

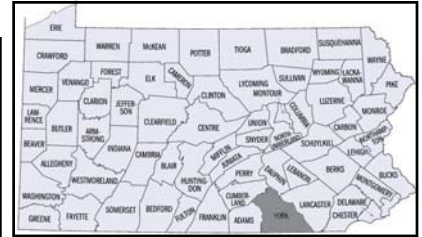
PLANT DISEASE REPORT

Sara May, Plant Disease Clinic

Sample: Oak (*Quercus spp.*)

Sample Location: York County, PA

(The sample was collected and sent to the clinic from York county)



Penn State Plant Disease Clinic

BACTERIAL LEAF SCORCH (*Xylella fastidiosa*)

The bacteria are primarily vectored by leafhoppers and spittlebugs.

Some hosts in North America include:

Maple	Beautyberry	Almond
Oak	Pecan	Plum
Sweetgum	Hackberry	Elderberry
Dogwood	Mulberry	Grapevine
Elm	Oleander	Sycamore
Buckeye	Virginia creeper	Peppervine

X. fastidiosa also has more than 100 plant hosts both woody and non-woody in at least 30 families in which no noticeable symptoms are shown. These plants may serve as a reservoir for the pathogen.

BACTERIAL LEAF SCORCH IN OAKS:

This disease is common in the eastern part of PA and is known to be spreading westward. Oaks in both the red oak and white oak group are affected. Symptoms start as chlorosis and then a faded green color develops at the leaf tips and margins. The area dries and turns brown. A yellow or reddish-brown margin may separate scorched from green tissue. Leaves remain attached until autumn. The xylem vessels in symptomatic parts of diseased plants are lined or plugged with tyloses and gummy material containing bacteria. These obstructions impede water flow and cause foliar symptoms. Trees with bacterial leaf scorch lose vigor and branches or entire trees with severe leaf scorch eventually die. Symptoms are similar to oak wilt.



Symptoms on oak leaves: The wavy margin of the scorched area is a typical symptom of this disease.



ELISA: The presence of *X. fastidiosa* was confirmed using Agdia's ELISA pathoscreen kit.