

TIMELY INFORMATION

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DECEMBER PLANT DISEASES FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

DECEMBER PLANT DISEASES FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

DECEMBER INSECT REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

DISEASE POSSIBILITIES FOR JANUARY

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Auburn Plant Disease Report-December (J. Mullen)

December was a short working month. We received 18 plant samples.

In December, soybean rust was identified on kudzu in twelve counties (Autauga, Chambers, Choctaw, Coffee, Coosa, Dale, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Macon, Perry, Tallapoosa). For the total year of 2007, soybean rust was identified in 40 counties. For 19 of these counties, the rust was found on soybean. In the other 21 counties, rust was identified on kudzu. (Data available from the www.sbrusa.net website, E. Sikora, and M. Delaney.)

White spot on turnips and other crucifers (caused by *Cercospora brassicae*) is a common disease at this time of year, especially from the southern half of the state. Spots are irregular or round in shape, variable in size, and usually white or light cream-colored.

Copper fungicides are labeled for protective disease control. Sanitation of severely spotted leaves would be helpful. Check the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-1189 for more detailed information.

Phytophthora root decay can be a problem on woody plants and especially in container plants when the soil or media is kept continually wet. Pythium in the roots of woody plants is often (but not always) a secondary development on roots previously damaged by disease (such as by Phytophthora) or other environmental problems. Control involves removal of damaged plants and reducing a wet soil/media situation. If the problem exists in a greenhouse or nursery, a protective fungicide drench may be used. See the Alabama Pest Management Handbook. Subdue may be used on plants not listed on the label as long as a few plants are tested before treatment of the whole crop.

The sea oats (ornamental grass) showed a crown and root rot. Fusarium and Pythium were isolated from the decay margins, and these two fungi are reported to have previously caused crown and root decay damage on sea oats. Colletotrichum may be secondary as a crown rot. Colletotrichum is reported as a leaf spot pathogen on sea oats.

Nectria canker is often recognized as a sunken lesion with a large swollen area of surrounding callus tissue. Positive confirmation depends upon the presence of the small, usually orange fungal sexual reproductive bodies called perithecia or other conidial asexual bodies. The only control for fungal cankers is removal of the branch. Cuts should be made 3-4 inches beyond the edge of the damage. Shears should be dipped into alcohol or a 10% solution of household bleach between cuts. If the canker is on the trunk of the tree, tree removal is usually necessary.

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

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Arbor-vitae 'Green Giant'	Phytophthora Root Rot	*
	Pythium Root Rot	*
Collards	<i>Cercospora brassicae</i> Leaf Spot	Tallapoosa
Ligustrum	Suspect Nectria Canker or Nectria-Related Canker	Mobile
Mustard	<i>Cercospora brassicae</i> Leaf Spot	Tallapoosa
Sea Oats	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp. Crown Rot	*
	<i>Fusarium</i> sp. Crown & Root Rot	*

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
	<i>Pythium</i> sp. Crown & Root Rot	*
St. Augustine	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	Choctaw, Jefferson
Tumeric	Root-Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Lee
Turnips	<i>Cercospora brassicae</i> Leaf Spot	Tallapoosa

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

Birmingham Plant Disease Report-December (J. Jacobi)

The lab received a total of 18 samples during the month of December. Many of the samples showed damage from the drought and are not listed in the table. Disease and insect pest problems include root rot and obscure scale on oak, kernel spot on pecan, and scurf on sweet potato. For more on kernel spot (stinkbug injury) see the following web publication (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in534>).

Lower trunk and root rot is fairly common on mature oaks in yards, parks and other urban landscapes. Often the first sign of a problem are fruiting bodies (mushrooms and conks) of wood decay fungi. Weeping conk (*Inonotus dradeus*) is one of the more common types of wood decay fungi we see on oaks. Fruiting bodies of weeping conk are large (often more than 10 inches in diameter), irregular in shape, and tan to buff-colored turning dark brown to black with age. Conks are found most often at ground level attached to the base and/or larger roots of the tree. Fruiting bodies may have clear to amber colored drops of fluid on the tops of conk, hence the name weeping conk. Once the fruiting bodies are present decay has occurred; the only question is how much decay is present and does the tree pose a risk of toppling over. Arborists can help homeowners and other individuals determine the risk that the tree poses to human life and property. For more on this topic see the following web publications: (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/foresthealth/pubs/oakpests/p48.html>) (<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/notes/Ornamental/odin30/odin30/od30.htm#control>)

