# Boxwood Blight

Calonectria pseudonaviculata (aka Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum)

# COUNTY OF SAN MATEO



AGRICULTURE/WEIGHTS & MEASURES



#### Hosts

- Buxus species:
  - -Some are very susceptible
  - -Some are tolerant, but can carry fungus.
- Pachysandra procumbens, P. terminalis (Japanese spurge)
- Sarcococca spp. (sweet box)



#### Conditions

- Can survive in fallen leaves for up to 5 years.
- Produces spores in a sticky, slimy matrix when environment becomes suitable
- Needs high humidity or free water.
- Infection occurs quickly in warm (64°F to 77°F), wet conditions.
- No infections occur below 43°F. Young leaves can become infected at 54°F if wet for at least 48 hours.



77 64

### Transmission

Short-distance: water or rain splash

- Contaminated equipment/shoes/clothing
- Infected nursery stock
- Infected plant debris/mulch/soil
- Insects, birds
- Spores unlikely to travel long distances by wind alone.





### Symptoms (images from pnwhandbooks.org)

Spots on both leaves and stems
-Luisa Santamaria, 2012



Dark or light brown spots on leaves, often in a circular or zonate pattern.

-OSU Plant Clinic Image, 2014



#### Symptom: Leaf spot



The fungal pathogen infects leaves and branches of boxwoods, causing light or dark brown leaf spots with a dark or diffuse border.



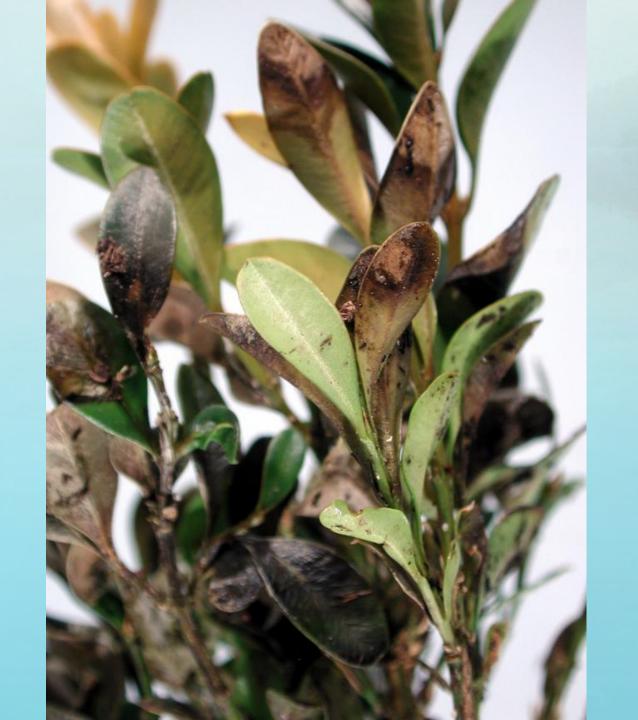
# Lesions of various shapes on the leaves.

-Karl Puls, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 2011.



# Whole leaves and stems can become blighted.

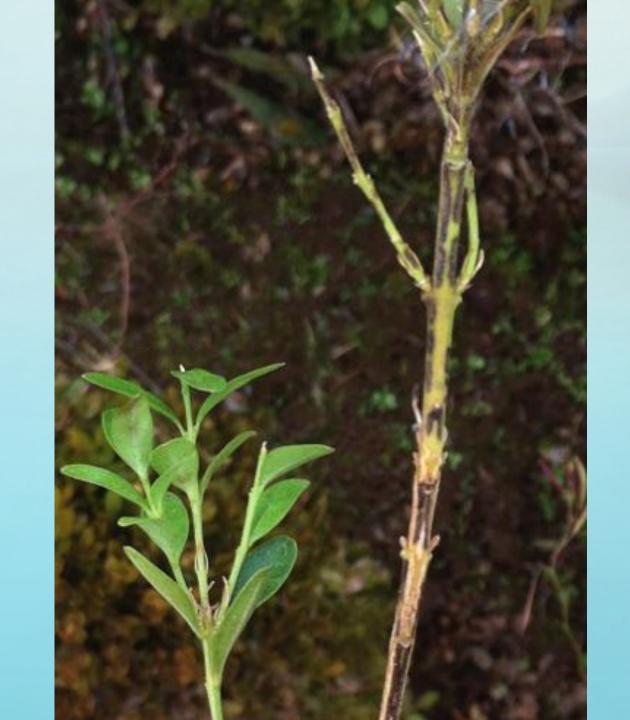
-OSU Plant Clinic Image, 2013.



