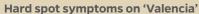
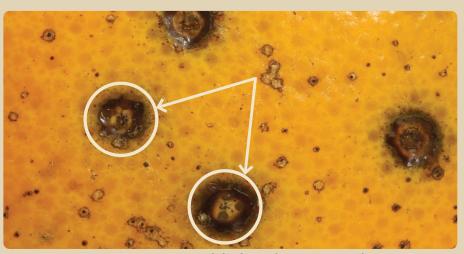
Citrus Black Spot

Megan M. Dewdney and Natalia A. Peres







Fungal structures (pycnidia) found in hard spot lesions



Severe hard spot symptoms on 'Valencia'

FUNGAL DISEASE: Caused by Phyllosticta citricarpa

INOCULUM SOURCE: Conidia (asexual spores) from pycnidia that form on fruit, dead twigs, and leaf litter. The conidia are rain-splash dispersed. The conidia are a particular problem on cultivars that have young and mature fruit on the tree simultaneously but can be present and infect any cultivar. The airborne ascospores are not present in Florida. This spore type may become a problem in the future and lead to greater spread of the disease.

CULTIVAR SUSCEPTIBILITY: All commercial cultivars are susceptible, but late-maturing cultivars and lemons are most vulnerable.

LEAF SYMPTOMS: Rare in well-managed groves;

most common on lemons. Older lesions are small, round, and sunken with a gray center, dark brown margin, and yellow halo. Younger lesions have reddish brown margins with light centers and a diffuse yellow halo.

FRUIT SYMPTOMS: Variable. Four main types:

Hard spot (most common and diagnostic)—Small, round, sunken lesions with gray centers with brick red to black margins. Fungal structures appear as slightly elevated black dots. Appears as fruit begins to color where light exposure is highest.

False melanose—Numerous small, slightly raised lesions that can be tan to brown. Occurs on green and mature fruit and does not have pycnidia. May

become hard spot later in the season.

Cracked spot—Large, flat, dark brown lesions with raised cracks in their surface. Thought to be caused by an interaction with rust mite. Can become hard spot later in the season. Occurs on green and mature fruit.

Early virulent spot (freckle spot)—Small, reddish, irregularly shaped lesions. Occurs on mature fruit as well as postharvest in storage. Can develop into either virulent spot or hard spot. Virulent spot is caused by the expansion and/or fusion of other lesions covering most of the fruit surface toward the end of the season.

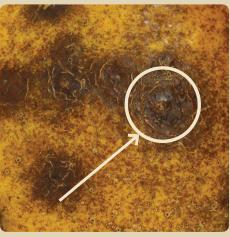
SEVERELY AFFECTED FRUIT CAN DROP BEFORE HARVEST, CAUSING SIGNIFICANT YIELD LOSS.

- 1. This document is PP274, one of a series of the Plant Pathology Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date May 2010. Revised August 2018 and April 2023. Visit the EDIS website at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu for the currently supported version of this publication.
- 2. Megan M. Dewdney, associate professor, Department of Plant Pathology, Citrus Research and Education Center; and Natalia A. Peres, professor, Department of Plant Pathology, Gulf Coast Research and Education Center, UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611

OTHER BLACK SPOT SYMPTOMS



Cracked spot symptoms on 'Valencia'



Close view of cracked spot with hard spots forming



Small lesions that will likely develop into hard spot



Young lesions on 'Valencia' leaves



False melanose



Leaf symptoms on 'Valencia'



Early virulent (circled) and hard spot lesions with a close-up of virulent spots

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. For more information on obtaining other UF/IFAS Extension publications, contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.