



PLANT PATHOLOGY SERIES

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JANUARY PLANT PROBLEM REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

JANUARY PLANT PROBLEM REPORT FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

JANUARY INSECT REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

DISEASE POSSIBILITIES FOR FEBRUARY

ANNUAL REPORT TO FOLLOW

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Auburn Plant Disease Report-January (J. Mullen)

In terms of plant disease samples, January was a quiet month with only 11 plant disease diagnoses and 27 total samples received.

January and February (so far) have had warm days alternating with cool days. Consequently, some normally spring and fall diseases have developed in January.

Daylily rust, caused by *Puccinia hemerocallidis*, was identified in a nursery situation. Rust spores were present on the small leaf spots. The damaged foliage should be removed. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for fungicide recommendations. Daylily cultivars have shown variable reactions to rust.

Entomosporium leaf spot on Indian hawthorn and photinia may be especially active

when temperatures are in the 55-75°F range and moisture is present on leaf surfaces for 6 hours. The reddish-black leaf spots with black pustules are fairly diagnostic for the disease.

The Japanese rose (*Kerria japonica*) was an unusual plant for us. Also, the brown *Cylindrosporium* leaf spots and stem spots were unusual. The disease was identified quickly due to the microscopic spores present on the leaf spot, and stem surfaces. Control would require stem removal with cuts being made 2-3 inches beyond the edge of the spots.

Cercosporidium blight is not usually active in January. The fact that spores were present would indicate that the disease could spread if warm conditions were present. The alternating cool conditions would reduce or prevent disease development and spore spread. Protective fungicide sprays should be started in the spring, probably in April-May and continued until late fall. See ANR-1196. Good results have been achieved with Heritage sprays at 4 oz. per 100 gallons every 14 days.

The anthracnose on Liriope is another indication that moderately warm conditions existed in January. Brown spots on leaves and also tip scorch are common symptoms of anthracnose on Liriope. Microscopic observations usually reveal the tiny, diagnostic spore-containing bodies (acervuli) with tiny hair-like structures and spores. Typically, disease control involves cutting the grass back, collecting clippings, and application of Cleary's 3336 or Halt.

Table 1. January Plant Diseases Received At The Auburn Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Azalea	Macrophoma Leaf Blotch	Washington
Bentgrass	Pythium Root Decay	*
Collards	Alternaria Leaf Spots	Washington
Daylily	Daylily Rust (<i>Puccinia hemerocallidis</i>)	*
Indian Hawthorn	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Houston
Japanese Rose	Cylindrosporium Leaf & Stem Spots	Marshall
Leyland Cypress	Cercosporidium Blight	Elmore
Liriope	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Calhoun
Satsuma	Aspergillus Rot	Lee

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
	Penicillium Rot	Lee
St. Augustine	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Geneva
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Geneva
Tomato	Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Henry

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

Birmingham Plant Disease Report-January (J. Jacobi)

We received 56 samples during the month of January. Some of the most common problems seen last month include spruce spider mite damage on arborvitae, Phytophthora root rot on arborvitae and juniper, and Volutella blight on boxwood.

Table 2. 2005 January Problems Seen in the Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Arborvitae	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
	Spruce Spider Mites	Jefferson(2)
Azalea	Armillaria Root Rot	Jefferson
	Rhododendron Midge Damage	Jefferson
Bentgrass	Dollar Spot	*
	Pythium Blight	*
Boxwood, American	Boxwood Leaf Miner	Jefferson(2)
	Volutella Blight	Jefferson(2)
	Winter Injury	Jefferson(2)
Dracaena	Suspect Fluoride Toxicity	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Fern, Rabbit's Foot	Brown Soft Scale	Jefferson
Holly, Chinese	Tea Scale	Jefferson
Juniper, "Wichita Blue"	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
Magnolia, Southern	Black Twig Borer	Jefferson
Mondograss	Pythium Root Rot	Shelby
Pea, English	Pythium Damping-Off	Jefferson

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

January Insect Report (C. Ray)

