

# TIMELY INFORMATION

## Agriculture & Natural Resources

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PP-635

### **MAY PLANT DISEASES FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB**

### **MAY PLANT DISEASES FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB**

### **MAY INSECT SAMPLES AT THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB**

### **DISEASE POSSIBILITIES FOR JUNE**

#### **COMMENTS**

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#### **Auburn Plant Disease Report-May (J. Mullen)**

We received 168 plant samples during May. Conditions around the state have been very dry, especially in the northern half of the state. Consequently, our numbers of plant diseases were lower than is normal for May.

We received 50 turf samples in May. Very few showed disease problems. We suspect some of the damage related to abiotic problems involving spring cold damage (April 9-10) after an early spring warm-up. Take-all patch was observed on St. Augustine in locations scattered around the state. This is a stress related disease. Brown patch has been seen in some locations.

We have received a few tomato samples with tomato spotted wilt virus from areas in southern Alabama in early May.

Table 1. 2007 May Plant Diseases Seen In The Plant Diagnostic Lab At Auburn.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Amaryllis	Fusarium Crown Rot	*
Begonia	Pythium Root Rot	Houston
Bermuda	Spring Dead Spot	Jefferson
Bridle Wreath	Anthrachnose	Choctaw
Camellia	Anthrachnose	Geneva
	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	*
Centipede	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	Autauga, Calhoun, Covington, Shelby, Tallapoosa
	Ring Nematode	Geneva
	Take-All Patch	Lee (11), Jefferson
Crabapple	Cedar Apple Rust	Lee
Cryptomeria	Cercospora Blight	*
	Phytophthora Root Rot	*
Holly	Phoma Leaf Spot	Mobile
Hydrangea	Botryosphaeria	Houston
	Pythium Root Rot	Houston
Magnolia, Southern	Anthrachnose	Conecuh
Mahonia	Botryosphaeria Canker	Cullman

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Mayhaw	Cedar Quince Rust	Geneva
Muscadine	Black Rot	*
Pear	<i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i>	Washington
Pear, Bradford	Fireblight ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> )	Butler, Jefferson
Pepper	Fusarium Wilt	Tallapoosa
Raspberry	Botrytis Leaf Blotch	Cullman
Rhododendron	Phytophthora Root Rot	*
St. Augustine	Gray Leaf Spot	Montgomery
	Take-All Patch	Choctaw, Covington, Jefferson, Mobile, Talladega
Tomato	Fusarium Crown Rot	Tallapoosa
	Fusarium Wilt	Tallapoosa
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Chambers, Lee, Lowndes, Mobile
Tulip Poplar	Cristulariella Leaf Spot	*
Watermelon	Anthrachnose	Limestone
	Fusarium Wilt	Mobile
Zoysia	Brown Patch	Tuscaloosa
	Take-All Patch	Jefferson

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

Birmingham Plant Disease Report-May (J. Jacobi)

We received 95 samples for the month of May. The dry conditions were the major story for the month. In the past few days, the latest U.S. Drought Monitor places a large area of north central Alabama under exceptional drought conditions...the highest level of drought. A few of the larger cities within this classification include: Birmingham, Jasper, Oneonta and Gadsden (NOAA, 2007). In addition, several communities' water systems have enacted outdoor watering restrictions. During the last week, the largest water supplier in the Birmingham area has gone from stage 2 to stage 3, where only hand watering (no automatic sprinklers) is allowed two days per week. The system also has imposed heavy surcharges for those who over water. For a more complete description of some of the water restrictions in Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby, St. Clair and Walker Counties see the following web page:  
(<http://www.al.com/news/birminghamnews/index.ssf?/base/news/1181549770128210.xml&coll=2&thispage=1>).

Tomato spotted wilt was the most common problem last month. One of the more unusual samples was Putnam scale damage on oakleaf hydrangea. This armored scale caused small bright yellow spots on the leaves. This symptom might be confused with chemical or other injury.

Table 2. 2007 May Plant Problems Seen In The Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Bentgrass	Algae	Jefferson
Boxwood, Common	Boxwood Leaf Miner	Jefferson
	Cold Damage	Jefferson
	Cottony Cushion Scale	Jefferson
	Indian Wax Scale	Jefferson
	Pythium Root Rot	Jefferson
Blueberry	Botryosphaeria Canker	Cullman
Cherry, Ornamental	Armillaria Root Rot	Jefferson
Cherrylaurel	White Peach Scale	Cullman
Cotoneaster	Hawthorn Lace Bug	Shelby
Cypress, Leyland	Cercosporidium Blight	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Dahlia	Four-Lined Plant Bug	Jefferson
Daylily	Leaf Streak	Shelby
Dogwood, Evergreen	Cold Damage	Jefferson
Euonymus, Japanese	Euonymus Scale	Jefferson(2)
Fescue, Tall	Net Blotch ( <i>Drehslera</i> )	Cullman
Hickory	Phylloxera Gall	Jefferson
Holly, Yaupon	Yaupon Psyllid Gall	Jefferson
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	Putnam Scale	Jefferson(2)
Iris	Iris Leaf Spot	Shelby
Ivy, English	Two Spotted Spider Mites	Jefferson
Juniper, Blue Pacific	Problem Lower Down	Jefferson
Liriope	Fusarium Crown Rot	Shelby
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia Spider Mites	Jefferson
Mahonia, Chinese	Powdery Mildew	Jefferson
Maple, Red	Anthracnose	Cullman, Jefferson
	Eyespot Gall	Jefferson
Mondograss, Dwarf	Suspect Abiotic Problem	Jefferson
Nandina	Vole Damage	Jefferson
Oak, Pin	Gall Wasp	Cullman
Oleander	Cold Damage	Jefferson
Peony	Thrips (Flower Damage)	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Plum	Black Knot	Jefferson
St. Augustinegrass	Chinch Bugs	Jefferson(2)
	Drought	Jefferson
	Take-All Root Rot	Jefferson
Tomato	Aphids	Jefferson(2)
	Bacterial Canker	Cullman
	Blossom End Rot	Jefferson
	Cold Damage	Limestone
	Cucumber Mosaic Virus	Jefferson
	Roundup (Glyphosate) Injury	Jefferson
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Jefferson(8)
Zoysiagrass	Fairy Ring Suspected	Jefferson
	Large Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Jefferson(2), Limestone, Shelby
	Take-All Root Rot	Jefferson

\*Locations are reported for nursery, greenhouse, and golf course samples.

