1.htm>).

Table 2. 2004 September Problems Seen In the Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Azalea	Azalea Bark Scale	Shelby
	Gall Midge/White Flies	Shelby
	Lacebugs	Shelby
	Pythium Root Rot/Overwatering	Jefferson
Bentgrass	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	*
	Pythium Root Rot	*
Bermudagrass	Bipolaris Leaf Spot and Crown Rot	Jefferson
	Fairy Ring	Jefferson
Boxwood	Boxwood Spider Mites	Shelby
Dogwood	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson

Cherry, Flowering	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Cryptomeria	Maskell Scale	Jefferson
Dogwood	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson
Fig	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson
	Sooty Mold	Jefferson
Forsythia	Phytophthora Root Rot	Shelby
Gardenia	Citrus White Flies	Shelby
Ginkgo	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Jefferson
Green, Turnip	Rhizoctonia Damping-Off	Jefferson
Hackberry	Asian Woolly Hackberry Aphid/Sooty Mold	Jefferson
Holly, Chinese	Cottony Camellia Scale/Sooty Mold	Jefferson
Holly, Jefferson	Black Root Rot ( <i>Thielaviopsis</i> )	Jefferson
	Two-Lined Spittle Bug Damage	Jefferson
Hydrangea, Anna Belle	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
Impatiens	Mealybugs	Jefferson
Juniper	Spruce Spider Mites	Jefferson
Juniper, Shore	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
Lantana	Lantana Lace Bug	Shelby
Maple, Red	Phytophthora Canker	Jefferson
Maple, Silver	Anthracnose	Jefferson
Oak, Pin	Bacterial Leaf Scorch	Jefferson (3)

Oak, Red	Anthraco nose	Jefferson
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
	Slime Flux	Jefferson
Pansy	Rhizoctonia Crown Rot	Jefferson
Pecan	Scab	Jefferson
River Birch	Leaf Spot ( <i>Cryptocline</i> )	Shelby
Rosemary	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
Soybean	Anthraco nose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Cullman
	Frogeye Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> )	Cullman
St. Augustinegrass	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Jefferson (3), St. Clair
	Chinch Bugs	Jefferson (2)
Sunflower	Alternaria Leaf Blight	Jefferson

\*Locations are not reported for nursery, greenhouse, and golf course samples.

Auburn Entomology Report-September (C. Ray)

County	Crop	Category	Specimen Name
Butler		Miscellaneous	Black Carpenter Ant
Baldwin	Yellow Flower Azalea	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected
Baldwin	Bravo Azalea	Ornamental	Tarsonemid Mite
Baldwin	Bold Strike Azalea	Ornamental	Spider Mites
Baldwin	Angel Azalea	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected
Baldwin	Clethera, White Dove	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected
Baldwin	Sangela Azalea	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected

County	Crop	Category	Specimen Name
Baldwin	Jasmine	Ornamental	Striped Mealybug
Baldwin	Starlite Azalea	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected
Baldwin	Starlite Azalea	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected
Baldwin	Hydrangea	Ornamental	No Arthropods Detected
Cullman	Rose of Sharon	Ornamental	Scentless Plant Bugs
Limestone	Home	Household- Miscellaneous	Orbweaver Spider
Escambia	Catalpa Worms	Miscellaneous	Florida Predatory Stink Bug
Houston	Human	Medical	Seed of Beggar's-Ticks, Burr Marigold, Sticktight, or Beggar- Ticks
Houston	Human	Medical	Wood Splinter
Mobile	Miscellaneous	Household- Miscellaneous	Nymphal Cockroach
Mobile	Miscellaneous		Phytophagous Ladybird Beetle Larva
Sumter	Lawn	Turfgrass	Scolid Wasp
Tuscaloosa	Cypress	Ornamental	Cypress Twig Gall Midge
Houston	St. Augustine Sod	Turfgrass	Delphacid Planthopper
Elmore	Human	Medical	Ants and Miscellaneous Insect Parts
Tuscaloosa	Home	Household-Structural	Drywood Termite Pellets
Tuscaloosa	Confederate Rose Hibiscus	Ornamental	Possibly Hibiscus Sawfly, also Spider Mites, Yellow Mites & Tarsonemid Mites
Choctaw		Miscellaneous	Millipedes
Pike	Home	Household- Miscellaneous	Yellow Jacket Wasps
Talladega		Miscellaneous	Northern Mold Cricket
Jefferson	Cryptomeria	Ornamental	Maskell Scale
DeKalb		Miscellaneous	Long-Bodied Cellar Spider
Limestone		Medical	Hairy Legged Mosquito

### Disease Possibilities For October

Disease plant samples usually decline in October. As temperatures drop, the summer field and garden crop season is largely over, and the fall-winter plantings of small grains have not yet begun or are just beginning. But, we still commonly see forage problems, landscape ornamental problems, greenhouse/nursery crop problems, vegetables from fall gardens, and field plantings of vegetables in the southern-most sections of the state.

