

TIMELY INFORMATION

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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

LAB NOTES

Jackie Mullen
Extension Plant Pathology Specialist-Auburn

Jim Jacobi
Extension Plant Pathology Specialist-Birmingham

Charles Ray
Research Fellow IV-Auburn

Auburn Plant Disease Report-September (J. Mullen)

In September, we saw 117 plant samples for diagnosis. These samples consisted of field crops, fruit/nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and turf samples. Some of the diseases seen included a variety of fungal leaf spots, caused by *Colletotrichum*, *Corynespora*, *Cercospora*, and *Septoria*; *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* crown and root rots; bacterial spots, wilt, and bacterial scorch diseases; *Botryosphaeria* cankers; soybean stem canker and soybean rust.

Early fall is a time of year when we see an abundance of fungal leaf spots on pre-senescent foliage. Anthracnose, caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum*, was especially common in September. We saw anthracnose and other common leaf spot fungi on trees, shrubs, field crops, and turf. Some of the anthracnose diseases seen on shrubs were identified on nursery plants sent to our lab

by State Department of Agriculture Inspectors as part of a national survey for Sudden Oak Death caused by *Phytophthora ramorum*. None of these nursery plants submitted in September were infected with foliage *Phytophthora* disease.

Soybean rust was identified in Elmore and Pike Counties in September. In early October, Ed Sikora found rust also in Macon County. The total counties where rust has been found in Alabama is now 16. For more information, contact E. Sikora.

Botryosphaeria cankers were found on azalea, and oak. This fungus often causes canker diseases on trees or shrubs that have been previously stressed. Typically, the control of fungal canker disease is pruning. Make cuts 3-4 inches beyond the edge of the canker lesion. Dip shears into alcohol or a 10% bleach solution between cuts.

Bacterial scorch, caused by the bacteria *Xylella fastidiosa*, was diagnosed on sycamore in Montgomery County. This bacterial disease is transmitted from diseased to healthy trees by leaf hoppers. The bacteria invade the xylem water conducting vessels and cause plugging and blockage of the vessels, resulting in a wilt disease. Tree decline and death will progress slowly or rapidly, depending upon the size and health of the tree. Tree removal is the only control method.

Phytophthora root and crown rot diseases were identified on azalea and English laurel. Pythium crown and root rot was diagnosed on English ivy and veronica (*Pythium*). Both of these fungi require abundant soil water for disease development. Crown and root tissues become infected and rotted. Control involves plant removal and improved water relations. If appropriate, drainage in the area should be improved and/or irrigation should be reduced. It may be helpful to replace some root-associated soil to help remove fungal spores from the area. The use of disease resistant plants, if available, in the area is helpful. Good soil drainage in the landscape is very important in control of these two fungal diseases. Protective fungicide drenches are used in some nursery situations.

Table 1. 2005 September Plant Diseases Seen In the Plant Diagnostic Lab at Auburn.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Azalea	Botryosphaeria Crown Rot	**
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	*
Begonia	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Lee
Bermudagrass	Ring Nematode (<i>Criconemoides</i>)	*
	Sting Nematode (<i>Belonolaimus</i>)	*

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Camelia	Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	*
Centipede	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Tuscaloosa
Cotton	<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> Leaf Spot	Autauga
	<i>Cecrospora gossypii</i> Leaf Spot	Autauga
	Reniform Nematode (<i>Rotylenchulus</i>)	Autauga
Crape Myrtle	Phomopsis Leaf Spot	*
Dogwood	Botryodiplodia Leaf Spot	Russell
English Laurel	Phytophthora Root Rot	DeKalb
Ivy, English	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Coffee
	Pythium Root Rot	Coffee
Kudzu	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Talladega
Magnolia, Southern	Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Chambers
	Black Mildew	Chambers
Maple	Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	*
Oak	Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Talladega
	Botryosphaeria Canker	Montgomery
	Oak Leaf Blister (<i>Taphrina caerulescens</i>)	Baldwin
Pecan	Crown Gall (<i>Rhizobium radiobacter</i>) [formerly <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>)	Coffee
	Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>)	Calhoun
Pepper	Fusarium Wilt	Montgomery
Plum	Black Knot (<i>Plowrightia morbosum</i>)	Talladega

