

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

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Auburn Plant Disease Report-September (J. Mullen)

Now that temperatures have dropped to more reasonable levels, we are seeing more turf grass diseases. We received 73 plant samples in September. Some parts of the state continue to be very dry.

Some diseases seen in September included *Phytophthora* crown and root rot or root rot of azalea, lantana, Leyland cypress, apple, and mondo grass. Also *Phytophthora* was diagnosed as a cutting end rot on cotoneaster 'Franchetti' and as a stem rot on petunia. Other diseases included *Rhizoctonia solani* stem cankers on garden bean; southern corn leaf blight on corn; *Hypoxylon* canker on oak; *Alternaria tenuissima* pepper spot/decay of fruit; *Coniothyrium* common canker

on 'knock-out' rose; *Nectria* canker on rose; stem canker on soybean; root knot nematode on butterbeans; and *Macrophoma* dieback of branch tips on *Cryptomeria japonica*. Turf diseases seen were: brown patch, *Bipolaris* blight and crown rot, and ring nematode damage on Bermuda; gray leaf spot, take-all patch, and possible ring nematode damage on St. Augustine grass; rust, ring nematode damage, *Bipolaris* blight and crown rot, *Drechslera* blight, and take-all patch on zoysia. We also received a few zoysia samples with dieback and abundant *Curvularia* conidia. Heat stress and *Curvularia* may have caused the damage.

Southern corn leaf blight was noted on a corn sample from Mobile. Leaf spots are relatively small (approx. 3-22m x 3-6mm) but severe disease will cause leaf blight and plant death. (In the early 1970s, much of the corn acreage was planted to the same variety type (Texas male sterile cytoplasm) which was very susceptible to *B. maydis*. Disease spread easily with severe results in the Southeast and Midwest.)

Table 1. 2007 September Plant Diseases Seen In the Plant Diagnostic Lab at Auburn.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Apple 'Fuji'	Phytophthora Root Rot	Lee
Azalea	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	*
	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	*
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Lee
Beans, Butter	Root Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Covington
Beans, Garden	Rhizoctonia Stem & Root Canker (<i>R. solani</i>)	Tallapoosa
Bermuda	Bipolaris Blight & Crown Rot	Montgomery
	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Jefferson
	Possible Ring Nematode Problem (<i>Criconemoides</i>)	Houston, Macon
	Ring Nematode (<i>Criconemoides</i>)	Houston
	Root-knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Houston
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Montgomery
Coleus	Phomopsis Stem Blight	Lee
Corn	Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Bipolaris maydis</i>)	Mobile
Cotoneaster 'Franchetti'	Phytophthora Cutting End Rot	*
Centipede	Possible Ring Nematode Problem (<i>Criconemoides</i>)	Covington
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Covington
Cotton	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Fayette
	Ascochyta Leaf Spot	Fayette

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
	Environmental 'Boll Lock'	Fayette
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Macrophoma Dieback of Branch Tips	Jefferson
Lantana	Phytophthora Root Rot	Lee
Leyland Cypress	Phytophthora Root Rot	*
Mondo Grass, Dwarf	Phytophthora Root Rot	Houston
Oak	Anthracnose	Marengo
	Hypoxyton Canker	Chilton
Pepper	Pepper Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria tenuissima</i>)	Limestone
Petunia	Fusarium Stem Rot	Marengo
	<i>Phytophthora nicotiana</i> Stem Rot	Marengo
Pine	Suspect Heterobasidion Root & Crown Rot	Jefferson
Rose, 'Knock-Out'	Common Canker (<i>Coniothyrium</i>)	Marengo
	Nectria Canker	Marengo
Soybean	Stem Canker (<i>Diaporthe phaseolarum</i>)	Morgan
St. Augustine	Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Piricularia</i>)	Tuscaloosa
	Suspect Ring Nematode (<i>Criconemoides</i>)	Montgomery
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Elmore, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa
Zoysia	Bipolaris Blight & Crown Rot	Jefferson
	Drechslera Blight	Jefferson
	Heat Stress & Curvularia	Lee
	Ring Nematode Damage	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
	Rust (<i>Puccinia rosa</i>)	Jefferson
	Take-All Patch	Jefferson, Lee, Mobile