With pansies in the fall, watch for black root rot on pansies and Myrothecium crown rot. See page 28-29 for more on pansy diseases.

Helminthosporium-type leaf spots are common on grasses in the fall when temperatures are in the 60-70EC range.

Cercospora or Cercospora leaf spots are common problem on turnips and other crucifers in the fall. Leaf spots are circular or angular, cream or light brown-colored. Spotting may be severe. Control involves sanitation. Some crucifers can be treated with copper preparations. See the 2004 Vegetable Spray Guide.

The list below includes some common disease problems received in the lab during October of the past few years. Comments on control practices are brief. Refer to the AL Pest Management Handbook or individual spray guides or fact sheets for details.

Table 3. Disease Description and Brief Control Comments on Some Common Diseases Seen in October.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
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Amaranth

Pythium Damping Off

Plants collapse due to a soft, wet rot of stem at soil line.

Sanitation. Improve soil drainage. Reduce irrigation.

Arbor-vitae

Botryosphaeria  
Dieback

Dry, cracked, sunken  
lesions on branches.

Pruning.

Cercospora Blight

Infection usually begins with lower, inner foliage where needles become brown and fall off. Microscopic study usually allows for spore observations.

Sanitation and Cleary's 3336 helps control the disease.

Pestalotia Blight

Brown dying sections  
of foliage, stress  
related.

Sanitation; Cleary's  
3336; Remove stress  
condition.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Phoma Blight	Tip dieback.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 may give protective control; eliminate stress situations.
Aster	Rust	Small yellow leaf spots followed by small orange-colored powdery masses that develop in centers of the spots. Eventually, spots turn brown. If disease is severe, infected leaves will turn completely brown.	Sanitation.
Aucuba	Botryosphaeria Blight	Black elongated lesions on stems cause a dieback. Also, black irregular lesions may develop on leaves.	Sanitation; Cleary's, Domain or a benomyl labelled on ornamentals may help.
Azalea	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown circular or angular leaf spots of variable size.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook under Rhizoctonia web blight.



Colletotrichum Leaf  
Spot

Brown circular-  
irregular spots (2-3  
mm) diameter.

Sanitation; usually  
this is a stress related  
problem which  
develops in the fall.



Phomopsis Canker

Brown, sunken,  
elongated stem  
lesions.

Pruning 3 inches  
beyond the canker  
margins. Cleary's  
protective sprays after  
pruning may help.



Phytophthora Root  
Rot

Brown, water-soaked  
root decay.

Sanitation; protective  
fungicide treatments.  
See ANR-571.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Azalea Liners and Containers	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Brown, dried dying roots.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.



Phytophthora Root  
Rot

Brown, water-soaked  
dying roots.

Sanitation. See AL  
Pest Management  
Handbook.

Basil

Rhizoctonia Stem Rot

Brown, dry decay  
(lesions) on lower  
stems.

Sanitation. Crop  
rotation. Deep turn  
soil.

Begonia	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become light brown, water-soaked, decayed. Plant foliage will wilt, yellow, and dieback.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bentgrass	<i>Bipolaris cyanodontis</i> Leaf Spot	Small, narrow (1 mm x 2-3 mm) brown spots on grass blades which will cause browning of whole leaf blade when spots are numerous.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Pythium Blight

Patches of turf  
become water-soaked  
and brown.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.



Rhizoctonia Blight

Foliage blight.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.



Spiral Nematode  
Damage

Patches of turf yellow  
and dieback; roots are  
poorly developed with  
poor feeder root  
development.

Maintain good turf.  
Management  
practices. See ANR-  
523. There are no  
pre- or post plant  
nematicides labelled  
for home use except  
for Clandosan. See  
the AL Pest Manage-  
ment Handbook.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Bermuda

Bipolaris and  
Helminthosporium  
Leaf Spot  
(*Drechslera*)

Small, narrow (1 mm  
x 2-3 mm) brown  
spots on grass blades  
which will cause  
browning of whole  
leaf blade when spots  
are numerous.

See the AL Pest  
Handbook.



Brown Patch  
(*Rhizoctonia*)

Browning patches in  
lawn; brown irregular  
leaf spots.

Sanitation. See the  
AL Pest Management  
Handbook.

Dollar Spot  
(*Sclerotinia*)

Spot-areas become blighted. Bleached leaf spots with dark borders are usually evident. Sometimes tiny black, flat sclerotia are present at the base of leaves.

See the AL Pest Management Handbook.



Ring Nematode  
(*Criconemoides*)

Patches or areas of  
turf become yellowed.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Rust (*Puccinia*)

Orange, powdery  
dusting on leaves;  
affected areas develop  
into brown blotches.

See ANR-621 and the  
AL Pest Management  
Handbook.