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Soybean	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Dallas
	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Fayette
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Fayette
	Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolarum</i> var. <i>sojae</i>)	Dallas
	Septoria Brown Spot	Fayette
	Soybean Rust (<i>Phakopsora packyrhizi</i>)	Elmore, Pike
	Stem Canker (<i>Diaporthe phaseolarum</i> var. <i>caulivora</i>)	Dallas, Hale
	Target Leaf Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	Hale?
St. Augustine	Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Piricularia grisea</i>)	Coffee, Covington, Elmore, Jefferson
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Coffee, Covington, Dallas, Elmore, Jefferson, Pickens
Sycamore	Bacterial Scorch (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>)	Montgomery
Tea Olive	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	*
Tomato	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>)	Geneva
	Bacterial Wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>)	Geneva
	Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Lee
Veronica	Fusarium Crown Rot	*
	Pythium Crown & Root Decay	*

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Viburnum	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	*
Zoysia	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Pike
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Jefferson

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

Birmingham Plant Disease Report-September (J. Jacobi)

September was abnormally hot and dry. Because both August and September were abnormally dry many of the problems seen last month were related to heat and water stress.

We received 101 samples for the month of September. Some of problems seen included: Armillaria root rot and Phomopsis dieback on azalea, black twig borer on common boxwood, white peach scale on cherry laurel and forsythia, marginal leaf scorch on Japanese maple, and root knot nematode and Fusarium Wilt on okra.

One unusual problem was black twig borer (*Xylosandrus compactus*) associated with dieback on common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), euonymus, and bigleaf hydrangea. Several samples were seen on common boxwood during the last few weeks of September. Black twig borer has a large host range of over two hundred types of plants, but this was the first time we have detected it on boxwood or bigleaf hydrangea. For the past 3-4 years we have seen black twig borer damage on other plants; most commonly on southern magnolia. Symptoms on boxwood include scattered dieback of small pencil sized twigs. Leaves on affected branches remain attached and turn a bright straw color. Look for small entrance holes (0.8 mm) on affected twigs and branches. Adult beetles and larvae are contained within these twigs or branches. Although we have seen the beetles attack plants that are weak and growing poorly, they will also attack apparently healthy plants. Prune and destroy beetle infected branches. For more information on this pest, including control options, see the following web sites: http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/trees/black_twig_borer.htm and <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/trees/note106/note106.htm>.

Table 2. 2005 September Problems Seen In The Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Almond, Dwarf Flowering	Powdery Mildew	Jefferson
Azalea	Armillaria Root Rot	Jefferson
	Azalea Bark Scale	Jefferson
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson
	Phomopsis Dieback	Jefferson
	Tip Midge	Shelby
Azalea	Two Spotted Spider Mite	Shelby
Bermudagrass	Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i>)	Jefferson
Boxwood, Common	Black Twig Borer (<i>Xylosandrus</i>)	Jefferson (2), Shelby
	Boxwood Mites	Jefferson
	Pythium Root Rot	Jefferson
Boxwood, Dwarf English	Pythium Crown and Root Rot	Jefferson
Cherrylaurel	White Peach Scale (<i>Pseudaulacaspis</i>)	Jefferson
Daylily	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Madison
	Leaf Streak	Madison
Dogwood, Flowering	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson (2)
Euonymus	Black Twig Borer (<i>Xylosandrus</i>)	Jefferson
	Euonymus Scale	Jefferson
Fig, Common	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Forsythia	White Peach Scale (<i>Pseudaulacaspis</i>)	Jefferson
Ginger, Spiral	Pythium Root Rot	Jefferson
Graviola	Long Soft Scale (<i>Coccus</i>)	Jefferson
Holly, Japanese	Two-Lined Spittlebug Damage	Jefferson
Hollyhock	Aphids	Jefferson
	Hollyhock Sawfly	Jefferson
Hosta	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Jefferson
Hydrangea, Bigleaf	Black Twig Borer (<i>Xylosandrus</i>)	Jefferson
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson
	Powdery Mildew	Jefferson
Jatropha	Long Soft Scale (<i>Coccus</i>)	Jefferson
Jujube	Edema	Jefferson
Kudzu	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Fayette
Maple, Japanese	Marginal Leaf Scorch	Jefferson (2)
Okra	Fusarium Wilt	Jefferson
	Root Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Jefferson
Papaya	Brown Soft Scale (<i>Coccus</i>)	Jefferson
Redbud	Fall Webworm	Jefferson
Rose	Suspect Roundup Injury	Jefferson
Sedum	Cyanophyllum Scale (<i>Abgrallaspis</i>)	Jefferson
St. Augustinegrass	Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia</i>)	Jefferson