Auburn Entomology Report-May (C. Ray)

<b>County</b>	<b>Host</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Identification</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Shelby	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Negro Bug	Corimelanidae
Clarke	Home	Medical	A Cimicid	<i>Cimexopsis nyctalis</i>
Clarke	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Lesser Mealworm Beetle	<i>Alphitobius diarinus</i>

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Marengo	Water Meter Box	Miscellaneous	Honey Bees	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Limestone		Structural	Worker Termites	Isoptera
Choctaw	Oak	Ornamental	Oak Lecanium	<i>Parthenolecanium corni</i> Complex
Tuscaloosa	Tomato	Row Crops	Potato Aphid	<i>Macrosiphon euphorbiae</i>
St. Clair	Outside Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Lesser Mealworm Beetle	<i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i>
Madison	Lawn	Miscellaneous	A Field Ant	<i>Formica subsericea</i>
Lee	<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>	Row Crops	Weevil Larvae	Curculionidae
Limestone	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Springtail	Collembola
Dallas	Beetle Trap	Miscellaneous	Bark Gnawing Beetle	<i>Temnochila virescens</i>
Cullman	Holly	Ornamental	A Pyralid Larva	Pyralidae
Mobile	Peaches	Fruits and Nuts	Sap Beetles	<i>Carpophilus</i> sp. & <i>Urophorus humeralis</i>
Shelby	Motel	Medical	Bedbug	<i>Cimex lectularis</i>
Mobile	Grape	Fruits and Nuts	Grape Tumid Galls	<i>Jantiella brevicauda</i>
Marengo	Tomato	Row Crops	Flea Beetles, Thrips, Aphids, Spider Mites	Chryomelidae, Thripidae, Aphididae, Tetranychidae
Marengo	Green Beans	Row Crops	Thrips, Aphids, Leaf Miners, Beetle Larvae	Thripidae, Aphididae, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera
Bullock	Euonymus	Ornamental	Euonymus Scale	<i>Unaspis euonymi</i>
Sumter	Grape	Fruits and Nuts	An Orsodacnid Beetle	<i>Orsodacna atra</i>
Sumter	Grape	Fruits and Nuts	A Syrphid Fly	<i>Syrphidae</i>

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Sumter	Grape	Fruits and Nuts	An Halictid	Halictidae
Tallapoosa	Human	Medical	Lone Star Tick, Adult Male	<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>
Madison	Home	Household- Structural	Black Carpenter Ant	<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>
Montgomery	St. Augustine Grass	Turfgrass	Chinch Bug Nymphs	<i>Blissus</i> sp.
Butler	Peach	Fruits and Nuts	Tufted Apple Bud Moth Larva	<i>Platynota idaeusalis</i>

### Disease Possibilities For June

Table 3 lists some of the plant diseases which arrived in our lab during previous Junes. Brief comments on disease symptoms and control recommendations are included. For specific disease control recommendations, see the Alabama Pest Management Handbook or individual 2007 spray guides. Also, remember the importance of sanitation.

As with May, the first half of June has been very dry, and disease incidence has been reduced. Tomato spotted wilt virus on tomato has been a common problem seen in early June.

Table 3. Brief Disease Descriptions and Control Recommendations For Diseases Often Seen in June.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Alfalfa	Spring Black Stem & Leaf Spot ( <i>Phoma medicaginis</i> )	Black spots on stems and leaves.	---
Amaryllis	Stagnospora Leaf Spot ( <i>Stagnospora</i> )	Dark red, elliptical leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Apple	Bitter Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown circular-irregular spots develop on fruit. The spots enlarge internally as cone shaped areas of brown rotted tissues. Masses of spores develop in tiny clumps (sometimes in concentric rings) on the surface of the browned fruit spots. Spores may be cream-colored or	Follow the regular spray schedule as described in the AL Pest Management (P.M.) Handbook. Sanitation.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		salmon-colored. Leaf spots are not commonly seen.	
	Cedar-Apple Rust ( <i>Gymnosporangium juniperae-virginianae</i> )	Large (3-6mm diameter), bright yellow spots; sometimes tiny black specks can be seen on upper leaf surface of spots; sometimes orange spores bodies can be seen on lower leaf surface spots.	See AL P.M. Handbook for protective spray treatments; collect and destroy all fallen leaves this fall; remove nearby red cedars and other junipers if possible.
	Fire Blight ( <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> )	Dieback of branches until canker forms at base of dieback.	Pruning 10-16 or more inches from edge of dieback. Streptomycin sprays in commercial situation.
	Frogeye Leaf Spot ( <i>Botryosphaeria</i> )	Brown, circular spots with purple margins and brown centers.	Sanitation; protective fungicide sprays.
Arbor-vitae	Phomopsis Dieback	Tip browning and dieback.	Sanitation. See AL P. M. Handbook.
Aucuba	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken, cracked branch lesions.	Pruning 4-5 inches from edge of damage.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Lower foliage becomes yellowed; dieback of select branches; roots become water-soaked and brown rotted.	Remove damaged plants; improve soil drainage & reduce irrigation.
Azalea	Phomopsis Dieback	Branches dieback; at the base of dieback, small cankers are present.	Prune out damage making cut 3-4 inches beyond the damage edge.
	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	Lower trunk and roots become brown and water soaked; foliage dieback.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bahia	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	Individual grass blades show white spots/ borders. Small areas of the field are initially affected.	Maintain proper fertility.
Bean, Garden	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Brown circular-irregular reddish brown spots	Protective fungicide sprays; Sanitation at end

