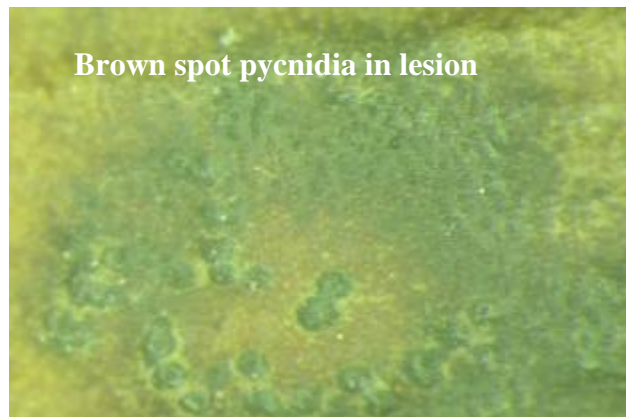




This bulletin from the Cooperative Extension Plant Health Clinic (Plant Disease Clinic) is an electronic update about diseases and other problems observed in our lab each month. Input from everybody interested in plants is welcome and appreciated.

Yucca

Brown leaf spot is the most common leaf spot disease found on yucca. This disease is caused by the fungus *Coniothyrium concentricum*. Initial symptoms are tiny clear spots on older leaves. The spots enlarge, become yellow and eventually turn brown. A chlorotic halo, or a dark purple-to-black margin, forms around older lesions. After about four months, black pycnidia may be easily observed in the middle of the spots. These are the fruiting bodies that produce spores. The most important control measures are to remove diseased leaves and avoid overhead irrigation. Fungicides may prove necessary for control in unusually wet weather. Ornamental fungicides containing chlorothalonil are effective.



Brown spot pycnidia in lesion

Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Yucca brown leaf spot



Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Buckeye

Buckeye blotch, caused by *Guignardia aesculi*, creates an unsightly problem on most horse chestnut and buckeye species. However, damage to the plant is minimal because most of the annual growth is completed before symptoms become severe. Symptoms first appear on leaves as water-soaked areas that turn reddish-brown to brown with yellow borders. These spots coalesce, causing large blotches that curl the leaves. By late summer, the whole plant appears scorched. Fallen leaves harbor the spores, so a thorough cleanup of twigs and leaves is important in control of Buckeye blotch. As with other leaf spot diseases, infection is intensified by humid conditions. Improving air circulation by keeping weeds and other plants away from valuable specimens helps to reduce disease. Fungicides containing mancozeb or chlorothalonil are effective applied at bud break during wet springs. Reapply at intervals specified on the label as long as wet conditions persist. For new plantings, select plants with resistance to *Guignardia* blotch such as bottlebrush buckeye (*Aesculus parvifolia*).



Buckeye blotch

Mikiata Carroll University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Camellia

Camellia yellow mottle virus (CYMoV) affects only camellias. Visual symptoms are leaves with a bold mottled pattern of dark green and pale yellow. The disease appears to develop slowly within the bush, with initially only a few branches showing infection. The symptoms may show one season and not the next, although the plant will still have the virus. CYMoV is thought to be graft transmitted and not passed from one plant to another in a garden setting. It appears to have little effect on plant vigor or flowering and is often tolerated, since it poses no threat to other plants. The virus can be confused with mite injury, which causes yellow stippling on seriously affected leaves. Virus is not curable. Some plants will have both virus and mites. Do not purchase plants with these symptoms.



Camellia yellow mottle virus

Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Camellia yellow mottle virus

Sherrie Smith University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Wheat Scab

Jason Kelly University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Wheat

Scab or head blight occurs on all small-grain crops and is especially prevalent in humid regions. One or more spikelets on a head appear bleached. If the rachis is infected, the entire head is bleached. Pink or orange mycelium and dark fruiting bodies can be seen with a hand lens. Significant yield losses may result from floret sterility and poor seed fill. *Fusarium* species are the causal agent in nearly all cases of scab. Crop rotation with at least a one-year break from cereal and grass cultivation is advised. Scab can be particularly damaging following corn. Deep plowing and seed treatments have been found to be helpful also.

Roundup on wheat by Bob Scott

In cases of severe glyphosate drift to wheat, the flag leaf will die back as in the pictures shown. Also, damage to the collar region will result in reduced flow of plant energy to the seed head. This results in malformed, damaged seed heads. Some of the individual spikelets in these photos are beginning to turn black. Yield loss will be significant.



Damaged spikelets

Bob Scott University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension



Dead flags and collars



Bob Scott University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Dead flag leaf and distorted head



Bob Scott University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension