Wisconsin Horticulture Update Summary June 28, 2013

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WI WEATHER REVIEW

For the week ending June 24, 2013, warm, dry conditions did not last long, as severe wet weather dumped up to four inches of rain in one night. Flooding was reported in Taylor, Crawford, Richland, Columbia, Dane and Green Counties.

Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were normal to 3° above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77° to 84°, while average low temperatures ranged from 56° to 62°. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.93" in Green Bay to 2.60" in Madison. (WI Crop Report)

Growing degree days (GDD)

Growing degree days is an accumulation of maximum and minimum temperature averages as related directly to plant and insect development. This week, the GDD_{mod50} in Wisconsin ranged from 468.6 to 1065.9. Following is a list of GDD as of June 28, 2013 for the following cities: Bayfield 468.6, Beloit 1065.9, Crandon 647.6, Cumberland 698.6, Dubuque 986.3, Eau Claire 796.7, Fond du Lac 792.8, Green Bay 714.2, La Crosse 877.2, Madison 939.1, Milwaukee 760.7, Wausau 705.7. To determine the GDD of any location in Wisconsin, use the degree day calculator at the UW Extension Ag Weather webpage http://www.soils.wisc.edu/uwex_agwx/thermal_models/degree_days

To put it in perspective, following is an abbreviated list of plant and insect phenological stages in relation to GDD accumulations at which the events occur. Common lilac first bloom 207; common flowering quince full bloom 208; Sargent crabapple first bloom 213; wafaring tree viburnum first bloom 227; **elm leafminer adult emergence 228**; Koreanspice viburnum full bloom 33; eastern redbud full bloom 254; common horsechestnut first bloom 260; **pine needle scale egg hatch 1st generation 277**; Sargent crab full bloom 282; **eastern spruce aldegid egg hatch 283**; wayfaringtree viburnum full bloom 287; blackhaw viburnum first bloom 301; redosier dogwood first bloom 311; common lilac full bloom 323; **lilac borer adult emergence 324**; Vanhoutte spirea first bloom 329; common horsechestnut full bloom 344; **lesser peach tree borer adult emergence 362**; **oystershell scale egg hatch 363**; blackhaw viburnum full bloom 370 pagoda dogwood first bloom 376; redosier dogwood full bloom 408; Vanhoutte spirea full bloom 429; black locust first bloom 455; pagoda dogwood full bloom 486; smokebush, first bloom 501; common ninebark first bloom 507; arrowwood viburnum first bloom 534; **bronze birch borer adult emergence 547;** black locust full bloom 548; **potato leafhopper adult arrival 568; juniper scale egg hatch 571;** common ninebark full bloom 596**;** arrowwood viburnum full bloom 621; multiflora rose full bloom 643; northern catalpa first bloom 675; **black vine weevil first leaf notching due to adult feeding 677;** Washington hawthorn full bloom 731**; calico scale egg hatch 748; greater peach tree borer adult emergence 775;** northern catalpa full bloom 816**; cottony maple scale egg hatch 851;** panicle hydrangea first bloom 856**; fall webworm egg hatch 867;** fuzzy deutzia full bloom 884**; winged euonymus scale egg hatch 892; Japanese beetle first emergence 970;** littleleaf linden full bloom 1117; Rose-of-Sharon first bloom 1347**; pine needle scale egg hatch, 2nd gen. 1923; magnolia scale egg hatch 1938; banded ash clearwing borer adult emergence 2195.**

INTRODUCTION

The host for today's WHU was Vijai Pandian. PDDC Director Brian Hudelson and woody plant specialist Laura Jull were special guests. Participants in today's discussions were representatives from the following counties: Brown (Vijai Pandian), Columbia (George Koepp), Eau Claire (Erin LaFavre), Marquette (Lyssa Seefeldt), Milwaukee (Sharon Morrissey), Outagamie (Jill Botvinik), Pierce (Diana Alfuth), Portage (Sophie Demchik) and Winnebago (Kim Miller).