Table 2. 2007 December Problems Seen in the Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>County</u>
Oak, Red	Root Rot (<i>Inonotus dradeus</i>)	Jefferson
Oak, White	Obscure Scale	Jefferson

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>County</u>
Pansy	Fertilizer Damage (High Soluble Salts)	Jefferson
	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Jefferson
Pecan	Kernel Spot (Stinkbug Damage)	Jefferson
Rosemary	Eriophyid Mites	Jefferson
Sweet Potato	Scurf (<i>Monilochaetes</i>)	Colbert

December Insect Report (C. Ray)

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Shelby	Motel Room	Medical	Bed Bug	<i>Cimex lectularis</i>
Houston	Home	Household-Miscellaneous	Flying Ants	Possible Myrmicines
Dade, FL	Wood Flooring	Household-Structural	Possible Powder Post Beetle Damage	
Dekalb	Information not provided	Unknown	Multicolored Asian Ladybeetles	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
Autauga	Home Wooden Eaves	Household-Structural	A Carpenter Ant	<i>Camponotus decipiens</i>
Autauga	Home Wooden Eaves	Household-Structural	Acrobat Ants	<i>Crematogaster</i> sp.
Chilton	Home	Household-Stored Product	Cigarette Beetles	<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>
Mobile	Home	Household-Stored Product	A Nut Weevil Larva	<i>Curculio</i> sp.
Pike	Southern Red Oak	Ornamental	Obscure Scale, Osborn Scale, Kesmesid Scale, Oak "Lecanium"	<i>Melanaspis obscura</i> , <i>Diaspidiotus osborni</i> , no specific ID possible, <i>Parthenolecanium corni</i> complex

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Montgomery	Home	Stored Products	Granary Weevils	<i>Sitophilus</i> sp.
Lee	Persimmon	Fruits & Nuts	Flatheaded Appletree Borer	<i>Chrysobothris femorata</i>
Chilton	Oak	Forest Products	Longhorn Wood Boring Beetle Larva	Prioninae
Montgomery from North Carolina	Fraser Fir Christmas Tree	Ornamental	“Fir Aphid”	<i>Cinara</i> sp.
Fayette from North Carolina	Fraser Fir Christmas Tree	Ornamental	“Fir Aphid”	<i>Cinara</i> sp.

Disease Possibilities For January

So far in January (as of January 11), kudzu rust surveys in AL have not found any rust (E. Sikora). In nearby states of MS, TX, FL, and LA, rust has been reported in January on kudzu in limited occurrences (1-4 counties in each state.) In addition to the above, rust was identified in FL on snapbean.

In January, we may see rust diseases and barley yellow dwarf virus on oats, wheat and related small grains. In the southern most sections of the state, fungal and bacterial diseases of vegetables (especially crucifers) and brown patch on turf grasses may be problems. Pythium blight/root rot may occur on cool-season grasses; this is mostly a problem on golf course areas. Black root rot (*Thielaviopsis basicola*) may occur on pansies and container hollies. Botrytis is a common problem on greenhouse crops at this time of year. Downy mildew may occur on a variety of plants. It is often seen on crucifers such as broccoli and roses when conditions are damp and temperatures are in the 60-70°F range.

The list below includes some common disease problems received in the lab in January of the past few years. Comments on control practices are brief. Refer to appropriate fact sheets, timely informations, and 2007 Alabama Pest Management Handbook.