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

Birmingham Plant Disease Report-September (J. Jacobi)

We received 68 samples for the month of September. Some of the problems seen last month included *Botryosphaeria* canker and dieback on aucuba, cryptomeria, and Leyland cypress, various minor leaf spots on cherry and river birch, *Phytophthora* root rot on cotoneaster, bacterial leaf scorch on elm and red oak, black root rot on Japanese holly, Southern purple mint moth on rosemary, chinch bugs on St. Augustinegrass, and drought stress/transplant shock symptoms on many plants, particularly arborvitae and Leyland cypress.

We received two muscadine grape samples last month. On one sample, we found black rot (on leaves and fruit), and *Macrophoma* and ripe rot on the fruit. Ripe rot was the predominate problem on this sample and was causing severe fruit losses. The plants were overhead irrigated which probably increased the amount of disease this year. Ripe rot is characterized by rapidly spreading tan lesions that were covered by orange or salmon colored masses of spores during periods of high humidity. In the other grape sample, the leaves were exhibiting a marginal leaf scorch. Considering the recent hot, dry weather we wondered if the leaf scorch was related to the dry weather or Pierce's disease. In this case, the leaves tested positive for the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa* that causes Pierce's disease on grapes and bacterial leaf scorch on oaks and other landscape trees (different strain of *X. fastidiosa*). On muscadine grape, Pierce's disease typically does not cause significant problems as most cultivars contain a high level of resistance or tolerance to the ability to grow these grapes in the state. For more on identifying diseases of muscadine grapes see the following web publication.

<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Fruit/fdin012/fdin012.htm>

The southern purple mint moth was found on two samples, plus we had other inquiries about this problem. The most striking symptom was the conspicuous amounts of webbing on leaves and branches. Long-term damage is probably minimal and damaged areas can either be pruned or larvae can be collected and destroyed. See the following web site for images of the adult moth

(<http://mothphotographersgroup.msstate.edu/Files/Live/Species/5000/5070.shtml>).

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

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>County</u>
Arborvitae	Spruce Spider Mite	Jefferson
Aucuba	Botryosphaeria Dieback	Jefferson
Bentgrass	Heat Stress	*
	Pythium Root Dysfunction	*
Birch, River	Anthracnose (<i>Cryptocline</i>)	Jefferson
Boxwood, Common	Macrophoma Leaf Spot	Cullman
Centipedegrass	Centipedegrass Decline (Cultural)	Jefferson
Cherry, Japanese	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Jefferson
Cotoneaster	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson
Cryptomeria	Botryosphaeria Canker	Jefferson
Cypress, Leyland	Botryosphaeria Canker	Jefferson (3), St. Clair
Elm, American	Bacterial Leaf Scorch (<i>Xylella</i>)	Jefferson
Grape, Muscadine	Black Rot (<i>Guignardia</i>)	Shelby
	Macophoma Rot	Shelby
	Pierce's Disease (<i>Xylella</i>)	Shelby
	Ripe Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Shelby
Holly, Japanese	Black Root Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis</i>)	Jefferson
Leucothoe, Coastal	Powdery Mildew	Jefferson
Maple, Red	Anthracnose (<i>Discula</i>)	Jefferson
Oak, Red	Bacterial Leaf Scorch (<i>Xylella</i>)	Shelby
Pine, Loblolly	Redheaded Pine Sawfly	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>County</u>
Poppies, Iceland	Bacteria Blight (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Jefferson
Rosemary	Southern Purple Mint Moth	Jefferson (2)
St. Augustinegrass	Chinch Bugs	Jefferson (4)
	White Grubs	Jefferson
Zoysia	Fairy Ring	Shelby