Sting Nematode  
(*Belonolaimus*)

Patches or areas of  
turf become yellowed.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Bermuda, Coastal	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot	Small, narrow (1 mm x 2-3 mm) brown spots on grass blades which will cause browning of whole leaf blade when spots are numerous.	Frequent cutting; maintain good fertility, especially with potassium levels.
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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Birch, River	Anthrachnose ( <i>Cryptocline</i> )	Leaf spots and blight; lesions often occur along leaf veins.	Remove all fallen leaves in the fall.
Bud of Paradise	Pythium Root Rot	Foliage wilts; lower leaves become yellow-brown. Roots become light brown and soft rotted.	Sanitation. Eliminate wet soil conditions.
Blackberry	Coniothyrium Cane Blight	Reddish brown sunken lesions.	Sanitation.

Septoria Leaf Spot

Circular or almost circular cream colored spots with red borders.

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Black-Eyed Susan

Bacterial Leaf Spot

Small, dark, angular  
leaf spots with dark,  
wet-looking edges.

Sanitation. Do not  
water over-head.

Boxwood	Macrophoma Leaf Spot	Leaves turn yellow with numerous small black spots; leaf drop follows; dieback.	Follow recommended horticultural practices to maintain healthy boxwoods. Prune out dieback areas of plant. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Volutella Blight	Brown stem cankers and leaf blight; orange wet spore masses.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336; remove stress.
Cactus, Christmas	Fusarium Crown Rot	Lower trunk becomes decayed with brown dried tissues.	Sanitation. Do not save soil.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Calendula	Rust ( <i>Coleosporium</i> )	Yellow-orange brown spots (0.3-0.8 cm diam.) with a yellow halo of 1-2 mm wide.	

Removal of calendula  
from close proximity

to black pine and  
Scots pine (alternate

hosts) may help.

Camellia Japonica	Canker ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> )	Sunken elliptical-oval shaped lesions on branches; dieback.	Pruning off dieback branch sections. Cleary's 3336 or Halt will provide protective disease control.
Camellia, Sasanqua	Colletotrichum Dieback	Leaf spots and small, sunken, cracked lesions on stems; dieback.	Pruning, leaf sanitation; Cleary's 3336 or Halt as protective treatment, if desired.
Cedar	Armillaria Root Rot	Rapid or slow dieback; thin white mycelial mat under bark at soil line; thin black threads may be present under bark.	Sanitation.

Celosia	Root Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Crop rotate. See ANR-689.	See ANR-689.
Centipede	Anthracnose	Leaf spots present. Usually this disease is not severe.	Cleary's 3336 or Halt. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.



Brown Patch  
(*Rhizoctonia*)

Browning patches in  
lawn; brown, irregular  
leaf spots.

Sanitation; See AL  
Pest Management  
Handbook.

Sheath & Ring  
Nematode Problems

Patches or areas of  
turf become yellowed.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Take-All Patch  
(*Gaeumannomyces*)

Areas or patches of  
turf become thinned  
as individual plants  
yellow and die.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Chrysanthemum

Alternaria Blight

Dark brown, irregular spots on foliage.

Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Fusarium Crown Rot

Lower stem becomes reddish brown, dried and dead; lesion may be one-sided on stem or may extend around entire stem.

Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook under Fusarium wilt.



Stem Blight,  
*Pseudomonas*  
*syringae* and *Erwinia*  
*carotavora*.

Black, wet rotting of  
stem.

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Cherry, Ornamental	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Irregular-circular brown leaf spots.	Sanitation of leaves in the fall.
Cleyera	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage yellowing & dieback. Roots become brown, wet, and decayed.	Sanitation. Reduce water availability.
Coleus	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Circular-irregular brown lesions on foliage.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.



Root Knot Nematode  
(*Meloidogyne*)

See ANR-689.

Sanitation. See ANR-689.

Collards

Alternaria Leaf Spot

Irregular, medium-brown spots (3 x 6 mm) on foliage.

Sanitation; rotation.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Black Rot  
(*Xanthomonas*)

Black V-shaped  
lesions on leaf edges;  
internal, black rot of  
lower stem.

See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Irregular, light brown spots (3-10 mm diam.) on foliage.

Sanitation; rotation.

Crape Myrtle

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Brown angular leaf spots of variable size.

Sanitation and protective sprays of Cleary's 3336.

Cryptomeria	Phomopsis Tip Blight	Tips of twigs turn yellow then brown after twig cankers form. Disease generally begins with lower foliage.	---
Cucumber	Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> )	Irregular yellow spots with indefinite margins on upper leaf surfaces. When conditions are humid, a gray fungal webbing may be seen on lower leaf surfaces (under yellow spots) with a hand lens.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Cypress, Italian	Seiridium Canker	Dieback; sunken, cracked cankers on branches; resin ooze.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook and ANR-1160.
Cypress, Leyland	Cercospora ( <i>Asperisporium</i> or <i>Cercospora sequoiae</i> ) Lower Limb/ Needle Blight.	Lower limbs browned in spots with abundant (microscopic) sporulation of <i>C. sequoiae</i> .	Sanitation.
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>

Seiridium Canker

Sunken lesion on  
stem/branches.

