

Common Names for Plant Diseases

In 1978 The American Phytopathological Society established a committee to develop listings of APS approved names for plant pathogens and the diseases they incite. These names are then considered the preferred names for use in APS journals and other publications. The committee on Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases published lists of preferred names for 35 commodities in 1985 (Plant Disease 69:649-676), eight in 1988 (Plant Disease 72:567-574), 10 in 1991 (Plant Disease 75:225-230), and five in 1992 (Plant Disease 76:1186-1188).

© 1993 The American Phytopathological Society

Hop (*Humulus lupulus* L.)

P. Darby and C. B. Skotland, Primary Collators

Common name	Pathogen or cause
Alternaria cone disorder	<i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.:Fr.) Keissl. (= <i>A. tenuis</i> Nees)
Armilaria root rot (shoestring root rot)	<i>Armillaria mellea</i> (Vahl:Fr.) P. Kumm. (anamorph: <i>Rhizomorpha subcorticalis</i> Pers.)
Aphid blight (hop aphid)	<i>Phorodon humuli</i> (Schrank)
Bacterial disease	<i>Corynebacterium humuli</i> Stow & Ihara.
Black root rot	<i>Phytophthora citricola</i> Sawada (= <i>P. cactorum</i> (Lebert & Cohn) J. Schröt. var. <i>applanata</i> F. Chester)
Canker	<i>Fusarium sambucinum</i> Fuckel (teleomorph: <i>Gibberella pulicaris</i> (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc.)
Chlorotic disease	Undetermined
Crown gall	<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> (Smith & Townsend) Conn
Downy mildew	<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i> (Miyabe & Takah.) G. W. Wils.
Gray mold	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers.:Fr. (teleomorph: <i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (de Bary) Whetzel)
Leaf spots	<i>Mycocentrospora cantuariensis</i> (Salmon & Wormald) Deighton = <i>Cercospora cantuariensis</i> Salmon & Wormald <i>Septoria humuli</i> Westend. = <i>Ascochyta humuli</i> Lasch
Nematodes, parasitic	
Cyst nematode (eelworm)	<i>Heterodera humuli</i> Filipjev
Dagger nematode	<i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>X. diversicaudatum</i> (Micoletzky) Thorne
Root-knot	<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i> Chitwood <i>M. incognita</i> (Kofoid & White) Chitwood <i>M. javanica</i> (Treub) Chitwood
Phoma wilt	<i>Phoma herbarum</i> Westend.
Powdery mildew	<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> (Wallr.:Fr.) Lind = <i>S. humuli</i> (DC.) Burrill
Red spider (two-spotted spider mite)	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> Koch
Rosellinia root rot (Dematophora root rot)	<i>Rosellinia necatrix</i> Prill. (anamorph: <i>Dematophora necatrix</i> R. Hartig)
Sclerotinia wilt	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> (Lib.) de Bary
Small hop	Undetermined
Sooty mold	Several fungal species including <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.
Verticillium wilt	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke & Berthier <i>V. dahliae</i> Kleb.

continued

The following lists are presented for reference. (Please note that a corrected version of the Cranberry list, previously published on page 1186 of Volume 76, follows the lists presented here.) They were previously edited by committee members and taxonomists and published for comment in *Phytopathology News*. To achieve long-term uniformity in nomenclatural standards, the committee has adopted the taxonomic system published in *Fungi on Plants and Plant Products in the United States*, by Farr et al, APS Press, 1989. It is expected that the lists will not be revised for at least four years so that stability in use of common names will be achieved.

The committee thanks the collators of each list and those who have been involved in many days of editorial process.

Jenne Bass, *Chairman, Committee on Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases*

Hop (continued)

Common name	Pathogen or cause
Virus and viroid diseases	
American hop latent	American hop latent virus
Hop latent	Hop latent virus
Hop latent viroid	Hop latent viroid
Hop mosaic	Hop mosaic virus
Hop stunt viroid	Hop stunt viroid
Nettlehead	Arabis mosaic virus
Ringspot	Prunus necrotic ringspot virus
Split leaf blotch	Arabis mosaic virus
Weevil, claycolored	<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i> Linnaeus