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

Auburn Entomology Report-September (C. Ray)

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Limestone		Miscellaneous	Dragonfly Naiad	Odonata
Blount	Garden	Row Crops	White Fringe Beetle	<i>Naupactus</i> sp.
Georgia	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Pandora Sphinx	<i>Eumorphia pandorus</i>
Unknown	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Juvenile Cockroaches	<i>Periplaneta</i> sp.
Virginia	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Funnel Spider	<i>Agelenopsis</i> sp.
Mobile		Miscellaneous	Ailanthus Webworm Moth	<i>Atleva punctella</i>
DeKalb	Not Provided	Not Provided	White Fringe Beetles	<i>Naupactus</i> sp.
DeKalb	Not Provided	Not Provided	Jadera Bugs	<i>Jadera haematoloma</i>
Tuscaloosa	Blueberry	Fruits & Nuts	Yellownecked Caterpillar	<i>Danatnia</i> sp.

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Baldwin	Grapes	Fruits & Nuts	Cicada Killer Wasp	<i>Sphecius speciosus</i>
Mobile	Live Oak	Ornamental	A Chalcoid Wasp	Chalcidoidea
Montgomery	Morning Glory	Ornamental	Sweet Potato Weevil	<i>Cylas formicarium</i>
Covington	Althea	Ornamental	A Scentless Plant Bug Nymph	<i>Niesthrea louisianica</i>
Jefferson	Rotten Wood	Miscellaneous	A Scarab Larva	<i>Phileurus valgus</i>
Tallapoosa	Human	Medical	Larval Lone Star Tick	<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>
Marengo	Wax Myrtle	Ornamental	Camphor Scale	<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>
Marengo	Oak	Ornamental	Obscure Scale & Putnam Scale	<i>Melanaspis obscura</i> & <i>Diaspidiotus ancylus</i>
Lee	Apple	Fruits & Nuts	San Jose Scale	<i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i>
Calhoun	Dogfood	Household-Stored Products	Mold Mites	<i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>
Jefferson	Joseph's Coat	Ornamental	Spotted Beet Webworm Moth	<i>Hymenia perspectalis</i>
Jefferson	Human	Medical	Nymph Lone Star Tick	<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>
Jefferson	Rosemary	Ornamental	Southern Purple Mint Moth	<i>Pyrausta laticlavia</i>
Jefferson	Rosemary	Ornamental	Southern Purple Mint Moth	<i>Pyrausta laticlavia</i>
Autauga	Magnolia	Ornamental	Leaf-Footed Bugs-	Coreidae

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
			Nymphs	
Clay	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Larval Sphecidae	Sphecidae
Montgomery	Home Exterior	Household-Miscellaneous	Funnel Web Spider	<i>Agelenopsis</i> sp.
Montgomery	Home Exterior	Household-Miscellaneous	Cobweb Spider	<i>Steatoda</i> sp.
Covington	Centipede Grass	Turfgrass	Bermuda Grass Scale	<i>Odonapis ruthae</i>
Jefferson	Lawn	Household-Miscellaneous	Eastern Yellow Jacket	<i>Vespula maculifrons</i>
Russell	Not Specified	Not Available	An Amaurobiid Spider	Possibly <i>Callobius</i> , Juvenile
Russell	Home	Household-Medical	Southern Stripeless Scorpion	<i>Vaejovis carolinianus</i>
Houston	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Southern House Spider	<i>Kukulcania hibernalis</i>
Escambia	Human	Medical	Stinging Rose Caterpillar	Parasa indetermina
Escambia	Mattress	Household-Medical	Bed Bug	<i>Cimex</i> sp.
Pickens	Mounted Alligator Head	Household-Stored Products	Hide Beetle	<i>Dermestes maculates</i>
Covington	Yellow Jacket Traps	Miscellaneous	A Snout Moth	<i>Dolichomia olinalis</i>
Bullock	Yellow Jacket Traps	Miscellaneous	A Snout Moth	<i>Dolichomia olinalis</i>
Lee	Not Provided	Not Provided	A Granary Weevil	<i>Sitophilus</i> poss. <i>oryzae</i>