HORTS' SHORTS

Agents report the following issues to be of interest this week: Rain, some heat, more rain, and lots of lush growth, including weeds, dominated this week. Gardens are still behind schedule due to the lack of degree days. Phenological indicators included catalpas at full bloom to just past peak bloom, Japanese lilac full bloom, and smokebush at full bloom to "smoke" stage. The excess moisture has brought about a proliferation of mushrooms in lawns, slime molds, apple scab and other leaf spots. Insect activity has increased with the first sightings of

Japanese beetle, Colorado potato beetle, clearwing ash borers, rose chafer, raspberry cane borer, field ants, plum curcillio squash vine borer, blackflies and spittlebug.

SPECIALIST REPORT: Plant Diagnostic Disease Clinic

Presented by Brian Hudelson, Sr. Outreach Specialist, UW-Plant Pathology and Director of the UW-Extension Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic (PDDC) bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu

The PDDC update is attached to the end of this summary.

Fruit Diseases

This week, fruit samples seemed to dominate the lab. Apple tree samples were submitted presenting cedar-apple rust's typical brightly colored orange-yellow spots on leaves, and the apple fruit were infected as well; it is not common to see the apple fruit infected with this disease.

Scab, as expected, was seen on apples, but unexpected was seeing scab on pear. Pears are susceptible to scab with symptoms similar to apple scab, but the symptoms are more often seen on pear fruit, and less commonly on its leaves. The pathogens of scab on apple and pear are almost identical, except for microscopic differences.

Another sample of plum pockets was submitted. This is a disease, related to peach leaf curl, caused by a different species of *Taphrina*. The infected plum fruit are characteristically spongy and hollow.

Cedar Apple Rust: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Cedar_Apple_Rust_Apple.pdf
Scab: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Scab_Apple_Fruit.pdf
Plum Pockets (UKY): http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcollege/plantpathology/ext_files/PPFShtml/PPFS-FR-T-1.pdf

Fungus Among Us

Gray molds on flowers, particularly roses and peonies, infect flower buds and cause them to turn brown and abort.

Diplodia tip blight is a common disease seen on a variety of conifers, particularly Austrian pines. This week it was found on a juniper sample.

An alpine currant with dieback was brought in and found to have nectria canker.

Not surprisingly, plenty of leaf diseases are being seen, especially powdery mildew and anthracnose.

Dutch elm disease was confirmed on a sample this week.

Gray Mold: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Gray_Mold_Botrytis_Blight.pdf
Diplodia Tip Blight: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Diplodia_Shoot_Blight_and_Canker.pdf
Nectria Canker: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Nectria_Canker.pdf
Powdery Mildew: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Powdery_Mildew_Woody_Ornamentals.pdf
Anthracnose: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Anthracnose.pdf
Dutch Elm Disease: http://hort.uwex.edu/sites/default/files/Dutch%20Elm%20Disease.pdf

Vegetable Woes

A vegetable grower brought in a tomato with thin, strappy leaves, obvious viral symptoms. After the initial clinic test proved positive for virus, the sample was sent to other labs and tested negative for 32 different viruses. UMN found viral particles under electron microscopy, but the virus itself was still unidentified. Indications were that the virus was seed-borne. The grower commented he had similar symptoms the previous year with plants grown from the same seed supplier. The grower chose not to pursue further testing.

Onions, varied in size, were submitted from three different counties. In the roots of the onions were found root-lesion nematodes. The consultant decided to have the soil tested for nematodes to get a better sense of how important the root lesions were to the plant symptoms.

Root lesion Nematodes (ORST): http://mint.ippc.orst.edu/rootnemaid.htm

Questions

Preventing Grape Fungal Disease

A homeowner growing grapes is concerned with fungus infecting his crop this year after losing grapes during similar weather conditions a few years ago. Are there any preventative measures that can be taken before seeing symptoms?

A Bordeaux mix, which is copper sulfate and lime, is a very traditional fungicide used for downy mildew, some common leaf diseases and Guignardia leaf spot, a/k/a black rot, that will mummify fruits as well as cause leaf spots. It may be too late for some infections that may already have occurred.

Growing Grapes in Wisconsin: http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A1656.pdf
Downy Mildew: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Downy_Mildew.pdf
Guignardia Leaf Spot: http://mint.ippc.orst.edu/rootnemaid.htm

New Nematode in WI

The latest DATCP pest report noted a nematode was found on phlox. Is it something to be concerned about?

Ditylenchus dipsaci is a stem and bulb nematode. It differs from a more common nematode we are more likely to run into: a foliar nematode that causes angular necrotic spots on leaves.

