

TIMELY INFORMATION

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JANUARY PLANT PROBLEM REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

JANUARY PLANT PROBLEM REPORT FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

JANUARY INSECT REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

DISEASE POSSIBILITIES FOR FEBRUARY

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Auburn Plant Disease Report-January (J. Mullen)

January was a relatively cold and quiet month for plant diseases; 16 plant samples were received. Our diseases included *Alternaria* leaf spot on canola (rape); *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* root rot of 'Knock Out' rose; gray leaf spot of St. Augustine grass; and suspect ethylene damage on greenhouse tomato.

The suspect ethylene damage on greenhouse tomatoes occurred in 2 locations after cold weather. The samples were brought to the lab during mid January. Ethylene leaks from gas heaters are suspected to have caused the damage which consisted of severe leaf curl and twisting with some abnormal color mottles. One plant also showed a fasciation symptom on stems. Fasciation is an abnormal flattening and merging of two different plant organ types. The plants we saw showed stem and adventitious leaf fasciation. The leaves were growing abnormally out of stem areas in a flattened tissue

mass. Adventitious leaves (abnormal leaf growth on stems) were also present as small leaves emerging out of stem areas. The plants were tested for 15 different viruses and all results were negative. It is known that small amounts of ethylene can cause abnormal plant developments. In both situations, reportedly many (but not all) scattered plants were damaged in the greenhouse.

Table 1. January 2008 Plant Diseases Seen In The Auburn Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Rape	Alternaria Leaf Spot	*
Rose (Knock Out)	Phytophthora Root Rot	*
	Pythium Root Rot	*
St. Augustine	Gray Leaf Spot	Autauga
Tomato	Suspect Ethylene Damage	*, *

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

Birmingham Plant Disease Report-January (J. Jacobi)

We received 33 samples for the month of January. The most common disease problems last month were root diseases of boxwoods and pansy, which is common for this time of year. The most interesting sample was a severe case of Pseudocercospora leaf spot on Loropetalum. In this case, the container plants were showing nearly 100% infection and more than 50% defoliation of sample plants. In doing some additional checking we found that this leaf spot has showed up in Florida and South Carolina in the last few years. See the following newsletter from last summer for more information including pictures of diseased leaves. Fungicides including Daconil, Cleary's 3336, and copper products (Kocide, etc.) should provide control of the leaf spot. Check individual labels before applying any product. (http://cfextension.ifas.ufl.edu/newsletters/documents/Summer_07.pdf)

Table 2. 2008 January Problems Seen In The Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Arborvitae	Spruce Spider Mite	Jefferson
Bamboo	Noxious Bamboo Scale	St. Clair
Boxwood, Common	Phytophthora Root Rot	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
	Pythium Root Rot	Jefferson
Boxwood, English	Pythium Root Rot	Jefferson
Cypress, Leyland	Botryosphaeria Canker	Shelby
Fern, Christmas	Slime Mold (<i>Physarum</i>)	*
Ficus (Houseplant)	Mealybug	Jefferson
Holly, Chinese	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Jefferson
Ivy, English	Puffballs (Non-Pathogenic)	Jefferson
Loropetalum	Pseudocercospora Leaf Spot	*
Maple, Japanese	Twig Dieback (<i>Phoma</i>)	Jefferson
Orange	Spider Mite	Jefferson
Pansy	Aphids	Shelby
	Black Root Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis</i>)	Jefferson (2)
	Botrytis Blight	Shelby
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Jefferson/St.Clair
Rose (Houseplant)	Two-Spotted Spider Mite	Jefferson
Snapdragon	Pythium Root Rot	Jefferson

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

January Insect Report From The Auburn Plant Diagnostic Lab (C. Ray)

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Unknown	Unknown	Miscellaneous	Southern Yellow Jacket	<i>Vespula squamosa</i>
Lee	Wax Myrtle	Ornamental	A Leaf Tier Moth	<i>Epinotia</i> sp.