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Lee	Not Provided	Not Provided	Dusky Sap Beetle	<i>Carpophilus lugubris</i>

Disease Possibilities For October

We expect to continue to see incidences of soybean rust on soybean and kudzu on senescing or pre-senescent foliage. To this date (Oct. 15), soybean rust has been found in 19 counties (14 soybean) during 2007. For more information, see www.sbrusa.net.

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. Recently, we are seeing and hearing reports of severe drought damage to Leyland cypress.

With pansies in the fall, watch for Thielaviopsis black root rot on pansies and Myrothecium crown rot. See page 24 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 2007 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.
Apple	Botryosphaeria Canker	Slightly sunken, cracked lesion.	Pruning.
Arbor-vitae	Botryosphaeria Dieback	Dry, cracked, sunken lesions on branches.	Pruning.
	Cercospora Blight	Infection usually begins with lower, inner foliage	Sanitation and Cleary's 3336 helps control the

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		where needles become brown and fall off. Microscopic study usually allows for spore observations.	disease.
	Pestalotia Blight	Brown dying sections of foliage, stress related.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336; Remove stress condition.
	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	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot	Circular-irregular light brown colored leaf spots. Brown circular or angular leaf spots of variable size.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook. 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

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
			Management Handbook.
Basil	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Brown, dry decay (lesions) on lower stems.	Sanitation. Crop rotation. Deep turn soil.
Begonia	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become light brown, water-soaked, decayed. Plant foliage will wilt, yellow, and dieback.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bentgrass	<i>Bipolaris cyanodontis</i> Leaf Spot	Small, narrow (1 mm x 2-3 mm) brown spots on grass blades which will cause browning of whole leaf blade when spots are numerous.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Blight	Patches of turf become water-soaked and brown.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become water-soaked and light 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 nematicides 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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
	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 under Phytophthora.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Pythium Root Rot	Foliage dieback & wilt. Roots become light brown & soft-rotted.	Remove stress situations if appropriate. See Phytophthora Root Rot above.
	Volutella Blight	Brown stem cankers and leaf blight; orange wet spore masses.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336; remove stress.
Cabbage	Pythium Damping-Off	Water-soaked, slightly discolored lower stem areas. Small plants collapse at the lower stem rot area.	Sanitation. Reduce irrigation if appropriate.
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.
Centipede	Anthrachnose	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	Areas or patches of turf	See the AL Pest

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	<i>(Gaeumannomyces)</i>	become thinned as individual plants yellow and die.	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.
	Rhizoctonia & Fusarium Stem Rot	Brown, dry spots and cankers on stems, usually lower stems; foliage dieback.	Remove damaged plants. Crop rotate.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Coreopsis	Anthrachnose (<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.
	Powdery Mildew	White, powdery, dusty patches on foliage; later leaf blotch develops.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
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. Remove 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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
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.
	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	Anthracoese	Medium brown, irregular leaf spots, blotches.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be used.
	Pythium Root Rot	Outer root cortex easily	Sanitation. See AL Pest

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		slips from inner core; plants yellow and dieback.	Management Handbook.
Fern, Shaggy Shield	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Light-dark brown foliage blotches.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Fern, Tassell	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Light-dark brown foliage blotches.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Blight	Foliar spots and blight.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook under “Leaf Spot and Anthracnose”.
Fescue	Anthrachnose	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	Anthrachnose (<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.
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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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, Inkberry	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Brown, circular-irregular spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 protective sprays, if desired.
Holly, Japanese	Armillaria Root Rot	Branch dieback; decay of roots or lower trunk; black fungal threads on the surface of roots or bark; white, thin fungal mat under bark; light brown mushroom.	Remove tree and roots.
	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.
	Powdery Mildew	White, powdery dusting on leaves.	See ANR-407.
Hydrangea, Big Leaf	Corynespora Leaf Spot	Usually light brown	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336,

