DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System
Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network
Issue 10-May 1, 2013

Arkansas Plant Health Clinic Newsletter

Follow us on social media

Facebook

Garlic and Onion

A dozen different species of Pythium have been identified on Allium. Most cause damping off of young seedlings, but several cause root rots in older plants. Symptoms are severe stunting, leaf chlorosis, and wilting. Yellowing of the leaves begins at leaf tips and progresses toward the base. Roots appear water-soaked and may dissolve when held under a strong stream of water. The cortex of the affected roots disintegrates, leaving the stele inside intact. Excessive amounts of water and poor drainage are usually the problem. Cultural practices such as good water management, breaking up of compacted soils, and planting on raised beds are usually enough to limit Pythium Root Rot. Where fungicides are necessary, Ridomil is labeled for control of Pythium in onion crops.

Garlic Pythium Root Rot-*Pythium* spp.

Photos by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network
Issue 10-May 1, 2013

Onion Pythium Root and bulb rot-*Pythium* spp.

Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Azalea

Cylindrocladium Blight of Azalea, caused by several species of the fungus *Cylindrocladium*, can cause root rot, leaf spots, stem canker, and petal blight. Symptoms of leaf spots are discrete spots with a necrotic center surrounded by a chlorotic zone. Veins radiating from the spots on the undersides of the leaves of pink or red cultivars become pinkish red. Infected leaves fall from the plant prematurely. The most serious phase of Cylindrocladium Blight is root rot, which causes wilt and plant death. Roots are affected long before foliar symptoms as a rule. If the roots are cut open, a distinct brown discoloration is found. Severe cortical rot and vascular discoloration from the effects of the toxin may also be observed. Strict sanitation is necessary for control. Wilted plants will not recover and need to be removed from the planting. For plants with the leaf phase, rake and remove all fallen leaves. Halt may be used as a soil drench by homeowners. For the leaf phase, Mancozeb has been found to be effective.

Azalea Cylindrocladium Blight-*Cylindrocladium scoparium*

Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System
Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network
Issue 10-May 1, 2013

Azalea Cylindrocladium Blight-*Cylindrocladium scoparium*

Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Yucca

Brown Spot of Yucca is caused by the fungus *Coniothyrium concentricum*. Brown Spot occurs most often after periods of prolonged wet, humid weather. The first symptoms are tiny, clear spots on older leaves. The spots enlarge and turn yellow, then brown with a purple to black border. Old lesions can appear nearly black. The lesions are oval to elliptical with black pimples (fruiting bodies of the fungus) in the center of the lesion. Lesions may grow together to blight large sections of the leaves. Control consists of cleaning up diseased foliage, avoiding overhead irrigation, and the use of fungicides. Copper based fungicides and Mancozeb are effective when combined with good cultural control.

Yucca Brown Spot-*Coniothyrium concentricum*

Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System
Sherrie Smith

SPDN
Southern Plant Diagnostic Network
Issue 10-May 1, 2013

Yucca Brown Spot-*Coniothyrium concentricum*

Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Iris

Bearded irises are hardy, easy-care plants, and are extremely reliable in the landscape. The best growing conditions for bearded irises are well-drained soil in full sun. One thing they cannot tolerate is heavy, boggy soil. In super-saturated growing conditions, the rhizomes are prone to rot, especially if the rhizomes are buried. Species of *Phytophthora* attack many different types of plants, including iris. Symptoms are stunting, yellowing, and root and rhizome rot. Chemicals are not practical for homeowners. Select a different spot for your bearded iris. Plant them at the proper depth. They should be planted with the top half of the rhizome above the soil line. Being buried makes them more prone to rot, as well as inhibiting bloom.

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."