



Sherrie Smith

Keiddy Urrea



CLINIC NEWS

Issue-9, April 23, 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.

control the disease. Rates and timing will depend on individual labels.



The Plant Health Clinic now has a Facebook page:

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

Iris

Some of the early iris have bloom stalks up. One of the nicest attributes of bearded iris is the lovely fragrance. They are also one of the easiest perennials to grow. Iris requires good drainage and at least 6 hours of direct sun for best bloom, but can tolerate part shade and a wide range of soils. They are not heavy feeders. A balanced fertilizer such as 5-10-10 or 6-10-6, applied once in early spring and again in early summer following bloom is adequate. The ideal pH is 6.8. Plantings with poor air circulation and too much water are prone to both foliar and root diseases. The most common foliar disease we see is **Iris Leaf Spot** caused by the fungus, *Cladosporium iridis*, (synonym *Heterosporium iridis*), teleomorph *Didymellina macrospora* (synonym *Mycosphaerella macrospora*). Symptoms are small, water-soaked lesions that develop rapidly into 1/2-inch-long spots with brownish purple centers and yellow margins. The leaf spots are found most often on the top portions of the foliage, but in severe cases can be found over the entire leaf. In such cases, leaf death may occur, weakening the plant. Iris leaves and flower stalks should be removed in the fall to reduce over-wintering inoculum. If possible, improve air circulation by thinning surrounding vegetation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Four to six sprays of an ornamental fungicide containing chlorothalonil (Daconil), or a fungicide containing thiophanate-methyl starting when the leaves are 4 to 6 inches high and repeated at 7 to 10 day intervals, will

Iris Leaf Spot-*Cladosporium iridis*



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Iris rust is caused by the fungal pathogen *Puccinia iridis*. This rust occurs commonly on bearded and bulbous irises and also on the species irises *Iris fulva*, *I. missouriensis*, *I. tenax* and *I. versicolor*. Iris rust will spread from leaf to leaf and plant to plant. It overwinters in mild climates. Symptoms are reddish-orange pustules that appear on both sides of the leaf. The fungal lesions may be surrounded by yellow margins. If there are lots of rust spots, the leaves and stems will turn brown and die. Rusts are favored by humid climates and moderate



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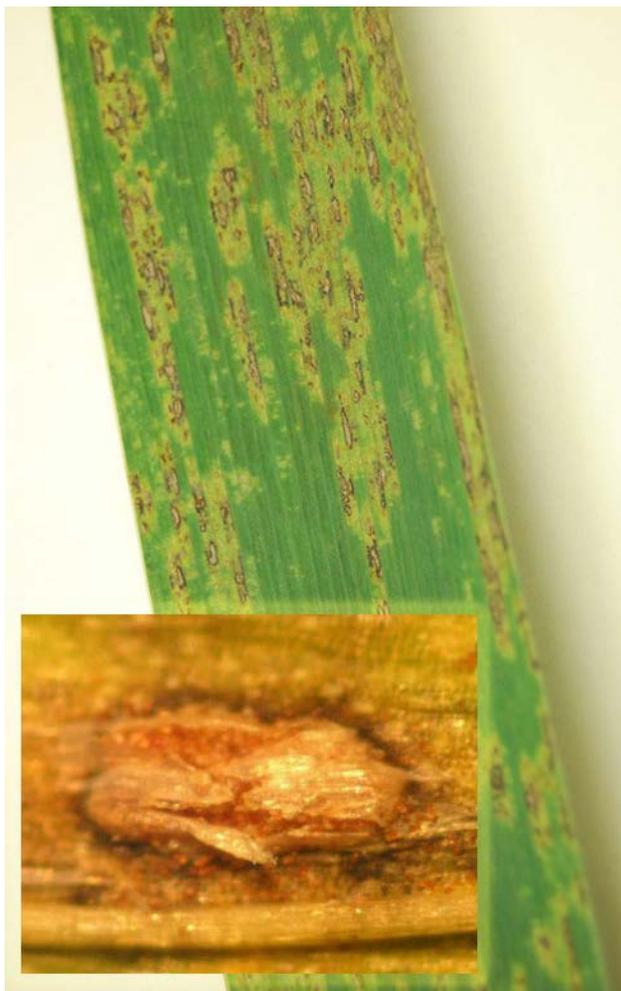


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temperatures. Rust is a common and serious problem in the southeastern United States. Dew, rain, fog, high humidity and overhead watering all encourage the development of Iris rust. The best way to control rust is to take measures to prevent it. Remove and destroy old foliage in the fall. Don't plant new healthy irises in a spot where you previously have had rust problems. If rust occurs, remove infected foliage. Fungicides containing Chlorothalonil, myclobutanil, and mancozeb will help control rust.

Iris Rust- *Puccinia iridis*



Mitch Crow, former University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Possibly the most aggravating disease of iris is **Bacterial Leaf Spot**, caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv *tardicrescens*. Symptoms begin as small chlorotic water-soaked spots near the margins and leaf tips. The lesions enlarge and turn light brown with whitish or grayish centers. The infection may follow the leaf veins down the leaves and the spots coalesce to blight large portions of the leaf. Bacterial Leaf Spot is easily confused with the fungal leaf spot. Both occur during periods of high humidity or rainy weather. The bacterial lesions are usually larger and more irregular in shape than fungal leaf spots. Unfortunately, it is possible to have both pathogens in a bed of iris. Bacterial Leaf Spot is easily spread on tools and by rain or irrigation splash. Good sanitation is essential. Remove all old foliage at the end of the season. If the disease is persistent in the bed, it can be useful to remove all the foliage at the end of the season and dip the rhizomes in a 10% bleach solution (one part bleach to nine parts water), before re-planting in a new location. The rhizomes are not infected by the bacterium, but the bacterium can be moved on them to a new planting spot.

Iris Bacterial Spot- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *tardicrescens*



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



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Iris Bacterial Spot- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv *tardicrescens*



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Iris Roundup damage

Homeowners should be very careful about spraying weeds in their iris beds with Roundup. Heavy exposure can cause twisted stems and deformed blooms. Plants may have symptoms for 3 or 4 years.

Iris Roundup Damage- Abiotic



Allen Bates, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Sherrie Smith

Keiddy Urrea



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Iris need extremely well-drained soils. When over watered and/or planted too deeply, they may get a root rot caused by *Pythium* or *Phytophthora* spp. They should never be mulched. Symptoms are yellowing, stunting, root rot, and death. There is really no good remedy except to start over in a more favorable planting location with fresh stock.

good drainage to remain healthy. Avoid excessive amounts of nitrogen.

Iris Phytophthora Root Rot- *Phytophthora* sp.



Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Iris Soft Rot- *Erwinia carotovora*



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Iris Bacterial Soft Rot, caused by *Erwinia carotovora*, can be a devastating problem in some beds. Symptoms usually start in the middle of a fan with leaves turning yellow, then brown. Eventually the entire fan collapses. The base of the wilted leaves and the rhizome will be mushy, slimy and have a foul smell. The bacterium typically enters through wounds during warm months of the growing season. The soft rot becomes apparent in the spring or fall. Control is not easy. If possible, dig up the affected rhizome and remove diseased foliage and dispose of off the property. Cut all soft mushy parts off the rhizome back to healthy white tissue. Dip the rhizome in a ten percent bleach solution, (one part bleach to nine parts water) and allow to air dry for several days before re-planting. You may also dust the rhizome with dusting sulfur. Most importantly, use good cultural methods. Iris need at least six hours of sun and