

Key Plant, Key Pests: Chinese Fringe (*Loropetalum chinense*)¹

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Key Plant: Chinese Fringe (*Loropetalum chinense*)

Loropetalums are native to eastern Asia, including China, Japan, and the Himalayas. Standard cultivars may grow up to 10 feet in height, but new dwarf selections are less than two feet, and are commonly used as groundcover or as landscape plants. Leaves vary in color, ranging from green to purple to burgundy, and flowers range from white to pink depending on the cultivar. They are commonly found in Florida landscapes, and can be found throughout the United States in USDA hardiness zones 7 through 10. It is important to select the right cultivar for the landscape application, as the stress of excessive pruning leads to early decline of the shrub in the landscape. Selective hand-pruning is much less stressful to the plant than shearing with electric- or gasoline-powered pruning shears. The plants grow best in part shade to part sun, have moderate drought tolerance, and are adapted to a wide range of soils. *Loropetalum* species do not do well with reclaimed water (Gilman 2014).

Key Pests: Chinese Fringe

This series of *Key Plant*, *Key Pests* publications are designed for Florida gardeners, horticulturalists, and landscape professionals to help identify common pests associated with common Florida flora. This publication, the fifth in the *Key*

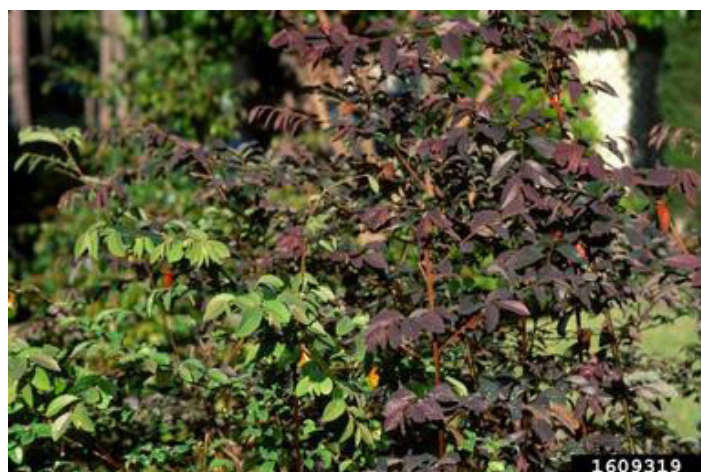


Figure 1. Chinese fringe cultivar selections may have leaves varying from green to purple to burgundy.

Credits: John Ruter, University of Georgia, bugwood.org

Plant, *Key Pests* series, helps identify the most common pests found on the Chinese fringe (*Loropetalum chinense*).

This publication provides information and general management recommendations for copper deficiency, *Pseudocercospora*, and olive gall. For a more comprehensive guide of woody ornamental insect management, download the current Professional Disease Management Guide for Ornamental Plants [here](#) or the Integrated Pest Management in the Commercial Ornamental Nursery Guide [here](#).

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Figure 2. Chinese fringe blooms can range from pink (pictured) to white.

Credits: John Ruter, University of Georgia, bugwood.org



Figure 4. Loropetalum leaves showing signs of *Pseudocercospora*.

Credits: Juanita Popenoe, UF/IFAS



Figure 3. The effects of copper deficiency on Loropetalum leaves and new growth.

Credits: Juanita Popenoe, UF/IFAS

Copper Deficiency

Recognition: New growth is stunted, and new leaves are small, distorted, and can appear to be crumpled or dried out.

Contributing factors: The 'Ruby' cultivar is the most susceptible. Other cultivars do not seem to be as affected; however, they should be monitored for signs of deficiency, especially where soil pH is high. Soil pH can have a detrimental effect on plant growth, so for recurring problems, submit a soil sample at your local UF/IFAS Extension office.

Management recommendations: Foliar copper sprays can be used to provide copper to the plant. Many copper sprays

are sold as fungicides. Copper fertilizers are also available as a supplement. When applying sprays, fungicides, or fertilizers, be sure to follow instructions provided on the label (Sewards and Shober 2014).

Pseudocercospora

Recognition: Dull purplish leaf spots appear on the leaves. This is the only reported leaf disease for Loropetalum at this time. It is not common.

Contributing factors: Cool, moist weather can encourage disease spread and development.

Management recommendations: Treat as for a *Cercospora* infection. Chemical control recommendations can be found in the Integrated Pest Management in the Commercial Ornamental Nursery Guide [here](#) (Mangandi and Peres 2015).

Olive Gall (*Pseudomonas savastanoi*)

Recognition: Dark-colored, rough-surfaced galls of varying sizes on shoots or stems. The gall will enlarge until a branch or stem is encircled, causing dieback of the affected branch.

Contributing factors: This bacterium may be spread on pruning equipment or through other wounds. Bacterial ooze from the galls during wet, cloudy weather may be splashed to other healthy shoots. Wetter environments have been reported to increase severity. Natural openings and wounds remain susceptible to infection for up to 14 days.

Management recommendations: Sanitation practices are the only current option for control. Maintenance of disease-free blocks for cutting sources, disinfection of cutting



Figure 5. Loropetalum stems covered in *Pseudomonas savastanoi* galls. Credits: Juanita Popenoe, UF/IFAS

tools after each cut, and briefly dipping cuttings in a fresh dilute (10% v/v) bleach solution or similar bactericidal surface disinfectant for 10 seconds followed by a quick rinse in clean tap water will reduce surface contamination of cuttings. Weekly applications of a copper bactericide during rooting may help prevent infection but may slow root development and growth. Preventative applications of copper bactericides should be continued during extended periods of wet weather in the field. Discard symptomatic plants; there are no chemical treatments that will eradicate the causal bacterium on diseased plants. Removal of galled branches will only slow the spread (Bonkowski, Joseph and Bayo 2015).

References

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