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Montgomery	Tomato	Row Crops	Western Flower Thrips	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>
Limestone	Driveway	Household-Miscellaneous	Armyworm Caterpillars	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>
Limestone	Driveway	Household-Miscellaneous	Cranefly Larva	<i>Tipula</i> sp.
Covington	Lawn & Pasture	Turfgrass	Green June Beetle Larvae	<i>Cotinus nitida</i>
Jackson	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Hatchling Cockroaches, probably Smokey Browns	<i>Periplaneta</i> prob. <i>fuliginosa</i>
Mobile	Home	Household-Stored Product	Indian Meal Moth	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>
Lee	Mattress	Household-Stored Product	Varied Carpet Beetle Larva	<i>Anthrenus verbasci</i>
Autauga	Southern Magnolia	Ornamental	False Oleander Scale and Camphor Scale	<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i> & <i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>
Autauga	Holly	Ornamental	Tea Scale, Putnam Scale & Florida Wax Scale	<i>Fiorinia theae</i> , <i>Diaspidiotus ancyclus</i> & <i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i>
Mobile	Poncirus trifoliata	Ornamental	Cottony Cushion Scale	<i>Icerya purchasi</i>
Jefferson	St. Augustine Sod	Turfgrass	Chinch Bugs	<i>Blissus</i> sp.

Disease Possibilities For February

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

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

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

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Aglaonema	Rhizoctonia Crown Rot	Brown dry decay of lower stem.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 protective treatments.
Alfalfa	Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma</i>)	Numerous black spots on lower leaves, petioles, and stems. Leaf spots often coalesce and become medium or light brown. Spotted leaves become yellow and fall. Lesions may completely girdle stems and petioles and cause death to the foliage beyond. <i>Phoma</i> may also cause a crown and root rot.	--
Arbor-vitae	Cold Damage/ Pestalotiopsis Tip Blight	Tips show some dieback which eventually becomes gray colored.	Spring pruning to remove the dead plant parts.
Aucuba	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular or angular brown spots.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook under leaf spot.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become wet rotted and brown; later, roots become dry.	Sanitation; correct problem with excess soil water. See AL Pest Management Handbook in commercial situations.
Azalea	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown, roughly circular leaf spots, diameter.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Begonia	Botrytis Blight	Brown, water-soaked or dry tissue blight.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bentgrass	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Irregular foliage leaf spots and blight;	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		irregular brown patches in lawn.	
	Pythium Blight	Quickly spreading, brown blight (wet-looking) or grass blades.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown and water-soaked and then dry.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Bermuda	Algae	Dark green-black thin 'sheets' of algae sometimes develop at the soil level.	Reduce water levels. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Helminthosporium Spots	Brown elliptical or elongated rectangular, usually small (but spot coalescence often occurs) leaf spots. Sometimes decay occurs at the stem near the soil line and then whole plants die rapidly. Often, spots remain localized on the leaves.	See ANR-621.
	Rhizoctonia Blight	Patchy areas become brown. Individual leaves show brown spots, larger blotches, or a complete leaf blight.	See ANR-492 or the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Slime Mold	Thin, translucent, ruffled sheets of gelatin-like material.	Physical removal.
Blackberry	Orange Cane Blotch Cephaleuros (Alga)	Orange or brown slightly raised blotches on cane.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook for copper products labeled on blackberries.
Boxwood	Macrophoma Blight	Foliage becomes off color (usually yellow but may be bronzed) and tiny black dots (fruiting bodies) develop on leaves and sometimes small twigs.	Maintain plants in good health and avoid stressful conditions. Protective fungicide treatment may not be needed but if desired, see AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Phytophthora Crown & Root Rot	Lower trunk is brown and rotted. Initially the	Sanitation. Improve soil drainage and/or decrease

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		decayed tissues are water-soaked but later the dead tissues are dried.	irrigation. See Alabama Pest Management Handbook for fungicides recommended for nursery situations & some large scale landscape plantings.
	Pythium Root Rot	Feeder roots are damaged, light brown and wet-rotted. Foliage dieback. Root disease may be secondary to other problems including wet conditions.	Remove damaged plants. Correct excess moisture problems. Maintain healthy plants.
	Volutella Cankers	Sunken, dried decay areas on branches; orange masses of spores may be present; dieback.	Pruning; see AL Pest Management Handbook.
Broccoli	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i>)	Faded, yellow blotches on upper leaf surfaces show gray, powdery masses of fungal growth on lower leaf surfaces in areas corresponding to yellow spots.	Reduce humidity; raise temperatures; see AL Pest Management Handbook.
Camellia	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros</i>)	Reddish-green or reddish-brown roundish leaf spots with a slightly raised edge develop.	Prune to reduce humidity levels. Protective treatments of Bordeaux mixture may be used. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Light to medium brown, circular-irregular (0.2-1 cm diameter) spots develop on leaves.	Sanitation; Protective fungicides labeled on camellia such as Cleary's 3336.
	Botrytis (<i>Sclerotinia</i>) Flower Blight	Brown, small-large, irregularly-shaped lesions.	Sanitation of fallen blossoms; see AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Ring Spot Virus	Yellow rings appear on foliage; plants may become slightly stunted.	Sanitation.
Carolina Cherry Laurel	<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>	Roundish, brown leaf spots with a slightly	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt may