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

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Alfalfa	Sclerotinia Blight	Plants unthrifty, yellow and die. Shiny, black, irregular resting structures (1-2 mm diam) sometimes present on roots and lower stems at the soil line.	Crop rotation.
African Violet	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown and wet-rotted.	Sanitation and reduce watering practices.
Azalea	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular, oval, or slightly irregularly shaped brown spots.	Sanitation; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Medium brown circular-irregular leaf spots (about ¼ inch diam.)	See the AL Pest Management Handbook; Sanitation.
	Phomopsis Dieback	Sunken decay (usually elliptical) lesions (cankers) on branches; dieback.	Pruning. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Basil	Botrytis Cutting Rot	Cutting ends become brown and decayed.	Sanitation; increase air circulation and temperature.
Bentgrass	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Foliage blight in circles or areas of a few inches to a few feet diameter.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-342.
	Pythium Blight (Root Rot)	Irregular areas become yellowed and eventually grass dies. The disease may develop rapidly if wet conditions with mild temperatures occur.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-594.
	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Stems become brown decayed, and shriveled.	Sanitation.
Bermuda	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Foliage blight in circles or areas of a few inches to a few feet diameter.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-342.
Boxwood	Macrophoma Blight	Leave become a yellow, straw color with black pin-head size raised bodies on leaf surfaces. Associated with previously weakened	Correct other problems. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		plants.	
	Phytophthora Root Decay	Plants were stunted; roots were wet and dry rotted and brown discolored.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Volutella Blight	Cankers and dieback present. Orange masses of spores often present. Often stress associated.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Broccoli	Downy Mildew	Yellow irregular spots on leaves.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Cabbage	<i>Alternaria brassicicola</i> Leaf Spot	Gray circular, oval or irregular leaf spots.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Botrytis Damping-Off	Seedlings collapse as a result of a soil-line decay.	See Ed Sikora.
Camellia	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular-irregular brown-gray spots on leaves.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336.
Camellia, Sasanqua	Edema	Pale yellow leaf spots on upper leaf surfaces; corky, light brown scabby spots on lower leaf surfaces.	Reduce soil water content; especially a problem during cloudy weather.
Centipede	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Foliage blight in circles or areas of a few inches to a few feet diameter.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-342.
	Slime Mold (<i>Physarum</i>)	Thin, often ruffled, sheets of jello-like consistently on grass blades and soil; spores cover the grass/soil with a powdery, dusty coating.	No control needed; physical removal.
Cherry Laurel, Carolina	Botryosphaeria Canker	Large or small, elongated, sunken lesions on branches or trunk.	Pruning or tree removal when the trunk is involved.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Irregular-circular brown leaf spots.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 or Halt protective sprays.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Coleus	Botrytis Blight	Leaf spots and blotches that are gray-brown.	Sanitation; increase air circulation; increase temperature.
	Pythium Root Rot	Foliage wilt, yellowing, collapse; roots become light brown, water-soaked.	Sanitation; reduce water levels in soil.
Collards	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	Black V-shaped lesions may develop at leaf edges. Veins leading away from lesions may become dark. Eventually the central core of the stem becomes black and decayed.	Sanitation; rotate away from crucifers for 2 years.
	Oedema	Small, buff, brown colored, corky, slightly raised dots form on the lower leaf surfaces. Corresponding spots on upper leaf surfaces become yellowed.	Reduce irrigation practices on cloudy days.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become soft, brown and rotted. The outer root tissues will easily pull away from the central stele or core.	Plant the crop where good drainage exists. Crop rotation.
Cryptomeria, Japanese	Phyllosticta Needle Blight	Brown needle spots develop.	Sanitation of fallen needles; protective spray of Cleary's 3336 or Halt may help.
Cypress, Leyland	Botryosphaeria Canker	Large or small, elongated, sunken lesions on branches or trunk.	Pruning or tree removal when the trunk is involved.
Euonymus, Winged	Phytophthora Root Rot and Poor Soil Drainage	Dieback; yellowing of lower foliage; root decay.	Improve soil drainage; reduce watering schedule if appropriate; see AL Pest Management Handbook.
Fern	Botrytis Blight	Brown discoloration of fronds and a gray fungal growth when conditions	Daconil is labeled for use on fern and it will control Botrytis.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		are cool and damp.	
	Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight	Brown irregular lesions on fronds.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Fescue	Bipolaris Leaf Spot	Small, brown, or reddish-brown elongated spots (1-6 mm long) on leaf blades.	--
	Pythium Crown & Root Rot	See Bentgrass.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-594.
	Rust (<i>Puccinia</i>)	Small, red-orange, powdery spots and blotches form on leaf blades. Leaves turn yellow and brown.	--
Fescue, Tall	Net Blotch (<i>Drechslera</i>)	Small, often elongated, medium-brown or reddish-brown spots (1-2 mm long). Usually spots are abundantly scattered over leaf blades.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Blight	See Bentgrass.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-594.