Sanitation.

Dahlia

Botrytis Leaf Blight

Brown leaf spots and blotches develop.

Sanitation of damaged foliage. Improve air	circulation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt may be	used.	
Daisy, Gerbera	Powdery Mildew	White, powdery dusting on leaf surfaces.	See ANR-407. Clean up dead leaves in the late fall.
Daylily	Rust ( <i>Puccinia hemerocallidis</i> )	Leaves develop small yellow spots or flecks. Yellow spots become covered with orange powdery masses. Leaves eventually die.	Sanitation. Banner Maxx and Heritage are effective fungicides for protective disease control in commercial situations. In home-owner situations, Ferti-loam System Fungicide and Spectricide Immunoz may be applied to help provide protective disease control.
Dianthus	Pythium Crown Rot	Lower stem becomes dark, and water-soaked.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.



Rhizoctonia Crown Rot	Lower stems become brown and dry rotted.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.	
Dogwood	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Small (3-5 mm), brown, irregular spots scattered over leaf surfaces.	Sanitation.
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Small, light brown, cream-colored spots with dark brown borders develop on leaves.	Sanitation.
Eleagnus	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown, water-soaked, and decayed. Foliage develops dieback and older leaves turn yellow.	Sanitation. Correct wet situations. Subdue may be used in nursery situations, following label directions.
Euonymus	Crown Gall ( <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> )	Woody irregular gall that encircles lower stem area.	Sanitation; crop rotation.

Fatsia	Phytophthora and Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown and water-soaked; the outer cortex will slip easily off the root central cylinder.	Sanitation; remove wet conditions.
Fern, Boston	Anthracnose	Medium brown, irregular leaf spots, blotches.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be used.



Pythium Root Rot

Outer root cortex easily slips from inner core; plants yellow and dieback.

Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Fescue

Anthracnose

Light brown leaf spots and blotches.

See the AL Pest Management Handbook for brown patch control.

Helminthosporium  
Leaf Spot

Small, brown  
elongated spots (1 or  
2 x 3 or 4 mm).

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Fig

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Circular-angular  
brown leaf spots.

Sanitation.

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Brown angular leaf spots of variable size.

Sanitation.

Gardenia, Dwarf	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown, water-soaked, and rotted; foliage dieback.	Sanitation; remove wet conditions. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Grape	Phomopsis Leaf Spot	Light green or yellow circular-irregular spots with dark centers; shot holes.	Sanitation; captan or maneb product may be used for protective control. See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Holly

Anthracnose

Black circular or  
irregular leaf spots.

Sanitation. Cleary's  
3336 or Halt may help  
provide protection.

Botryosphaeria  
Canker/Dieback

Sunken, cracked  
lesions with brown  
decay under bark.

Sanitation.

Oedema

Small (1-2 mm),  
raised, corky, light-  
medium brown spots  
on lower leaf  
surfaces.

Reduce watering  
during cloudy  
weather; improve soil  
drainage.



Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Small (2-4 mm diam.) irregular or circular brown leaf spot.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage dieback; lower foliage yellowing; roots become wet rotted and brown.	Sanitation. Reduce water levels in the area. See AL Pest Management Handbook and ANR-1087.
Holly, Japanese	Black Root Rot ( <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> )	Roots develop black lesions and root tips; plants show poor growth and development; yellowing of lower foliage.	

Sanitation. See AL  
Pest Management

Handbook.

Holly, Yaupon

Colletotrichum  
Dieback

Leaf spot and  
twig/branch cankers;  
dieback.

Pruning; see the AL  
Pest Management  
Handbook.

Hollyhock

Pythium Root Rot

See comments for  
Dianthus.

Sanitation. Improve  
soil drainage.



Rhizoctonia Root Rot

See comments for  
Dianthus.

Sanitation; Cleary's  
3336 protective  
drenches.

Hosta

Root-Knot Nematode  
(*Meloidogyne*)

Plants grow poorly.  
Root galls evident.

Solarization of the  
area before  
replanting.

Hydrangea

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Brown angular leaf spots of variable size.

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.



Powdery Mildew

White, powdery  
dusting on leaves.

See ANR-407.

Impatiens

Alternaria Leaf Spot

Brown, oval leaf spots.

Sanitation.

Pythium Crown Rot

Lower trunk becomes brown and soft-decayed.

