



Sherrie Smith

Keiddy Urrea



CLINIC NEWS

Issue-23, July 30, 2018

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.



The Plant Health Clinic now has a Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/UAEXPlantHealthClinic/?pnref=story>

Redbud

The most common insect we see on Redbud in Arkansas is the Redbud Leaffolder, *Fascista cercerisella*. The adult is a small blackish moth with a white head and three white spots on the forewings. In Arkansas one to three larvae are often seen in the same nest. The larva fold the leaf and tie it closed with silk, providing themselves with a protected feeding spot. They feed on the outer layer of the leaf skeletonizing the leaf. It is thought they overwinter as pupae in leaves or debris on the ground. The larvae begin white to greenish white in color, becoming black and white striped at maturity. There are multiple generations. There is seldom any need for control as they don't seriously damage the health of the tree. Folded leaves may be picked off and destroyed. In severe cases, a systemic insecticide containing imidacloprid may be used.

Redbud Leaffolder Damage-

Fascista cercerisella



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Redbud Leaffolder Silk ties-

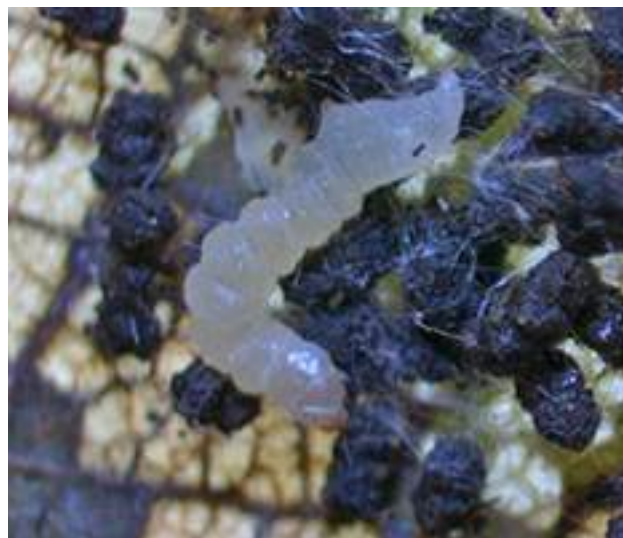
Fascista cercerisella



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Redbud Leaffolder early instar-

Fascista cercerisella



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Redbud Leaffolder middle instar-*Fascista cercerisella*



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Redbud Leaffolder Moth-*Fascista cercerisella*



Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org

Redbud Leaffolder late instar-*Fascista cercerisella*



Lorraine Graney, Bartlett Tree Experts, Bugwood.org

Muscadine

Angular leaf spot of Muscadine grapes, caused by the fungus *Mycosphaerella angulata*, is an important disease in the southeastern United States, including Arkansas. The disease can cause extensive defoliation and yield loss. Symptoms begin as light yellow flecks or spots. The centers of older lesions become dark brown to black, and angular in shape. Protective fungicides should be applied starting after bloom, and continuing at 14 day intervals until August. Captan, Abound, Sovran, Flint, or Pristine. Follow label.

Muscadine by Keiddy Urrea

La mancha angular de las uvas muscadaine es una enfermedad muy importante en el sur de los Estados Unidos, esta enfermedad es causada por el hongo *Mycosphaerella angulata*. El impacto más grande de esta enfermedad en el cultivo de las uvas es la perdida



Sherrie Smith

Keiddy Urrea



CLINIC NEWS

Issue-23, July 30, 2018

del follaje de las plantas, afectando el rendimiento del cultivo. Los primeros síntomas se presentan como pequeñas manchas de color amarillo claro en las hojas, en estados más avanzados de la enfermedad los centros de las lesiones toman un color marrón oscuro o negro y un forma triangular. Para el manejo de esta enfermedad se recomienda aplicar fungicidas protectantes empezando después del periodo de floración y continuando hasta agosto. Algunos de los fungicidas recomendados son: Captan, Abound, Sovran, Flint, or Pristine, también se recomienda seguir las instrucciones de la etiqueta para la aplicación de estos productos.

Muscadine Angular Leaf Spot- *Mycosphaerella angulata*



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Mulberry

Ornamental weeping mulberries are popular trees, grown for their small size and interesting shape. Fruiting mulberries are grown around the world for their fruit, lumber, and for silkworm production. The Plant Health Clinic receives samples of mulberry leaves at this time of year with a fungal leaf spot caused by *Cercospora*

mori or *Cercospora mori*. The beginning symptoms of this disease are small dark spots in early spring that gradually increase in size through the growing season. The spots gradually become circular with the center appearing as a grayish-white to tan spot with dark brown margins. Spores develop in the lesions during periods of wet weather and high humidity. Severe infections cause defoliation, which can weaken a tree already under stress. Weeping mulberries are small enough to be easily sprayed. Clean up all fallen leaves and spray with an ornamental fungicide. Homeowners may use Fertilome Broad Spectrum Lawn and Garden Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Hi-Yield Vegetable, Flower, Fruit, and Ornamental Fungicide, (chlorothalonil) or Ortho Maxx Garden Disease Control, (chlorothalonil), or Ortho Disease B Gon Garden Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Garden Tech Daconil Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Bonide Fung-onil Multipurpose Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Spectracide Immunox Plus, (myclobutanil & permethrin). It is best to spray trees with a history of the disease early in the season before the spots develop.

Mulberry Leaf Spot- *Cercospora mori*



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Sherrie Smith

Keiddy Urrea



CLINIC NEWS

Issue-23, July 30, 2018

**Mulberry Leaf Spot- *Cercospora*
*mori***



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

"This work is supported by the Crop Protection and Pest Management Program [grant no. 2017-70006-27279/project accession no. 1013890] from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture."

https://nifa.usda.gov/sites/default/files/resource/Powerpt_usda_nifa_horizontal_rgb_300.jpg