Foliage Plants	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Small, angular, black, water-soaked spots (1-3 or more mm diameter) on foliage. As spots age, centers become dry, papery and may fall apart. Some centers may become light in color. Spots may be surrounded by yellow "halo".	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Foxglove	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Circular or irregularly shaped brown leaf spots. When humid and seasonably warm, orange spore masses may be in concentric rings.	Sanitation. Protective sprays of a thiophanate-methyl fungicide labeled for ornamentals will help in the spring.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Fuchsia	Botrytis Blight	Brown-gray spots/ blight.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336.
Gardenia	Pestalotia Leaf Spot	Brown or silvery, irregularly shaped spots (associated with stress).	Improve growing conditions.
Geranium	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas</i>)	See Foliage Plant Description.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Botrytis Blossom Blight	Flowers or young leaves/stems may become spotted and blighted.	Sanitation. Raise the temperature if possible. Reduce the humidity. Apply labeled protective fungicide treatment such as Heritage, Daconil, or Cleary's. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Fusarium Stem & Root Rot	Lower stem and roots become black colored with a dry decay.	Sanitation. Cleary's protective drenches/sprays will help.
	Oedema	Small (1/8 inch diameter or less), light brown, corky slightly raised spots scattered over lower leaf surfaces. Corresponding areas on upper leaf surfaces are yellowed spots.	Reduce watering on cool, cloudy days.
	Pythium Stem and Root Rot	Black cankers (rotting) of lower stem, crown and roots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Gerbera Daisy	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas</i>)	See Foliage Plants.	See Foliage Plants.
Greenhouse Crops	Botrytis Blight	Gray-brown spots and blotches on the foliage. During moist, cool conditions, this fungus will produce a delicate gray web of fungal growth.	See AL Pest Management Handbook; Sanitation.
	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i>)	Faded, yellow blotches on upper leaf surfaces. Lower leaf surfaces showed gray-purple, powdery masses of fungal growth.	Reduce humidity; raise temperatures; refer to the AL Pest Management Handbook.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Hawthorn, Indian	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Reddish, oval or irregularly shaped spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Hellebore	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become light brown, water-soaked and rotted; foliage wilt, dieback.	Sanitation; reduce watering schedules; Subdue, see label directions.
Holly, Helli	Thielaviopsis Root Rot	Black spots and areas on roots and root tips; foliage yellows, wilts, and/or shows dieback.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336. Domain drenches may help as a preventative measure. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Holly, 'Nellie R. Stevens'	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken, dry rotted lesions on branch or trunk; lesion margins are often cracked.	Sanitation--pruning.
	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown and wet-rotted. Roots pull apart easily; foliage wilt; dieback.	Remove damaged plants; reduce water levels; see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Hydrangea	Powdery Mildew	White powdery dusting on leaves and shoots; dieback; blight.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Indian Hawthorn	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Brown circular leaf spots.	Sanitation of fallen leaves. Protective sprays of Cleary's 3336 or Halt.
Irish Potato	Fusarium Rot	Dark brown, soft rot of inner tuber tissue. The rot is not watery.	Sanitation. Maintain cool dry storage conditions.
	Rhizopus Rot	A soft, watery, colorless rot develops.	Sanitation. Keep storage conditions cool and dry.
	Scab (<i>Streptomyces</i>)	Rough, slight sunken lesions on tubers, usually about 5 mm but size may vary greatly.	See the AL Vegetable Control Guide.
	Scurf, Black (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Black, hard, slightly raised spots/irregular lesions of variable size but usually about 5 mm diameter.	See the AL Vegetable Control Guide under Rhizoctonia.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	Soft Rot (<i>Erwinia</i>)	Soft, brown or cream-colored watery areas with a foul smell.	Sanitation. Avoid wounding. Keep cool.
Ivy, Swedish	Bacterial Leaf Spot	See Foliage Plants.	See Foliage Plants.
Juniper, Shore	Phytophthora Root Rot	Roots become brown and wet-rotted. Roots pull apart easily; foliage wilt; dieback.	Remove damaged plants; reduce water levels; see the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Lantana	Bacterial Leaf Spot	Generally spots are dark, wet-looking during early stages, and angular.	Strict sanitation. Water at pot or soil level.
Lavender	Botrytis Blight	Gray-brown leaf spots & blotches.	Sanitation of fallen leaves; increase air circulation and temperature.
Leucothoe	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Reddish-brown irregular spots about ¼ inch diameter.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may help.
	Pestalotia Leaf Spot, usually secondary to cold damage.	Large, light gray, irregular spots and blotches.	Sanitation.
Leyland Cypress	Cercospora Blight	Dead foliage first seen on inner, lower foliage.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook. Also, recent GA research indicates Daconil is effective.
	Seiridium Canker	Sunken, dry rot decay lesions on branches or trunk; dieback.	Pruning; See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-1160 for further comments.
Magnolia, Southern	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros</i>)	Circular reddish-green-gray, slightly raised leaf spots with wavy edges.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Mondograss, Dwarf	Anthraco-nose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Light brown, circular-irregular-tip scorch spots. When humid and warm, orange-cream zonate spore masses seen.	Sanitation of foliage. Protective sprays of thiophanate-methyl labeled on ornamentals will help.
Nandina, Dwarf	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Medium brown circular to irregular spots (about ¼ inch diameter).	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 or Domain may help. (Test on a few