Auburn Entomology Report-September (C. Ray)

County	Crop	Category	Specimen Name
Elmore		Miscellaneous	Golden Orb Weaver
Montgomery	Chinese Elm	Ornamental	Camphor Scale, Yellow Mites, Stigmaeid Mites
Tallapoosa	On Lampyridae	Miscellaneous	First Instar Caterpillar
Lee	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	A Clubionid Spider
Montgomery	Sycamore	Ornamental	Sycamore Lace Bug
Montgomery	Shumard Oak	Ornamental	Osborn Scale, Obscure Scale, Tarsonemid Mites, Tydeidae Mites
Lee	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	A Clubionid Spider
Montgomery	Sycamore	Ornamental	Sycamore Lace Bug
Montgomery	Shumard Oak	Ornamental	Osborn Scale, Obscure Scale, Tarsonemid Mites, Tydeidae Mites
Lee	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Glowworm
Lee	Undisclosed Tree	Miscellaneous	Hickory Horned Devil
Dallas	Rotten Wood Bracket Fungi	Miscellaneous	Big Headed Flies
Lee	Lawn	Household-Miscellaneous	Land Planarian
Lee	Azalea	Ornamental	Azalea Caterpillar
Shelby	Kitchen	Household-Miscellaneous	Minute Black Scavenger Flies
Lee	Japanese Maple	Ornamental	Cottony Cushion Scale
Blount	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Insect Feces and Parts of Various Insects
Blount	Crape Myrtle	Ornamental	Predatory Stink Bug Nymph
Cullman	Pecan	Nut Crops	Bark Lice
Coffee	Pecan	Nut Crops	Walnut Caterpillar
Etowah	Human	Medical	Leaf Hopper
Lee	Human	Medical	Lone Star Tick- Nymph
Lee	Chicken Litter	Poultry	Lesser Mealworm Beetle and Larvae
Limestone	Lawn	Household-Miscellaneous	Land Planarian
Lee		Miscellaneous	Encyrtid Wasps
Talladega	Oak (3 samples)	Ornamental	Oak Leaf Roller
Fayette	Soybean	Row Crops	Thrips, Phytoseid Mite, Evidence of Caterpillars
Lee	Oak	Miscellaneous	Carrion Beetle
Russell	Azalea	Ornamental	Azalea Lace Bug
Jefferson	Jatropha	Ornamental	Long Soft Scale
Jefferson	Sedum	Ornamental	Cyanophyllum Scale
Jefferson	Graviola	Ornamental	Long Soft Scale
Jefferson	Papaya	Ornamental	Brown Soft Scale