Sanitation; correct wet soil problem; see AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Iris, Japanese	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Brown, dry root lesions and root rot develops.	Sanitation. PCNB, Cleary's 3336, or Halt may help provide protection from infection.
Ivy, English	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Irregular brown leaf spots (3-10 mm diam.) and dark brown elliptical lesions on stems.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Phytophthora Stem, Root, and Leaf Rot	Brown, water-soaked dying stems, roots, leaf area.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.	
Jasmine	Phytophthora Root Rot	Dieback; roots become soft rotted and brown.	Sanitation; reduce water levels in the soil.
Juniper	Pestalotia Blight	Sections of foliage turn brown and dead; stress related.	Sanitation; <u>remove stress condition</u> .



Phomopsis Tip Blight

Tip ends of branches turn brown. Blight moves from twig tips into inner foliage. Lower foliage may be affected first; seen more in nurseries than landscapes.

Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 protective sprays. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Phytophthora Root  
Rot

Feeder roots become  
brown and wet rotted.  
They eventually dry  
out.

Sanitation.  
Solarization before  
replant may help.  
Improve water  
drainage.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Seiridium Canker

Sunken, brown lesion  
on branches.

Pruning 3-4 inches  
beyond the edge of  
canker; after pruning,  
protective Cleary's  
sprays may help.

Juniper, Creeping	Phytophthora Root Rot	Dieback; yellowing of lower foliage; roots become brown and soft rotted.	See AL Pest Management Handbook and ANR-1173.
Kiwi	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Brown, irregular, small-large (2-5 mm spots).	Sanitation.
Leucothoe	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Root Rot	Roots develop a brown, water-soaked root decay. Plants develop dieback and yellowing of lower foliage.	Sanitation. Remedy wet soil conditions.

Leyland Cypress

Botryosphaeria  
Canker

Sunken, cracked  
lesions on branches &  
trunk.

Prune out cankers,  
making cuts 3 inches  
beyond damage. Dip  
shears into alcohol  
between cuts.

Cercosporidium Blight	Dieback; sunken cankers with resin oozing.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.	
Liriope	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Leaf spots and leaf blight.	Sanitation of spotted leaves; Cleary's 3336 or Halt may help protect foliage.
Loquat	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown irregular-circular spots on leaves and stems; some large blotch areas along veins.	Removal of fallen leaves; pruning of disease stem areas; Cleary's protective sprays.
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Magnolia, Japanese	Powdery Mildew	Leaves develop a powdery white dusting or coating on upper leaf surfaces or young twig surfaces, buds. New leaves may be distorted.	Sanitation of fallen leaves. Prune to help decrease humidity levels.
Magnolia, Southern	Algal Leaf Spot	Circular green or reddish green, slightly raised spots with wavy edges.	Usually not a serious problem. See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Phyllosticta Leaf Spot

Circular to oval light colored spots with dark brown margins.

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Pythium Root Rots

Roots become light brown, water-soaked, rotted. Foliage shows wilt, dieback, yellowing of older leaves, leaf edge scorch.

Sanitation. Reduce soil water levels. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Rhizoctonia Root Rot

Roots become brown and dry rotted. Foliage shows wilt, dieback, yellowing of older leaves, leaf edge scorch.

Sanitation.

Maple

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Irregular, spreading, brown lesions on leaves and small twigs. Leaf lesions may occur and develop along veins.

Collect and remove all fallen leaves. Protective fungicides used only when trees are small.



Cristulariella Zonate  
Leaf Spot

Brown-gray zonate  
circular-oval leaf  
spots.

Sanitation in the fall.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Phyllosticta Leaf Spot

Circular brown spots  
with dark brown or  
purple margins.

Sanitation in the fall.

Maple, Red

Tar Spot (*Rhytisma*)

Black, hard,  
irregularly-shaped  
leaf spots.

Sanitation.

Marigold

Alternaria Leaf Spot

Angular or round  
black spots.

Sanitation.

Monkeygrass

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Brown blotches on leaves; sometimes blotches begin at leaf tips; black fruiting bodies may be visible as tiny black dots in lesions.

Sanitation; Cleary's  
3336 or Domain

protective sprays.

Muscadine

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Circular gray-white  
spots with black  
margins; shot holes.

See AL Pest Manage-  
ment Handbook.

Mustard

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Light brown, irregular spots (3-10 mm) on foliage.

Sanitation; rotation.

Oak	Anthracnose	Small-large, brown spots/blotches on leaves; some blotches follow along veins.	Sanitation of fallen leaves in fall.
Oak, Over-Cup	Fusiform Rust ( <i>Cronartium quercuum fusiforme</i> )	Small, black, circular spots develop on leaves. In the spring, tiny orange spore masses (urediospores) develop on the surface of leaf spots. Also brown thread-like structures (teliospores) protrude from the spots on lower leaf surfaces in early-mid summer.	Sanitation of fallen leaves; removal of infested pine trees or branches with canker.
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Oak, Pin	Xylella Scorch Disease	Dieback with leaf edge scorch.	Sanitation.

