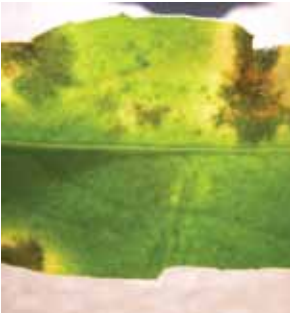








this month in diseases

# gaillardia

By A.R. Chase and Margery Daughtrey



	Disease	Pathogen	Stage of crop	Best cultural controls	Best product controls, based mainly on Chase Research trials
	Cercospora leaf spot	<i>Cercospora</i> spp.	Anytime but especially late in production	Avoid leaf wetting, or water when leaves will dry quickly.	Thiophanate methyl, strobilurins and chlorothalonil are usually effective.
	Crown gall	<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	Anytime; new infections through wounds, such as cutting wounds	Never use cuttings that have galls and do not propagate from plants with galls.	None are known to be effective.
	Phyllosticta blight	<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	Finished product, especially during winter	Avoid overhead irrigation and keep leaves dry. Do not stress the plants.	Pageant, Phyton 27 and Spectro have been most effective on other crops.
	Pythium root rot and wilt	<i>Pythium</i> spp.	Anytime in production and sometimes in propagation	Use well-draining potting media; manage water carefully; use new potting media and pots and pathogen-free plants.	Subdue MAXX (resistance is possible), Terrazole (or Truban) and Segway are effective.
	Pseudomonas blight	<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>	Anytime during propagation or production	Irrigate when leaves will dry quickly.	Alternate a copper product with Cease (at least 1 percent) or KleenGrow.
	Septoria leaf spot	<i>Septoria gaillardiae</i>	Usually late in production	Irrigate when leaves will dry quickly.	Chlorothalonil, thiophanate-methyl, strobilurin and Palladium are effective on other crops.
	White smut	<i>Entyloma gaillardiae</i> and other species	Starts in spring but may not be noticed until summer	Eliminate leaf debris to prevent a recurrence and keep leaf wetness duration to a minimum.	Materials effective against rust diseases may help against smuts.

**In this issue, we present a summary of diseases that occur in gaillardia. Remember: Product controls are based on research trials and do not reflect an endorsement of any sort.**

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