The symptoms on the phlox in question diagnosed with *D. dipsaci* were stunting and distortion. Stunting and distortion can be typical of many different causes such as root rots and viral pathogens. We look for nematodes on ornamentals that come in that may have stunting and odd growths, but were negative for many other causes. If there is a real concern about nematode problems, especially in newly-purchased phlox, we can test for nematode in the clinic. It is not difficult to diagnose because it just takes mincing some of the tissue and mixing it in sterile water and the nematode will crawl out. If the nematodes are root feeding, they do not necessarily enter the roots but are feeding on the surface, so the best way to look for them is in soil samples. We tend to look for root nematodes more often on field and forage crops, and recently on garlic.

We had a Pennistum sample come in with an odd mass of roots and shoots, so distorted it looked like a gall. I had cut the mass in half and the nematologist just sprayed it down with water to collect what washed off. She found lots on non-pathogenic nematodes, but no pathogenic ones. When I am doing microscopic work on roots, if I find anything with a stylet, a little modified tooth in the head, that is typical of a plant pathogen, I'll take it to the nematologist to identify.

Stem and Bulb Nematode (DATCP) pg. 46: https://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/06-20-13.pdf

Random Branch Dieback

We have a couple of serviceberries that lose random branches every year. I wondered if it could be due to Verticillium wilt. Have you had any cases of that this year?

We have not had any this year yet. Technically serviceberry is a host for *Verticillium*, but it seems fairly resistant. In fact, I often recommend it to folks who have had *Verticillium* in an area. If serviceberry does come in for testing because of dieback, it is tested for *Verticillium*.

Verticillium will usually present with sectional dieback, clustered in the area served by the same vascular bundle. Random branch dieback can be attributed to many things such as root rot or last year's drought.

Verticillium Wilt: http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Verticillium_Wilt_of_Trees_and_Shrubs.pdf

SPECIALIST REPORT: New and Exciting Woody Plants

Presented by Laura Jull, Assistant Professor, UW-Extension Woody Ornamental Specialist lgjull@wisc.edu

The following presentation referred to a handout listing new plant introductions for Wisconsin, and containing more detailed information on the plants. It can be found on the WHU website for June 28, 2013.

The 2013 new plant introductions for Wisconsin list does not include all new woody ornamental plants introduced this year. This list is made up of plants brought out by large wholesale growers and plants featured in American

Nurseryman magazine. The plants mentioned are not recommendations; many have not been trialed in Wisconsin, and their hardiness ratings may not be accurate. Some of the plants listed have been bred in Europe, so their hardiness rating may not totally relate to ours.

Plants may perform differently from one climate to the next. Most roses are now grown in Texas, North Carolina and California. They may be considered disease or pest resistant in their environment, but not in ours.

Plant recommendations are not made until shrubs have been grown in Wisconsin for at least three to five years, and trees and large evergreens have been grown for seven years or longer.

TREES

Pattern Perfect™ Tartarian Maple (*Acer tataricum* 'Patdell') from J. Frank Schmitt Nursery is a street tree faster-growing than is common for the species, with good orange-red fall color and broad oval habit. This highly urban-tolerant small tree can be used in containers and street cut-outs, but should not be used near natural areas where it may be invasive. It has been observed to have inconsistent fall color in Wisconsin.

Persian Spire™ Parrotia (*Parrotia persicaria* 'JL Columnar') has a very strong fastigiated-oval form, only 10' wide and 25' tall. Parrotia was not considered hardy in Wisconsin before, but more and more of them have been surviving here. The species has lived through -25°F at the UW Arboretum. Parrotia is in the same family as witchhazel and has similarly-shaped leaves. They are often tinged with purple when emerging, and have a riot of vibrant colors in fall. Unlike other plants in the family, Parrotia tolerates summer heat and drought. It is probably not salt-tolerant.

Goldspur® Amur Chokecherry (*Prunus maackii* 'Jefspur') from Bailey Nursery was introduced as a compact version of amur chokecherry. It has the typical shiny golden bark and small black fruit typical of the species. It is hardy to zone 3a.

Javelin™ Pear (*Pyrus* 'NCPX1') was bred at North Carolina University and marketed by J. Frank Schmidt as the most fastigiated ornamental pear available that does not broaden with age. It is fireblight resistant. Fall color is reported to be purple to maroon. It is not known how it will handle Wisconsin snowloads.