Oak, Red

Hypoxylon Canker

Hard gray or black fungal bodies (flattened, thick, stromatic masses of fungal tissue (stroma)) develop under the bark on trunks or branches. The swollen stromatic growth causes bark to break apart and fall off of tree, exposing the gray or black, hard stroma.

Sanitation.

Oak, Water

Botryodiplodia Canker

Sunken, elliptical-oval lesions, often with cracked margins.

Sanitation. Make cuts approximately 4 inches beyond the edge of the cankers.

Taphrina Leaf Blister	Light brown or gray, puckered leaf spots or 'blisters'.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.	
Okra	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Brown, circular-oval leaf spots.	Sanitation.

Orchid, *Oncidium* sp.

Colletotrichum Leaf  
Spot

Brown irregular spots.

Sanitation; Cleary's  
3336.

Pansy	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown stem lesions (cankers) on lower stems. Also brown circular-irregular leaf spots of variable size.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Leaf spots are black, circular areas of feathery patterned discoloration.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.



Myrothecium Crown  
Rot

Crowns brown and  
decaying with tiny  
black capped white  
spore masses.

Sanitation. See AL  
Pest Management  
Handbook.

Pythium Crown Rot  
and Root Rot

Light-medium brown,  
water-soaked crowns  
and roots.

Sanitation; See AL  
Pest Management  
Handbook.

Phytophthora Root  
Rot/Crown Rot

See description for  
Pythium

See Pythium.



Thielavopsis Root Rot

Black spots (lesions) on roots; plants stunted; lower leaves yellowed.

Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Pear	Anthracnose Fruit Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Sunken spots.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Pecan	Powdery Mildew	White or light gray-colored dusting or coating of upper leaf surfaces, twig tips, and buds. Infected areas become blighted. Some leaf deformity of new leaves.	Sanitation of fallen leaves in the fall. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Scab ( <i>Cladosporium</i> )	Spots begin an olive roughened spots. Older spots are brown-black colored, again with a roughened surface.	See ANR-50 (Homeowners) or AL Pest Management Handbook.
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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Sooty Mold	A dry, thin, black coating on leaf and twig surfaces.	Control insects such as aphids or scales.
Peony	Leaf Spot ( <i>Cladosporium</i> )	Spots begin an olive roughened spots. Older spots are brown-black colored, again with a roughened surface.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt will provide some protective disease control.
Pepper	Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> )	Circular-oval brown lesions; sometimes zonate.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Periwinkle (*Vinca*)

Stem Canker  
(*Colletotrichum*);  
May be secondary

Sections of lower  
stems become brown  
and dead.

Sanitation; Cleary's  
3336.



Pythium Root Rot

Roots become brown,  
soft & rotted.

Sanitation.

Phytophthora Aerial  
Blight

Sections of foliage  
become blighted.  
Stems develop brown  
lesions.

Sanitation.

	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown, soft and rotted.	Sanitation.
Pine, Virginia	<i>Lophodermium</i> ( <i>Ploiderma</i> ) Needle Cast	Older needles turn brown and drop; very small (1-2 mm or 1/32 inch) football shaped, black fruiting bodies develop on browning needles.	Protective fungicide sprays in the fall & spring. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Poinsettia	Bacterial ( <i>Erwinia</i> ) Stem Rot	Black, water-soaked spots or lesions on stems. Lesions may girdle stems.	Sanitation; pot-level irrigation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Fusarium Root and  
Lower Stem Rot

Roots and lower  
stems become  
reddish-brown, dried  
and dead.

Sanitation; Banrot  
drenches.



*Pythium* Stem and  
Root Rot

Lower stems and  
roots become medium  
brown, soft,  
watersoaked and  
rotted.

See AL Pest Manage-  
ment Handbook.



*Rhizoctonia* Stem Rot  
& Root Rot

Lower stems develop  
dry, medium-dark  
brown surface lesions;  
roots may become  
brown and dried.

See AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book. Use Cleary's  
3336 or Topsin M.



*Rhizopus* Stem Rot

Stem sections become glassy and water-soaked; a delicate black mass of fungal threads and small black spherical structures may develop over the lesions.

Sanitation.

Poplar

Anthracnose

Brown, circular-irregular leaf spots which may follow along leaf veins.

Sanitation of fallen leaves in the fall.

Pumpkin

Fusarium Fruit Rot

Brown, sunken, soft rot with white-orange fluffy fungal growth.

Sanitation. Crop rotation away from pumpkin.

Gummy Stem  
(*Mycosphaerella*)

Brown, cracked,  
oozing lesions on  
stems.

At this time of year,  
sanitation, rotation.

Papaya Ringspot  
Virus

Mosaic on leaves and  
fruits; abnormal leaf  
development.

Sanitation. Crop  
rotation away from  
cucurbits.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Plectosporium Blight	Light brown, corky, raised, irregularly-shaped lesions on fruit, stems, petioles.	Sanitation.

Powdery Mildew  
(*Erysiphe*)

White, dusty coating  
on leaves, stems, fruit.

