



This bulletin from the Cooperative Extension Plant Health Clinic (Plant Disease Clinic) is an electronic update about diseases and other problems observed in our lab each month. Input from everybody interested in plants is welcome and appreciated.

Loropetalum

Galls on Loropetalum have been identified as Bacterial gall, caused by the bacterium *Pseudomonas Savastanoi*. This bacterium also causes galls on Olive and Oleander. Symptoms are irregular dark-colored gall tissue on the main stems and branches. Shoot dieback and plant death may occur on badly infected plants when the galls girdle a stem or branch. The bacterium enters through wounds, caused by weather events, or by pruning. During periods of wet, cloudy weather, bacteria ooze from the galls, and is dispersed to adjoining tissue by water splash. Control consists of excellent sanitation practices. Avoid planting Loropetalum already exhibiting galls. On established plants, galls may be pruned out at least several inches below the gall. Tools should be dipped in a 10% bleach solution or isopropyl alcohol between cuts. Prune only during dry weather. Several applications of a copper fungicide following pruning may slow disease spread.

Loropetalum Bacterial gall- *Pseudomonas Savastanoi*



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inch. Males are a third smaller. Females are brown or grayish black. Males are white. Depending on climate, there are multiple generations per year. Females lay 10 to 16 eggs, which remain protected under her body until they hatch. In one to three weeks, bright yellow immature crawlers hatch from the eggs. Fine horticultural oils may be applied in the spring. Good coverage is essential. Systemic Insecticides such as Bayer Advanced Insect Control for Trees and Shrubs, or Safari, or insecticidal soaps may also be used.

Camellia Tea scale- *Fiorinia theae*



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Camellia

The most common insect pest on Camellia is Tea scale *Fiorinia theae*. These are sap feeding insects that can weaken the plant. Symptoms include yellowing of the foliage, leaf drop, twig dieback, and reduced quality of bloom. Tea scale is found on the undersides of the leaves. They have an oblong shape with a ridge down the center parallel to the sides. These are very small insects with the female being approximately 1/20 of an



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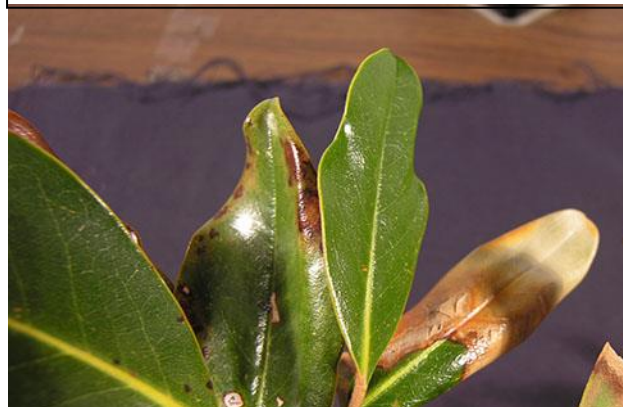


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Magnolia

Magnolias in some locations suffered freeze injury this winter. This is most noticeable on newest growth.

Magnolia freeze injury- abiotic



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Magnolia freeze injury- abiotic



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Magnolia freeze injury- abiotic



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Request for help from Dr. Robbins:

Root knot nematode populations are needed for our Arkansas species study. I am a nematologist in the department of Plant Pathology in Fayetteville. My student and I are trying to amass populations of as many species of Root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne* sp.) as possible for species identification using molecular techniques. At present no root knot species in Arkansas have been identified using molecular technology. We are interested in receiving populations from home gardens, shrubs, flowers, trees and grasses. For samples we need about a pint of soil and feeder roots in a sealed plastic bag that is plainly identified by plant host, location (City County, physical address, collector and date of collection). Please send samples to us at the follow address:

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