Texas Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory



1500 Research Parkway Suite A130

http://plantclinic.tamu.edu College Station, TX 77845

Phone: 979-845-8032Fax: 979-845-6499

Email: PlantClinic@tamu.edu

PLANT SPECIMEN DIAGNOSTIC REPORT Specimen # 2023-2182

City of Austin Parks and Rec 2525 S Lakeshore Blvd Austin, TX 78741		PLANT	METHOD SUBMITTED	METHOD SUBMITTED COURIER - FedEx/UPS	
		ecan <i>(Carya</i>	COURIER - F		
		illinoinensis)			
		VARIETY CLASS			
			TREE - fruit/	nut	
		INTERNAL LAB NO.	REPLY FROM LAB August 7, 2023		
PHONE	TRAVIS, TX	PLANT MATERIAL FUNGAL TISSUE	RECEIVED BY LAB July 19, 202	3	
CONDITION UPON ARRIVAL ADEQUATE SAMPLE; COMPLETE FORM		DIAGNOSTICIAN(s)			
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS Charcoal colored fruiting body to I.D. exhibiting		DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE(S) X. GROSS VISUAL X. MICROSCOPE CULTURE SPECIALIZED MEDIA BIOASSAY	BIOCHEMICAL CHEMICAL ASSAY MOLECULAR NEMATODE PCR	REGULATORY SEROLOGICAL SITE VISIT REFERRAL	

Diagnosis/Recommendations

Diagnosis: Brittle Cinder Fungus (Kretzschmaria deusta)

Category: FUNGAL

Comments: LAB SUMMARY:

Upon examination of fungal mat submitted, it appears the tree is infected with brittle cinder fungus. Brittle cinder fungus, or Kretzschmaria deusta, appears at the bases of trees and roots as a white or gray fungal mat. As it ages, it turns black and starts to resemble burnt bark. This pathogen infects many hardwood trees through open wounds and other stress factors. Kretzschmaria deusta will eventually break down the cellulose and lignin of the tree causing wood decay/rot.

Management:

Currently, there are no effective fungicides to control brittle cinder fungus. Maintaining a sound tree maintenance program that promotes good vigor can help minimize infection; such as utilizing proper fertilization, pruning, and mulching practices. Trees in which the infection has already progressed extensively have likely lost significant structural integrity and should be considered for removal to avoid damage to property or life.

NEW in 2021: Clients will be required to submit <u>form AG-257</u> to access plant diagnostic services in future. This form should only be needed to be completed ONCE. Please complete the form and submit to <u>bar@ag.tamu.edu</u>
Thank you.

If you have question and/or concerns regarding this report, please contact TEXAS PLANT DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY http://plantclinic.tamu.edu email:plantclinic@tamu.edu 979.845.8032

Follow the Texas Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab (txplantclinic) on twitter or find us on Facebook.

The diagnosis and recommendations above are based on the submitted specimen and information accompanying the submitted specimen, and may not be representative of the entire field or planting. The information given herein is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and/or Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is implied. Brand names of pesticides are given as a convenience and are neither an endorsement nor guarantee of the product nor a suggestion that similar products are not effective

CAUTION: This is an EXTERNAL email. Please use caution when clicking links or opening attachments. If you believe this to be a malicious or phishing email, please report it using the "Report Message" button in Outlook or forward to cybersecurity@austintexas.gov.