County	Crop	Category	Specimen Name
Jefferson	Building	Household-Miscellaneous	2 Ants, <i>Tetramorium bicarinatum</i> , <i>Paratrechina parvula</i>
Jefferson	Building	Household-Miscellaneous	Varied Carpet Beetle Larvae
Barbour	Humans	Medical	Bed Bugs
Barbour	Silver Maple	Ornamental	Gloomy Scale
Dale	Corn	Row Crops	Sap Beetles (3), Silvanid/Cucujid Beetles, Maize Weevils, Fungus Beetle, Phytoseiid Mites, Tarsonemid Mites, Acarid Mites
Coffee	St. Augustine Grass	Turfgrass	Chinch Bugs
Cherokee	Cotton	Row Crops	Phytoseiid and Oribatid Mites
Calhoun	Pecan	Nut Crops	Flatid Nymph, Tussock Moth Larva, Pecan Leaf Case Bearer
DeKalb	Information Unavailable	Unknown	Tiled Horned Prionus Beetle
DeKalb	Information Unavailable	Unknown	Sphinx Moth Pupa
Mobile	Chinkapin	Ornamental	Orange-Striped Oak Worm
Mobile	Partridge Pea	Miscellaneous	Cloudless Sulphur Larva
Tuscaloosa	Human	Medical	Larval Lone Star Tick
Greene	Lawn	Household-Miscellaneous	Scoliid Wasp
Montgomery	Red Maple	Ornamental	Gloomy Scale
Bullock	Home	Household-Structural	Powderpost Beetle Damage
Lee	Paulownia (prob. <i>Tomentosa</i>)	Ornamental	A Pyralid Caterpillar
Lee	Periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>)	Ornamental	A Pyralid Caterpillar
Lee	Aloe vera	Ornamental	Brown Soft Scale
Lee	Diffenbachia	Ornamental	Brown Soft Scale
Lee	Diffenbachia	Ornamental	<i>Phenacoccus</i> Mealybug
Macon	Tomato	Row Crops	Tarsonemid Mites
Jefferson	Boxwood	Ornamental	Black Twig Borer
Lee	Boxwood	Ornamental	Boxwood Leaf Miner

Disease Possibilities For October

In October, we 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 *Thielaviopsis* black root rot on pansies and *Myrothecium* crown rot. See page 23 for more on pansy diseases.