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		become circular with concentrate rings.	of growing season.
	Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Reddish, irregular spots of varying sizes on all parts of foliage.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Bacterial Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Irregular spots (small and large) become dried and light brown in the center and dark, water-soaked on the edge.	Protective spray treatments.
	Fusarium Stem/Root Rot	Lower stems/roots become dried and reddish-brown.	Rotation for 7 or more years.
	Mosaic Virus	Yellow and green alternating patches on leaves.	Remove damaged plants. Control insects.
	Pythium Crown Rot, Root Rot	Tissues become light brown and wet rotted.	Improve soil drainage; see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight	Leaves develop brown spots and blotches. Damaged tissues may dry and fall apart.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for anthracnose control.
	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Lower stems develop brown sunken lesions.	Rotation; Terraclor or Fumigation.
	Root-Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Galls on roots.	Rotation, solarization or fumigation.
	Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	White fungal mat on lower stems near soil line; crowns decay.	Terraclor; Sanitation.
Begonia	Pythium Crown Rot	Lower stem tissues brown and soft.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
Begonia, Angel Wing	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Dark brown, angular spots with water soaked edges.	Sanitation. Do not water over-head.
Bentgrass	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Foliage develops brown blotches and circular-irregular brown patches of turf.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
	Pythium Blight	Turf grass develops greasy black spots,	See AL P.M. Handbook.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		blotches on leaves. Foliage dies.	
	Ring Nematode	Roots poorly developed; plant yellowed, stunted.	See ANR-523.
	Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> )	Foliage develops a red- orange powdery coating on leaf blades.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
Bermuda	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Foliage develops brown blotches. Circular- irregular brown patches of turf.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	White, bleached spots about the size of a silver dollar appear in lawn; individual grass blades show white spots with dark borders.	See AL P.M. Handbook; see Circular ANR-493; collect grass clippings.
	Helminthosporium “Melting Out” ( <i>Bipolaris cynodontis</i> ; <i>Exserohilum rostratum</i> )	Circular-elongate spots with brown centers and purple-black borders. Leaves, sheaths, stems, crowns and roots may be attacked.	Sanitation; protective fungicide sprays. See AL P.M. Handbook.
	Leaf Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> )	Leaves are off-color, rusty colored and later brown.	See the AL P.M. Handbook.
	Ring Nematode ( <i>Criconemella</i> )	Roots poorly developed; plants yellowed, stunted.	See ANR-523.
	Sting Nematode ( <i>Belonolaimus</i> )	Roots poorly developed; plants yellowed, stunted.	See ANR-523.
	Take-All Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces</i> )	Grass yellows and thins with black lesions on roots.	See ANR-523.
Birch, River	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Brown, circular leaf spots.	Sanitation. Protective sprays of Cleary’s 3336 may be used.
Blackberry	Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Black irregular-circular spots, blotches on leaves, canes; dieback.	See ANR-50
	Cercospora Rosette	Blossoms are abnormally thickened with pointed petals.	Sanitation and protective fungicide sprays.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		Canes develop bunched growth habit. Fruit does not set.	
	Crown Gall ( <i>Agrobacterium</i> )	Irregular swollen area (gall) develops on lower branches and crown and roots.	Sanitation; crop rotation; Galltrol.
	Septoria Leaf Spot	Round and irregular round, brown leaf spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook under 'Leaf Spot'.
Blueberry	Anthrachnose Fruit Rot ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Sunken, light blue-brown spots, sometimes with circular, black specks (fruiting bodies).	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Botryosphaeria Blight	New shoots develop brown sunken cankers; growth beyond the canker dies.	Sanitation; Benlate protective sprays.
	Botrytis	Gray-brown blotches on leaves and fruit; gray fruit rot.	Sanitation; Benlate protective sprays.
	Mummy Berry ( <i>Monilinia</i> )	Fruit becomes small & shriveled; twig cankers and blossom blight may also develop.	Remove all plant debris in the fall. Prune protective sprays of fungicide such as Captan.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Brown, water-soaked lesions that become dried.	Ridomil; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Boxwood	Macrophoma Blight	Leaves and some twigs become yellowed/brown; affected tissues may contain tiny black specks, the fruiting bodies of the fungus.	Eliminate stress problems; pruning. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Volutella Blight	Plants show yellowing and dieback. Cankers on stems & some dying leaves develop tiny orange specks, fruiting bodies of fungus.	Eliminate stress problems; pruning. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Buddlea	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Numerous small brown circular spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Domain.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Butterbeans	Pythium Root Rot	Roots are brown and water-soaked.	See Vegetable Spray Guide.
Cabbage	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Gray irregular spots.	See Pest Management Handbook.
Camellia	Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Large, brown, roughly circular leaf spots; orange spores in a zonate pattern on leaf spot surface.	Sanitation of fallen leaves. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Leaf Gall ( <i>Exobasidium</i> )	Soft flesh swellings (galls) on twigs, flowers, and leaves. Green galls turn white.	Sanitation before galls become white.
Campanula	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Lower stem becomes brown and water soaked.	Sanitation. Reduce irrigation. Crop rotate to ageratum, perennial salvia, verbena, lantana, marigold, or basil.
Cantaloupe	Bacterial Wilt ( <i>Erwinia</i> )	Leaves wilt; this is quickly followed by leaf/stem collapse.	Control cucumber beetles.
	Gummy Stem ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> )	Elongated, brown, wet lesions on stems; cracking of stem lesions.	Protective fungicide sprays; sanitation in the fall.
	Watermelon Mosaic Virus	Foliage and fruits develop alternating patches of yellow and green tissues. Growth and crop productivity is reduced.	Rogue out infected plants; control insects; control weeds.
Cedar, Deodara	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Roots become dry rotted and brown.	----
Centipede	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Foliage develops brown blotches. Circular-irregular patches of turf will turn brown.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	See Bermuda.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
	Slime Mold ( <i>Physarum</i> )	Black powdery sporangia on grass blades.	---
	Take-All Patch	Dieback and yellowing;	See the AL Pest