# Stem with lesions and defoliation.

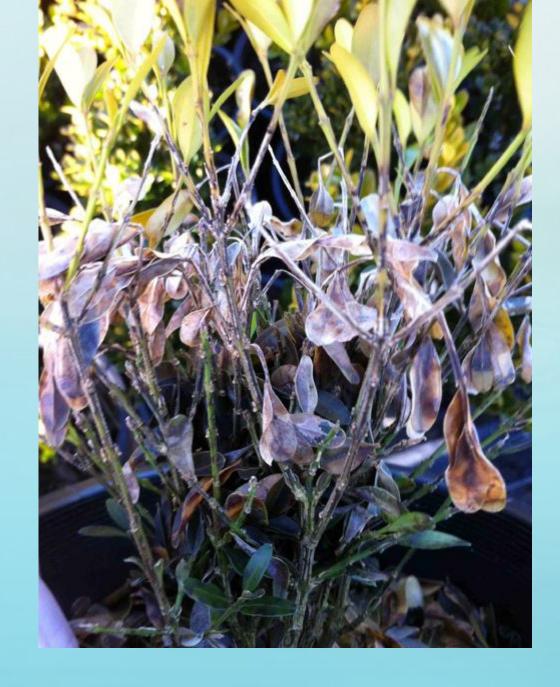
-Karl Puls, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 2012.

• The stem lesions might appear before the leaves look affected.