County	Crop	Category	Specimen Name
Washington	Ornamental	Kurume Azalea	Azalea Lace Bug
Lauderdale	Household-Miscellaneous	Home	Collembola
Henry	Ornamental	Palm	Coconut Mealybug & False Oleander Scale (See Notes)
Marion	Household-Stored Product	Home	Maize Weevil
Butler	Household-Miscellaneous	Home	Small Dung Fly
Lee	Ornamental	Aucuba	A Thrips
Jefferson	Ornamental	Bamboo	Armored Scales (3), Spider Mite, Tarsonemid Mite, (See Notes)
Jefferson	Ornamental	Phlebodium	Brown Soft Scale
Calhoun	Ornamental	Cedar	Juniper Aphid
Chambers	Ornamental	Camellia	Tea Scale
Russell	Ornamental	Cypress	Minute Cypress Scale
Montgomery	Ornamental	Boxwood	Spider Mites
Mobile	Household-Miscellaneous	Home	Southern House Spider
Cherokee	Ornamental	Herbaceous Perennials	Pomace Fly

Notes

1. This is the first recorded detection of the Coconut Mealybug (*Nipaecoccus nipae*) in Alabama. The Coconut Mealybug feeds on more than 40 different plant families. However, it is a tropical species and all the specimens from Henry County were dead. It is assumed the severe freezes in late December caused their death.
2. One of the three armored scales from Bamboo in Jefferson County has been tentatively identified as *Unachionaspis tenuis*. When verified, this will be only the second recorded detection of this insect in the Western Hemisphere. These insects feed only upon Bamboo and are not a significant pest in their area of origin, eastern Asia. These scales are found on the base of the underside of host leaves. When present in large numbers they form a scurfy tan mass. The adult females has an irregularly spindle-shaped body about 2 millimeters in length. Identification requires placing them on a microscope slide. We would appreciate any additional collections of insects you suspect to be *Unachionaspis tenuis*.

Disease Possibilities For February

Powdery mildews and Botrytis may be a problem in greenhouses where temperatures are on the moderate to cool side. Also downy mildew (yellow spotting, sometimes defoliation) on rose, bedding plants and vegetable transplants may develop when temperatures are moderately cool (60-70°F). Powdery mildew disease spread requires a high relative humidity. Botrytis and downy mildew require high relative humidity and free moisture for disease spread. If temperatures are 60-70°F, some fungal leaf spots on grasses may develop.

The list below includes some common disease problems received in the lab in February of the past few years. Comments on control practices are brief. Refer to appropriate fact sheets, or timely information sheets for details of disease control.