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
			plant first.)
Oats	Blotch (<i>Drechslera avenae</i>)	Small brown flecks that become large longitudinal strips and blotches of dead tissue. Outer edges of spots fade into irregular areas of brown, red-brown or yellow.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i>)	Bright orange-yellow, round or oblong pustules develop mostly on leaves but sheaths, stems and panicles may also have pustules. Plant yellowing and lodging may result from infection.	Plant resistant cultivars.
Oxalis	Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> sp.)	Rusty orange powdery spots develop on leaves; eventually leaves wither and die.	Sanitation.
Pansy	Alternaria Blight	Small, brown, irregular lesions.	Sanitation. Daconil may help.
	Botrytis Blight	Gray or gray-brown circular-irregular spots/blotches on foliage.	See AL Pest Management Handbook; sanitation or ANR-596a.
	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Circular brown leaf spots.	Sanitation of fallen leaves; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Pythium Root Rot	Plants unthrifty, wilt, yellow and die. Roots become brown and water-soaked.	See AL Pest Management Handbook; sanitation or ANR-596a.
	Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight	Spots/blight of brown color.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Thielaviopsis Root Rot	Black spots and areas on roots and root tips. Plants wilt, yellow and die.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 or Domain drenches, as a preventative measure, may give some control. See AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-596a.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Pear	Root Knot Nematode (<i>Meloidogyne</i>)	Pear decline. Roots develop irregular galls.	Sanitation. Crop rotation or fallow.
Photinia	Colletotrichum Leaf Spot	Brown, circular leaf spots develop.	Sanitation. See AL Pest Management Handbook recommendations for Entomosporium.
	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Red-black circular-irregular spots on foliage; spots may coalesce; leaf fall will result.	Sanitation; protective fungicide sprays. See AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-392.
Pittosporum	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Grey, circular-irregular leaf spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt may be applied if desired as protective treatment.
Plum	Black Knot (<i>Plowrightia morbosum</i>)	Green, elongated, irregular swellings on branches. As galls develop, they become hard and black.	Pruning; See ANR-1055 (Plant Disease Note Series).
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Pythium Blight	Foliage becomes brown and is initially wet looking.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook. Also, you can check with Austin Hagan.
Poplar, Yellow	<i>Cylindrocladium clavatum</i> Crown Rot	Sunken, dry decay of lower trunk at soil level.	Sanitation.
Pothos	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	Small-large brown lesions.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Rye	Spot Blotch (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	Usually on lower leaves, dark brown spots of varying shapes and sizes appear. Spots may coalesce so that large leaf areas are involved. Older lesions are olive colored when spores are present. Severely infected leaves completely die.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
Ryegrass (Over-seeded Lawn Grass)	Pythium Blight	Roots become light brown and water-soaked. Grass blades may also become brown and water-soaked or	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-594.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		they may yellow and decline from root rot problem.	
Ryegrass, Perennial	Pythium Blight	Roots become light brown and water-soaked. Grass blades may also become brown and water-soaked or they may yellow and decline from root rot problem.	See the AL Pest Management under turf.
Southern Magnolia	Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros</i>)	Green or reddish circular spots, usually 3-4 mm diameter, slightly raised.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Spinach	Pythium Root Rot	Dieback; roots appear brown, rotted, and water-soaked.	Sanitation; reduce soil water content.
St. Augustine	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>)	Brown blotches develop on grass blades; circular to irregular patches turn brown.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook and Circular ANR-324.
	Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> pv. <i>graminis</i>)	Patchy areas show scattered plants turning yellow and dying; roots/stolons show black cankers.	See ANR-823.
Strawberry	Phomopsis Blight/Leaf Spot	Brown, V-shaped areas develop at edges of leaves. The blotches may involve 1/3 or more of the leaf area.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or AL Fruit Control Recommendations.
	<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> Crown and Root Rot	Crowns and roots develop brown, decay areas.	Sanitation; reduce water levels in soil; See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
Sweet Potato	Fusarium Root Rot	Dry, dark brown rotted patches on the surface of the root. Rot area usually does not extend beyond vascular tissues.	Sanitation and careful handling during harvest.
	Scurf (<i>Monilochaetes</i>)	Dark brown to black spots/areas develop on the surface of the roots.	Sanitation, rotation for 3-4 years, fungicide protective dips (see