Pineapple (*Ananas comosus* [L.] Merr.) Diseases

K. G. Rohrbach and W. J. Apt, Primary Collators

Common name	Pathogen or cause
Plant Diseases	
Anthracnose	<i>Colletotrichum ananas</i> Garud
Bacterial heart rot	<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> Burkholder et al
Butt rot	<i>Chalara paradoxa</i> (De Seyn.) Sacc. = <i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> (De Seyn.) Höhn. teleomorph: <i>Ceratocytis paradoxa</i> [Dade] C. Moreau
Leaf spot	<i>Curvularia eragrostidis</i> (Henn.) Meyer
Lesion nematode	<i>Pratylenchus brachyurus</i> (Godfrey) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven
Mealybug wilt	Unconfirmed virus/toxin
Phytophthora heart rot	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Rands <i>P. nicotianae</i> Breda de Haan var. <i>parasitica</i> (Dastur) G. M. Waterhouse (= <i>P. parasitica</i> Dastur)
Pin nematode	<i>Pratylenchus elachistus</i> Steiner (= <i>P. minutus</i> Linford)
Reniform nematode	<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i> Linford & Oliveira
Root-knot nematode	<i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> (Treub) Chitwood
Root rot	<i>Pythium</i> species <i>P. arrhenomanes</i> Drechsler
Seedling blight	<i>Pythium</i> species
Spiral nematode	<i>Helicotylenchus</i> species
Terminal mottle	Unconfirmed virus/toxin?
Virus	Yellow spot virus
White leaf spot	<i>Chalara paradoxa</i> (De Seyn.) Sacc.
Yellow spot virus	Tomato spotted wilt virus

continued

Pineapple (continued)

Common name	Pathogen or cause
Fruit Diseases	
Acetic souring	Acetic acid bacteria
Aspergillus rot	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> Link
Bacterial fruitlet brown rot	<i>Erwinia ananas</i> Serrano
Black rot (water blister)	<i>Chalara paradoxa</i> (De Seyn.) Sacc.
Botryodiplodia rot	<i>Botryodiplodia theobromae</i> Patouillard
Fruit collapse	<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> Burkholder et al
Fruitlet core rot (black spot)	<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> Sheldon var. <i>subglutinans</i> Wollenweber & Reinking <i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> Thom
Fusariosis (gummosis)	<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> Sheldon var. <i>subglutinans</i> Wollenweber & Reinking
Glassy spoilage	Yeast species
Hendersonula fruit rot	<i>Hendersonula toruloidea</i> Natt.
Interfruitlet corking	<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> Thom
Internal browning	Physiological (chill injury)
Leathery pocket	<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> Thom
Marbled fruit	<i>Acetobacter</i> species <i>A. peroxydans</i> Visser't Hooft <i>Erwinia herbicola</i> var. <i>ananas</i> (Serrano) Dye
Nigrospora fruit rot	<i>Nigrospora sphaeria</i> (Saccardo) Mason
Phytophthora	<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> Breda de Haan var. <i>parasitica</i> (Dastur) G. M. Waterhouse
Pink fruit	<i>Acetobacter acetii</i> (Pasteur) DeLey & Frateur <i>Erwinia herbicola</i> (Lohnis) Dye <i>Gluconobacter oxydans</i> (Henneberg) DeLey
Radial brown stripe	Physiological
Rhizopus rot	<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> Went & Gerlings <i>R. stolonifer</i> (Ehr. ex Fr.) Vuill.
Soft rot	<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>carotovora</i> (Jones) Bergey et al Holland
Triad rot	Unknown
Y-center spot	Unknown
Yeasty fermentation	Yeast species
Woody fruit	Genetic

Erratum

Due to an oversight the Cranberry list published in *Plant Disease* (Vol. 76:1186) was incorrect. The corrected version is as follows:

Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait. = *Oxycoccus macrocarpus* (Ait.) Pers.)

