

THE PURDUE LANDSCAPE REPORT

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Virtual Facebook Live Meeting

(Kyle Daniel, daniel38@purdue.edu)

Please join us Wednesday (November 18th) for our bi-weekly, live educational series. The event will take place at 12:00 pm (Eastern) on Zoom at

<https://purdue-edu.zoom.us/j/96190839031> or on Facebook Live

at <https://www.facebook.com/PurdueLandscapeReport/>.

The following speakers and topics will include:

Janna Beckerman: How the IR4 Environmental Horticulture Program Works for the Green Industry

Kyle Daniel: Navigating the New Covid Regulations in the Green Industry

Tubakia and Bur Oak Blight

(John Bonkowski, jbonkows@purdue.edu) & (Tom Creswell, creswell@purdue.edu)

Tubakia leaf spot, caused by the fungus *Tubakia*, is the disease we find more commonly on oak than any other. Throughout the world, there are 11 species of *Tubakia* known to infect oak, with *Tubakia dryina* (previously known as *Actinopelte dryina*) being the most commonly encountered species in our landscapes. Apple, ash, black gum, chestnut, elm, maple, and redbud are all reported as hosts of *Tubakia* species, but oaks are the most frequently and severely affected. Among the oaks, the red oak group, specifically red, pin, and black oaks, are reported to be more susceptible to infection compared to those in the white oak group.



Figure 1: Oak leaf with irregularly shaped *Tubakia* leaf spots and veinal necrosis.

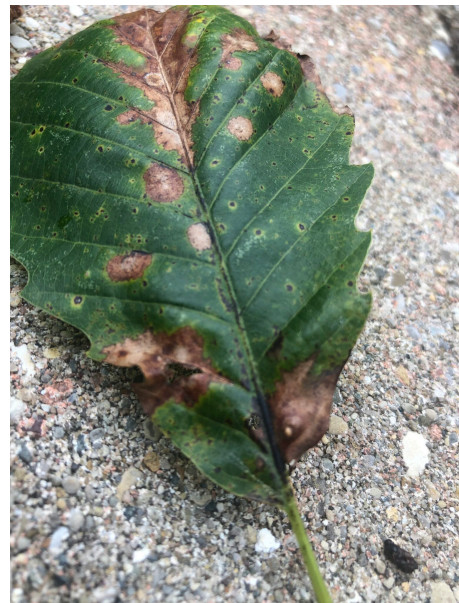


Figure 2: Oak leaf with circular shaped *Tubakia* leaf spots along with extensive veinal necrosis.

Leaf spots appear in mid to late summer (July –August) as small circular to irregular tan, red-brown, to dark brown spots (Figure 1, 2) that expand to approximately the size of a dime overtime, but can coalesce, forming large areas of necrotic tissue (Figure 3) .

When a spot reaches a leaf vein it expands very quickly, causing a necrotic streak along the vein, and can cause blighting of most of the leaf (Figure 4, 5). Trees under stress from other causes will frequently exhibit more severe leaf spotting compared to healthier trees. Premature defoliation can occur in these situations.



Figure 3: Marginal blighting due to coalescing spots and veinal necrosis.



Figure 4: Typical Tubakia leaf spot symptoms illustrating how the fungus spreads along leaf veins.



Figure 5: Blighting of large leaf area caused by veinal infection by Tubakia.

The pathogen produces conidia within shield shaped structures called pycniothyria (Figure 6) which can be found on both the top or bottom surface of the leaf and along veins (Figure 7). These structures are very small and can only be seen with a 40x or stronger hand lens. The fungus overwinters on fallen leaves and on dead stems which act as the source of inoculum for the next year. During early spring, spores are spread by wind and water splash dispersal (rain) to healthy new foliage. However, it takes time for symptoms to develop throughout the season, depending on tree stress and environmental conditions (warm wet weather favors spread).

