Spring into Gardening

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals

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Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Powdery Mildews

- Cause
 - Erysiphe spp.
- Microsphaera spp.
- <u>Uncinula</u> spp.
- Sphaerotheca spp.
- Phyllactinia spp.
- Podosphaera spp.
- Blumeria spp.
- Brasiliomyces spp.
- <u>Oidium</u> spp.
- <u>Ovulariopsis</u> spp.
- · Hosts: Virtually anything
- · Favorable environment: High humidity





Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Powdery Mildews

- Control
 - Remove diseased plant material and debris
 - Burn (where allowed)
 - Deep bury
 - Hot compost
 - Reduce humidity
 - · Plant less densely
 - Thin existing stands
 - Use resistant cultivars/varieties

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Powdery Mildews

- Control
 - Use fungicides to prevent infections
 - Dithiocarbamates, myclobutanil, propiconazole, tebuconazole, thiophanate-methyl
 - · Sulfur, neem oil, other plant-based oils
 - Baking soda (1.5 Tbsp/gal) and light weight horticultural oil (3 Tbsp/gal)
 - Alternate active ingredients (FRAC Codes)
 - Apply when humidity >60-70%
 - · Apply at 7-14 day intervals

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Impatiens Downy Mildew

- Cause: Plasmopara obducens
- Hosts
 - Standard garden impatiens (<u>I. walleriana</u>)
 - Balsam impatiens (<u>I</u>. <u>balsamina</u>)
 - Jewelweed (<u>I. pallida</u>, <u>I. capensis</u>)
 - New Guinea impatiens (<u>l</u>. <u>hawkeri</u>) (resistant/tolerant)



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Impatiens Downy Mildew

- Control
 - DO NOT grow impatiens in the same location every year
 - Grow tolerant/resistant/immune plants
 - Start with clean transplants and seed
 - Keep materials from different sources physically separated
 - DO NOT overcrowd plants
 - DO NOT overhead water

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Impatiens Downy Mildew

- Control
 - Watch carefully for the disease
 - Bag and discard affected plants
 - Symptomatic plants
 - · Asymptomatic surrounding plants
 - Disinfest contaminated materials
 - 70% alcohol
 - · Commercial disinfectants
 - 10% bleach

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Impatiens Downy Mildew

- Control
 - Use fungicides to prevent infections
 - Mancozeb
 - · Apply at 7 day intervals

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Daylily Leaf Streak

- Cause: <u>Aureobasidium microstictum</u>
- · Host: Daylily



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Daylily Leaf Streak

- Control
 - Promote rapid drying of leaves
 - Divide large clumps
 - · Plant less densely
 - DO NOT overhead water
 - Remove diseased leaves and plant debris
 - Burn (where allowed)
 - Deep bury
 - Hot compost

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Daylily Leaf Streak

- Control
 - Use varieties that are less susceptible
 - 'Betty Bennet', 'Edna Spalding', 'Ella Pettigrew', 'Globe Trotter', 'Nancy Hicks', 'Pink Superior', 'Ron Rousseau', 'Sudie', 'Tropical Tones', 'Upper Room', 'Winsome Lady'
 - Use fungicides to prevent infections
 - · Chlorothalonil, mancozeb, thiophanate-methyl
 - Alternate active ingredients (FRAC Codes)
 - Apply at 7-14 day intervals

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Hollyhock Rust

- Pathogen: Puccinia malvacearum
- Hosts
 - Hollyhock
 - Other plants in the mallow family
- Favorable environment
 - Wet weather
 - Cool to moderate temperatures



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Hollyhock Rust

- Control
 - Buy rust-free hollyhock plants
 - Grow rust resistant hollyhock varieties
 - Remove weedy mallow species
 - Promote rapid drying of leaves
 - · Plant less densely
 - · Thin existing plant stands
 - DO NOT overhead watering
 - DO NOT overwater

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Hollyhock Rust

- Control
 - Remove diseased leaves and plant debris
 - Burn (where allowed)
 - Deep bury
 - Landfill

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Hollyhock Rust

- Control
 - Use fungicides to prevent infections
 - Chlorothalonil, mancozeb, myclobutanil, tebuconazole, triticonazole
 - Alternate active ingredients (FRAC Codes)
 - Apply during periods of high moisture (particularly early in the growing season)
 - · Apply at 7-14 day intervals

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Aster Yellows

- Pathogen: Aster yellows phytoplasma
- Hosts
 - Many plants in the Asteraceae (aster family)
 - Many other plants in many other plant families
- Favorable environment: None
- · Vector: Aster leafhopper



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Aster Yellows

- Control
 - Remove diseased plant material and debris
 - Hot compost
 - Bury
 - Burn (where allowed)
 - Control leafhopper vector (?)