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		Surface cracking may develop.	Vegetable Control Recommendations).
Thyme	Rhizoctonia Stem Rot	Stems become brown, decayed, and shriveled.	Sanitation.
Tomato	Anthrachnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	Round or oval, colorless, sunken water-soaked spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Bacterial Stem Rot (<i>Pectobacterium carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i> ; formerly <i>Erwinia carotovora</i>)	A soft, black, wet rot of stem.	Sanitation.
	Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Oval, often zonate, cream-colored spots on leaves and stems.	Sanitation. See the Alabama Pest Management Handbook.
	Fusarium Wilt	Plants show yellowing and wilt in the lower foliage. Gradually the yellowing/wilt moves upward. The vascular tissue in lower stem is brown streaked.	Sanitation by plant removal; crop rotation for 10-16 years.
	Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	Oval, target-patterned light brown spots on leaves and stems. May be confused with early blight. See page 3.	Sanitation. Check with Ed Sikora.
Turnip	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Light brown or cream-colored irregular spots on foliage.	See the AL Vegetable Control Recommendations.
Vinca	Botrytis Leaf Spot	Gray-brown blotches on foliage.	Increase the temperatures to 70°F or above. Decrease humidity. Apply protective fungicide treatments.
	Pythium Root Rot	Roots become brown, water-soaked.	Sanitation. See the Alabama Pest Management Handbook.
	Thielaviopsis Root Rot	Black spots and areas on roots and root tips. Plants wilt, yellow, and die.	Sanitation; Cleary's 3336 or Domain drenches may help.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Wax Myrtle	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken, cracked lesions on trunks and branches develop.	Sanitation. Maintain a vigorous plant.
Wheat	Bipolaris Leaf Spot	Tan flecks first appear on both sides of lower leaves. (Later, younger leaves may be infected and spotted). Flecks gradually may become much larger and elongated (up to 12 mm). These spots are generally tan with brown centers and yellow borders. Lesions may coalesce.	Generally no control needed.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i>)	Gray-white or buff-colored powdery blotches on leaf blades. Distortion and yellowing of new growth.	See the Small Grains Control Recommendations.
	Rust - Leaf (<i>Puccinia recondita</i>)	Small, dark red dots of spore masses on leaves and leaf sheaths. This disease is commonly seen in Alabama.	See the Small Grains Control Recommendations.
	Rust - Stem (<i>P. graminis</i>)	Reddish-brown dots or ovals or elongated masses of spores on stems, leaf sheaths and occasionally on leaf blades and spikes. This disease is occasionally seen in the state.	See the Small Grains Control Recommendations.
	Rust - Stripe (<i>P. striiformis</i>)	Yellow-orange, narrow stripes of spore masses on leaves and spikelets. Heads may be infected. Disease usually restricted to cool temperatures. This disease is rarely seen, but it was observed in 1990 in one location.	----
	Septoria Blotch	Yellow flecks on lower leaves become elongated lesions (1-5 x	Generally no control needed.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		4-15 mm) that change from yellow to red-brown with some spots developing gray centers.	
	Take-All (<i>Gaeumannomyces</i>)	Lower stem and roots at the soil line become blackened and decayed. Usually this disease does not occur until late in the wheat season, but it occasionally will develop on seedlings.	Crop rotation to oats, corn, or legumes for 1 year.
Yarrow	Pythium Root Rot	Poor growth of plant; yellowing of lower foliage; pale brown root decay as a soft rot.	Sanitation; reduce soil water levels; apply a recommended protective fungicide drench in a greenhouse/nursery situation.
Zoysia	Rhizoctonia Brown Patch	Irregular areas or patches become brown.	If temperatures are warm and grass is not dormant, protective fungicide treatments are recommended.