DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network

Department of Plant Pathology

PLANT HEALTH CLINIC NEWS

Issue 22-July 27, 2015

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.

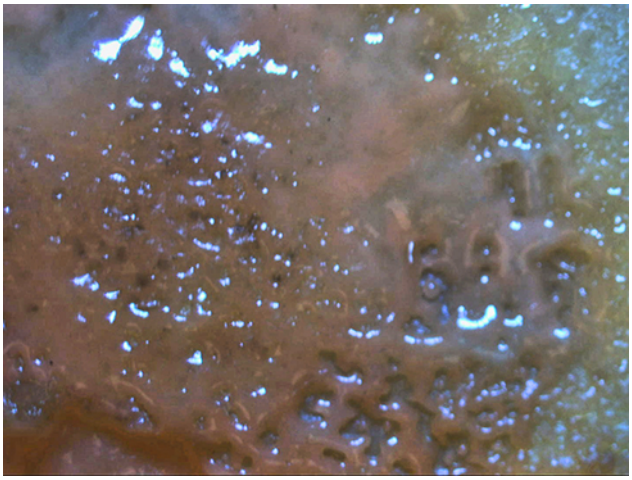
Peach/Nectarine

Peach Anthracnose causes dramatic fruit rot on peach, nectarines, plums, and sour cherries. Symptoms on fruit are circular, sunken, tan to brown, necrotic spots with concentric rings. Ripe fruit is the most susceptible. Lesions are large, and firm to the touch. Masses of orange colored spores occur in the center of the lesions... Two species of Colletotrichum, *C. acutatum*, and *C. gloeosporioides* have been found to cause Peach Anthracnose. Warm, wet weather favors disease development. Spores are primarily disseminated by rain and wind. Captan is the fungicide of choice for control of Peach Anthracnose. Captan can be used in combination with Abound, Quadris Top, Pristine, or Adament. Do not allow Abound to drift onto any nearby apple trees. The orchard floor and nearby environs should be kept free of weeds and wild prunus.

Peach Anthracnose-*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*

Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Peach Anthracnose spore mass-*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*



Ricky Corder University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Crapemyrtle

Cercospora Leaf spot of crapemyrtle, caused by *Cercospora lythracearum*, can completely defoliate susceptible cultivars by late summer. Symptoms begin as circular to irregular brown spots on the leaves. Leaves with a lot of the spots may become distorted or twisted. Diseased leaves may turn yellow to bright red and then fall prematurely. Cercospora Leaf spot begins on the lower branches and spreads upwards through the canopy. In severe cases, only the newest leaves at the tips of branches remain on the plant. All fallen leaves should be raked up and removed. Overhead irrigation should be avoided. Fungicides may be applied as soon as spots are noticed on the lowest branches. Repeat applications at 1-2 week intervals depending on product label. Homeowners may use Spectracide Immunox, or Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide, or Green Light System Systemic Fungicide, or Bayer Advanced Garden-Disease Control for Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, or Green light Fung-Away Fungicide. These products may be rotated with a fungicide containing chlorothalonil, such as Ortho Max garden Disease Control, or Fertilome Liquid Fungicide, or Garden Tech Daconil Fungicide. Resistant cultivars are 'Catawba,' 'Cherokee,' 'Glendora White,' and 'Potomac'. Hybrid (L. indica x fauriei) crapemyrtles 'Apalachee,' 'Basham's Party Pink,' 'Caddo,' 'Tonto,' 'Tuskegee,' and 'Tuscarora,' 'Natchez',

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network

Department of Plant Pathology

PLANT HEALTH CLINIC NEWS

'Sarah's Favorite,' and 'Velma's Royal Delight.' All these cultivars are also resistant to powdery mildew.

Crapemyrtle Cercospora leaf spot-*Cercospora lythracearum*

Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Maple

Occasionally the Plant Health Clinic receives a sample of maple leaves with the complaint of diseased leaves. However, upon closer inspection the leaf spots have a corresponding scale insect on the underside of the leaf. Plants with heavy scale infestations are often stressed plants. Any adverse conditions such as too much or too little water, improper site, herbicide exposure, or nutritional issues make them more attractive to insects. Such plants should be carefully evaluated by the homeowner as to proper site and soil conditions. A soil sample should be sent to the soil lab to check pH and nutrients. Watering schedule and drainage issues should be addressed. Scale insects may be controlled with fine oils, insecticidal soaps, or insecticides such as Bayer Advanced Insect Control for Trees and Shrubs.

Maple Scale damage on upper leaves-*Coccoidea* spp.

Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network

Department of Plant Pathology

PLANT HEALTH CLINIC NEWS

Maple Scale insects on lower leaves-*Coccoidea* spp.

Ricky Corder University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Fayetteville, AR 72701
Phone 479-575-2555
Fax 479-575-3348
Email: rrobbin@uark.edu

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:

Dr. Robert Robbins
Cralley-Warren Research Center
2601 N. Young Ave