Back to IPM scouting in herbaceous perennials.

Fungal leaf spots

Septoria leaf spot

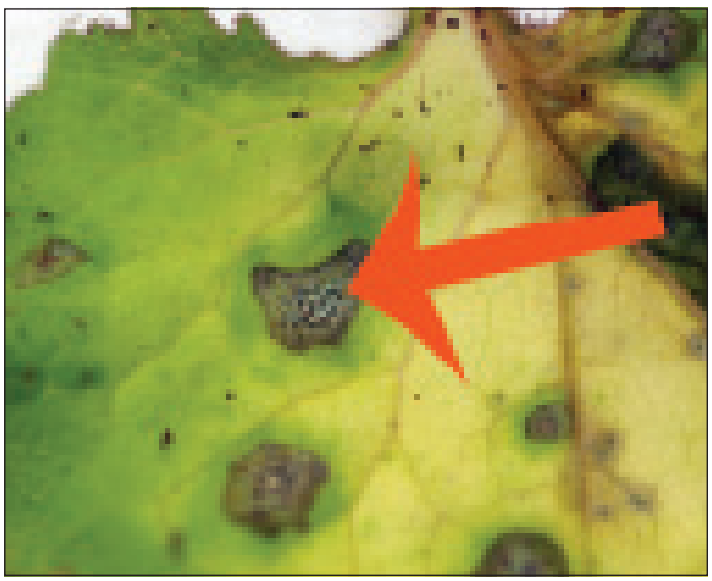
Pathogen: *Septoria* spp.

Hosts include: *Artemisia, Baptisia, Campanula, Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Echinacea, Gaillardia, Heuchera, Lamium, Lathyrus, Lupinus, Lychnis, Monarda, Potentilla, Ratibida, Rudbeckia, Stachys, Veronica* and *Viola*.

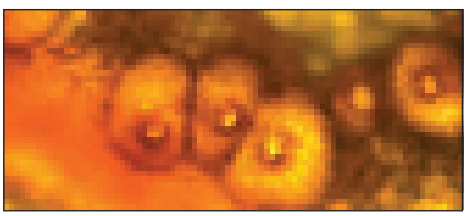
Lesions on Heuchera.

Symptoms: Tan to brown leaf spots. Small, black fruiting bodies (pycnidia) may be visible in the lesions. Lesions on *Rudbeckia* and *Echinacea* are purple. Lesions may be more

Septoria pycnidia are visible in lesions.



Microscopic view of pycnidia on leaf surface. Spores are released through the central opening in these volcanolike structures.



Septoria leaf spot – *continued*

Purple leaf lesions caused by Septoria rudbeckiae. Rudbeckia and Ratibida are the only hosts of this particular species of Septoria. At right, a closer look at severe purpling on rudbeckia foliage.

severe on older foliage.

Spread: The disease may be introduced on infected material. Spores are splash-dispersed to nearby foliage. Disease can also be spread by workers moving through wet foliage.

Management: There are many species of *Septoria*. Each is relatively host-specific, affecting only a few plant genera. Remove and destroy infected plant material. Avoid overhead irrigation or carefully time it to limit the duration of leaf wetness. Protectant fungicides can be used to manage *Septoria* leaf spot.