Table 3. Disease Descriptions and Brief Control Comments on Some Common Diseases Often Seen in February.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Aglaonema	Rhizoctonia Crown Rot	Brown dry decay of lower stem.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 protective treatments.
Alfalfa	Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma</i>)	Numerous black spots on lower leaves, petioles, and stems. Leaf spots often coalesce and become medium or light brown. Spotted leaves become yellow and fall. Lesions may completely girdle stems and petioles and cause death to the foliage beyond. Phoma may also cause a crown and root rot.	--
Arbor-vitae	Cold Damage/ Pestalotiopsis Tip Blight	Tips show some dieback which eventually becomes gray colored.	Spring pruning to remove the dead plant parts.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Aucuba	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Round or oval brown spots on the foliage.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken, cracked lesion on branches with resulting dieback.	Sanitation.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots initially become water-soaked and brown. Later, rotted roots become dry. Dieback and wilt.	Sanitation. Reduce water in soil.
Azalea	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown, roughly circular leaf spots, diameter.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Begonia	Botrytis Blight	Brown, water-soaked or dry tissue blight.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bentgrass	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Irregular foliage leaf spots and blight; irregular brown patches in lawn.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Blight	Quickly spreading, brown blight (wet-looking) or grass blades.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown and water-soaked and then dry.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bermuda	Algae	Dark green-black thin 'sheets' of algae sometimes develop at the soil level.	Reduce water levels. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Helminthosporium Spots	Brown elliptical or elongated rectangular, usually small (but spot coalescence often occurs) leaf spots. Sometimes decay occurs at the stem near the soil line and then whole plants die rapidly. Often, spots remain localized on the leaves.	See ANR-621.
	Rhizoctonia Blight	Patchy areas become brown. Individual leaves show brown spots, larger blotches, or a complete leaf blight.	See ANR-492 or the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Slime Mold	Thin, translucent, ruffled sheets of gelatin-like material.	Physical removal.
Blackberry	Orange Cane Blotch Cephaleuros (Alga)	Orange or brown slightly raised blotches on cane.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook for copper products labelled on blackberries.
Boxwood	Macrophoma Blight	Foliage becomes off color (usually yellow but may be bronzed) and tiny black dots (fruiting bodies) develop on leaves and sometimes small twigs.	Maintain plants in good health and avoid stressful conditions. Protective fungicide treatment may not be needed but if desired, see AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	Lower trunk is brown and rotted. Initially the decayed tissues are water-soaked but later the dead tissues are dried.	Sanitation. Improve soil drainage and/or decrease irrigation. See Alabama Pest Management Handbook for fungicides recommended for nursery situations & some large scale landscape plantings.
	Volutella Cankers	Branches develop sunken, dry lesions usually with tiny, orange, wet, or waxy spore masses; dieback.	Prune out the lesion areas. Make cuts 2-3 inches from the edge of the lesions.
Broccoli	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i>)	Faded, yellow blotches on upper leaf surfaces show gray, powdery masses of fungal growth on lower leaf surfaces in areas corresponding to yellow spots.	Reduce humidity; raise temperatures; see AL Pest Management Handbook.
Camellia	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros</i>)	Reddish-green or reddish-brown roundish leaf spots with a slightly raised edge develop.	Prune to reduce humidity levels. Protective treatments of Bordeaux mixture may be used. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Anthraco nose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Light to medium brown, circular-irregular (0.2-1 cm diam.) spots develop on leaves.	Sanitation; Protective fungicides labelled on camellia such as Cleary's 3336.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Botrytis (<i>Sclerotinia</i>) Flower Blight	Brown, small-large, irregularly-shaped lesions.	Sanitation of fallen blossoms; see AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Ring Spot Virus	Yellow rings appear on foliage; plants may become slightly stunted.	Sanitation.
Carolina Cherry Laurel	<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> ,	Roundish, brown leaf spots with a slightly darker edge develop on leaves.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt may provide some protection.
Collard	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Yellow, V-shaped lesions on leaf edges become darkened. Bacteria spread into the vascular system and cause leaf veins to darken. Eventually, tissue death and decay spreads into the central vascular system with the lower center stalk becoming rotted.	Crop rotation away from crucifers for 2 years.
Daylily	Kabatiella Leaf Spot	Red brown elongated spots (approx. C- ¹ / ₄ inch diam.).	Sanitation.
Dusty Miller	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Dark brown angular spots (0.2-0.6 cm) on foliage.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may help.
English, Ivy	Anthracoise (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular or irregular, dry, brown spots or blotches on leaves. Leaf spots often begin at leaf edges. Brown stem lesions may also develop.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-1148.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Euonymus	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Large (¼-½ inch diam.; 0.6-1.2 cm) brown, circular spots.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Fern, Boston	Fusarium Root Rot	Root areas become brown, rotted, and dry. After roots are completely dead, white, fluffy fungal growth may develop.	Damaged plants should be removed and destroyed. Cleary's 3336 drenches may be applied as protection.
Fescue	Pythium Foliage Blight	Dark, water-soaked spots and blotches.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Scab (<i>Elsinoe</i>)	Brown, raised, slightly corky spots (0.1-0.3 cm) develop on foliage.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 may help.
Gardenia, Dwarf	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Small, dark, wet-looking, angular leaf spots.	Do not water overhead. Remove all damaged plants.
Geranium	Oedema	Small (0.1-0.3 cm diam.), raised corky spots scattered on lower leaf surfaces. Upper leaf surfaces corresponding to corky spots often show yellowed spots.	Reduce watering schedules when weather is cloudy and cool.
Gerbera Daisy	Powdery Mildew	Leaves show some necrosis and white powdery dusting on leaf surfaces.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Pythium Root Rot	Plants become stunted and yellowed. Usually lower leaves become yellowed first. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation of damaged plants. In some situations, removal of contaminated soil or media is recommended. Protective fungicide drenches in greenhouse situations.
Greenhouse/Nursery Crops	Peat Mold (<i>Chromelosporium</i>)	Tan-orange-yellow spore masses often develop on the surface of potting mix or at the edge of potting mix next to the pot rim. Extensive fungal growth may cause the potting media to become water repellent; that is, the media will not absorb water.	Sanitation.
Holly	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots initially become brown and water-soaked. Later, damaged roots dry out. Dieback. Lower leaves may yellow and then yellowing spreads upward.	Remove all damaged plants. Reduce soil water levels. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for protective fungicides.
Holly, Foster	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Small, black, angular leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Holly, Japanese	Phomopsis Dieback	Cankers on twigs and small branches with dieback resulting.	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Hydrangea	Powdery Mildew	White dusty coating on upper leaf surfaces. Leaf yellowing and blight; some new growth distortions.	Sanitation. Fungicide spray treatments. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Phytophthora & Pythium Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked initially, then dried.	Sanitation; improve soil drainage and/or reduce irrigation; Banrot or Banol are recommended in some nursery situations.
Illicium	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked initially, then dried. Foliage develops dieback & yellowing, usually of lower foliage first.	Sanitation, improve soil drainage and/or reduce irrigation; Subdue may be recommended in some nursery situation.
Impatiens	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Dark brown circular or angular leaf spots.	Sanitation. Daconil, Kocide, or Benefit may be used.
	Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus	Black, circular leaf spots; stunted growth.	Sanitation; thrips control.
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Plants become stunted. Older leaves turn yellow. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation of plants and sometimes removal of contaminated soil or media. Adjust watering practices and/or improve water drainage through soil or media. Fungicide drenches are often recommended in