Steven N. Jeffers and Donald M. Boone, Primary Collators

Common name	Pathogen or cause
Bitter rot	<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (Stoneman) Spauld. & H. Schrenk = <i>G. cingulata</i> (Stoneman) Spauld. & H. Schrenk var. <i>vaccinii</i> Shear (anamorph: <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> (Penz.) Penz. & Sacc. in Penz.)
Black rot	<i>Allantophomopsis cytisporae</i> (Fr.:Fr.) Petrak = <i>Apostrasseria lunata</i> (Shear) Nag Raj = <i>Ceuthospora lunata</i> Shear (teleomorph: <i>Phacidium lunatum</i> DiCosmo et al) <i>A. lycopodina</i> (Höhn.) Carris <i>Strasseria geniculata</i> (Berk. & Broome) Höhn. = <i>S. oxycocci</i> (Shear) Shear
Black spot	<i>Mycosphaerella nigromaculans</i> Shear (anamorph: <i>Ramularia nigromaculans</i> Shear)
Blotch rot	<i>Physalospora vaccinii</i> (Shear) Arx & E. Müller = <i>Acanthorhynchus vaccinii</i> Shear
Botryosphaeria fruit rot and berry speckle	<i>Botryosphaeria vaccinii</i> (Shear) Barr = <i>Guignardia vaccinii</i> Shear (anamorph: <i>Phyllosticta elongata</i> G. J. Weidemann in G. J. Weidemann et al)
Cladosporium leaf spot	<i>Cladosporium oxycocci</i> Shear

continued

Cranberry (continued)

Common name	Pathogen or cause
Cottonball (hard rot and tip blight)	<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i> (Woronin) Honey = <i>Sclerotinia oxycocci</i> Woronin
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta compacta</i> Juss. <i>C. gronovii</i> Willd.
Early rot (scald)	<i>Phyllosticta vaccinii</i> Earle
End rot	<i>Godronia cassandrae</i> Peck = <i>G. cassandrae</i> Peck f. <i>vaccinii</i> Groves (anamorph: <i>Fusicoccum putrefaciens</i> Shear)
Fairy ring	<i>Psilocybe agrariella</i> Atk. var. <i>vaccinii</i> V. Charles
False blossom (Wisconsin false blossom)	Mycoplasmalike organism
Flooding injury	Oxygen deficiency
Nematodes	<i>Criconemoides</i> spp. <i>Helicotylenchus</i> spp. <i>Hemicyclophora</i> spp. <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp. <i>Trichodorus</i> spp. <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp.
Phytophthora root and runner rots	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.
Powdery mildew	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Rands <i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i> (Schwein.) Cooke & Peck = <i>M. penicillata</i> (Wallr.:Fr.) Lévl. var. <i>vaccinii</i> (Schwein.) W. B. Cooke
Protoventuria (Gibbera) leaf spot and berry speckle	<i>Protoventuria myrtilli</i> (Cooke) Barr = <i>Gibbera myrtilli</i> (Cooke) Petr.
Purple berry	Physiological
Red gall (cranberry gall)	<i>Synchytrium vaccinii</i> F. Thomas
Red leaf spot	<i>Exobasidium rostrupii</i> Nannf. = <i>E. vaccinii</i> (Fuckel) Woronin
Red shoot	<i>Exobasidium perenne</i> N. Nickerson
Ringspot	Virus (most likely)
Ripe rot (white rot)	<i>Coleophoma empetri</i> (Rostr.) Petr. = <i>Sporonema oxycocci</i> Shear
Rose bloom	<i>Exobasidium oxycocci</i> Rostr. ex Shear
Rust	<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i> (G. Wint.) Jørst. = <i>P. myrtilli</i> (Schumach.) Arth.
Sterile breakdown (physiological breakdown, physiological rot)	Physiological (triggered by bruising or some other injury)
Sun scald (sunburn)	Overheating of fruit from direct exposure to sun
Twig blight	<i>Lophodermium hypophyllum</i> (Dearn. & House) Shear in Shear et al = <i>L. oxycocci</i> (Fr.) P. Karst. var. <i>hypophyllum</i> Dearn. & House <i>L. oxycocci</i> (Fr.) P. Karst.
Upright dieback	<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> Shear in Shear et al (teleomorph: <i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> Shear in Shear et al) <i>Synchronoblastia crypta</i> Uecker & Caruso <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> Shear in Shear et al
Viscid rot	<i>Botrytis</i> sp.
Yellow rot	<i>Gloeosporium minus</i> Shear
Miscellaneous fruit rots	<i>Penicillium</i> spp. <i>Pestalotia vaccinii</i> (Shear) Guba = <i>Pestalotia</i> (= <i>Pestalozzia</i>) <i>guelpini</i> Desmaz. var. <i>vaccinii</i> Shear <i>Synchronoblastia crypta</i> Uecker & Caruso
Miscellaneous leaf spots or leaf drops	<i>Botryosphaeria vaccinii</i> (Shear) Barr <i>Eupropolella oxycocci</i> (Dearn. ex Cash) B. Eriksson = <i>Naevia oxycocci</i> Dearn. ex Cash in Shear et al <i>Godronia cassandrae</i> Peck <i>Pestalotia vaccinii</i> (Shear) Guba = <i>Pestalotia</i> (= <i>Pestalozzia</i>) <i>guelpini</i> Desmaz. var. <i>vaccinii</i> Shear <i>Pyrenobotrys compacta</i> (Peck) B. Eriksson = <i>Gibbera compacta</i> (Peck) Shear = <i>Venturia compacta</i> Peck

Salute to APS Sustaining Associates

This section is designed to help APS members understand more about APS Sustaining Associates. Information is supplied by company representatives. Each month features different companies. A complete listing appears in each issue of *Phytopathology*.

Rohm & Haas Company. Contact: Stephen R. Connor, Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105; 215/592-3051. Rohm & Haas has been involved with agricultural chemicals since 1929, when it introduced Lethane, the first synthetic organic insecticide. In the 1940s, the company developed Dithane fungicide, the most widely used organic agricultural fungicide in the world. Dithane fungicides (maneb and mancozeb formulations) are used to control more than 50 fungal diseases on more than 80 crops. In 1989, myclobutanil (Rally, Nova, Systhane) was introduced for disease control in apples and grapes. Current fungicide research efforts are on a wide variety of novel fungicides.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden Library, Hertfordshire, England.

Sakata Seed America, Inc. Contact: Richard H. Morrison, 105 Boronda Road, Salinas, CA 93907; 408/758-0505.

Sandoz Agro, Inc. Contact: Louie T. Hargett, 1300 East Touhy Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60018; 708/390-3806. Sandoz Agro, Inc. (SAI) produces innovative biological and chemical products for North American agriculture. Products include chemical herbicides and fungicides and chemical and biological insecticides. Several major fungicide products in development will have uses in peanuts, turf, and wheat. SAI's headquarters are in Des Plaines, Illinois, the research division is in Palo Alto, California, and research and development farms are in Gilroy, California, and Greenville, Mississippi. SAI was organized in 1986 and is a division of Sandoz Corporation, the U.S. subsidiary of Swiss-based Sandoz Ltd., an international producer of pharmaceutical, agricultural, nutritional, and chemical products.

O. M. Scott & Sons. Contact: J. Bell, D. G. Scott Research Center, Marysville, OH 43041; 513/644-0011. The O. M. Scott & Sons Co., with its title "First in Lawns," has been the recognized leader of the lawn products industry since 1870. Fertilizers, grass seed, and control products are sold to homeowners and professional users, such as golf course, park, industrial lawn, and commercial growers. Scott markets a complete line of fungicide products for turf.

Swets Subscription Service, 26228467, P.O. Box 517, 650 Swedesford Road, Berwyn, PA 19312.

Trical, Inc. Contact: Tom Duafala, P.O. Box 1327, Hollister, CA 95024; 408/637-0195. Trical, Inc., has been a leader in soil fumigation for more than 28 years, successfully controlling diseases, weeds, nematodes, and soilborne insects and improving the yield and quality of agricultural products.

Uniroyal Chemical Company. Contact: Allyn R. Bell, 74 Amity Road, Bethany, CT 06524-3402; 203/393-2163. Uniroyal established an agricultural chemical company more than 45 years ago as a developer and supplier of fungicides, herbicides, miticides, and plant growth regulants. Emphasis was directed toward providing unique products in each of these areas. With the introduction of systemic fungicides for control of cereal and cotton diseases, the company began a solid commitment to seed treatment technology worldwide. Gustafson, Inc., an associate, has strengthened its efforts in this technology. Uniroyal also markets several soil fungicides for row crops, turf, and ornamentals. Its current spectrum of fungicide products consists of carboxin (Vitavax), etridiazole (Terrazole), oxy-carboxin (Plantvax), PCNB (Terraclor), triflumizole (Terraguard), and thiram. Efforts are directed at foliar fungicides for fruit and field crops, including both systemic and non-systemic active ingredients. The company has active programs with various universities, USDA pathologists, and extension people in the United States to evaluate these candidates in disease management programs.

Universiteitsbibliotheek, Postbus 19185, 1000 GD, Amsterdam, Holland.