



## Arkansas Plant Health Clinic Newsletter

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### Gooseberry

Gooseberry Anthracnose is caused by the fungus *Drepanopeziza ribis* (syn. *Pseudopeziza ribis*), asexual morph *Gloeosporidiella ribis*. It can affect black, red, and white currants and gooseberries and occurs occasionally on ornamental *Ribes* species. Symptoms begin as small, dark-brown, round or irregular leaf spots. Numerous spots may cause foliage to yellow and drop by midseason. Small, grayish fruiting bodies develop in the spots eventually. Clean up all fallen leaves, avoid overhead irrigation, and use fungicides. Pristine, Cabrio, Proline, Quash, Rally, and Quilt Xcel are labeled for gooseberry.

### Gooseberry Anthracnose spores-*Gloeosporidiella ribis*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas  
Cooperative Extension

### Gooseberry Anthracnose- *Drepanopeziza ribis*



Photos by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas  
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## **Cedar**

The Clinic is beginning to receive samples of Cedar-Apple Rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*) on both cedar and apple. In the spring, Cedar-Apple Rust produces large gelatinous galls. Teliospores from these galls produce basidiospores which are carried to members of the rose family, such as apple, crabapple, hawthorn, pear, and quince. The galls stop producing basidiospores about 30 days after the apples stop blooming. Cedar-Apple Rust commonly attacks leaves, often leading to defoliation, but also attacks stems and fruit. Aeciospores develop in the fruit, leaf, and stem lesions and are blown to cedars, where the cycle begins again. Control begins with good sanitation. Prune out any galls found on junipers and cedars. During the winter, rake up and destroy infected leaves, stems, and fruit of apples, crabapples, pears, quince, and hawthorn. Preventive fungicide applications are necessary in locations where apple and quince rusts are problems. Fungicide timing is similar for all the cedar rusts. Make the first application to valuable orchard and landscape plants when the orange telial galls on junipers become noticeable; this is usually at flower bloom on apples and hawthorns. Make additional applications at regular intervals to protect newly developing growth. Applications of a triazole fungicide, such as propiconazole, (Banner Maxx), myclobutanil, (Immunox), or triadimefon, (Bayleton, or Strike, or Green Light Fung-Away, or Monterey Fungi-Fighter), at three-week intervals beginning shortly after bloom is effective in suppressing rust in ornamentals.

For fruit trees, use an orchard spray such as Captan.

## **Cedar-Apple Rust- *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae***



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

## **Cedar-Apple Rust- *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae***



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## Cedar-Apple Rust-*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

## Rose

Fire Blight, caused by the bacterium *Erwinia amylovora*, is usually not a huge problem on roses. This is because the diseased flowers and stems are easily removed. However, with continuously wet weather, we are seeing more Fire Blight than usual on roses. All members of the rose family are susceptible except for the stone fruits. Apples, blackberries, cotoneaster, crabapples, hawthorn, pears, photinia,

pyracantha, quince, raspberries, roses, and spirea are all susceptible. The bacterium is typically spread during bloom. Below is an image of an infected rose showing the typical shepherd's crook. Prune out any such stems 8 inches (20cm) below the infection. Dip pruners in a 10% bleach solution (one cup bleach to 9 cups water) between cuts. Avoid working in the garden when the foliage is wet, as this may help spread the Fire Blight.

## Rose Fire Blight-*Erwinia amylovora*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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## Black Walnut

The Petiole Gall of Black walnut, caused by the Eriophyid mite *Aceria caulis*, is an interesting and beautiful gall that passes through several color changes as it matures. The galls start as enlarged greenish to white galls on the petiole and main leaf rib. They are covered with a mass of erineum-like plant hairs that give the galls a felted appearance. As they mature, they become pink and crimson to reddish brown. Large petiole galls grow to cover most of the leaf and stem, causing leaflets to fail to develop and affected leaflets to be distorted and twisted. No control is generally necessary for Walnut Petiole Gall. The galls may be handpicked and destroyed if there are only a few and can be reached.

## Black Walnut Petiole Gall-*Aceria caulis*



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

## Black Walnut Petiole Gall mite- *Aceria caulis*



Photo by Ricky Corder, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension





## **Black Walnut Petiole Gall-*Aceria caulis***



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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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.

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