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	( <i>Gaeumannomyces</i> )	black stolon lesions; stress associated.	Management Handbook and ANR-823.
Cherry, Flowering	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Pale brown leaf spots with dark edges.	Sanitation of fallen leaves.
	Septoria Leaf Spot	Reddish-brown circular-angular leaf spots ( $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter).	Sanitation.
Cherry Laurel	Shot Hole ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Reddish spots with dark red or black edges; centers of angular spots may fall out.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Chrysanthemum	Pythium Crown/Root Rot	Lower stem/crown area becomes water-soaked, brown, rotted.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
Collards	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Gray circular-irregular spots.	---
	Black Rot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Leaf edges have V-shaped black lesions; veins become black; inner core of lower stem becomes black.	Rotation for 2-3 years; Fumigation.
Coreopsis	Anthrachnose	Red, brown circular spots, sometimes with white centers.	Sanitation; keep foliage as dry as possible. Protective sprays of Cleary's 3336 may help.
Corn	Bacterial Stalk Rot ( <i>Erwinia</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.)	Stalks disintegrated into a soft mass, often with an unpleasant odor.	Maintain balanced fertility, good soil drainage and good air circulation between plants.
	Crazy Top ( <i>Sclerophthora</i> )	Symptoms vary; generally excessive tillering with rolling and twisting of upper leaves; abnormal leafy development of the tassel.	Avoid wet soils; sanitation.
	Common Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> )	Circular-elongate, brown pustules are scattered over upper & lower leaf surfaces. Yellowing & death of leaves and leaf sheaths may occur.	Resistant varieties.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	Northern Corn Leaf Blight ( <i>Helminthosporium turcicum</i> )	Long, elliptical, gray-green or tan lesions, 2.5-15 cm in length develop first on lower leaves. Disease progresses upward.	Resistant varieties.
	Southern Corn Leaf Blight ( <i>Helminthosporium cochliobolus</i> )	Tan lesions (.25-1.5 inches long) are elongate with parallel sides and brown borders; yellow halos may be present.	Resistant varieties.
Cotton	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Gray-brown irregular leaf spots.	See Bill Gazaway.
	Ascochyta Leaf Spot	Light brown circular spots with dark brown margins; spots will coalesce to involve large areas of the leaf surface.	See Bill Gazaway.
	Black Root Rot ( <i>Thielaviopsis</i> )	Poor growth; yellowing of lower leaves; black lesions on roots.	See Bill Gazaway.
	Fusarium Lower Stem Rot	Lower stems develop red-brown sunken lesions.	Seed treatment.
	Pythium Root Rot Seedling Disease	Roots become brown, soft, water-soaked. Seedlings may fall over the soil line.	See treatment.
	Rhizoctonia Lower Stem/Root Rot	Brown lesions/cankers near soil line.	---
Crabapple	Cedar-Apple Rust ( <i>Gymnosporangium</i> )	See Apple - Cedar-Apple Rust.	---
Crepe Myrtle	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown leaf spots (circular-irregular) of approximately 1/2 inch diameter.	---
	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> )	Leaves show white dusting; yellowing; new growth distorted.	See AL P.M. Handbook.
Cryptomeria	Cytospora Canker	Sunken, elliptical shaped cankers.	Pruning out cankers, making cuts 3-4 inches