greenhouse situations.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Pythium Crown Rot	See Phytophthora comments.	See Phytophthora comments.
Impatiens, New Guinea	Botrytis Stem Rot	Dark, water-soaked leaf blight & stem rot.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus	New growth is stunted; circular black, greasy spots develop.	Remove damaged plants; control thrips.
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Damage is identical to impatiens necrotic spot virus.	Remove damaged plants; control thrips.
Indian Hawthorn	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Circular, dark brown spots (approx. C inch diam.)	Sanitation; Mancozeb fungicide.
	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Red-black spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Suspect Bacterial Leaf Spot	Red-black angular spots.	Sanitation.
Iris	Didymella (<i>Heterosporium</i>) Leaf Spot	Brown, oval leaf spots.	Remove damaged leaves if possible. Cleary's 3336 may provide some protection.
Irish Potato	Scab (<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>)	Slightly raised, rough, corky, cortex-colored spots, lesions (small-large) on tubers.	Crop rotation. Keep soil pH at 5.0-5.5, if possible.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Black, irregular, hard slightly raised rough-surfaced scabs on tuber surface.	Crop rotation. Terraclor. See E. Sikora.
Ivy, English	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Black irregularly shaped leaf spots.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Brown-black, angular, wet-looking spots (C-¼ inch diam.; 0.3-0.6 cm).	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Geranium	Botrytis Blight	Gray-brown spots and blotches on the foliage.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Fusarium Crown & Root Rot	Lower stem and roots develop a brown, dry rot.	Sanitation.
	Pythium Root Rot	Lower foliage turns yellow; poor growth. Roots become water-soaked, soft, and pale brown.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	Plants show poor growth, yellowing of lower leaves initially; wilt.	Sanitation.
Geranium, Ivy Leaf	Oedema	Upper leaf surface shows diffuse yellow spots; lower leaf surface shows brown, corky, slightly raised spots (less than C inch diam.; 0.1-0.3 cm).	Decrease watering schedule.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Kalanchoe	Botrytis Blight	Brown, gray spots, blotches on the foliage. Infected areas may become limp. Spots look grayer when spore production occurs.	Sanitation. Apply protective fungicide drenches. See the AL Pest Management Handbook. Decrease humidity. Increase temperature.
Lantana	Foliar Leaf Spot Nematode	Angular, brown-black leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Leyland Cypress	Botryosphaeria Canker	Cracked, sunken, dry lesions on branches.	Sanitation. Remove stress factors. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pestalotia Tip Blight	Tips of branches turn brown and dried.	Sanitation. Remove stress factors.
	Seiridium Canker	Elongated, sunken lesions with sticky sap running down the bark.	Pruning. Sanitation. Maintain good tree vigor. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Ligustrum	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Round, oval, or irregular brown spots.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook. Remove all fallen leaves.
Lily, Easter	Lily Symptomless Virus & Cucumber Mosaic Virus	Yellow and brown flecks on foliage; plants stunted; leaves curl under.	Sanitation. Control aphids.
Liriope	Anthrachnose	Cream-colored blotches and leaf tips sometimes with tiny	black specks on leaf spot surface.