# Defoliation of lower branches.

-Karl Puls, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 2011



#### Symptom: Leaf drop



Images from San Mateo County



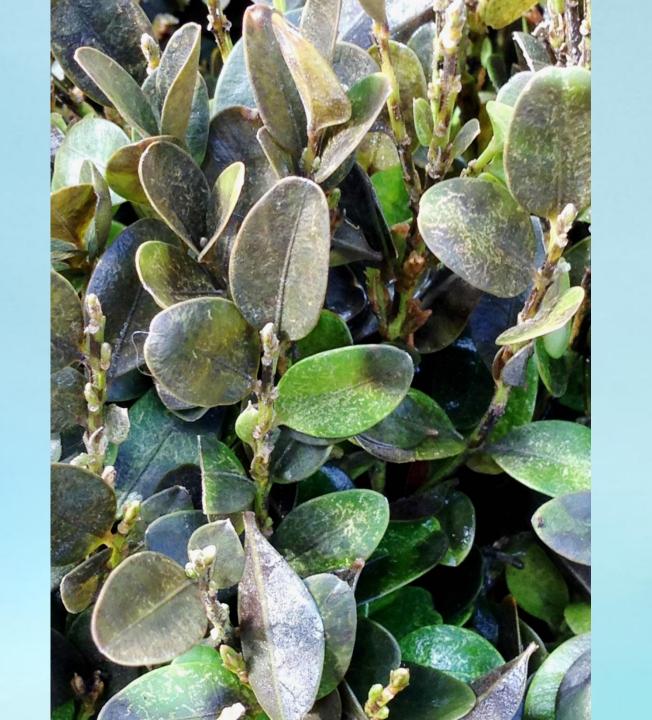


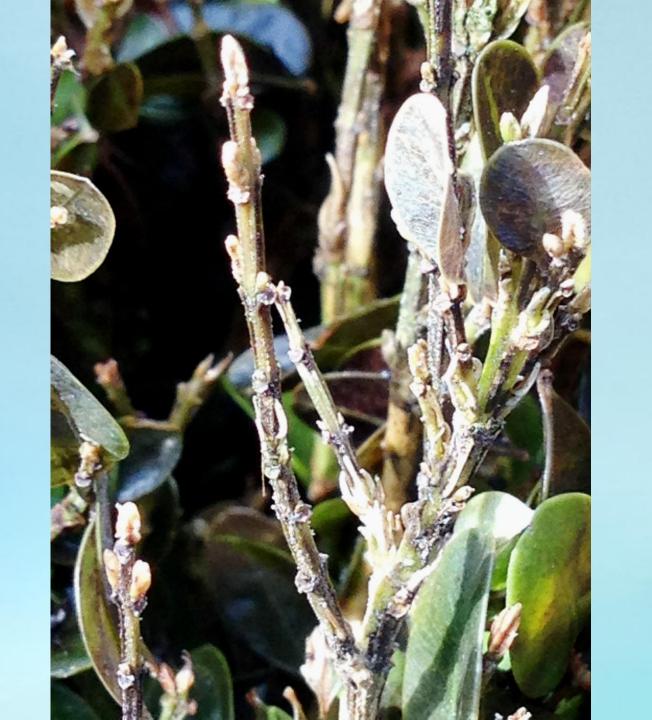












#### SCOUTING

- Inspect the lower and interior canopy for symptoms of the disease.
- Be sure to part the plant and examine interior leaves and stems for spots and streaks.
- INSPECT and ISOLATE new plants for 3 weeks.
- REPORT suspect plants to our department.
- Meanwhile, PREVENT SPREAD from suspect plants via contaminated equipment, shoes, clothing, clippings, soil or mulch.
- Management will likely require chemical control...so prevention is vital!



### Alternative: *llex crenata* (Japanese Holly)





## Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)

- Diaphorina citri
- Can Transmit "Citrus Greening Disease" (Huanglongbing or HLB)
- ▶ Large parts of So. Cal under quarantine for ACP
- Greening Disease found in LA and Orange County



## Asian Citrus Psyllis (ACP)





#### A long list of possible host plants are regulated:

All nursery stock, plants, plant parts, including green waste, and plant products capable of propagation, except seed extracted from fruit of:

Aegle marmelos (bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva)

Aeglopsis chevalieri (Chevalier's aeglopsis)

Afraegle gabonensis (Gabon powder-flask)

Afraegle paniculata (Nigerian powder-flask)

Amyris madrensis (mountain torchwood)

Atalantia spp. including Atalantia monophylla (Indian atalantia)

Balsamocitrus dawei (Uganda powder-flask)

Bergia (=Murraya) koenigii (curry leaf)

Calodendrum capense (Cape chestnut)

Choisya arizonica (Arizonia orange)

Choisya ternate (Mexican orange) X Citroncirus webberi

Citropsis articulata (Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange)

Citropsis gilletiana (cherry-orange)

Citrus aurantiifolia (lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio,

limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero)

Citrus aurantium (sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja

agria, naranja amarga)

Citrus hystrix (Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime)

Citrus jambhiri (rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso)

Citrus limon (lemon, limón, limonero)

Citrus madurensis (=X Citrofortunella microcarpa)

Citrus maxima (pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja)

Citrus medica (citron, cidra, cidro, toronja)

Citrus meyeri (Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon)

Citrus x nobilis (king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam)

Citrus x paradisi (grapefruit

Citrus reticulata (mandarin, tangerine, mandarina)

Citrus sinensis (sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce)

#### BERGIA CHOISYA

Citrus spp.

Clausena anisum-olens (anis)

Clausena excavata (clausena)

Clausena indica (clausena)

Clausena lansium (wampi, wampee)

Eremocitrus glauca (Australian desert lime)

Eremocitrus hybrid

Esenbeckia berlandieri

Fortunella crassifolia (Meiwa kumquat)

Fortunella margarita (Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat)

Fortunella polyandra (Malayan kumquat)

Fortunella spp.

Limonia acidissima (Indian wood apple)

Merrillia caloxylon (flowering merrillia)

Microcitrus australasica (finger-lime)

Microcitrus australis (Australian round-lime)

Microcitrus papuana (desert-lime)

X Microcitronella spp.