SHRUBS

Barberry

Sun Joy Tangelo™ barberry (*Berberis thunbergii* ''Byrne') from Spring Meadow Nursery has tangy-orange leaves with chartreuse margins. It is not know if this cultivar bears fruit. Research done at the University of Connecticut about ten years ago evaluated barberry cultivars for invasiveness and found differences in the cultivars. If the plant bears a lot of fruit, it is best to avoid that barberry.

Butterfly Bush

InSpired™ Butterfly Bush series from Spring Meadow Nurseries is comprised of seedless butterfly bushes, a concern in the south where the species can be invasive. In Wisconsin, while the 5b rated series is best treated as a tender plant and brought in to the garage to overwinter, it is nonetheless a popular plant because it is tolerant of alkaline soils and attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds. InSpired™ White has pure white flowers; InSpired™ Violet has velvety purple flowers, and InSpired™ Pink has clear light pink 12"-18" spikes.

Merry Magic™ Butterfly Bush series from Spring Meadow Nursery has very thick, large blooms and is rated hardy to zone 5b; the bushes are not seedless. Merry Magic™ Purple has large deep purple flowers; Merry Magic™™ Violet has very long spikes of plum purple with a lower seed set; and Merry Magic™ Orchid has dark purple flowers on a round compact plant.

Buttonbush

Sugar Shack™ Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis* 'CMCOSS') is a compact version of the native buttonbush, with white flowers in summer, red fruit and glossy foliage. The species tolerates heavy wet soils.

Daphne

Gold Dust Daphne (*Daphne x burkwoodii* 'Gold Dust') from Spring Meadow Nursery has gold-margined variegated leaves on a 2' tall plant. Moonlight Sonata Daphne (*Daphne x burkwoodii* 'Moonlight Sonata') has thicker green margins with white centers; it is an improved version of Briggs Moonlight. Daphnes are hardy to zone 5 but are

difficult to grow; they need excellent drainage but moist soils. It is not uncommon for them to die suddenly from root rot.

Deutzia

Crème Fraiche™ Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis* 'Mincream') from Spring Meadow has variegated white-margined leaves. If it reverts, the more vigorous reversions should be pruned out. Yuki Snowflake™ Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis* 'NCDX1') is more floriferous than the species.

Euonymus

Goldy™ Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei* 'WALDBOLWI') from Spring Meadow emerges with bright gold leaves in spring and remains colorful all year. It is an improved all-gold version of Emerald-n-Gold. Wintercreepers should be planted in shade to part-shade because they will winterburn.

Hibiscus

Full Blast™ Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus* 'Resi') from Spring Meadow blooms earlier than is common for the species. Since Rose-of- Sharon typically has some dieback in Wisconsin, it is not known how this earlier-blooming plant will perform here. Lil' Kim™ Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus* 'Antong Two') is a compact shrub with very large flowers. Ruffled Satin™ Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus* "SHMCR1') looks like the greenhouse hibiscus with ruffled overlapping petals and short internodes to give the plant a full look.

Hawaii™ Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus* 'Mingrand') from Bailey Nurseries has deep, true blue flowers with red purple centers.

Hydrangea

Hardiness for bigleaf hydrangea *(Hydrangea macrophylla*) varies tremendously. In Wisconsin, many of the bigleaf hydrangeas die back to the ground in winter and send up new wood from the rootstock. Only if a cultivar has the ability to bloom on both old and new wood will there be potential for re-blooming. Blarney Stone™ Hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla* 'SMHMSV') from Spring Meadow Nursery is a re-blooming hydrangea with variegated leaves of chartreuse and green as they emerge in spring. The leaves will become greener as the season progresses.

Let's Dance® Diva! Hydrangea from Spring Meadow Nursery is a re-bloomer with very large lace-cap flowers, where the outer row has sterile flowers and the center has fertile flowers. Let's Dance® Rhapsody Blue from Spring Meadow Nursery is supposed to easier shift the blue color on the vibrant blue mophead flowers.