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		darker edge develop on leaves; shothole spots.	provide some protection.
Cedar, Deodar	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elongated, sunken lesions on branches and trunk; cracked edges may be present. Remove branches or whole trees if trunk cankers. Make cuts 3-4 inches beyond the damage edge.	----
Collard	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Yellow, V-shaped lesions on leaf edges become darkened. Bacteria spread into the vascular system and cause leaf veins to darken. Eventually, tissue death and decay spreads into the central vascular system with the lower center stalk becoming rotted.	Crop rotation away from crucifers for 2 years.
Cotoneaster	Armillaria Root Rot	Foliage/branch dieback. Roots become brown rotted, dried. Brown, honey-colored mushrooms may develop in the fall.	Remove the tree and roots.
Daylily	Kabatiella Leaf Spot	Red brown elongated spots (approx. 1/8-1/4 inch diameter).	Sanitation.
Dusty Miller	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Dark brown angular spots (0.2-0.6 cm) on foliage.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may help.
English, Ivy	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular or irregular, dry, brown spots or blotches on leaves. Leaf spots often begin at leaf edges. Brown stem lesions may also develop.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-1148.
Euonymus	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Large (1/4-1/2 inch diameter; 0.6-1.2 cm) brown, circular spots.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Powdery Mildew	A white dusting occurs in blotches on leaves & stems. Necrosis follows.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Fern, Boston	Fusarium Root Rot	Brown, dry root rot; foliage dieback.	Remove plant. Do not re-use media or do not plant fern in same location. Banrot will give some protective control (used in commercial situations).
Fescue	Pythium Foliage Blight	Dark, water-soaked spots and blotches.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Scab (<i>Elsinoe</i>)	Brown, raised, slightly corky spots (0.1-0.3 cm) develop on foliage.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 may help.
Foxglove	Anthrachnose	Gray, white, usually circular leaf spots and cankers.	Sanitation of diseased plant parts. Cleary's 3336 may be used if desired.
Gardenia, Dwarf	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Small, dark, wet-looking, angular leaf spots.	Do not water over-head. Remove all damaged plants.
Geranium	Botrytis Blight	Gray-brown spots and blotches on the foliage.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Fusarium Crown & Root Rot	Lower stem and roots develop a brown, dry rot.	Sanitation.
	Oedema	Small (0.1-0.3 cm diameter), raised corky spots scattered on lower leaf surfaces. Upper leaf surfaces corresponding to corky spots often show yellowed spots.	Reduce watering schedules when weather is cloudy and cool.
	Pythium Root Rot	Lower foliage turns yellow; poor growth. Roots become water-soaked, soft, and pale brown.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	Plants show poor growth, yellowing of	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		lower leaves initially; wilt.	
Geranium, Ivy Leaf	Oedema	Upper leaf surface show diffuse yellow spots; lower leaf surface shows brown, corky, slightly raised spots (less than 1/8 inch diameter; 0.1-0.3 cm).	Decrease watering schedule.
Gerbera Daisy	Powdery Mildew	Leaves show some necrosis and white powdery dusting on leaf surfaces.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
	Pythium Root Rot	Plants become stunted and yellowed. Usually lower leaves become yellowed first. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation of damaged plants. In some situations, removal of contaminated soil or media is recommended. Protective fungicide drenches in greenhouse situations.
Greenhouse/Nursery Crops	Peat Mold (<i>Chromelosporium</i>)	Tan-orange-yellow spore masses often develop on the surface of potting mix or at the edge of potting mix next to the pot rim. Extensive fungal growth may cause the potting media to become water repellent; that is the media will not absorb water.	Sanitation.
Holly	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown with a wet rot; later, roots dry out; dieback. Lower leaves may yellow and then yellowing spreads upward.	Sanitation; remove dying plants; modify area so it does not remain wet for a prolonged periods of time. For commercial production, see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Holly, Foster	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Small, black, angular leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Holly, Japanese	Phomopsis Dieback	Cankers on twigs and small branches with dieback resulting.	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Hydrangea	Powdery Mildew	White dusty coating on upper leaf surfaces. Leaf yellowing and blight; some new growth distortions.	Sanitation. Fungicide spray treatments. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Phytophthora & Pythium Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked initially, then dried.	Sanitation; improve soil drainage and/or reduce irrigation; Banrot or Banol are recommended in some nursery situations.