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		circular, oval spots sometimes with target pattern.	Halt, or Daconil may be used as protective sprays.
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.
	Seiridium Canker	Sunken, brown lesion on branches.	Pruning 3-4 inches beyond the edge of canker; after pruning, protective Cleary's sprays may help.
Juniper, Creeping	Phytophthora Root Rot	Dieback; yellowing of lower foliage; roots become brown and soft rotted.	See AL Pest Management Handbook and ANR-1173.
Kiwi	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Brown, irregular, small-large (2-5 mm spots).	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Kudzu	Asian Soybean Rust	Small, angular brown leaf spots; light orange specks may be present on surface of spots.	----
Lantana	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Dark brown or black, angular spots, sometimes with yellow border.	Sanitation. Do not irrigate overhead.
Leucothoe	Botryosphaeria Leaf Spot	Brown, circular-angular leaf spots & blotches.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be used.
	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Circular-oval, brown leaf spots & blotches.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be used.
	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Root Rot	Roots develop a brown, water-soaked root decay. Plants develop dieback and yellowing of lower foliage.	Sanitation. Remedy wet soil conditions.
Leyland Cypress	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken, cracked lesions on branches & trunk.	Prune out cankers, making cuts 3 inches beyond damage. Dip shears into alcohol between cuts.
	Cercosporidium Blight	Dieback; sunken cankers with resin oozing.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Liriope	Anthracoise (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Leaf spots and leaf blight.	Sanitation of spotted leaves; Cleary's 3336 or Halt may help protect foliage.
Loquat	Anthracoise (<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	Botryosphaeria Leaf Spot	Brown, circular-angular leaf spots & blotches.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be applied as protective spray treatments.
	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Circular-oval, brown leaf spots & blotches.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be applied as protective spray treatments.
	Phyllosticta Leaf Spot	Brown, circular leaf spots sometimes with dark brown margins.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be applied as protective spray treatments.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
	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	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 or Domain protective

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		at leaf tips; black fruiting bodies may be visible as tiny black dots in lesions.	sprays.
Muscadine	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular gray-white spots with black margins; shot holes.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Mustard	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>)	Black v-shaped spots at leaf edges; eventually lower stems become rotted and black under surfaces.	Sanitation. Crop rotation away from crucifers for 2 years.
	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	Hypoxyton 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	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		the gray or black, hard stroma.	
	Powdery Mildew	White or buff-colored dusting on leaves. Some leaf yellowing.	Sanitation.
	Xylella Bacterial Scorch (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>)	Leaf edge scorch on older foliage initially; dieback, tree death.	Remove tree.
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.
	Root Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Poor foliage growth; irregular galls develop on roots.	Sanitation. Crop rotation to a root knot resistant vegetable variety.
Orchid, <i>Oncidium</i> sp.	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Brown irregular spots.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
Oxalis	Anthracoze (<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	Anthracoze (<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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Thielavopsis Root Rot	Black spots (lesions) on roots; plants stunted; lower leaves yellowed.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Pea, Field	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Light brown, circular or irregularly shaped spots.	Sanitation. Remove severely damaged plants. See Ed Sikora.
Peanuts	Root Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Poor growth; dieback; galls on roots.	See Austin Hagan.
Pear	Anthrachnose 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.
	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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
Pittosporum	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage wilt and dieback; roots become brown, soft, and rotted.	Remove dying plants. Reduce water levels in the area, if appropriate. See the 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.
	Rhizopus Stem Rot	Stem sections become glassy and water-soaked; a delicate black mass of fungal threads and small black spherical structures may develop over the lesions.	Sanitation.
Poplar	Anthracnose	Brown, circular-irregular leaf spots which may follow along leaf veins.	Sanitation of fallen leaves in the fall.
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	Sanitation. Crop rotation away from pumpkin.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		fungal growth.	
	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.
	Powdery Mildew	White, dusty blotches on leaves & canes; later areas become necrotic.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Rosemary	Fusarium Root Rot	Roots become dry rotted. Foliage dieback.	Sanitation. Crop rotation.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become slightly discolored and wet rotted;	Sanitation. Correct a wet soil problem.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		foliage dieback.	
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.
Smoke Tree	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown, circular or irregular leaf spots.	Collect and remove all fallen leaves in the fall-winter.
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.
	Asian Soybean Rust	Very small angular brown spots; sometimes orange specks develop on spot surface.	Consult with Ed Sikora.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>C. sajjina</i> , frog-eye leaf spot)	Circular-angular, brown spots with a thin, dark red-brown margin; spots 1-5 mm diam.	Check with Ed Sikora.
	Pod & Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolarum</i> ; <i>Phomopsis sojajae</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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Rhizoctonia Stem Canker	Lower stems near soil line developed brown elliptical cankers.	Check with Ed Sikora.
	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.
	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	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook and Ed Sikora.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		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.	
	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,	Avoid wounds. Follow proper curing procedures