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
			beyond canker margin.
Cucumber	Anthrachnose	Small (about ¼ inch), cream-colored leaf spots. When spores are produced, a zonate pattern of orange acervuli may develop.	Sanitation of damaged plant parts. For a protective fungicide, see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Powdery Mildew	White powdery dusting on leaves; blight.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Brown elongated lesions on lower stems.	---
Cypress, Arizona	Kabatina Blight	Blight of older, inner foliage.	Sanitation.
Daisy, Gerbera	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> )	Leaves show a white dusting; yellowing followed by browning.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
Daylily	Kabatiella Leaf Spot	Brown leaf spots with a yellow halo sometimes; when there are several leaf spots, the leaf may develop a yellow streak.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 protective sprays may help.
	Pythium Crown & Root Rot	Lower stems & roots become brown & water-soaked; foliage dieback occurs.	Sanitation; reduce irrigation.
	Root Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Round-irregular galls on roots.	Crop rotation to grasses or other suppressive plants. See ANR-856.
	Rust ( <i>Puccinia hemerocallidis</i> )	Leaves develop small yellow spots which eventually produce orange spots masses that are visible as orange, powdery spots.	Sanitation; Protective sprays of Banner Maxx, Heritage, Eagle, Immunox or Fertiloam System Fungicides.
Delphineum	Bacterial Stalk Rot ( <i>Rectobacterium</i> [formerly <i>Erwinia carotavorum</i> ])	Dark brown-black, water-soaked stem decay.	Strict sanitation.
Dianthus	Pythium Root Rot	Foliage wilts, yellows; collapses.	Sanitation; Reduce irrigation; improve soil drainage. Plant a different type of bedding plant.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Dogwood	Anthrachnose ( <i>Discula</i> )	Small-large irregular brown spots/blotches often with purple margins. Dieback usually follows.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Light brown circular leaf spots with dark borders.	Sanitation of fallen leaves.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown and water-soaked. With slight pressure, the outer cortex of the root will slip away from the central root core.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Microsphaeria</i> )	White dusting on upper leaf surfaces.	Cleary's 3336 or Domain.
	Spot Anthracnose ( <i>Elsinoe</i> )	Small reddish circular spots develop on blossoms and leaves. Defoliation may result when spotting is severe.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
Elm	Dutch Elm Disease	Wilt; dieback; interveinal yellowing of leaves; vascular browning.	Sanitation of dying branches of trees.
Elm, Winged	Botryodiplodia Canker	Elliptical sunken lesion with cracked edges.	Sanitation. Make pruning cuts 4-5 inches from edge of damage.
	Dutch Elm Disease	Wilt; dieback; interveinal yellowing of leaves; vascular browning.	Sanitation of dying branches or trees.
Fern, Boston	Rhizoctonia Blight	Sections of fronds develop spots and blight. Cut out damaged areas, remove all clippings from the area. Apply a protective fungicide according to the AL Pest Management Handbook.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt will provide protective disease control.
Fescue	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	See Centipede.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot	Small, elongate, reddish-brown spots develop. Spotting may be severe enough to cause total blight (death) of the foliage.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
Fescue, Tall	Pythium Blight	See Bentgrass.	---
Fig	<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i> Blight	Pink mycelial mat develops on stem cankers.	Pruning.
Ginseng	Fusarium Root Rot	Roots become decayed and dark brown-black. Decay is a dry rot.	Crop rotation for 10 or more years.
Geranium	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Black, small, angular leaf spots.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Botrytis Blight	Blossoms and leaves develop brown blotches.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Pythium Stem Rot	Dark brown, water-soaked lesions (cankers) develop on stems.	Sanitation.
Grape	Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown round-irregular spots (about 1/8 inch or larger) on foliage/stem.	Sanitation; See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Black Rot ( <i>Guignardia</i> )	Dark brown circular spots on leaves and fruit.	Protective fungicide sprays; Sanitation.
	Botrytis Blight	Leaves/fruit develop a gray brown blotches/rot.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
Hawthorne	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Black spots develop on the foliage. Spot coalescence may occur.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
Holly	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots are black or brown and water-soaked.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
Hosta	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Gray, brown circular leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Hydrangea	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	Dark brown, angular leaf spots with dark, water-soaked edges.	Sanitation. Do not water over-head. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Circular-irregular, light	Sanitation of all

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		brown spots about ¼ inch diameter or larger.	damaged leaves. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Colletotrichum Petal Blight	Orange-brown circular spots, blotches.	Cleary's 3336 or Domain.
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Roots develop a wet brown decay that becomes dried with age.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Poor growth of foliage; root decay.	Remove & destroy all damaged plants. Reduce watering; improve drainage. Subdue drenches may be used following label directions.
Impatiens	Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus	Black circular spotting occurs on the foliage. New growth becomes stunted.	Control thrips; sanitation.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become soft, brown and water-soaked.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Sunken, brown, dry, lesions.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Iris	Heterosporium Leaf Spot	Small-large brown, oval spots.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Ivy, English	Anthracoise ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown circular-irregular spots on the foliage. Spot coalescence may occur.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Black, angular, water-soaked spots on foliage.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Leaf & Stem Rot	Brown, dry lesions on leaves/stems.	Sanitation; Cleary's protective sprays.
Juniper	Cercospora Blight	Inner sections of branches turn brown and needles drop.	Benlate protective sprays. Sanitation.
	Phoma Needle Blight	Needle browning.	Sanitation. Fungicides labeled to control Phomopsis should help.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	Phomopsis Blight	Branches dieback beginning at twig tips.	Sanitation; see the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become browned, water-soaked.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
Juniper, Shore	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown and water soaked.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Kudzu	Bacterial Leaf Spots (Suspect <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	Circular yellow spots with dark centers.	----
Leucothoe	Pythium Root Rot; may be secondary	Roots become water-soaked, slightly brown, rotted; foliage yellows; dieback; wilt.	Sanitation; reduce irrigation; improve soil drainage; remove some soil in root zone area of damaged plant before replanting.
Leyland Cypress	Pestalotia Tip Blight	Foliage tips become brown.	Eliminate stress.
	Sphaeropsis Dieback	Twigs dieback. Cankers develop.	Pruning.
Liriope	Anthrachnose	Brown spots, blotches on leaves and leaf tips.	Sanitation; See AL P. M. Handbook.
Lilac	Powdery Mildew	A white dusting appears on upper leaf surface. Eventually, leaf tissue becomes necrotic where the mildew was.	Sanitation of fallen leaves. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for protective fungicide use.
Magnolia, Saucer	Powdery Mildew	White dusting on leaf surface; leaf surface become brown.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Magnolia, Southern	Algal Leaf Spot ( <i>Cephaleuros</i> )	Green-red, slightly elevated, circular spots with wavy leaf spot edges.	Sanitation of fallen leaves.
Maple	Anthrachnose ( <i>Kabatella</i> )	Brown circular-irregular spots/blotches occur on leaves; large leaf areas may be involved. Defoliation may result.	Sanitation. See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Circular (sometimes) irregular leaf spots. Leaf spots borders are often distinctive. Severe spotting will result in	Sanitation. See the AL P. M. Handbook.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		defoliation.	
Mondo Grass	Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown spots blotches develop on leaves, often at/near leaf tips.	Sanitation. Cleary's or Domain protective sprays or a benomyl product labeled for ornamentals.
Nectarine	Bacterial Spot	See Peach.	See Peach.
	Brown Rot	See Peach.	See Peach.
Oak	Algal Leaf Spot ( <i>Cephaleuros</i> )	Red-green circular spots.	Sanitation.
	Anthrachnose ( <i>Apiognomonina</i> )	Brown, irregular-shaped and sized spots/blotches on leaves. Often, blotches will follow along leaf veins. Early leaf drop will occur when disease is severe.	Sanitation of leaves in the fall. See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Oak Leaf Blister ( <i>Taphrina</i> )	Brown, puckered spots (1/8-1/2 inch diameter) develop. Spots may merge. Leaf drop will occur when disease is severe.	Sanitation. See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Xylella Scorch	Oaks develop brown leaf edges; dieback.	Tree removal.
Okra	Rhizoctonia Crown Rot	Brown, dry lesions on lower stems.	Sanitation; crop rotation for 1-2 years.
Palm	Graphiola Leaf Spot	Yellow leaf spots that develop small black, raised bodies.	Remove and destroy spotted leaves.
Paspalum	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Foliage blight in patches.	See AL P. M. Handbook in Turfgrass Section.
Pea, Field	Anthrachnose	Reddish circular-irregular spots.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Black Eye Cowpea Mosaic Virus/Other Mosaic Virus	Yellow and green mosaic pattern on leaves; reduced growth.	Plant resistant varieties- 'Mississippi Cream' or 'Pink Eye Purple Hull BVR'.
	Charcoal Rot ( <i>Macrophomina</i> )	Lower stems become dried and off-color.	Sanitation; crop rotation or fumigation.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		When stem is split, inner tissues are gray and appear as if sprinkled with fine charcoal powder.	
	Fusarium Crown/Root Rot	Brown or reddish-brown lesions at soil line and on roots.	Long crop rotations.
	Fusarium Wilt	Plants become yellow and wilted, starting with lower foliage. Sometimes damage is on one side of plant only. Vascular tissues are brown-streaked.	Rotation for 6-12 years.
	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	The stem area just above the soil-line becomes browned with a large lesions that often develops on one side of the stem. Eventually the whole stem may become affected.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Root-Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Galls, irregular, on roots.	Rotate to grasses.
Peach	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Brown or reddish-brown, irregular-circular spots which fall out leaves shot holes; may be yellowing around spots.	Sanitation; spray for commercial growers.
	Brown Rot ( <i>Monilinia</i> )	Twigs may die; fruit develops a gray-brown rot. Gray mycelium & spores of fungus will develop during humid weather.	See AL P. M. Handbook; Sanitation.
	Gummosis ( <i>Botryosphaeria</i> )	Bark becomes sunken and cracked; oozing of sap.	Sanitation.
	Rhizopus Soft Rot	Fruit becomes brown, rotted, and watery.	---
	Scab ( <i>Cladosporium</i> )	On the fruit, small (1/16" diameter) olive, velvety spots may	Protective fungicide sprays; sanitation.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		develop into large blotches. Spots/blotches are superficial. On twigs small ( $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter), slightly raised, green-brown spots develop on lower leaf surfaces.	
Peanut	Crown Rot ( <i>Aspergillus niger</i> )	Lower stem becomes dry rotted.	See A. Hagan.
	Early Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora</i> )	Brown spots with halos develop on lower leaf surfaces.	Protective fungicide sprays; sanitation.
	Rhizoctonia Limb Blight	Brown lesions on stems.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Seedling Disease	Brown sunken lesions on lower stems.	Seed treatment.
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Yellow ring-spots and line patterns on foliage; stunted plants.	Sanitation; control thrips.
Pear	Cedar-Hawthorne Rust ( <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> )	Cedar cankers with orange urediospores and witches brooms. Pears with yellow leaf spots and orange aecial 'cups' on lower leaf surface and fruit.	See control for cedar apple rust.
	Fabraea Leaf Spot	Black circular leaf spots (2-4 mm) develop on the foliage. Severe spotting may cause early defoliation.	Sanitation. The regular spray schedule for apples/pears may give some protective control. For flowering pear, see the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Fireblight ( <i>Erwinia</i> )	Dieback develops on branches. Dead branches become black. Black spots/blotches may develop along the leaf margins.	Prune out damage 10-14 inches beyond the margin of the damaged tissue.
	Frog Eye Leaf Spot ( <i>Botryosphaeria</i> )	Brown circular spots with purple margins.	Sanitation; protective sprays of benomyl. See AL P. M. Handbook.
Peony	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Yellow ring spots & line patterns.	Sanitation; control thrips.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Pepper	Anthrachnose Fruit Rot	Black blotches (sometimes with orange spore pustules.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Bacterial Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Dark brown, circular to irregular spots; shot holes; leaf yellowing & drop.	Protective fungicide sprays; sanitation.
	Bacterial Wilt ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	Plants rapidly wilt while green.	Crop rotation away from tomato, potato, pepper, eggplant for 3-5 years.
	<i>Phytophthora capsici</i> Crown Rot	Lower stems become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation. Solarization or fumigation. See handbook.
	Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	The lower stem near the soil line becomes softened and browned and decayed. A white mold will develop during humid warm weather.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Plants stunted. New growth distorted. (Sometimes ring spots and bronzing are present.)	Sanitation. Control thrips.
Persimmon, Asiatic	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elliptical, sunken lesions with cracked edges.	Pruning.
Petunia	<i>Phytophthora</i> Foliage Blight/Root Rot	Brown, sometimes wet-looking lesions; dieback.	Sanitation; See AL P. M. Handbook.
Pine	Lophodermium Needle Cast ( <i>Ploioiderma</i> )	Needles turn brown and drop; very small (1-2 mm or 1/32 inch) football shaped, black fruiting bodies.	Protective fungicide sprays during the spring and fall.
Phlox	Pythium Root Rot	Small roots become stunted, water-soaked, and a light brown. Plants yellow, wilt and dieback.	Remove damaged plants. Reduce watering schedules; improve drainage.
Pittosporum	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown, circular-irregular blotches about ½ inch diameter.	Sanitation of fallen leaves; protective Daconil or Bravo