Illicium	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked initially, then dried. Foliage develops dieback & yellowing, usually of lower foliage first.	Sanitation, improve soil drainage and/or reduce irrigation; Subdue may be recommended in some nursery situation.
Impatiens	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Dark brown circular or angular leaf spots.	Sanitation. Daconil, Kocide, or Benefit may be used.
	Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus	Black, circular leaf spots; stunted growth.	Sanitation; thrips control.
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Plants become stunted. Older leaves turn yellow. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation of plants and sometimes removal of contaminated soil or media. Adjust watering practices and/or improve water drainage through soil or media. Fungicide drenches are often recommended in greenhouse situations.
	Pythium Crown Rot	See Phytophthora comments.	See Phytophthora comments.
Impatiens, New Guinea	Botrytis Stem Rot	Dark, water-soaked leaf blight & stem rot.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus	New growth is stunted; circular black, greasy spots develop.	Remove damaged plants; control thrips.
	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus	Damage is identical to impatiens necrotic spot virus.	Remove damaged plants; control thrips.
Indian Hawthorn	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Circular, dark brown spots (approx. 1/8 inch diameter).	Sanitation; Mancozeb fungicide.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Red-black spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Suspect Bacterial Leaf Spot	Red-black angular spots.	Sanitation.
Iris	Didymella (<i>Heterosporium</i>) Leaf Spot	Circular or oval, brown leaf spots.	Sanitation of spotted leaves. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Irish Potato	Scab (<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>)	Slightly raised, rough, corky, cortex-colored spots, lesions (small-large) on tubers.	Crop rotation. Keep soil pH at 5.0-5.5, if possible.
	Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Black, irregular, hard slightly raised rough-surfaced scabs on tuber surface.	Crop rotation. Terraclor. See E. Sikora.
Ivy, English	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Black irregularly shaped leaf spots.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Brown-black, angular, wet-looking spots (1/8-1/4 inch diameter; 0.3-0.6 cm).	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Kalanchoe	Botrytis Blight	Brown, gray spots, blotches on the foliage. Infected areas may become limp. Spots look grayer when spore production occurs.	Sanitation. Apply protective fungicide drenches. See the AL Pest Management Handbook. Decrease humidity. Increase temperature.
Kudzu	Asian Soybean Rust	Small yellow-brown irregular spots on upper and lower leaf surfaces.	Sanitation - remove the plants.
Lantana	Foliar Leaf Spot Nematode	Angular, brown-black leaf spots.	Sanitation.
Leyland Cypress	Botryosphaeria Canker	Cracked, sunken, dry lesions on branches.	Sanitation. Remove stress factors. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Blight	Lower foliage turns brown. Usually browning begins on inner branch needles.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook. Some Georgia studies showed Daconil was effective.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Pestalotia Tip Blight	Tips of branches turn brown and dried.	Sanitation. Remove stress factors.
	Seiridium Canker	Elongated, sunken lesions with sticky sap running down the bark.	Pruning. Sanitation. Maintain good tree vigor. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Ligustrum	Anthracnose	White-gray, often circular leaf spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown, circular or irregular leaf spots.	Sanitation of fallen leaves. See the AL Pest Management Handbook under 'Leaf Spot'.
Lily, Easter	Lily Symptomless Virus & Cucumber Mosaic Virus	Yellow and brown flecks on foliage; plants stunted; leaves curl under.	Sanitation. Control aphids.
Lily, Kaffir	Anthracnose	White-gray, often circular leaf spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be used if desired.
Liriope	Anthracnose	Cream-colored blotches and leaf tips sometimes with tiny black specks on leaf spots surface.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Magnolia	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros</i>)	Greenish or reddish slightly raised spots (0.1-1 cm) on upper leaf surfaces. Spot edges are often irregular or wavy in appearance. Old spots are usually cream colored in the center.	Control measures are usually not necessary. Bordeaux mixture may be used. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Maple, Japanese	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elongated, sunken lesions with cracked edges on branches and trunk; dieback;	Remove branches or tree if canker is on the trunk. Make cuts 3-4 inches beyond the damage edge.
Maple, Japanese	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown, irregularly-shaped leaf spots.	Sanitation of fallen leaves. (See the AL Pest Management Handbook if fungicide desired.)
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage dieback. Roots become dark brown and	Remove plants. See the AL Pest Management