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

Cercospora or *Cercospora* leaf spots are common problems 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 2005 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 & Brief Control Comments on Some Common Diseases Seen in October.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Amaranth	Pythium Damping Off	Plants collapse due to a soft, wet rot or 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 labeled 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.
Azalea Liners and Container	Phytophthora Root Rot	Brown, water-soaked dying roots.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Brown, dried 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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Pythium Blight	Patches of turf become water-soaked and brown.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Blight	Foliage blight.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	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 nematocides labeled for home use except for Clandosan. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bermuda	Bipolaris and Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Drechslera</i>)	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.
	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Browning patches in lawn; brown irregular leaf spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia</i>)	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 (<i>Criconemoides</i>)	Patches or areas of turf become yellowed.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Rust (<i>Puccinia</i>)	Orange, powdery dusting on leaves; affected areas develop into brown blotches.	See ANR-621 and the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Sting Nematode (<i>Belonolaimus</i>)	Patches or areas of turf become yellowed.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
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.
Birch, River	Anthrachnose (<i>Cryptocline</i>)	Leaf spots and blight; lesions often occur along leaf veins.	Remove all fallen leaves in the fall.
Bird 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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage dieback and wilt. Roots become brown and soft rotted.	Remove damaged plants. Improve soil drainage and/or reduce irrigation. For commercial situations, 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.
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>Gloemerella 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 Leaf Spot and Dieback	Leaf spots and small, sunken, cracked lesions are 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>)	See ANR-689.	Crop rotation. See ANR-689.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Centipede	Anthracnose	Leaf spots present. Usually this disease is not severe.	Cleary's 3336 or Halt. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	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 Handbook.
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces</i>)	Areas or patches of turf become thinned as individual plants yellow and die.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
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.
	Pythium Root Rot	Foliage wilts; dieback; lower leaves become yellow-brown. Roots become light brown and soft rotted.	Remove damaged plants. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Stem Blight, <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> and <i>Erwinia carotavora</i>	Black, wet rotting of stem.	---
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 (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	See ANR-689.	Sanitation. See ANR-689.
Collards	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Irregular, medium-brown spots (3 x 6 mm) on foliage.	Sanitation; rotation.
	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	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.
Coreopsis	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Round or oval, brown leaf spots; stem cankers.	Sanitation. Protective sprays of Cleary's 3336 or Halt.
Crape Myrtle	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown angular leaf spots of variable size.	Sanitation and protective sprays of Cleary's 3336.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
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.
	Seiridium Canker	Sunken lesions 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. Removed damaged plants. Reduce irrigation & improve drainage.
Daphne, Winter	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage dieback, wilt and yellowing of lower foliage. Roots become brown and soft rotted.	Remove damaged plants. Reduce irrigation and improve drainage.
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 homeowner situations, Ferti-loam System Fungicide and Spectricide Immunoz may be applied to help provide protective disease control.
Dianthus	Pythium Crown & Root Rot	Lower stem and roots become dark, and water-soaked. Foliage dieback, wilt and yellow-brown lower foliage.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
	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, Bird's Nest	Aphelenchoides Foliar Nematode	Foliar blight blotches spreading upward from the frond bases.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
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.
Fern, Tassell	Cercospora Blight	Foliar spots and blight.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook under "Leaf Spot and Anthracnose".
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 Handbook.
Fig	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Geranium	Botrytis Blight	Gray-brown decay of blossoms and leaves.	Sanitation. See the 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	Anthrachnose	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.
	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.
	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken elliptical shaped lesions on branches.	Pruning.
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 (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Plants grow poorly. Root galls evident.	Solarization of the area before replanting.
Hydrangea	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Angular, black, water-soaked spots.	Sanitation. Do not irrigate overhead.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown angular leaf spots of variable size.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
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.
Juniper, Creeping	Seiridium Canker	Sunken, brown lesion on branches.	Pruning 3-4 inches beyond the edge of canker; after pruning, protective Cleary's sprays may help.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Dieback; yellowing of lower foliage; roots become brown and soft rotted.	See AL Pest Management Handbook and ANR-1173.
	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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
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 Rot	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 (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	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.
	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Circular brown spots with dark brown or purple margins.	Sanitation in the fall.
Maple, Red	Botryosphaeria Crown Rot	Sunken, cracked, brown area at base of trunk.	Tree removal.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Tar Spot (<i>Rhytisma</i>)	Black, hard, irregularly-shaped leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Marigold	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Angular or round black spots.	Sanitation.
Monkeygrass	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	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 (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular gray-white spots with black margins; shot holes.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Mustard	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Light brown, irregular spots (3-10 mm) on foliage.	Sanitation; rotation.
Nandina, Dwarf	Tylenchus Nematode Root Damage	Plants are stunted.	Plant removal. See A. Hagan.