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
			sprays.
Plum	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	See Peach Bacterial Leaf Spot.	---
	Black Knot ( <i>Dibotryon</i> )	Black, elongated, irregular gall-like tissue on branches; dieback.	See Circular ANR-217. Only Captan and Ferbam are available for spray treatments.
	Plum Leaf Scald ( <i>Xylella</i> )	Leaf edges become brown, often zonated-brown. Dieback.	Remove trees to prevent disease spread.
Potato, Irish	Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Brown blotches on leaves/stems.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Lower Stem Rot	Dry, brown decay.	Sanitation.
	Root-Knot Nematode	Tubers develop knots on skin surface.	Rotation; solarization.
	Scab ( <i>Streptomyces</i> )	Small (0.12-0.25 inch or 5-8 mm diameter) brown lesions which may be sunken or raised.	Crop rotation; Maintain soil moisture; Avoid over-liming; Maintain soil pH at 5.3-5.5. Use scab tolerant varieties.
	Stem Soft Rot ( <i>Erwinia</i> )	Stems become black, soft, watery, with a foul smell.	Sanitation. Avoid wounding.
	White Mold ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	Plants wilted; a white mold often present at the soil line.	See AL P. M. Handbook (commercial).
Privet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Medium brown circular spots.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
Rhododendron	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Circular, oval, or irregularly shaped brown leaf spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown and water-soaked.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
Rose	Black Spot ( <i>Diplocarpon</i> )	Black spots with fringed borders develop on leaves. Defoliation will result from severe spotting.	Sanitation. See the AL P. M. Handbook.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	Botrytis Blossom Blight	Brown spots and blotches on petals; when conditions are cool and humid, a gray mold is seen.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Mosaic Virus	Yellow line patterns, mosaics.	Plant removal.
	Powdery Mildew	White dusting on leaf surfaces; new growth distortion.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Crown Rot	Brown lesions at soil line.	Sanitation; Cleary's protective drenches.
Rudbeckia	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Dark brown, angular leaf spots with darker, water-soaked edges.	Sanitation. Do not water over-head.
Salvia	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots brown, water-soaked.	Sanitation. See AL P. M. Handbook.
Shamrock, Purple (Oxalis)	Rust ( <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> )	Small yellow spots on upper leaf surfaces; orange powdery spots on corresponding lower leaf surfaces.	---
Snapdragon	<i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> Crown Rot	Crowns become water-soaked, brown, rotted.	Sanitation. Avoid excessive irrigation. See AL P. M. Handbook.
Sorghum	Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Leaves/stems develop black lesions.	---
	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Dry brown rot on roots.	---
Soybean	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Dark, brown, angular spots with darker, water-soaked edges.	See Ed Sikora.
	Cyst Nematode ( <i>Heterodera</i> )	Plants are stunted and yellow. Root systems are reduced and show a low incidence of Rhizobium nodules. White-yellow female bodies and brown cysts about the size of a small pin head may be seen on roots with the aid of a hand lens.	Rotation; resistant cultivars; See Soybean Pest Management, Circular ANR-413.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	Pythium Seedling Disease	Usually lower stem tissues and/or roots become translucent, brown and watery.	Used treated seed.
	Rhizoctonia Seedling Disease	Red-brown, dry decay of lower stems and roots.	Used treated seed.
	Root Knot Nematode ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> )	Plants are stunted and yellowed. Roots develop knots or galls of variable shape and size.	Crop rotation; Use of resistant cultivars. See AL P. M. Handbook.
Squash	Bacterial Wilt ( <i>Erwinia</i> )	Individual leaves wilt and turn brown. A sticky ooze will stream out of petiole when it is placed in warm water.	Control cucumber beetles; sanitation.
	Cucumber Mosaic Virus (CMV)	Leaves develop a mottled green-yellow or dark green-light green coloration; new growth is stunted.	Remove affected plants; Control insects and weeds.
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Lower stem tissues become brown and wet.	Sanitation. Correct wet soil situations. Crop rotate.
	Tobacco Ringspot Virus	Leaves show mosaic, stunting.	Sanitation; crop rotation for 2-4 years.
	Watermelon Mosaic Virus (WMV) II	See comments for CMV.	---
Squash, Zucchini	Mosaic Virus	A somewhat regular pattern of green and light green or yellow-white discoloration.	Sanitation. Control insects.
St. Augustine	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	Brown leaf spots, blotches.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Piricularia</i> )	Gray-brown oval or irregular spots on grass blades; spots may merge.	Protective fungicide sprays; Sanitation.
	Take-All Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces</i> )	Plants yellow and die. Stolons, roots develop black lesions.	See ANR-823.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Strawberry	Common Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> )	Young leaf spots are small, round and deep purple. Older spots are about 1/16 inch diameter with white or brown centers and purple borders. Spots may coalesce.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	The crowns and roots become brown and wet.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Sunflower	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>zinniae</i>	Dark, water-soaked lesions (cankers) on stems; dieback.	Remove damaged plant; do not water by overhead sprinklers.
Sweet Potato	Fusarium Root Rot	Surface of root becomes browned and shriveled.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
Sycamore	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Microsphaera</i> )	White coating develops on leaves; new leaves are deformed.	Sanitation of leaves in the fall.
	Xylella Scorch Disease	Leaf edges become browned; dieback.	Tree removal.
Thrift	Rhizoctonia Blight	Leaves develop brown spots and blotches.	Cleary's 3336 or a benomyl labeled for ornamentals will give protective control; sanitation.
Tomato	<i>Alternaria alternate</i> Leaf Spot	Small, circular, brown leaf spots.	Sanitation. See control comments for early blight.
	Bacterial Canker ( <i>Corynebacterium clavibacter</i> )	Elongate brown, wet-looking lesions or cankers on stems; centers of cankers dry and look white.	Protective sprays; Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook under bacterial speck/spot.
	Bacterial Speck	Small, dark, greasy irregular spots on leaves and stems. A yellow halo may surround spots. Spots may merge together.	See AL Pest Management Handbook. Strict sanitation.
	Bacterial Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Small, dark, greasy irregular spots on leaves and stems. Fruit spots	See AL P. M. Handbook. Strict sanitation.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		are raised, brown and scabby.	
	Bacterial Wilt ( <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> )	Rapid wilting of green plants.	Rotation. Fumigation or solarization.
	Blossom End Rot	Hard, black lesions at blossom end of fruit.	See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Buckeye Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> )	On fruits, spots are pale brown with concentric rings; spots small or large; fruit flesh decomposes.	Keep fruit off soil; Ridomil.
	Cucumber Mosaic Virus	Leaves become thin and narrow (strap-shaped). Plants have reduced growth.	Remove damaged plants; control insects, weeds.
	Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	Brown circular-irregular spots with target-like ring pattern.	Fungicide sprays; Sanitation in the fall.
	Fusarium Wilt	Lower leaves become yellow and yellowing/wilting progresses up the plant. One sided effects may occur.	Rotation; Plant varieties resistant to Fusarium wilt.
	Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Brown lesions (blotches) on leaves/stems.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Leaf Mold ( <i>Fulvia fulva</i> )	Gray fungal growth in blotches on leaves.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Pith Necrosis ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	Dieback, wilt above necrotic stem area. Internally, the stem is hollow with characteristic plant tissue threads across the hollow stem internal areas.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook under bacterial canker.
	Potato Virus Y Group	Foliage stunted and mottled.	Sanitation. Control weeds. Control aphids.
	Southern Blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> )	White fungal mat occurs at soil line where stem becomes decayed; plant die due to death of lower stem.	Terraclor; crop rotation.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	New growth becomes abnormally small, small yellow spots appear. Young leaves become bronzed in spots, patches or whole leaf areas involved. Fruit spotted. Plants wilt & die.	Sanitation; Control thrips.
	White Mold ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	See Tomato Southern Blight.	---
Verbena	Powdery Mildew	White dusty coating on leaves; leaves yellow and later turn brown.	A benomyl product labeled for ornamentals or Cleary's 3336 or Domain.
Vinca, Catharanthus (Annual Periwinkle)	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Brown cankers on lower stems.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Fusarium Crown Rot	Brown, dry rotting on stem at soil line.	Rotation or solarization.
	Phomopsis Stem Blight	A brown canker develops on stems.	Sanitation. Apply protective sprays of Cleary's 3336. See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Phytophthora Foliage Blight	Dark brown lesions on stems and leaves; dieback.	Sanitation. Avoid wet situations. See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Pythium/Phytophthora Crown/Root Rot	Roots become brown, water-soaked.	Sanitation. Avoid wet situations. See the AL P. M. Handbook.
	Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight	Leaves become dull green and then brown. Large areas of leaves become browned.	See AL P. M. Handbook.
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	New growth is stunted. Older leaves may show black blotches.	Sanitation. Insecticides to control thrips.
Vinca Minor	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Small-large brown blotches on leaves.	See the AL P. M. Handbook under perennial vinca.
Watermelon	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> )	Roughly circular, black-brown lesions with irregular margins on leaves; black spots occur	See the AL P. M. Handbook.

