

# ANTHRACNOSE *Control Strategies*

## **Background:**

Anthracnose or Colletotrichum leaf spot is one of the most common plant diseases. Colletotrichum gloeosporioides is the most common species of Anthracnose. Anthracnose can be confused with several other plant diseases. Most of the time lab analysis is the only way to confirm if Anthracnose is present. It can affect numerous ornamentals.

## **Symptoms:**

Symptoms of Anthracnose usually first appear along the leaf margins and then it progresses from looking chlorotic to being necrotic. Infected leaves develop tan to reddish spots along the veins of the leaf. Leaves that have already fully expanded become distorted and cupped with large areas of dead leaf tissue. In severe cases of Anthracnose, the leaves die and fall off the plant. Anthracnose can also appear as dieback, and cutting or stem rot. In some cases, Anthracnose can appear as cutting rot or leaf spots in propagation and then if it is not treated, the disease can carry through to later in the plant cycle and symptoms can arise again and cause plant losses.

## **Favorable Development Conditions/Disease Cycle:**

The favorable conditions for the development of Anthracnose are the conditions needed for plant propagation. Warm and humid greenhouse conditions with frequent overhead watering is ideal for Anthracnose initiation. Therefore, Anthracnose is seen frequently during the propagation stage of ornamentals. Anthracnose usually begins with infected starting material. The spores are spread from plant to plant by splashing water or overhead irrigation. Since the spores are sticky, wind is usually not a spreading factor. Plant wounds can increase the disease severity but it is not necessary for infection.

## **Cultural Control:**

One way to control the spread of Anthracnose is by moving from overhead irrigation to drip irrigation. Switching would reduce the conditions for development as well as eliminate the water spreading it from plant to plant. Avoiding overhead irrigation late in the day or on cloudy days will reduce the amount of time that water sits on the leaves. Good air circulation between plants and minimal plant to plant contact are also ways to control Anthracnose.

## **Chemical Control:**

There are several fungicides that are labeled and are effective for Anthracnose.

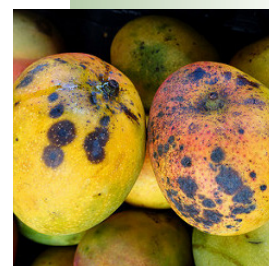
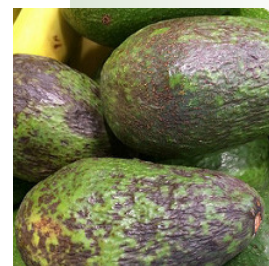


*Always read and follow label directions before applying any pesticide and follow state and local regulations*

*See back for more information...*

**For more information or to place an order**

Please contact your BFG Sales Representative or our Customer Service Team!





## **Pageant Intrinsic** 1lb BAS59012349 12lb BAS59012429



(Boscalid, Pyraclostrobin) Group 7,11. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 12-18oz/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as tomatoes



## **Daconil Ultrex** 5lb SYN31215



(Chlorothalonil) Group M05. Danger. 12hr REI. Rate: 1.4lb/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use on Ferns, Schefflera or green or variegated Pittosporum.



## **Spectro 90 WDG** 5lb NTS10501045



(Chlorothalonil, Thiophanate methyl) Group M05, 1. Danger. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-2lb/100gal. Contact and Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use on Swedish Ivy, Boston Fern or Easter Cactus. Do not apply more than once to green or variegated Pittosporum or Schefflera.



## **Heritage** 1lb SYN74240 6lb SYN74818



(Azoxystrobin) Group 11. Caution. 4hr REI. Rate: 4-8oz/100gal. Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables and herbs. Do not apply to crabapple, flowering cherry, leatherleaf fern or privet.



## **Protect DF** 6lb NTS10506660



(Mancozeb) Group M03. Caution. 24hr REI. Rate: 1-2lbs/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery, including some vegetables. Control may be enhanced with the addition of an adjuvant. Do not use on Marigolds.



## **OHP 6672 4.5F** 2.5gal OHP986125



(Thiophanate methyl) Group 1. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 10-14.5oz/100gal. Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use on Swedish Ivy, Boston Fern or Easter Cactus.



## **Milstop** 5lb BW1M17B04 25lb BW1M17A06



(Potassium bicarbonate) No Group. Caution. 1hr REI. Rate: 1.25-5lbs/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as on vegetables and herbs. Special directions for use on poinsettia, impatiens and pansy.



## **Eagle 20EW** 16oz DOW173917 1gal DOW19-2505B



(Myclobutanil) Group 3. Caution. 24hr REI. Rate: 6-12oz/100gal. Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Special directions for use on mums. Control may be enhanced with the addition of an adjuvant. Do not apply to Carrotwood.