See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Magnolia	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros</i>)	Greenish or reddish slightly raised spots (0.1-1 cm) on upper leaf surfaces. Spot edges are often irregular or wavy in appearance. Old spots are usually cream colored in the center.	Control measures are usually not necessary. Bordeaux mixture may be used. See the AL Pest Management.
Marigold	Botrytis Canker	Dark brown, elongated cankers form on stems.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Oak, White	Root & Butt Rot (<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>)	Roots and the trunk at soil level become dry rotted. An orange, leathery, round conk develops.	Tree Removal.
Oats	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Blotch	On seedlings, oblong to elongate, light-reddish-brown spots appear on seedling leaves. Seedling leaves may also be twisted. On older leaves, spots start as small, brown flecks that develop into longitudinal flecks of dead tissue. Tissue outside of the leaf spot become brown, yellow or red. Sometimes these discolored areas around the spots spread to involve the major portion of the	leaf blade.

See the Small Grains Recommendations for seed treatment; rotate crops; plow under residue.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i>)	Orange-colored pustules form on leaves, mainly; severely infected plants will turn yellow and grow poorly.	Contact A. Hagan.
Pansy	Black Root Rot	Plants are stunted with lower foliage becoming yellow. Roots develop black tips and blotches.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Botrytis After Cold Damage	Brown leaf spots/blight; gray mold.	Sanitation; protective fungicide sprays. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown-black circular spots.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
	Phytophthora Crown/Root Rot	See comments for Impatiens.	
	Pythium Crown/Root Rot	See comments for Impatiens.	
Peach	Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Gummosis</i>)	Gummy, "bleeding" or oozing spots of sap develop on bark surfaces where sunken, darkened lesions occur in the wood. Lesions are often cracked around	the edge.

Sanitation; Benlate sprays on the trunk.

	Cytospora Canker	Sunken lesions on branches and trunk.	Prune off lesions making cuts 3-4 inches beyond margin of decay.
	Phomopsis Twig Blight	Gray sunken cankers, dieback.	Sanitation. Check with Ed Sikora.
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Peas, Austin	Sclerotinia Blight	A dark wet-looking rot develops at lower stem area near soil. A white fungal mat may develop. Small (1/16 inch or less) black, hard, flat, irregular- shape bodies may develop in the fungal mat. Infected plants wilt and die.	Crop rotation.
Pentstemom (Beard Tongue)	Septoria Leaf Spot	Small to medium-sized spots (up to ¼ inch diameter) that are brown, somewhat circular with dark margins. Sometimes very tiny black specks may be seen on spot surfaces.	---
Pentas	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Dark brown, angular leaf spots, 1/16-1/8 inch diam.	Sanitation.
Petunia	<i>Sclerotinia</i> Crown Rot	A brown, soft rot develops at the soil-level stems.	All damaged plants should be removed. Consult with A. Hagan if there are more questions.

Photinia	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Small reddish spots (¼-½ inch diam.; 0.6-1.2 cm) often coalesce into larger red spots with dark red centers and bright red, diffuse borders.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Pine, Loblolly	Needle Rust (<i>Coleosporium</i>)	Cream-white pustules (C inch diam.; 0.2-0.3 cm) on needles.	No control recommended.
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Pine Seedlings, Loblolly	Phytophthora Root Rot	Plants become stunted. Older growth becomes yellowed. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation of infected plants and sometimes media/soil replacement is recommended. Correct water problems. Fungicide drenches are recommended in nursery situations.
Pine, Virginia	Lophodermium (<i>Ploiderma</i>) Needle Cast	Small (1/32-1/16 inch diam.; 0.15 cm or less; just barely visible), black, football-shaped slightly raised fruiting bodies scattered on needles; needles brown and drop.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Plum	Black Knot	Initially, green swollen areas develop on branches. Swollen areas later become hard and black.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Pythium Blight	Foliage blight.	Decrease water content of soil. Apply fungicide treatments as listed in the Alabama Pest Management Hand-

book for turf grasses.

