



Sherrie Smith
Rick Cartwright

Arkansas Plant Health Clinic Newsletter

Follow us on social media



Muscadine

Under warm, humid conditions, a fungal disease called Bitter rot attacks both table grapes and Muscadine grapes. Bitter rot gives affected fruit a nasty, bitter taste and gives wine an unpleasant burnt-bitter taste. The causal agent is the fungus *Greeneria uvicola*. Symptoms can include flecking of leaves, stems, and flower buds, olive brown lesions on green berries, and pedicle blight. The infection of the pedicles causes berries to shrivel and break off. Mature berries can develop a soft rot and decay rapidly. Black fruiting bodies, (Acervuli), may be detected on the infected berries. Berries that don't fall off become shriveled and can be easily mistaken for berries with Black rot. Berries are more susceptible at maturity, so late season sprays should be applied to limit problems with Bitter rot. Captan, Mancozeb, Pristine, Abound, and Ziram are effective. There are many cultivars available with good resistance to Bitter rot.

Muscadine Bitter Rot-*Greeneria uvicola*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Muscadine Bitter Rot-*Greeneria uvicola*

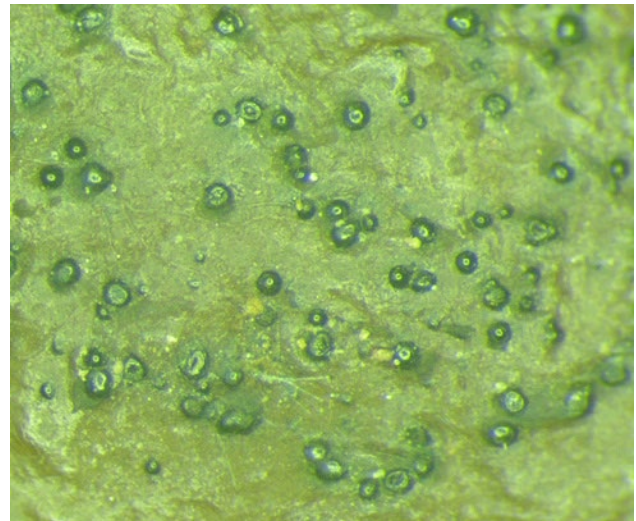


Photo by Rebecca Barocco, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs to all eligible persons without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



Sherrie Smith
Rick Cartwright

Pecan

Pecan Powdery Mildew

Powdery Mildew, caused by *Microsphaera penicillata*, appears as a white-gray, powdery growth on green shucks and occasionally on leaves of most pecan cultivars. occurs on the green shucks and occasionally leaves of most pecan varieties. Quilt, or Enable, or Topsin M, or Green Light Systemic helps suppress powdery mildew.

Pecan Powdery Mildew- *Microsphaera penicillata*



Photo by Rebecca Barocco, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Pecan Leaf Scorch Mite

Damage from the Pecan Leaf Scorch Mite, *Eotetranychus hicoriae*, varies from orchard to orchard and year to year. Infestations usually begin in the lower parts of the tree and spread upwards. Symptoms are dark brown blotches that turn entirely brown and cause severely infested leaves to drop prematurely. Damage most often begins along the mid-rib and spreads outward toward the leaf margins. Tiny greenish mites may be observed with a hand lens, usually congregating along the main vein. Scout for mites with a magnifying glass when leaf discoloration begins to appear. Look at ten compound leaves on each of five to ten trees in the orchard. Treatment is warranted when an average of eight or more mites per compound leaf are found. Dicofol 4E, Hero, Vendex 4L, and Vendex 50WP, are labeled for treatment of pecan mites.

Pecan Scorch Mite Damage- *Eotetranychus hicoriae*



Photo by Rebecca Barocco, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs to all eligible persons without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



Sherrie Smith
Rick Cartwright

Pecan Scorch Mite Damage- *Eotetranychus hicoriae*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

English Ivy

English Ivy Anthracnose

English ivy is a reliable evergreen ground cover for semi-shady to shady areas of the garden. It will also tolerate a good deal of sun if grown on good soil with adequate moisture. Although generally trouble free, several leaf and stem diseases of English ivy can occur under conditions of extended leaf wetness. Anthracnose, *Colletotrichum trichellum*, usually begins on older leaves and stems with circular brown to reddish brown spots at or near leaf margins. Lesions that develop on petioles and stems can girdle the stem and cause shoot death. Under magnification, numerous black hair-like structures (setae) may be observed on the lesions. Control of anthracnose begins with removal of dead leaves, stems, and other plant debris. Overhead irrigation should be avoided,

and plantings watered early in the day, so foliage stays as dry as possible. Drip irrigation is the best method for watering ivy. Beds should not be worked when plants are wet. Fungicides such as Bio Advanced Garden-Disease Control, or Green Light Fung-Away Fungicide, or Monterey Fungi-Fighter are fungicides labeled for homeowner use on ornamentals. Commercial growers may use Eagle, or Heritage, or Compass, or Banner Maxx.

English Ivy Anthracnose on runner-*Colletotrichum trichellum*



Photo by Rebecca Barocco, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

English Ivy Anthracnose setae- *Colletotrichum trichellum*

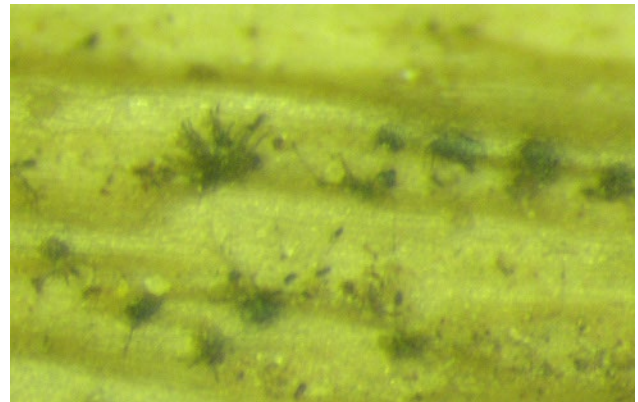


Photo by Rebecca Barocco, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs to all eligible persons without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



Sherrie Smith
Rick Cartwright

English Ivy Anthracnose on leaf- *Colletotrichum trichellum*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas
Cooperative Extension

English Ivy Bacterial Leaf Spot- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *hederae*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas
Cooperative Extension

Bacterial Leaf Spot of English Ivy

Bacterial Leaf Spot of English ivy, caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *hederae* is a troublesome disease that plagues plantings under overhead irrigation. Water soaked, brown lesions, often bordered with a yellow halo; appear on new growth in the spring. Lesions will continue to develop if new growth is produced, and leaves stay wet. Black to brown water-soaked lesions on the stems can spread to girdle the stems and kill the plant. Copper fungicides can help with bacterial spot if overhead irrigation is stopped.

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.

"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."