

# JUNIPER TIP BLIGHT

*Two fungi - (Phomopsis juniperovora and Kabatina juniperi)*

## HOSTS

- *Juniperus* species. See Management section below for resistant species and cultivars.

## SYMPTOMS

### *Phomopsis*

- Young succulent tissue is susceptible.
- Infection may take place any time during the growing season as long as there is young succulent tissue to infect.
- Shoots become chlorotic and eventually die, becoming tan to brown.
- Symptoms become apparent the same season infection occurs.
- A gray cankered area will eventually appear at the base of killed twigs.

### *Kabatina*

- Wounded one year old growth is the site of infection.
- Symptoms develop the spring following infection.
- As foliage begins to regain seasonal color in the spring, infected twigs remain chlorotic.
- Chlorotic twigs eventually die and turn brown.
- A gray, cankered area will eventually appear at the base of killed twigs.

## SIGNS

- Black fruiting bodies appear in the cankered areas at the bases of killed twigs - the fruiting bodies are different for each particular fungus, but are impossible to identify with the naked eye.

## LIFE CYCLE

- These fungi overwinter in infected tissue.
- Spores are released during wet weather in the spring.
- *Phomopsis* attacks current year's growth.
- *Kabatina* attacks wounded one-year-old growth.

It may be possible to distinguish between the two pathogens by observing the age of the tissue affected and symptom development.

## MONITORING

- Inspect plants anytime of year for dead or dying twigs.
- Early spring - symptom development from *Kabatina* infections.
- Late spring/summer - symptom development from *Phomopsis* infections.
- Dormant season - look for dead twigs with obvious canker margins.

## MANAGEMENT

- Avoid using overhead irrigation.
- Prune infected twigs and destroy them.
- Promote foliar drying by pruning and providing adequate spacing between plants.
- Avoid wounding plants.
- Apply a registered fungicide when new growth begins, repeat every 7-10 days until

conditions for disease no longer exist.

- Plant resistant species and cultivars.

### **Juniper species and cultivars resistant to twig blights.**

(This information was taken from *Branching Out*, An Integrated Pest Management Newsletter For Trees and Shrubs, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Volume I No. 7, July I, 1994, information originally from Pecknold, P.C., and Putnam, M., *Juniper Tip Blights*, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service)

Selection	Resistant to	
	<i>Phomopsis</i>	<i>Kabatina</i>
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>		
cv. Aurea Gold Coast		x
Femina	x	
Hetzii Glauca		x
Iowa	x	
Keteleeri	x	
Pfizeriana		x
Pfizeriana Aurea	x	
Robusta	x	
var. <i>sargentii</i>	x	
sargentii cv. Glauca	x	x
sargentii cv. Viridis		x
cv. Shoosmith	x	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>		
cv. Ashfordii	x	
Aureospica	x	
var. <i>depressa</i>	x	
cv. Hornibrooki		x
Hulkjaerhus	x	
Prostrata Aurea	x	
Repanda	x	
var. <i>Saxatilis</i>	x	
cv. Suecica	x	
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>		
cv. Depressa	x	
Depressa Aurea	x	
Marcell		x
Procumbens	x	
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>		
cv. Broadmoor	x	
Knap Hill	x	
Skandia	x	

	Tamariscifolia		x
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>			
cv.	Silver King	x	
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>			
cv.	Cambellii	x	
	Expansa parsoni		x
var.	<i>fargesii</i>	x	
cv.	Prostrata	x	
	Pumila	x	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>			
cv.	Prostrata Glauca		x
	Tripartita	x	

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