Physocarpus

In 2012 ninebarks performed exceptionally well with heat and drought. Amber Jubilee® Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Jefam') from Bailey's Nursery has a rounded dense form with new growth of orange and gold. Tiny Wine™ Ninebark is a diminutive form of Summer Wine™ Ninebark from Spring Meadow Nursery, topping out at 3-4' high. It may be similar to Little Devil™ Ninebark from Bailey's Nursery.

Potentilla

A very urban tolerant plant, potentilla has not had much success with pink-flowered types. Happy Face® Pink Potentilla from Spring Meadow Nursery is supposed to be a better pink potentilla, with double clear-pink flowers that hold their color longer in summer than other potentillas, but may still fade under intense heat.

Rosa

All roses have been prey to Japanese beetles. Bailey's Nursery has stopped their breeding program because the market for roses has declined due to Japanese beetles and hardiness issues. Their Easy Elegance Calypso rose was bred for long bloom, improved cold hardiness and disease resistance. It has large double pink to apricot flowers, blooming heavily in spring, reblooming sporadically in summer, and again heavier in fall.

The Oso® Easy disease-resistant series of roses from Spring Meadow has three new introductions. Oso Easy® Italian Ice has orange buds opening to semi-double soft yellow flowers, melting into a pink-blush margin with glossy dark green foliage. Oso Easy® Lemon Zest is a deeper yellow that does not fade like many other yellow roses. Oso Easy Pink Cupcake has large flowers in various shades of pink, with a touch of coral and reddish new foliage.

Livin' La Vida™ rose From Spring Meadow has bright coral to flamingo pink flowers against glossy green foliage in a compact form, blooming continuously through the season.

Cape Diamond® rose from Spring Meadow is highly disease-resistant with a sweet spicy fragrance, unusual for disease resistant roses. It is hardy to zone 3.

Spiraea

Glow Girl Spirea (*Spirea betulifolia* 'Tor Gold') is related to the highly recommended Tor spirea. Glow Girl has yellow foliage that does not burn in summer and orange fall color.

Syringa

Bloomerang® Dark Purple lilac from Spring Meadow has darker purple rounded inflorescenses than Bloomerang® Purple, and reblooms during the season. Scent and Sensibility™ Pink lilac from Spring Meadow is a heavy bloomer with some repeat flowering on a compact shrub. From Plants Nouveau comes Tiny Dancer™ lilac (*Syringa vulgaris* 'Elsdancer'), a compact old-fashion lilac with volumes of flowers that stand up out of the foliage.

Weigela

Weigela is another plant that performed very well in the heat and drought of 2012 and is seldom bothered by diseases or insects, including Japanese beetle. *Weigela praecox* 'April Snow' from Bailey's Nursery features pure white flowers on bright green leaves, blooming three weeks earlier than other weigela.

J Frank Schmidt Nursery: http://www.jfschmidt.com
Bailey Nursery: http://www.baileynurseries.com
Spring Meadow Nursery: http://www.springmeadownursery.com/home

Questions

Exclamation! London Plane Tree

What is your opinion of Exclamation! London Plane Tree? I've been observing it for three years at Green Bay Botanic Gardens and have not seen branch dieback. It has beautiful bark and is very fast growing.

Exclamation!™ Plane Tree (*Platanus acerifolia* 'Morton Circle') was a hybrid bred by Dr. Ware at Morton Arboretum south of Chicago. It is a beautiful tree, supposedly anthracnose resistant (we'll find out this year with our humid weather). It is favored by nurserymen because it sizes up quickly. It has good branch structure for a fast-growing tree. Looking at the branch-to-trunk collar area, it does not have included bark like callery pear or silver maple. This is a good alternative to ash, and to over-planted maples.

Hardiness Ratings

Are the tree hardiness ratings based on the old hardiness maps or the new ones?

It may not be consistent, so it is advisable to be conservative when choosing trees and use the older hardiness USDA maps.

Cool Splash™ Diervilla

What is your opinion on Cool Splash™ Diervilla?

Cool Flash™ Diervilla (*Diervilla sessifloia* 'LPDC Podaras') has very good variegated foliage that stands out in the landscape. The flowers are not exceptional. Diervillas are very good plants for dry shade. If it reverts to green foliage, prune out the reversion as they will outgrow the variegated foliage.

Diervilla Species

What are the two differences between the two species of Diervilla?

