

LEAVES AND POSSIBLY FLOWERS ARE COVERED WITH A WHITE, POWDERY SUBSTANCE

Powdery Mildew

Select varieties that are resistant to powdery mildew. Thin the canopy of the tree to improved air circulation. Use fungicides labeled for control of powdery mildew when first noticed in late spring and repeat applications according to the label directions. (Reference Page: Powdery Mildew)

LEAVES ARE SPOTTED. LOWER LEAVES SEEM AFFECTED FIRST. TREE MAY DEFOLIATE

Cercospora Leaf Spot

This fungus disease may be a problem in late summer and fall during hot, humid weather. Fungicides which contain Thiophanate-methyl may be used to suppress further development of this disease. (Reference Page: Leaf Spot)

A GRAY-GREEN SCALEY OR LEAFY GROWTH APPEARS ON TRUNKS, BRANCHES, OR TWIGS

Lichen

Lichen are an unusual organism consisting of an algae and a fungus that function together (symbiotic). They are harmless to the plant that they are growing upon, but are more prevalent on plants that are not vigorously growing. Lichens need good sunlight to grow and vigorous plants will produce many leaves that will shade the twigs and branches causing the lichen to disappear. (Reference Page: Lichen)

Spanish Moss

Spanish moss is a plant that live above the ground (epiphyte). They are not a parasite, and do not harm the plants where they are found other than weighting down the branches and possibly shading out some leaves. If the moss is objectionable, it can be physically removed from the tree. (Reference Page: Spanish Moss)

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