At this time of year,  
sanitation, rotation.



Pythium Fruit Rot

Watery soft rot.

Sanitation. Avoid wet planting areas.



Watermelon Mosaic  
Virus II

Mosaic pattern.

Sanitation; control  
aphids.

Rhododendron

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Relatively large (5-15 mm diam.) irregular, brown spots.

Sanitation; Use Cleary's 3336 or Topsin M or a WP benomyl (not Benlate).



Phytophthora Crown  
Rot

Dark brown, wet  
decay at lower stem  
area.

Sanitation. See AL  
Pest Management.



Pythium Crown Rot

Dark brown, wet decay at lower stem area.

Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Rose

Black Spot  
(*Diplocarpon rosa*)

Black, circular spots with irregular (feathery) edges; spotted leaves turn yellow and drop.

Sanitation of fallen leaves. See ANR-401 and the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Brown angular leaf spots of variable size.

Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook under black spot.

Phomopsis Cane  
Canker

Brown spindle-shaped  
sunken lesions.

Sanitation.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Rosemary

Fusarium Root Rot

Roots become dry  
rotted. Foliage  
dieback.

Sanitation. Crop  
rotation.

Pythium Root Rot	Roots become slightly discolored and wet rotted; foliage dieback.	Sanitation. Correct a wet soil problem.	
Ryegrass	Brown Patch	Browning patches in the lawn; brown irregular leaf spots on grass blades.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Gray Leaf Spot	Gray irregular spots of variable size. Whole leaf blades may be blighted.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Pythium Blight	Patches of turf become water-soaked and brown.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.	
Snake Root ( <i>Eupatorium</i> )	Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus	Foliage becomes discolored with mottled and necrotic areas on leaves.	Sanitation. Control thrips.
Sorghum, Grain	Fusarium Head Blight	Infection of the panicle branches causes their collapse and wilt and eventual death.	--



Gray Leaf Spot  
(*Piricularia*)

Small red spots on leaves become large red blotches and leaf death may result.

Sanitation; crop rotation.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Soybean

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum truncatum*)

Irregularly shaped brown blotches on stems, pods, leaves sometimes with tiny black specks.

Use disease free seed.  
Deep plow crop residues.

Cercospora Leaf Spot  
(*C. sajjina*, frog-eye  
leaf spot)

Circular-angular,  
brown spots with a  
thin, dark red-brown  
margin; spots 1-5 mm  
diam.

Check with Ed  
Sikora.

Pod & Stem Blight  
(*Diaporthe phaseolarum*;  
*Phomopsis sojae*)

Large areas of lower stem and petioles & pods become brown and eventually tiny black bodies develop in linear rows.

Plant disease-free seed. Crop rotation or deep plowing of residue. Consult resistance differences among cultivars.

Stem Canker  
(*Diaporthe phaseolarum* var.  
*caulivora*)

Small red-brown stem lesions, usually near a leaf node; lesions become large and black, sunken cankers. Leaves develop interveinal yellowing-necrosis; plants die.

Check with Ed Sikora.

Squash, Summer

Potato Virus Y-fruit  
sample (ELISA test)

Fruit was small and  
mosaic present. Only  
fruit was seen.

Sanitation. Control of  
aphids may help  
some.

Watermelon Mosaic  
Virus II-fruit sample  
(ELISA test)

Yellow-green mosaic  
patterns on fruit.

Control aphids; Do  
not save seed (There  
is some evidence that  
seed transmission  
may occur in some  
situations.)

St. Augustine

Brown Patch  
(*Rhizoctonia*)

Browning patches in lawn; brown irregular leaf spots/blotches on grass blades.

See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Gray Leaf Spot  
(*Piricularia*)

Gray irregular spots  
of variable size.  
Whole leaf blades  
may be blighted.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Take-All Patch  
(*Gaeumannomyces*)

Individual grass  
plants become  
yellowed and die.  
Areas of turf yellow  
and thin out.

See ANR-823, Take-  
All Root Rot, A New  
Disease of St.  
Augustine.

Strawberry

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Fruit rot begins as tan or brown, water-soaked lesions on unripe or ripe fruit. Pink or cream-colored spore masses may cover the lesions. Fruits may dry and become shrivelled and hard. One species of *Colletotrichum* will cause both fruit rot and stolon, crown rotting, and leaf spot. Stolons develop brown-black, sunken lesions which cause subtended plant parts to die. Petioles develop similar lesions. Crown rotting appears as a red-brown firm rot or red-brown streaking. Plants with crown rot typically wilt and die. Leaf spots are black, (sometimes gray), 1-2 mm diam., and may be numerous.