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		wet rotted.	Handbook. Remove root associated soil if landscape setting. Correct a wet situation problem.
Maple, Red	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elongated, sunken lesions with cracked edges on branches and trunks; dieback.	Remove branches or tree if canker is on the trunk. Make cuts 3-4 inches beyond the lesion edge.
Marigold	Botrytis Canker	Dark brown, elongated cankers form on stems.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Nandina	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Small-large brown circular or angular leaf spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Oak, White	Ganoderma Root & Butt Rot	A brown decay of the lower trunk at soil level and also a brown decay of roots; dieback.	Sanitation of roots.
Oats	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i>)	Orange-colored pustules form on leaves, mainly; severely infected plants will turn yellow and grow poorly.	Contact A. Hagan.
	Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Blotch	On seedling, oblong to elongate, light-reddish-brown spots appear on seedling leaves. Seedling leaves may also be twisted. On older leaves, spots start as small, brown flecks that develop into longitudinal flecks of dead tissue. Tissue outside of the leaf spot become brown, yellow or red. Sometimes these discolored areas around the spots spread to involve the major portion of the leaf blade.	See the Small Grain Recommendations for seed treatment; rotate crops; plow under residue.
Pansy	Black Root Rot	Plants are stunted with lower foliage becoming yellow. Roots develop black tips and blotches.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Botrytis After Cold Damage	Brown leaf spots/blight; gray mold.	Sanitation; protective fungicide sprays. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Brown-black circular spots.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336.
	Phytophthora Crown/Root Rot	See comments for Impatiens.	
	Pythium Crown/Root Rot	See comments for Impatiens.	
	Rhizoctonia Root & Stem Rot	Stems & roots become dried and brown rotted; foliage dieback and wilt.	Remove damaged plants. See the AL Pest Management Handbook for protective fungicides.
Peach	Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Gummosis</i>)	Gummy, "bleeding" or oozing spots of sap develop on bark surfaces where sunken, darkened lesions occur in the wood. Lesions are often cracked around the edge.	Sanitation; Benlate sprays on the trunk.
	Cytospora Canker	Sunken lesions on branches and trunk.	Prune off lesions making cuts 3-4 inches beyond margin of decay.
	Phomopsis Twig Blight	Gray sunken cankers, dieback.	Sanitation. Check with Ed Sikora.
Peas, Austin	Sclerotinia Blight	A dark wet-looking rot develops at lower stem area near soil. A white fungal mat may develop. Small (1/16 inch or less) black, hard, flat, irregular-shape bodies may develop in the fungal mat. Infected plants wilt and die.	Crop rotation.
Pentstemom (Beard Tongue)	Septoria Leaf Spot	Small to medium-sized spots (up to ¼ inch diameter) that are brown, somewhat circular with dark margins. Sometimes very tiny black specks	---

