



# NURSERY NEWS TO USE

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- Powdery Mildew on Flowering Dogwood and Phytophthora Management, Dr. Fulya Baysal-Gurel • Spruce Spider Mite and NRC Events & Updates, Amy Dismukes •

Powdery mildew on flowering dogwood may cause cosmetic damage that results in chlorosis, reddish-brown patches and reduce growth by attacking tender shoots and leaf surfaces. The first sign of active powdery mildew disease usually is the appearance of white, powdery patches on dogwood foliage. Powdery mildew spreads very quickly, with masses of conidia produced from each new infection. Therefore, preventative fungicide applications in a rotation program using different modes of action are critical to control dogwood powdery mildew.



powdery mildew signs and symptoms on flowering dogwood leaves

Additional details on dogwood powdery mildew and fungicide recommendations can be found at <http://www.tnstate.edu/extension/documents/Dogwood%20Powdery%20Mildew%20Factsheet.pdf>. For more information, please contact Dr. Baysal-Gurel at [fbaysalg@tnstate.edu](mailto:fbaysalg@tnstate.edu).



Phytophthora root and crown rot is stimulated by rising soil temperature and moisture, poor drainage, improper irrigation, extended periods of heavy rainfall or when plants are planted too deep. Management of Phytophthora requires an integrated approach. Scouting and early diagnosis along with sound cultural practices such as sanitation, good drainage, proper irrigation, irrigation water treatments, crop rotation and chemical control are effective control strategies. Fungicides need to be applied before the establishment of the pathogen.

A rotation program that includes fungicides with different modes of action is ideal for fungicide resistance management. For more information, please contact Dr. Baysal-Gurel at [fbaysalg@tnstate.edu](mailto:fbaysalg@tnstate.edu) or view the document online at <http://www.tnstate.edu/extension/documents/Boxwood%20Phytophthora%20Factsheet.pdf>.



SPRUCE SPIDER MITE (SSM) is remaining active this year longer than expected.

The spruce spider mite (*Oligonychus ununguis*) is a cool weather mite pest of blue, Norway and white spruce, arborvitae, cedar, cryptomeria, dawn redwood, Douglas-fir, hemlock, juniper, larch and pine. Hot, dry weather causes this pest to cease feeding and to disappear till fall. SSM can cause severe feeding damage when populations are high. They feed on chlorophyll in leaf cells by emptying the cell of chlorophyll, resulting in a tiny yellowish spot. This feeding damage is called stippling. Severe stippling can cause the needle or scale (leaves) of the evergreen to die (see photo on left where damage and mites are visible). To the naked eye, SSM feeding damage appears as a bronzing effect on the tissue as the individual dead cells coalesce to form larger patches of dead cells. To confirm mite presence, hold a sheet of white paper under a branch and tap the branch to

dislodge the mites. If mites are present, you will see reddish to dark brown "moving dots".

Dr. Karla Addesso recommends treating with Floramite, at a rate of 4-8 fluid ounces per 100 gallons, if mites are still present on your evergreens this late in the season. Floramite has a 28 day residual. Additional treatments will be necessary in the later fall if mites are still currently active. For more questions, please contact Amy Dismukes at [adismuk1@tnstate.edu](mailto:adismuk1@tnstate.edu).

# Don't forget to mark your calendar and REGISTER for the 2019 TSU NRC FIELD DAY



*sponsored by BASF, OHP and  
Tennessee State University*



This event is FREE of charge, however, registration is REQUIRED by Friday July 20<sup>th</sup>, in order to confirm a meal. To register, please contact Holly Hodges at 931-815-5140 or [hdhodes@blomand.net](mailto:hdhodes@blomand.net). Please let us know if you or your employee plan to attend the Spanish program.



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