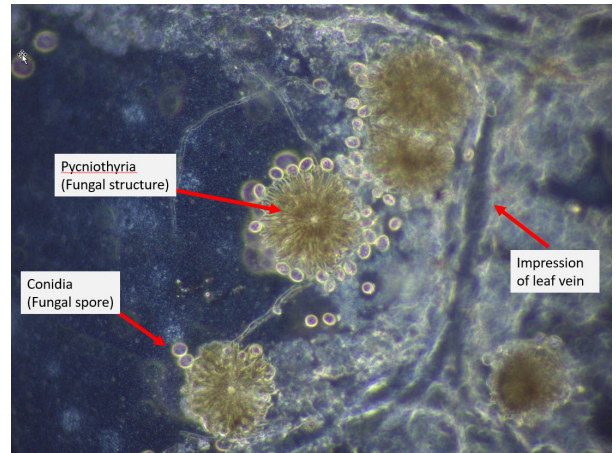


Figure 6: Tape mount of Tubakia fungal structures (pycniothyria) and conidia from leaf surface.



Figure 7: Fungal structures produced by *Tubakia* along leaf veins of an infected pin oak.

Tubakia leaf spot is largely a cosmetic problem on oaks and will not require any major management efforts. Fungicides are not recommended to manage this disease since it causes negligible damage. In fall, removal of fallen leaves will reduce the overall inoculum for the next season. If a tree is developing severe leaf spotting or is dropping leaves early in the fall, it should not incite panic since the damage is minimal and will not reduce plant vigor on its own. When you do see increased disease severity it generally means that there are some other stressors affecting the tree, such as drought stress, high pH, nutrient deficiency, or other abiotic factors. *Tubakia* can sometimes help clue you in on other problems that the tree might be experiencing. It is important to do what you can to improve or maintain plant vigor to mitigate stress to the tree including fertilizing prior to July and irrigating during dry spells. Younger trees and those that are newly transplanted are more likely to be infected by *Tubakia* compared to mature trees, so more precautions should be taken to mitigate stress.



Figure 8: Veinal necrosis caused by bur oak blight viewed from the underside of an infected bur oak leaf.



Figure 9: Veinal necrosis caused by bur oak blight viewed from the underside of an infected bur oak leaf. Leaves blighted by the fungus can be seen in the background.



Figure 10: Entire leaf and wedge-shaped blighting of bur oak leaves caused by *Tubakia iowensis*.

Although typical *Tubakia* leaf spots do not cause lasting damage to the tree, *Tubakia iowensis*, causal agent of bur oak blight (BOB), causes significant damage to bur oaks (*Quercus macrocarpa*) (Figure 8, 9, 10). *Tubakia iowensis* is reported to infect other oaks in the white oak group, but does not normally cause much damage (Figure 11, 12). BOB is characterized by wedge-shaped necrosis centered on the veins, and entire leaf blighting. If premature leaf drop occurs year after year, it will likely lead to twig dieback, however, trees will continue to leaf out every year. The disease tends to occur in the lower canopy and spread slowly, becoming more severe, year after year.

Symptoms, like *Tubakia* leaf spot, develop in July, August, and September, but infection occurs in the spring as leaves are emerging. A healthy bur oak will drop all its leaves in the fall, but infected leaves, or at least the petioles, will remain attached to the twigs throughout the winter and act as a source of inoculum in the spring (Figure 13).



Figure 11: Veinal necrosis of swamp oak caused by *Tubakia iowensis*. Large wedged-shaped necrosis can be seen in leaves of the background.



Figure 12: Blighting caused by bur oak blight pathogen in swamp oak leaves.



Figure 13: Fungal fruiting structures of *Tubakia iowensis* on petiole of bur oak leaf.

There are two biotypes of bur oak: one with smaller acorns (*Quercus macrocarpa* var. *oliviformis*) which is more susceptible to BOB; and one with large acorns, which is more resistant to BOB. Knowing which biotype is planted is important to determine if management efforts are needed. Significant branch dieback and tree mortality does not normally occur due to BOB alone, but is often associated with infestations by two-lined chestnut borers. It is important to prune out any dead branches or dead trees to reduce the borer populations that could be present. For more information on Bur Oak Blight, please see the video by Dr. Tom Harrington of Iowa State University.

<https://vimeo.com/229174467/f19476b2a7>

All Photo Credits: PPD

Didn't Get Your Bulbs Planted Yet?