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		lesions appear greenish-black.	before storage.
	Fusarium Surface Rot	Surface lesions are initially circular, brown (light-dark), firm and dry. Lesions usually stop at the vascular ring. In storage, affected roots become shrunken & hard. (This is distinguished from Fusarium root rot as root rot involves extensive areas of the internal tissues.)	Avoid wounding roots at harvest time.
	Scurf (<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.
Sycamore	Bacterial Scorch (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>)	Leaf edges become brown; older leaves are affected first; leaf drop; branch dieback; tree death.	Remove damaged tree.
Tomato	Anthrachnose 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),	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		and masses or orange spores pustules. (Occasionally leaf/stem spot [small circular spots with yellow halos] and a brown lesion root rot may occur.	
	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.
	Pepino Mosaic Virus	Yellow spots & bubbled areas on leaves; mild interveinal yellowing and leaf distortions; stunted and thin new growth; spread by contact.	Avoid mechanical transmission by workers. Sanitation.
	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.
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Plants are stunted, wilted, with yellow spots and ring spots; brown discolorations and spots may be present.	Sanitation. Control thrips.
	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl	Stunting, reduced leaf size, leaf curl and leaf yellowing.	Sanitation. Control silver leaf white flies.
Turnip	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Gray-brown, oval, or slightly irregular spot appear.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for commercial recommendations.
	Anthracoise (<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,	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		water-soaked angular-circular spots.	
	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 under Cercospora; sanitation; rotation; copper sprays.
	White Spot (<i>Pseudocercospora</i>)	White-cream-colored irregularly shaped spots.	---
Viburnum	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Brown, round, oval, or irregularly shaped spots or blotches may be on leaf edges or along veins.	Sanitation.
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	Anthracoze	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.
Willow, Weeping	Rust (<i>Melampsora</i>)	Small yellow spots develop orange colored, powdery spore masses.	Removing all fallen leaves from the area usually helps. Kocide protective sprays may be used.
Zoysia	Algae (Nostoc)	This is a 'blue-green' alga that appears as green gelatinous bodies in turf grass or on driveways. These bodies appear most often in the fall. When	This is not a disease agent.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		conditions are dry, the bodies may rupture and black powdery masses of spores develop.	
Zoysia	Bipolaris Blight (<i>Helminthosporium</i>)	Small, brown leaf spots may cause large blight areas.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook under Helminthosporium.
	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	See Centipede Brown Patch.	---
	Curvularia Blight	Brown, round or elongate spots. (May be heat stress related.)	Check with A. Hagan.
	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.
	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. Nematode mailing cartons are available by contacting the Publication Office. Please include area code when filling out the form. The charge for analysis is \$10 per sample.