Murraya spp. (curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo

jazmín)

Naringi crenulata (naringi)

Pamburus missionis (pamburus, =Atalantia missionis)

Poncirus trifoliata (trifoliate orange, naranjo trébol)

Severinia buxifolia (Chinese box-orange)

Swinglea glutinosa (tabog)

Tetradium ruticarpum (evodia, wu zhu yu)

Toddalia asiatica (orange climber)

Triphasia trifolia (trifoliate limeberry, triphasia)

Vepris (=Toddalia) lanceolata (white ironwood)

Zanthoxylum fagara (wild lime, lime prickly-ash)



EGGS



NYMPHS

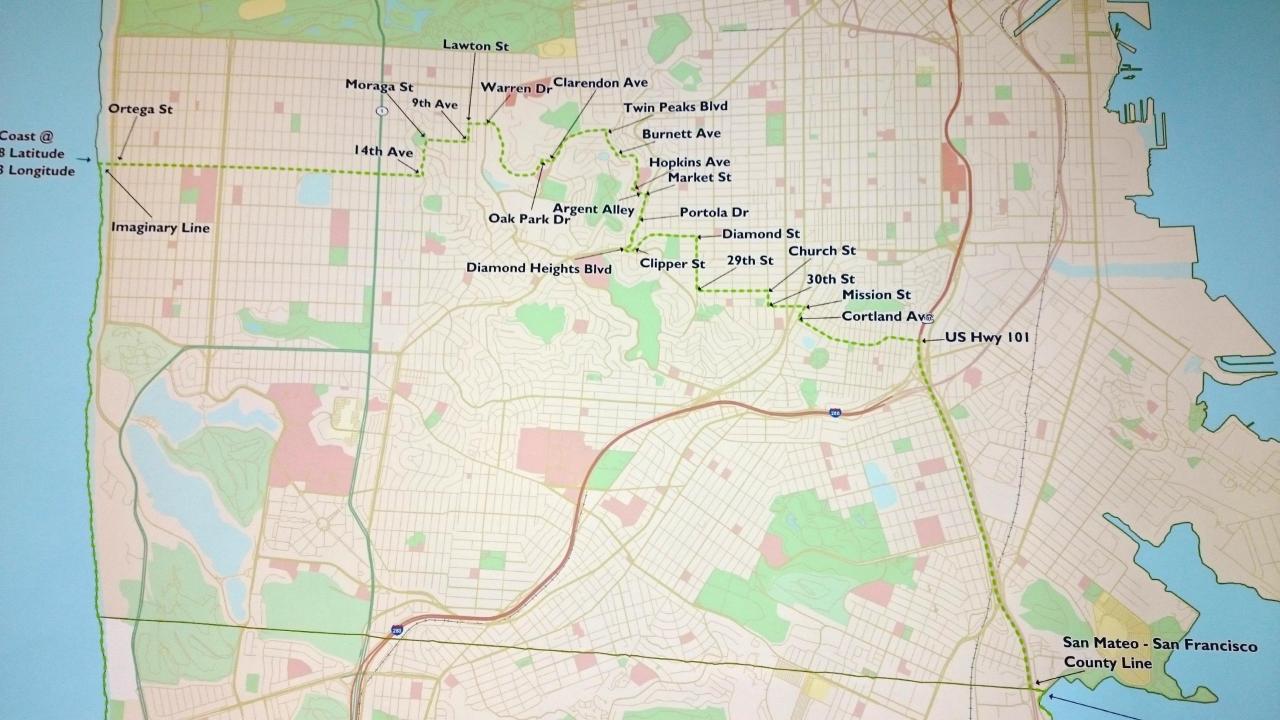


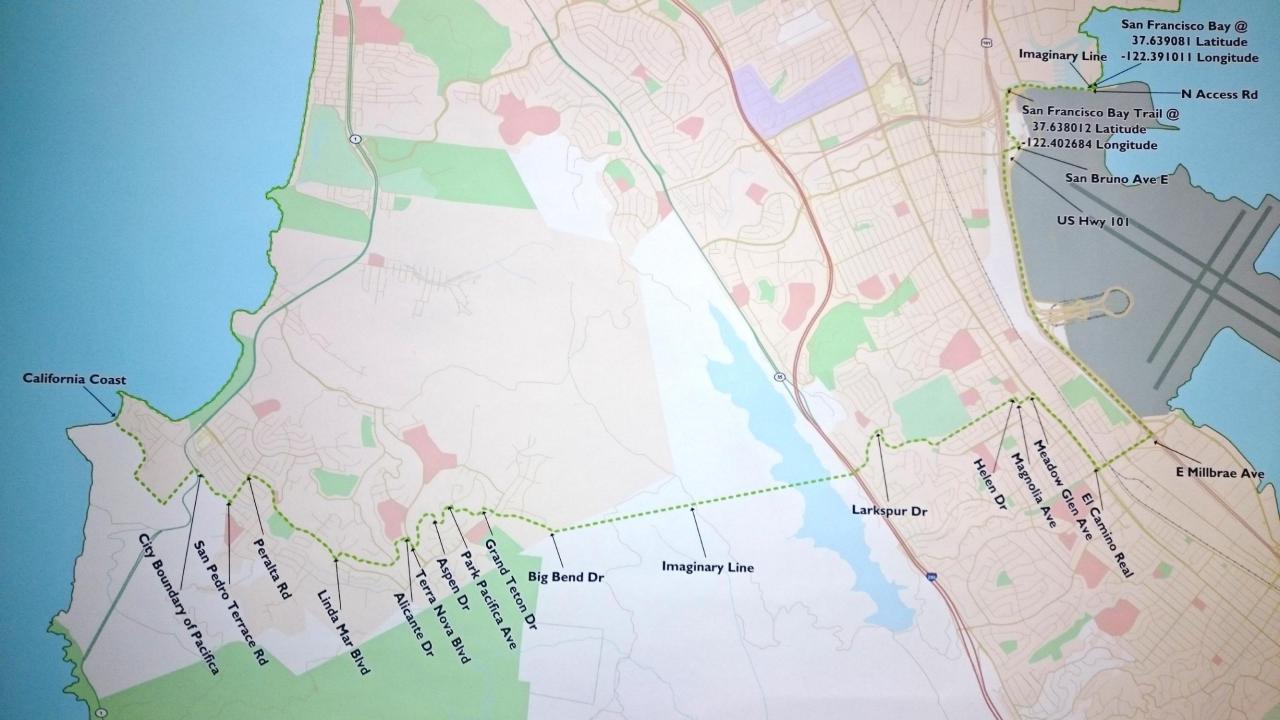


## Asian Citrus Psyllid in San Mateo County

- Found in late 2015 in Daly City and Pacifica
- ► Found in February 2017 in San Bruno
- Part of County is under quarantine