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Virus Diseases

- Causes
 - <u>Tobacco mosaic</u> <u>virus</u> (TMV)
 - <u>Cucumber mosaic virus</u> (TMV)
 - Impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV)
 - <u>Tomato</u> <u>spotted</u> <u>wilt</u> <u>virus</u> (TSWV)
 - Hosta virus X (HVX)
 - Tobacco rattle virus (TRV)

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Virus Diseases

- Hosts
 - Many herbaceous ornamentals/vegetables (TMV, CMV, INSV, TSWV, TRV)
 - Hosta (HVX)
- · Favorable environment: None

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Virus Diseases

- Transmission
 - Mechanical
 - Touch (TMV)
 - Tools (TMV, CMV, INSV, TSWV, HVX, TRV)
 - Insects/Nematodes
 - Aphids (CMV)
 - Thrips (INSV, TSWV)
 - Stubby root nematode (TRV)
 - Plant parts/seed (TRV)



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Virus Diseases

- Control
 - Buy plants from reputable sources
 - Inspect plants for viral symptoms
 - · Test plants for viruses
 - Grow non-susceptible plants
 - Keep new and established plants separated
 - Keep weeds under control
 - DO NOT smoke around plants
 - Wash hands routinely with soap and water

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Virus Diseases

- Control
 - Disinfest contaminated materials
 - 1% Sodium dodecyl sulfate (sodium lauryl sulfate) + 1% Alconox® (2½ Tbsp + 2¾ Tbsp/gal)
 - 20% low fat dry milk (Carnation®) + 0.1% polysorbate 20 (9% cups + 3/4 tsp/gal)
 - Trisodium phosphate (14 dry oz/gal)
 - · Alcohol dip followed by flaming

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Virus Diseases

- Control
 - Remove diseased plants and plant debris
 - Burn (where allowed)
 - Deep bury/landfill
 - Hot compost
 - DO NOT use chemical controls on plants
 - DO NOT attempt to control nematodes
 - Improve insect control where practical

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Foliar Nematode

- · Cause: Aphelenchoides spp.
- Hosts
 - Many types of herbaceous plants
 - Landscape plants
 - · Hosta, begonia, coral bells, miterwort
 - Houseplants
 - · African violets, ferns, chrysanthemum
- Favorable environment: Wet weather



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Foliar Nematode

- Control
 - Inspect plants prior to purchase for symptoms
 - Avoid overhead irrigation
 - Remove symptomatic plants and infested plant debris
 - Burn (where allowed)
 - · Deep bury (landfill)
 - Hot compost

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Foliar Nematode

- Control
 - Disinfest contaminated materials
 - 70% alcohol
 - Commercial disinfectants
 - 10% bleach
 - Hot water treatments (10 minutes at 125°F)
 - DO NOT use nematicides

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Southern Blight

- · Pathogen: Sclerotium rolfsii
- Hosts
 - Many herbaceous annuals and perennials
 - Hosta
 - Bedding plants
 - Some woody ornamentals
- Favorable environment
 - Warm soil temperatures
 - Wet soils



Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Southern Blight

- Control
 - DO NOT buy infected/infested plants
 - Avoid cocoa mulch (?)
 - Remove infected plants, mulch and soil
 - · Double bag
 - Landfill
 - Disinfest contaminated materials
 - 70% alcohol
 - · Commercial disinfectants
 - 10% bleach

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Southern Blight

- Control
 - Amend soil with organic matter (?)
 - Use fungicides for control
 - Contract with a professional pesticide applicator
 - Azoxystrobin, flutolanil, flutolanil + thiophanatemethyl, PCNB, tebuconazole, triadimefon
 - · Alternate active ingredients (FRAC codes)
 - Apply 14 28 day intervals
 - Pray for a really, really, REALLY cold winter

Diseases of Herbaceous Ornamentals Where to Go for Help

Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic
Department of Plant Pathology
University of Wisconsin-Madison
1630 Linden Drive
Madison, WI 53706-1598
(608) 262-2863
pddc@wisc.edu
http://pddc.wisc.edu
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