

TIMELY INFORMATION

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JANUARY PLANT DISEASES FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

JANUARY PLANT DISEASES FROM THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

JANUARY INSECT REPORT FROM THE AUBURN PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

DISEASE POSSIBILITIES FOR FEBRUARY

William S. Gazaway
Interim Diagnostician-Auburn

Jim Jacobi
Extension Plant Pathology Specialist-Birmingham

Charles Ray
Research Fellow IV-Auburn

[Auburn Plant Disease Report-December \(W. Gazaway\)](#)

January was unusually cold for Alabama. Consequently, there were few samples received in the lab. Most samples were from plant nurseries or landscape companies. Root-knot nematodes were found on palm from south Alabama, *Phomopsis* dieback on juniper, and a virus on rose were discovered from north Alabama (Madison County). More plant samples will be expected in February and March as the weather begins to warm up.

Table 1. January 2010 Plant Diseases Seen In The Auburn Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>County</u>
Bermuda	Nutrient Deficiency	Geneva
Juniper	Phomopsis Dieback	Madison
	<i>Echinodontium</i> ; Indian Paint Fungus: Heart Rot	Russell
Oats	Nutrient Deficiency	Henry
Palm	Root Knot nematodes	Mobile/Jefferson
Pine	<i>Pococera robustella</i> (Zelle)	Bullock
Rose	Virus	Marshall
Sacred Lotus	Phytophthora rot	Lee

Monthly Plant Problem Report From The Birmingham Lab (J. Jacobi)

We received 21 samples during the month of January. Some of the problems seen last month include spruce spider mite damage on arborvitae and juniper, Phytophthora root rot on boxwood, and obscure scale on pin oak.

Table 1. 2010 January Problems Seen In the Birmingham Plant Diagnostic Lab.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>County</u>
Arborvitae	Spruce Spider Mite	Jefferson
Boxwood, American	Phytophthora, Root Rot	Jefferson
Crepe Myrtle	Sooty Mold	Jefferson
Cryptomeria, Japanese	Cold Damage	Jefferson

Cypress, Leyland	Seiridium Canker	Lauderdale
Hawthorn, Indian	Entomosporium Leaf Spot	Jefferson
Holly, 'Nellie R. Stevens'	Nutrient Deficiency	Jefferson
Juniper, Shore	Spruce Spider Mites	Jefferson
Oak, Pin	Obscure Scale	Shelby
Palm, Majesty	Oleander Scale	Jefferson
Pansy	Chemical damage	Jefferson

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

County	Host	Category	Identification	Scientific Name
Russell	Garden Center	Miscellaneous	Ringlegged Earwig	<i>Euborellia annulipes</i>
Russell	Home	Household - Stored Product	Indianmeal Moth	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>
Cleburne	Home	Household - Miscellaneous	Springtails	Collembola
Calhoun	Paper Supply Box	Household - Miscellaneous	pyralid larva similar to Indianmeal moth - possibly early instar	
Montgomery	Home	Household - Stored Product	a granary weevil	<i>Sitophilus</i> sp.
Madison	Juniper	Ornamental	Minute Cypress Scale & Spider Mites	<i>Carulaspis minima</i> & Tetranychidae
Winston	Home	Household - Structural	worker termites	No Specific ID possible

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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
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; irregular brown patches in lawn.	See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	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 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	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken lesions develop on branches and/or trunk. Lesions are often cracked around the edges. Oozing of sap may occur.	Remove branches with cankers. Make cuts 3 or more inches from canker edges. Dip shears into 10% household bleach between cuts.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
	Phomopsis Canker	Small sunken lesions usually on twigs or small branches.	Remove branches with cankers. Make cuts 3 or more inches from canker edges. Dip shears into 10% household bleach between cuts.
Blueberry	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken lesions develop on branches and/or trunk. Lesions are often cracked around the edges. Oozing of sap may occur.	Remove branches with cankers. Make cuts 3 or more inches from canker edges. Dip shears into 10% household bleach between cuts.
	Phomopsis Canker	Small sunken lesions usually on twigs or small branches.	Remove branches with cankers. Make cuts 3 or more inches from canker edges. Dip shears into 10% household bleach between cuts.
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 decayed tissues are water-soaked but later the dead tissues are dried.	Sanitation. Improve soil drainage and/or decrease irrigation. See Alabama Pest Management Handbook for fungicides recommended for nursery situations & some large scale landscape plantings.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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 darker edge develop on leaves; shothole spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or Halt may provide some protection.
Cedar, Deodar	Botryosphaeria Canker	Elongated, sunken	----