Pothos	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Stems near or touching the soil (potting mix) developed a dark brown canker or lesion (0.3-1 cm).	Sanitation. Protective sprays of Cleary's 3336.
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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Rhododendron	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elongated, sunken cankers with cracked edges.	Pruning and sanitation.
Rosemary	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown and soft rotted.	Sanitation.
Ryegrass	Pythium Root Rot	Grass turns yellow, withers and dies; roots show a wet, brown decay.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-594.
	Take-All Patch	Individual plants become yellow and die. Roots develop dead areas and lesions. Affected plants are usually in patchy areas of landscape.	Manage soil pH and nitrogen appropriately. Apply fungicide treatment when economically feasible. See ANR-823.
St. Augustine	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Irregular areas become brown due to browning of individual grass blades.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-492.
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis graminis</i>)	See comments under Ryegrass.	
Snapdragon	Downy Mildew	Yellow, irregular, indefinite bordered spots develop on upper leaf surface.	A thin gray mold may develop on leaf spot area on lower leaf surface areas.

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Root-Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Stunted, wilted plants; roots develop irregular galls.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Spinach	Pythium Root Rot	Plants are stunted; roots develop a light brown discoloration; roots pull apart easily.	Sanitation; reduce moisture levels in the soil.
Spirea	Powdery Mildew	Leaves show a white powdery dusting on upper leaf surfaces and young shoots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336.
Strawberry	Botrytis Crown Rot	Lower stems at the soil level become dry rotted and brown.	Crown rotted plants should be removed. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Common Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i>)	Red to red-black leaf spots.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked.	See E. Sikora.
Tomato	Bacterial Leaf Speck	Very small (1/16 inch diam.) angular, dark brown spots often with a diffuse yellow halo.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Botrytis Gray Mold	Brown-gray blotches on foliage. A light	gray fuzzy mold may develop in humid

conditions.

Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

Turnip

Cercospora Leaf Spot

Small, off-white, irregular spots which may enlarge into ¼-½ inch diam. (0.6-1.2 cm).

See AL Pest Management Handbook.

Plant

Disease

Description

Control

Verbena

Bacterial Leaf Spot

Angular, water-soaked black or dark green leaf spots.

Sanitation.

Myrothecium Crown Rot

Plants collapse after decay at crown.

Sanitation.

Foliar Nematode

Angular brown leaf spots; sometimes these symptoms can be confused with bacterial disease.

Sanitation.

Pythium Root Rot

Roots brown and water-soaked when infections are new.

Sanitation; improve water/soil situation so soil does not remain wet.

Viburnum

Botryosphaeria Canker

Dried, cankers (lesions) develop on branches.

Prune out lesion areas. Make cuts 2-3 inches away from the edge of a lesion.

Wheat

Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus

Plants are stunted. Lower leaves turn yellow.

Consult with Austin Hagan.

Bipolaris Leaf Spot

Brown elongated lesions (typically C-¼ inch long) on foliage.

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Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe*)

A white to light brown (buff) dusting or slightly raised

powdery patches on foliage. Affected leaf areas eventually

turn yellow and die. Infection of the flag leaf will severely affect plant development and yield.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook and/or A. Hagan.	Disease	Description
Control	Plant		
	Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus (SBWMV)	Green-yellow mosaic pattern (short, narrow stripes) on leaves; stunting; reduced tillering; possible plant death.	Crop rotation.
Zoysia	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Brown patch areas develop. Some whole plants are affected and some plants develop only leaf spots.	See ANR-492 and the Pest Management Handbook.

ANNUAL REPORT

Hopefully the annual reports of the Auburn and Birmingham labs will be ready soon. We will send one to each county for reference purposes.