



Arkansas Plant Health Clinic Newsletter

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Daylily

Daylily Rust caused by the fungus *Puccinia hemerocallidis* can be a serious disease of daylily. Daylily Rust is native to Asia, commonly found in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Russia. It was first identified in the United States in August of 2000 in the southeastern part of the country. The disease moved rapidly throughout the country and by the fall of 2001, it had been identified in over 30 states. Although it rarely outright kills the plant, it disfigures and weakens it. The spores of Daylily Rust are normally spread by wind, but here in the states infected nursery plants spread the disease. Newly purchased plants should be carefully checked for signs of rust. Symptoms on susceptible cultivars are raised pustules with a yellow to orange powder of spores. The leaves and scapes become yellowed, then necrotic. Infected leaves eventually shrivel up. Resistant varieties may only get a few flecks instead of pustules. Prevention is the most desirable control. There are resistant cultivars available. All new daylilies should be carefully inspected prior to purchase for signs of rust. Management of existing infections consists of immediately bagging affected foliage to prevent spread of the spores, cutting it to the ground and destroying

the clippings. Homeowners may use Spectracide Immunox Plus, (myclobutanil & permethrin), or Bonide Rose Rx Systemic Drench, (tebuconazole), or Bayer Advanced Garden-Disease Control for Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, (tebuconazole), or Bayer Advanced Garden-All-in-One

Fungicide/Insecticide/Fertilizer, (tebuconazole & imidacloprid), or Fertilome 2-N-1 Systemic Fungicide,(tebuconazole & imidacloprid),or Bonide Infuse Systemic for Turf and Ornamentals, (thiophanate-methyl), or Ortho Rose and Flower Insect and Disease Control, (triticonazole & acetamiprid).

Daylily Rust-*Puccinia hemerocallidis*



Photo by Allen Bates, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

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Daylily Rust-*Puccinia hemerocallidis*



Photo Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Daylily Rust-*Puccinia hemerocallidis*

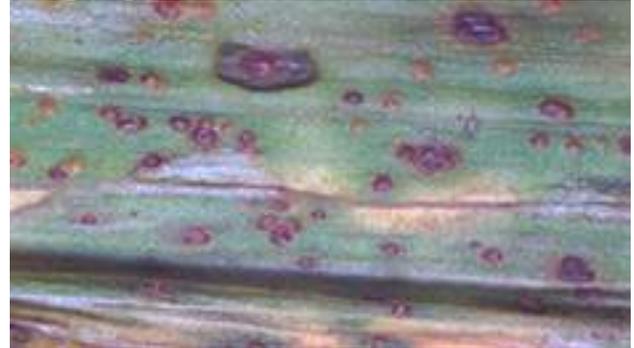


Photo Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Phlox

Powdery Mildew

Tall garden phlox, (*Phlox paniculata* and *Phlox maculata*) are lovely summer blooming perennials. They are available in a range of colors from pure white, orange, blue violet, through all the pink and magenta shades. They have a long bloom period beginning in late spring to midsummer, depending on cultivar. Some varieties such as Carolina phlox Miss Lingard repeat bloom. Many have a sweet fragrance. They all make lovely long lasting cut flowers. Size ranges from 18 inches to nearly 3 feet tall. They do best in rich moist soil in full sun. Unfortunately, some cultivars are very susceptible to Powdery Mildew, caused by the fungus *Erysiphe cichoracearum*. Symptoms are a powdery white-grayish film on the surface of the leaves. As a rule, maculata varieties are more resistant than paniculata varieties. Nursery catalogs will often mention whether a given variety has resistance to powdery



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mildew. Phlox ‘David’ has excellent powdery mildew resistance in a lovely white. ‘Franz Schubert’ in a lilac blue has good resistance also.

Phlox powdery Mildew-*Erysiphe cichoracearum*



Photo Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Septoria Leaf Spot

Another problem that is less commonly seen on Phlox is Septoria Leaf Spot. Symptoms are dark brown to blackish spots with paler centers. Badly infected leaves may turn yellow and fall off. Septoria Leaf Spot is more often found under crowded nursery conditions with overhead irrigation than in the home garden. For both Powdery mildew and Septoria Leaf Spot, homeowners may use Fertilome Broad Spectrum Lawn and Garden Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Hi-Yield Vegetable, Flower, Fruit, and Ornamental Fungicide, (chlorothalonil) or Ortho Maxx Garden Disease Control, (chlorothalonil), or Ortho Disease B Gon Garden Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Garden Tech Daconil Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Bonide Fung-onil Multipurpose Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Spectracide Immunox Plus, (myclobutanil & permethrin), or Bonide Rose Rx Systemic Drench, (tebuconazole), or Bio Advanced Garden-Disease Control for Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, (tebuconazole), or BioAdvanced Garden-All-in-One Fungicide/Insecticide/Fertilizer, (tebuconazole & imidacloprid), or Fertilome 2-N-1 Systemic Fungicide, (tebuconazole & imidacloprid), or Bonide Infuse Systemic for Turf and Ornamentals, (thiophanate-methyl), or Ortho Rose and Flower Insect and Disease Control, (triticonazole & acetamiprid).



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Phlox Septoria Leaf Spot-*Septoria phlogis* (formerly *Septoria divaricatae*)



Photo Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Cucumber

Anthrachnose of cucumber, caused by *Colletotrichum obiculare*, can be a serious disease on susceptible cultivars. All parts of the plant may be infected, including leaves, petioles, stems, and fruits. Lesions begin as yellowish water-soaked spots that turn brown to black. The spots enlarge and dry out. The centers of older lesions fall out leaving a shot hole effect. Infected fruit have sunken circular black spots of different sizes. Crop rotation and destruction of old vines go a long way toward controlling this problem. Commercial growers may use fungicide applications of Quadris Top, or Quadris 2.08FI, or Cabrio 20EC, or Quadris Opti, or Bravo Ultrex, or Bravo WeatherStik or Equus 720, or Mancozeb 80W, or Maneb 80W, or Pristine. Homeowners may use Fertilome Broad Spectrum Lawn and Garden Fungicide,

(chlorothalonil), or Hi-Yield Vegetable, Flower, Fruit, and Ornamental Fungicide, (chlorothalonil) or Ortho Maxx Garden Disease Control, (chlorothalonil), or Ortho Disease B Gon Garden Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Garden Tech Daconil Fungicide, (chlorothalonil), or Bonide Fung-onil Multipurpose Fungicide, (chlorothalonil).

Cucumber Anthracnose-*Colletotrichum obiculare*



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Cucumber Anthracnose-*Colletotrichum obiculare*



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Cucumber Anthracnose- *Colletotrichum obiculare*



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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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