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		<p>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.</p>	
Collard	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>)	<p>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.</p>	Crop rotation away from crucifers for 2 years.
Cotoneaster	Armillaria Root Rot	<p>Foliage/branch dieback. Roots become brown rotted, dried. Brown, honey-colored mushrooms may develop in the fall.</p>	Remove the tree and roots.
Daylily	Kabatiella Leaf Spot	<p>Red brown elongated spots (approx. 1/8-1/4 inch diameter).</p>	Sanitation.
Dusty Miller	Alternaria Leaf Spot	<p>Dark brown angular spots (0.2-0.6 cm) on foliage.</p>	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may help.
English, Ivy	Anthracoese (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	<p>Circular or irregular, dry, brown spots or blotches on leaves. Leaf spots often begin at leaf edges. Brown stem lesions may also develop.</p>	See the AL Pest Management Handbook or ANR-1148.
Euonymus	Anthracoese (<i>Colletotrichum</i>)	<p>Large (1/4-1/2 inch diameter; 0.6-1.2 cm) brown, circular spots.</p>	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot	<p>Circular or irregular brown leaf spots.</p>	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 or other similar

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
			product, Heritage, or Disease Control for Roses, Flowers, and Shrubs.
	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	Anthracoze	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 overhead. 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	Sanitation. See the AL

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		yellow; poor growth. Roots become water-soaked, soft, and pale brown.	Pest Management Handbook.
	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	Plants show poor growth, yellowing of lower leaves initially; wilt.	Sanitation.
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	Sanitation; remove dying plants; modify area so it does not remain wet for a prolonged periods of time. For commercial

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		upward.	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.
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.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
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.
	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	Anthrachnose (<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.	Sanitation. Apply protective fungicide

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		Infected areas may become limp. Spots look grayer when spore production occurs.	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.
	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	Anthraxnose	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	Anthraxnose	White-gray, often circular leaf spots.	Sanitation. Cleary's 3336 may be used if desired.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
Liriope	Anthrachnose	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 wet rotted.	Remove plants. See the AL Pest Management 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.
Norfolk Island Pine	Phytophthora Root Rot	Foliage dieback-usually begins with lower	Remove damaged plants. For potted

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		branches. Roots become brown and wet-rotted; later roots become dry.	plants, do not re-use potting soil. Clean and disinfect pot with 10% bleach solution. Do not keep potting mix continually wet.
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.
Pachysandra, Japanese	Volutella Blight	Dieback occurs distal to sunken cankers on branches or trunk. Cankers may show orange coloration from orange fungal spore masses.	Prune out cankers and dieback. Make cuts 3 inches or more beyond edge of cankers on branches. Dip shears into 10% household bleach between cuts. Remove plants with trunk cankers.
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	---

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		diameter) that are brown, somewhat circular with dark margins. Sometimes very tiny black specks 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 (½ 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

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
			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 bodies scattered on needles; needles brown and drop.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
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	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> Leaf Spot)	Circular, oval, or slightly irregular shaped brown leaf spots.	Sanitation. See the AL Pest Management Handbook.
	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	Botryosphaeria Canker	Sunken lesions develop on branches and/or trunk. Lesions are often cracked around the edges. Oozing of sap may occur.	Remove branches with cankers. Make cuts 3 or more inches from canker edges. Dip shears into 10% household bleach between cuts.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
	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.
Ryegrass, Perennial	Pythium Blight	Grass blades develop brown spots and blotches; patches of grass turn brown. A whitish airy mold may develop.	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
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.
	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	Sanitation. Cleary's

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		powdery dusting on upper leaf surfaces and young shoots.	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.
	Fusarium Wilt (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)	Lower leaves turn yellow and wilt. The wilting and yellowing slowly progresses upward in the plant. The vascular system in the lower stem becomes brown.	Remove plants. Rotate tomatoes to another garden area or try a Fusarium resistant tomato variety. Most Fusarium resistant varieties are resistant to race 1 and 2. There are now 3 <i>F. oxysporum</i> races identified.
Turnip	Cercospora Leaf Spot	Small, off-white, irregular spots which may enlarge into ¼-½ inch diameter (0.6-1.2 cm).	See AL Pest Management Handbook.
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	Sanitation.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Control</u>
		confused with bacterial disease.	
	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.
Vining Spinach	Alternaria Leaf Spot	Usually, circular or oval, brown leaf spots. Target patterns may be evident.	Sanitation.
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.