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</i> fusiforme)	Small, black, circular spots develop on leaves. In the spring, tiny orange spore masses (urediospores) develop on the surface of the 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.
Oak, Nuttall	Phytophthora Root Rot	Dieback, wilt. Roots become brown and rotted.	Tree removal. Improve soil drainage. In nurseries, see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
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 the tree, exposing the gray or black, hard stroma.	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Powdery Mildew	White or buff-colored dusting on leaves. Some leaf yellowing.	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, <i>Oncidium</i> sp.	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Brown irregular spots.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
Oxalis	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Round or oval, brown leaf spots and stem spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 sprays may be applied as a protective measure.
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.
	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.
	Phytophthora Root/Crown Rot	See description for Pythium.	See Pythium.
	Pythium Crown and Root Rot	Light-medium brown, water-soaked crowns and roots.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	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.
Pear, Bradford	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Round or oval brown spots.	Collect and remove all fallen leaves from the area this fall.
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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
	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 (<i>Vinca</i>)	Phytophthora Aerial Blight	Sections of foliage become blighted. Stems develop brown lesions.	Sanitation.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown, soft and rotted.	Sanitation.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown, soft & rotted.	Sanitation.
	Stem Canker (<i>Colletotrichum</i>); May be secondary	Sections of lower stems become brown and dead.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
Pine, Virginia	Lophodermium (<i>Ploioderma</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.
	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, water-soaked and rotted.	See AL Pest Management 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 Handbook. Use Cleary's 3336 or Topsin M.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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	Anthrachnose	Brown, circular-irregular leaf spots which may follow along leaf veins.	Sanitation of fallen leaves in the fall.
Poppies, Iceland	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Dieback, wilt, yellowing of lower foliage. Roots become brown and dry rotted.	Remove damaged plants. Remove root-associated soil.
Pumpkin	Fusarium Fruit Rot	Brown, sunken, soft rot with white-orange fluffy fungal growth.	Sanitation. Crop rotation away from pumpkin.
	Gummy Stem (<i>Mycosphaerella</i>)	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.
	Plectosporium Blight	Light brown, corky, raised, irregularly-shaped lesions on fruit, stems, petioles.	Sanitation.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i>)	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 WP benomyl (not Benlate).
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Dark brown, wet decay at lower stem area.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Crown Rot	Dark brown, wet decay at lower stem area.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Rose	Black Spot (<i>Diplocarpon rosa</i>)	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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
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 (<i>Piricularia</i>)	Small red spots on leaves become large red blotches and leaf death may result.	Sanitation; crop rotation.
Soybean	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>)	Irregularly shaped brown blotches on stems, pods, leaves sometimes with tiny black specks.	Use disease free seed. Deep plow crop residues.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>C. sajjina</i> , frogeye 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 (<i>Diaporthe phaseolarum</i> ; <i>Phomopsis sojae</i>)	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 (<i>Diaporthe phaseolarum</i> var. <i>caulivora</i>)	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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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/Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Browning patches in lawn; brown irregular leaf spots/blotches on grass blades.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Piricularia</i>)	Gray irregular spots of variable size. Whole leaf blades may be blighted.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces</i>)	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	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	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 shriveled and hard. One species of <i>Colletotrichum</i> 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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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. Occasionally 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/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.	---
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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Scurf (<i>Monilochaetes</i>)	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.
Tomato	Anthracnose Ripe Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	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 or 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 (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Small (1-4 mm diam.), angular, black water-soaked spots or dried spots with water-soaked edges on leaves. On fruit, small (2-4 mm) scabby, brown spots develop.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cucumber Mosaic Virus	Plants are stunted with curled, distorted, mottled-yellow leaves.	Sanitation. Control aphids.
	Septoria Leaf Spot	Small, circular, brown-gray leaf spots.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Tobacco Mosaic Virus	Plants are stunted with yellow-mottled leaves.	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Plants are stunted, wilted, with yellow spots and ring spots; brown discolorations and spots may be present.	Sanitation. Control thrips.
Turnip	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Gray-brown, oval, or slightly irregular spot appear.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for commercial recommendations.
	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	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 (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	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.
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 (<i>Melampsora</i>)	Rust-colored powdery spots that later become brown-colored.	Sanitation of leaves in the fall.
Zoysia	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	See Centipede Brown Patch.	---
	Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	Small whitish spots in lawn. Individual leaves show bleached-out lesions with dark borders.	See ANR-493 or the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Rust (<i>Puccinia zoysiae</i>)	Red-brown spore pustules scattered over leaf surfaces.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces</i>)	Black lesions on roots. Plants yellow and die.	See ANR-823, Take-All on St. Augustine Grass.

Lab Notes

Remember that soil nematode samples should be taken soon, before cool weather sets in. Some nematode mailing cartons are available by contacting the Publication Office. Also, there is a supply of nematode sample cartons available. Again, contact the Publications Office if you need these supplies. When supplies of the sample cartons and mailing cartons become low, we will order more.

Regarding lab techniques, we are now set up at the Auburn lab for doing PCR (This is a DNA based method.) on future soybean samples for Asian soybean rust confirmation. Next year we plan to spot-check some samples to be sure we are dealing with the Asian strain of the rust. (This year we sent some of our samples to Florida for checking.)