- Compliance Agreements to Retail and Production nurseries within the quarantine area
- ► MOVEMENT IS FORBIDDEN without a Compliance Agreement







#### Nursery Stock in Quarantine Area

- Blue tag produced and treated outside of quarantine area, but shipped into quarantine area
- ► Yellow Tag treated within quarantine area and must stay in quarantine area
- Regardless of original tag color, must stay WITHIN quarantine!!!!



- ► Yellow tagged must be treated UNDER REGULATORY SUPERVISION with both a systemic and foliar pesticide to move within the area quarantined for ACP
- Systemic treatment must be applied no more than 90 days prior to movement.
- Prevention will mean lower pesticide use in our area!



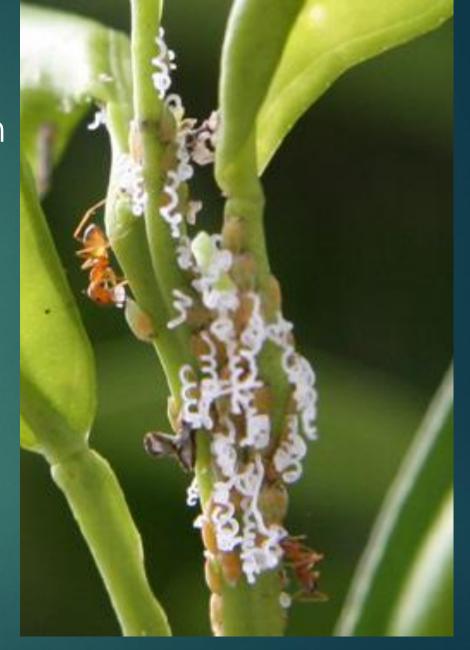
- Soil drench with imidacloprid (Merit 2F)
- Foliar treatment with cyfluthrin (Tempo SC Ultra)