Diervilla sessifolia is the southern bush honeysuckle, hardy to zone 4, with slightly bigger leaves and more robust. *Diervilla lonicera* is a native bush honeysuckle is a bit shorter, with smaller leaves. Both have yellow flowers at the tips in summer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

July 9-11: WI Farm Technology Days. Breezy Hill Dairy, Barron Co. Master Gardeners are needed to answer questions at the event; contact Mike Maddox or Diana Alfuth. For general information on Farm Days: http://www.wifarmtechnologydays.com

July 30: WI Turfgrass Field Days. AJ Noerr. For general information on Turfgrass Field Days: http://www.wisconsinturfgrassassociation.org/Field_Day.htm

August 7: Trial Garden and Plant Health Field Days at Boerner Botanical Gardens http://counties.uwex.edu/waukesha/files/2010/12/2013-PHFD-Brochure-small.pdf

August 8: WNA Field Day http://www.wgif.net/wna-wisconsin-nursery-association.aspx

August 20 – 22: Diagnosing Tree/Shrub Diseases & Pests Workshops sponsored by Winnebago, Outagamie and Brown Co. UW -Extensions. http://winnebago.uwex.edu/files/2010/05/2013-Insect_Disease-Brochure.pdf

FINAL NOTES

The full audio podcast of today's and archived WHU conferences can be found at http://fyi.uwex.edu/wihortupdate/

UW LINKS

Wisconsin Horticulture webpage http://hort.uwex.edu

UW Plant Disease Diagnostics webpage http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/

UW Insect Diagnostic Lab http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/diaglab/

UW Turfgrass Science http://turf.wisc.edu/

UW Vegetable Pathology Webpage http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/

UW Vegetable Entomology Webpage http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/vegento/people/groves.html#

UW-Extension Weed Science http://turf.wisc.edu/

UW-Extension Learning Store http://learningstore.uwex.edu

UW Garden Facts http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/fact-sheet-listing/

WHU "OFF THE AIR"

During this past week specialists have commented on these issues off the air:

New Garden Facts Available

There is another new University of Wisconsin Garden Facts fact sheet available on the UW-Extension Horticulture website and the PDDC website. This one is on common corn smut, and is authored by Tianna Jordan, a student in this past semester's Plant Pathology 558 course. You can find the fact sheet at: http://hort.uwex.edu/articles/common-corn-smut and http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/fact-sheet-listing/

Late Blight on Potato Detected

Vegetable supplement #2 alerts growers that late blight was confirmed on potato in Adams Co. on June 28.

Late blight fungicide recommendations and recommendations for organic producers of tomato and potato will be found on the UW-Vegetable Pathology website: http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/

PDDC UPDATE

UW-Extension/Madison Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update
Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy, Erin DeWinter and Joyce Wu, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

The PDDC receives samples of many plant and soil samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from June 8, 2013 through June 14, 2013.

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
BROAD-LEAVED WOODY ORNAMENTALS			
Alpine Currant	Nectria Canker	*Nectria* sp.	Dane
Birch	Chlorosis Root Rot	None *Pythium* sp., *Rhizoctonia solani, Cylindrocarpon* sp.	Walworth Walworth
Elm	Dutch Elm Disease	*Ophiostoma ulmi*	Eau Claire
Maple	Anthracnose	*Discula* sp.	Vernon
Rose	Powdery Mildew	*Oidium* sp.	Lake (IL)
FRUIT CROPS			
Apple	Cedar-Apple Rust	*Gymnosporangium juniper-virginianae*	Lafayette
Pear	Pear Scab	*Venturia pirina*	Dane
Plum	Plum Pockets	*Taphrina communis*	Dane
HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS			
Pachysandra	Root Rot Volutella Blight	*Pythium* sp. *Volutella pachysandricola*	Milwaukee Milwaukee
Peony	Gray Mold/Botrytis Blight	*Botrytis cinerea*	Dane
NEEDLED WOODY ORNAMENTALS			
Juniper	Coryneum Canker Diplodia Canker	*Coryneum* sp. *Diplodia* sp.	Ozaukee Ozaukee
Spruce (Unidentified)	Rhizosphaera Needle Cast	*Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii*	Winnebago
VEGETABLES			
Onion	Root Lesion	*Pratylenchus* sp.	Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette,
Tomato	Unidentified Viral Disease	Unknown	Dane

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at pddc.wisc.edu.