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		on fruit; lesions on stems and petioles are tan and elongated.	
	Bacterial Fruit Blotch ( <i>Acidovorax</i> )	Dark brown blotches on fruit.	Sanitation. See Ed Sikora.
	Fusarium Crown Rot	Brown dried lesions near soil line.	Plant Fusarium resistant varieties; crop rotation for 6-12 or more years.
	Fusarium Wilt	Vines become yellowed and wilted, beginning with the oldest foliage.	Rotation out of watermelon for 6-12 years.
	Gummy Stem ( <i>Mycosphaerella</i> )	Elongate, brown and wet lesions form on stems; cracking. Brown-black spots may develop on leaves.	Protective fungicide sprays; Sanitation in the fall.
Wax Myrtle	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elliptical, sunken lesions with cracked edges.	Pruning.
Weeping Willow	Sphaeropsis Canker	Dieback to sunken lesions on branches.	Pruning.
Wheat	Scab ( <i>Fusarium</i> )	Heads covered with pink spores.	Sanitation.
Yaupon, Dwarf	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown, water-soaked.	Sanitation.
Zinnia	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas</i> )	Dark, water-soaked, angular spots, sometimes with a yellow halo around the spot edges.	Strict sanitation. Do not water over-head.
Zoysia	Bipolaris Blight, Leaf Spot/Crown Rot (also <i>Exserohilum rostratum</i> )	Small, brown, elongated spots on leaves and crowns.	See AL P. M. Handbook; Collect grass clippings.
	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> )	See Centipede.	See Centipede.
	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> )	See Bermuda	See Bermuda.
	Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> )	Red-orange powdery dusting on leaf blades.	Collect grass clippings; Usually fungicides are not needed.
	Take-All Patch ( <i>Gaeumannomyces</i> )	Scattered, individual plants yellow & die in	Keep soil pH near 6.0 (or slightly below), use

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
		an area; sections/areas of turf thin and yellow.	only ammonia-based fertilizers.
Grasses	Slime Molds	White, gray, or brown thin, translucent sheet-like bodies on turf or other areas; turf may be covered by black, gray, or green powdery spores.	Physical removal; See AL P. M. Handbook.

### Comments

Please fill out the diagnostic sheet with as much information as possible on the problem. Also, please tell us your name, county, and phone number, including area code. This will help!