Sanitation. See the  
AL Pest Management

Handbook and Ed  
Sikora.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Phomopsis Leaf  
Blight

Spots begin as red-purple circular lesions, sometimes with gray centers. Later, three zones may develop in the spots with (1) the outer zone red, purple, or yellow; (2) the middle zone light brown in color; (3) and the central zone dark brown sometimes with black dots of fruiting bodies. Older spots along veins develop into V-shaped lesions. Usually this disease is of minor importance with older leaves becoming damaged during late summer. Occasion-ally fruit rot may occur. Ripening or ripened fruit develop round, pink, water-soaked lesions that become brown and crusty with black dots (fruiting bodies).

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Phytophthora &  
Pythium Crown  
Rot/Root Rot

A reddish-brown decayed area in crowns develops. The roots typically develop a dark surface discoloration while the inner tissues are red-discolored. Plants may be stunted, depending upon the severity of the crown, root damage. Wilting and dieback is a common symptom.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Sweet Gum	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Circular-irregular brown leaf spots.	Sanitation of leaves in the fall.
Sweet Potato	Black Rot ( <i>Ceratocystis</i> )	Surface lesions are firm, black, dry. When wet, lesions appear greenish-black.	Avoid wounds. Follow proper curing procedures before storage.



Fusarium Surface Rot

Surface lesions are initially circular, brown (light-dark), firm and dry. Lesions usually stop at the vascular ring. In storage, affected roots become shrunken & hard. (This is distinguished from Fusarium root rot as root rot involves extensive areas of the internal tissues.)

Avoid wounding roots at harvest time.

Scurf (*Monilochaetes*)

At harvest, brown or black spots are noticed on the potato skin. Surface spots may merge so that the whole root surface is involved. Lesions do not extend below the outermost periderm layer. Scurfy sweet potatoes placed into storage may be okay or cracks may develop around the lesions. These cracks cause the root to dry-out and shrink. Secondary decay organisms may become established in cracked areas.

Rotate area away from sweet potatoes for 3-4 years.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Tomato

Anthracnose Ripe Rot  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Symptoms appear on ripe fruit as small, slightly depressed, circular spots. Lesions of normal coloration may enlarge to 12 mm diam., become more sunken with a concentric ring pattern. Tissue below the surface lesion is light colored and granular. Lesion surfaces eventually develop brown centers, sometimes with tiny black dots (sclerotia), and masses of orange spores pustules. (Occasionally leaf/stem spot [small circular spots with yellow halos] and a brown lesion root rot

may occur.)

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Bacterial Spot  
(*Xanthomonas*)

Small (1-4 mm diam.), angular, black water-soaked spots or dried spots with water-soaked edges on leaves. On fruit, small (2-4mm) scabby, brown spots develop.

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Septoria Leaf Spot

Small, circular,  
brown-gray leaf spots.

See the AL Pest  
Management Hand-  
book.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Turnip

Alternaria Leaf Spot

Gray-brown, oval, or  
slightly irregular spots  
appear.

Sanitation. See the  
AL Pest Management  
Handbook for  
commercial  
recommendations.

Anthracnose  
(*Colletotrichum*)

Irregular, medium-brown spots (3-10 mm or larger) on leaves. Sometimes spots develop along veins.

Sanitation. Rotation; See comments in the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Bacterial Leaf Spot

Very small (1 mm)  
dark, water-soaked  
angular-circular spots.

Sanitation.

Black Rot  
(*Xanthomonas*)

Leaf edges develop  
V-shaped black spots;  
lower stem shows  
blackening of  
vascular system when  
stem is cut  
transversely.

Sanitation; rotate out  
of crucifers 4-5 years.

Cercospora Leaf Spot

White, tan, or light brown irregular spots, 2-10 mm diam.

See AL Pest Management Handbook; sanitation; rotation; copper sprays

Wax Myrtle

Botryosphaeria Canker

Sunken lesions, sometimes with cracked edges, on branches or trunk.

Sanitation, pruning.

Phytophthora Root  
Rot

Dieback, wilt, roots  
develop soft rot and  
brown color.

Sanitation, eliminate  
wet soil conditions.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Willow

Anthracnose

Irregular, small or  
large brown leaf spots  
or blotches.

Sanitation of fallen  
leaves.

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Small circular, brown spots.

Sanitation of leaves in the fall. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Rust (*Melampsora*)

Rust-colored powdery spots that later become brown-colored.

Sanitation of leaves in the fall.

Zoysia

Brown Patch  
(*Rhizoctonia*)

See Centipede Brown  
Patch.

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Dollar Spot  
(*Sclerotinia*  
*homeocarpa*)

Small whitish spots in lawn. Individual leaves show bleached-out lesions with dark borders.

See ANR-493 or the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Rust (*Puccinia  
zoysiae*)

Red-brown spore  
pustules scattered  
over leaf surfaces.

See AL Pest Manage-  
ment Handbook.



Take-All Patch  
(*Gaeumannomyces*)

Black lesions on  
roots. Plants yellow  
and die.

See ANR-823, Take-  
All on St. Augustine  
Grass.