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		may be seen on spot surfaces.	
Pentas	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Dark brown, angular leaf spots, 1/16-1/8 inch diameter.	Sanitation.
Petunia, Trailing	Sclerotinia Crown Rot	Lower stems become brown and show a wet or dry rot; a white mold may be present at & around lower stems at soil level.	Sanitation; crop rotation.
Photinia	Armillaria Root Rot	Branch dieback; root decay & lower trunk decay; honey-colored mushrooms may be present; See ANR-907.	Remove tree. See ANR-907.
	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Small reddish spots (¼-½ inch diameter; 0.6-1.2 cm) often coalesce into larger red spots with dark red centers and bright red, diffuse borders.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Pieris	Pythium Root Rot	Feeder roots become light brown and wet rotted. Foliage dieback; may be secondary to other problems including wet soils conditions.	Remove damaged plants. Correct excess moisture problems. Maintain healthy plants.
Pine, Loblolly	Needle Rust (<i>Coleosporium</i>)	Cream-white pustules (⅛ inch diameter; 0.2-0.3 cm) on needles.	No control recommended.
Pine Seedlings, Loblolly	Phytophthora Root Rot	Plants become stunted. Older growth becomes yellowed. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	Sanitation of infected plants and sometimes media/soil replacement is recommended. Correct water problems. Fungicide drenches are recommended in nursery situations.
Pine, Virginia	Lophodermium (<i>Ploioderma</i>) Needle Cast	Small (1/32-1/16 inch diameter; 0.15 cm or less; just barely visible), black, football-shaped slightly raised fruiting	See AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		bodies scattered on needles; needles brown and drop.	
Plum	Black Knot	Initially, green swollen areas develop on branches. Swollen areas later become hard and black.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Pythium Blight	Foliage blight.	Decrease water content of soil. Apply fungicide treatments as listed in the Alabama Pest Management Handbook for turf grasses.
Pothos	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Stems near or touching the soil (potting mix) developed a dark brown canker or lesion (0.3-1 cm).	Sanitation. Protective sprays of Cleary's 3336.
Rhododendron	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elongated, sunken cankers with cracked edges.	Pruning and sanitation.
	Pestalotia Leaf Spot	White-gray, sometimes large, irregular spots. Damage may follow cold damage.	Sanitation. Maintain healthy plants.
Rosemary	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown and soft rotted.	Sanitation.
Ryegrass	Pythium Root Rot	Grass turns yellow, withers and dies; roots show a wet, brown decay.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-594.
	Take-All Patch	Individual plants become yellow and die. Roots develop dead areas and lesions. Affected plants are usually in patchy areas of landscape.	Manage soil pH and nitrogen appropriately. Apply fungicide treatment when economically feasible. See ANR-823.
St. Augustine	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Irregular areas become brown due to browning of individual grass blades.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-492.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var <i>graminis</i>)	See comments under Ryegrass.	
Snapdragon	Downy Mildew	Yellow, irregular, indefinite bordered spots develop on upper leaf surface. A thin gray mold may develop on leaf spot area on lower leaf surface areas.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Root-Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Stunted, wilted plants; roots develop irregular galls.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Spinach	Pythium Root Rot	Plants are stunted; roots develop a light brown discoloration; roots pull apart easily.	Sanitation; reduce moisture levels in the soil.
Spirea	Powdery Mildew	Leaves show a white powdery dusting on upper leaf surfaces and young shoots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336.
Strawberry	Botrytis Crown Rot	Lower stems become brown spotted at soil line.	Sanitation; see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Common Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i>)	Red to red-black leaf spots.	Sanitation; See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked.	See E. Sikora.
Tomato	Bacterial Leaf Speck	Very small (1/16 inch diameter) angular, dark brown spots often with a diffuse yellow halo.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Botrytis Gray Mold	Brown-gray blotches on foliage. A light gray fuzzy mold may develop in humid conditions.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Turnip	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Small, off-white, irregular spots which may enlarge into 1/4-1/2 inch diameter (0.6-1.2 cm).	See AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Verbena	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Angular, water-soaked black or dark green leaf spots.	Sanitation.
	Myrothecium Crown Rot	Plants collapse after decay at crown.	Sanitation.
	Foliar Nematode	Angular brown leaf spots; sometimes these symptoms can be confused with bacterial disease.	Sanitation.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots brown and water-soaked when infections are new.	Sanitation; improve water/soil situation so soil does not remain wet.
Viburnum	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken, dried decay areas develop.	Sanitation; pruning.
Wheat	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus	Plants are stunted; yellowing begins at leaf tips of older leaves; reduced tillering.	Insecticide treatment to help control the transmitting aphids. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Bipolaris Leaf Spot	Brown elongated lesions (typically 1/8-1/4 inch long) on foliage.	---
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i>)	A white to light brown (buff) dusting or slightly raised powdery patches on foliage. Affected leaf areas eventually turn yellow and die. Infection of the flag leaf will severely affect plant development and yield.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook and/or A. Hagan.
	Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus (SBWMV)	Green-yellow mosaic pattern (short, narrow stripes) on leaves; stunting; reduced tillering possible plant death.	Crop rotation.
Yew, Japanese	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown and wet rotted; foliage dieback.	Remove damaged plant. Remove root-associated soil if a landscape setting. Correct a wet site situation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Zoysia	Blue-Green Algae (<i>Nostoc</i>)	Dark, green-brown gelatinous mass which turns black & powdery when dry conditions occur.	See ANR-908.
	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Patches or areas of the lawn become brown from a browning of the leaves.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.