#### Scouting

► Inspect tiny new leaves (feather flush growth) for damage whenever new leaves are forming:

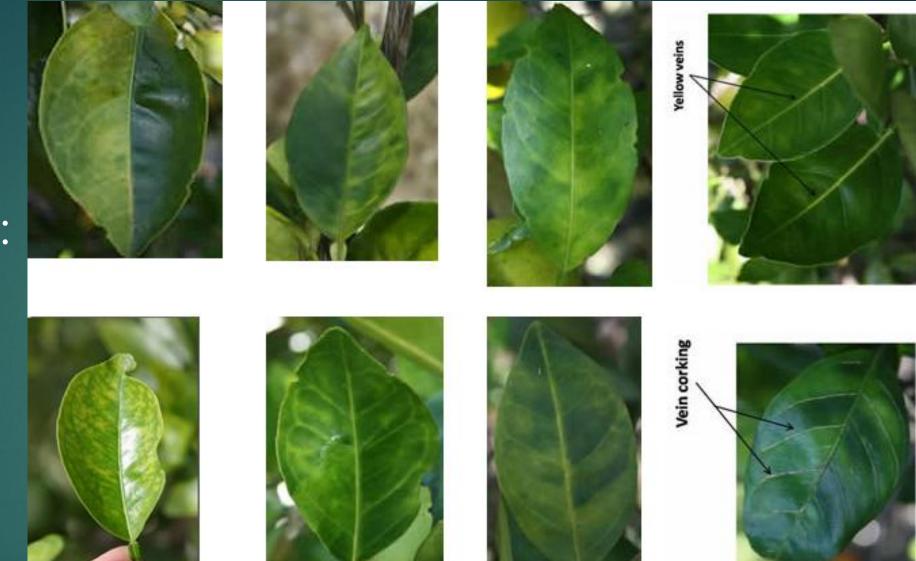
Mature trees: Spring and Fall Young trees and Lemons: periodically during warm weather.

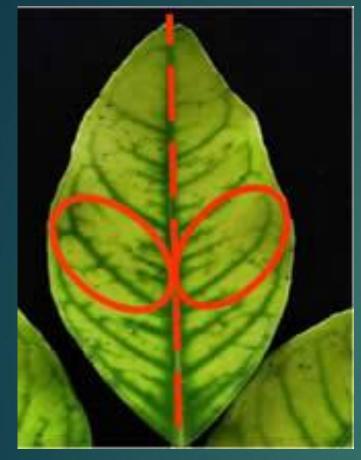
Look for signs of ACP feeding and damage: twisted leaves, waxy deposits, honeydew, sooty mold, & adults.



Also scout for Greening
Disease

Leaf symptoms:
blotchy mottle,
yellow veins,
vein corking or
green islands





Pattern same on both sides (Nutrient Deficiency)

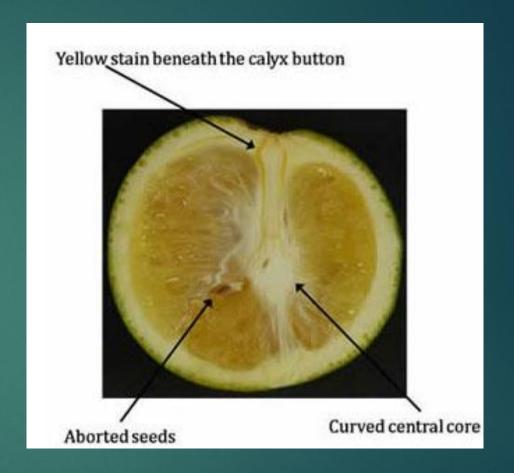


Pattern not same on both sides (Greening Disease)

Leaf with blotchy mottle

### Fruit symptoms





If you find suspected ACP, Citrus Greening, or Boxwood Blight...

please contact our department...