(Rosie Lerner, rosie@purdue.edu)

If you didn't get your spring-flowering bulbs planted it may not be too late, but a lot depends on what the weather does.

The reason for planting bulbs in the fall is two-fold. Bulbs require a period of chilling to initiate flowers. Most spring-flowering bulbs require 10 to 13 weeks of temperatures below 40° F.



Crocus



Tulips

Bulbs also need to put down good root growth before they sprout foliage and flowers. Soil temperatures must be above 40° F for root formation and thanks to our recent warm spell, soil temperatures are still well above that threshold.

You can look up soil temperature and other weather data on the Indiana State Climate website

<https://ag.purdue.edu/indiana-state-climate/data/>. As of November 11, soil temperatures (at 4" depth) were in the upper 50's or low 60's in much of the state.

Waiting until spring to plant the bulbs will not satisfy the chilling requirements, so spring-planted bulbs will likely not bloom that first year. Spring planted bulbs also would not have a chance to root before leaves emerge.

Saving the bulbs for planting next fall is not a wise choice either. Proper storage conditions to keep the bulbs cool and dry are often hard to find. Bulbs usually begin to soften and rot or may actually sprout before they get planted. Even under ideal storage conditions, the bulbs will lose some of their food reserves through the natural plant process of respiration.

If you haven't yet planted your bulbs, the best choice is to get them in the ground as soon as possible, so that at least some chilling and rooting will take place. Apply a mulch after the ground freezes to prevent bulbs from being heaved out of the soil due to alternate freezing and thawing.

Don't Let Insect Intruders Get the Best of You This Winter

(Cliff Sadof, csadof@purdue.edu)

By the end of November, most of us are ready to settle in for a nice warm bug-free winter. Unfortunately, some insects, like lady beetles, boxelder bugs and brown marmorated stink bugs have also decided to move into our homes to keep us company. In October when the weather cools, these insects take advantage of cracks and crevices, as well as the occasional open garage door to find their way into your living area. While many of these insects lay dormant until springtime, some of them will become active during sunny days when the home heating system lulls them into thinking summer is coming. When this happens, they can fly inside the house and become a real nuisance. While none of these insects can threaten your health, each has its own unique and unpleasant smell.



Figure 1. Lady beetle wall void.



Figure 2. Collect and remove ladybugs and other invaders without contaminating your vacuum cleaner by intercepting the insects with an inverted sock attached to the tube with a rubber band.

Once these insects are in your home, they are difficult to remove. Although you can kill them with pesticides, it is often far easier to sweep or vacuum them as you find them. Avoid contaminating your vacuum with a stinky insect smell by intercepting these insects with a nylon sock placed in the vacuum tube (Figure 2). After you have collected the insects, you can tie up the sock and dispose of it in the trash, or simply shake the insects outside into the cold where they will freeze.

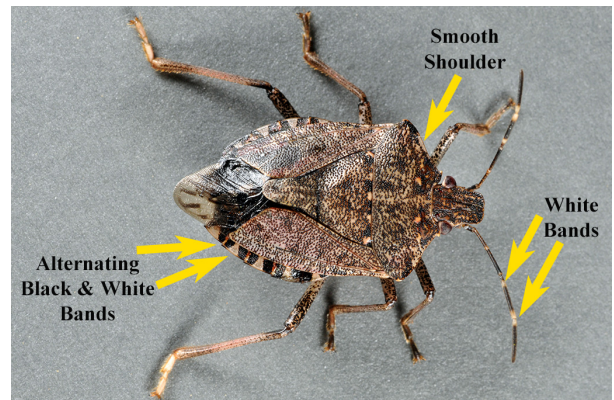


Figure 3. Brown marmorated stink bugs can be identified by the white bands on their antennae and the distinctive white and black markings on their hindwings. They emit a pungent odor when handled.



Figure 4. Boxelder bugs feed on maple seeds in the fall. They often will move indoors to spend the winter as adults in your home.



Figure 5. Leaf-footed bugs are one of many insects that feed on seeds and can winter in your home.

Resources

Asian Lady Beetle.

<https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/publications/E-214/E-214.html>

Brown marmorated stink bugs

<https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/publications/E-273/E-273.html>

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