

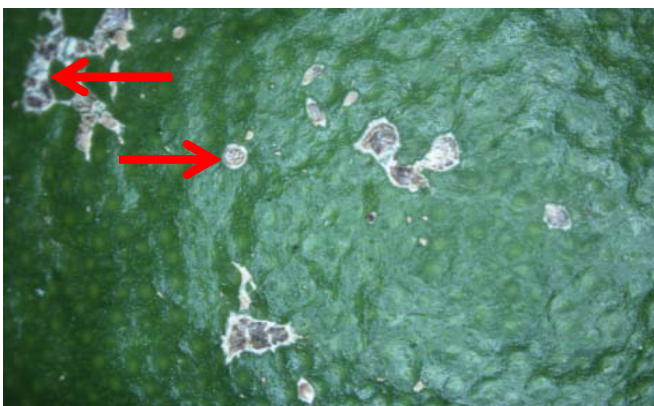
Field Identification Guide for Sweet Orange Scab (*Elsinöe australis*)

Symptoms on Fruit and Stems

The initial scab will form during the early stages of fruit development, and is slightly raised and pink to light brown in color. As the pustule continues to develop it will become warty and cracked and the coloration can change to a yellowish brown and eventually to a dark gray. Lesions on orange and grapefruit are sometimes flatter and less raised. Scabs are usually dispersed in the same pattern as water being splashed on the fruit. Symptoms that occur in a narrow straight line across the fruit are more likely wind damage. Lesions can also form on young stems. These symptoms resemble an area of dieback that has scabbed over.



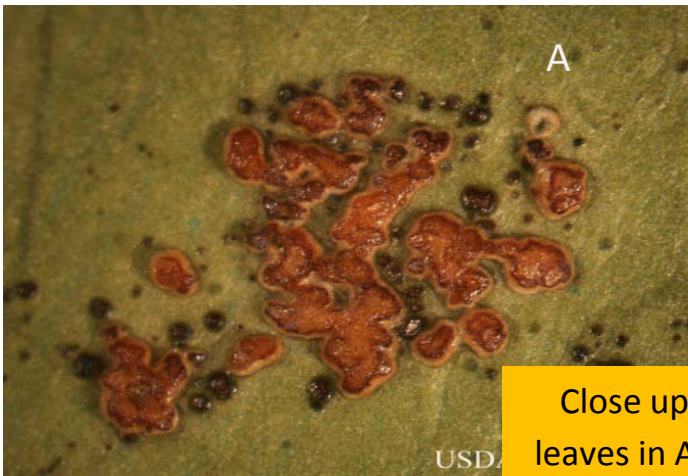
Flatter
Lesions



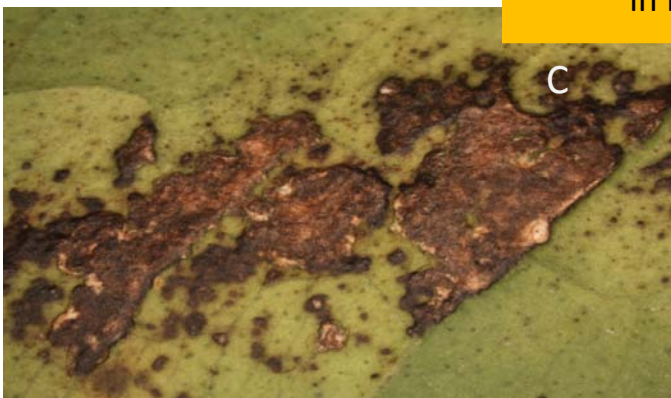
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Symptoms on Leaves

Lesions begin on leaves as water soaked spots which evolve into pustules that are typically found on the underside of the leaf near the mid-vein or the border. Foliar lesions that form on young tissue are typically raised, while lesions formed on more mature tissues are typically flatter. Infected leaves can become irregularly shaped, stunted or puckered.



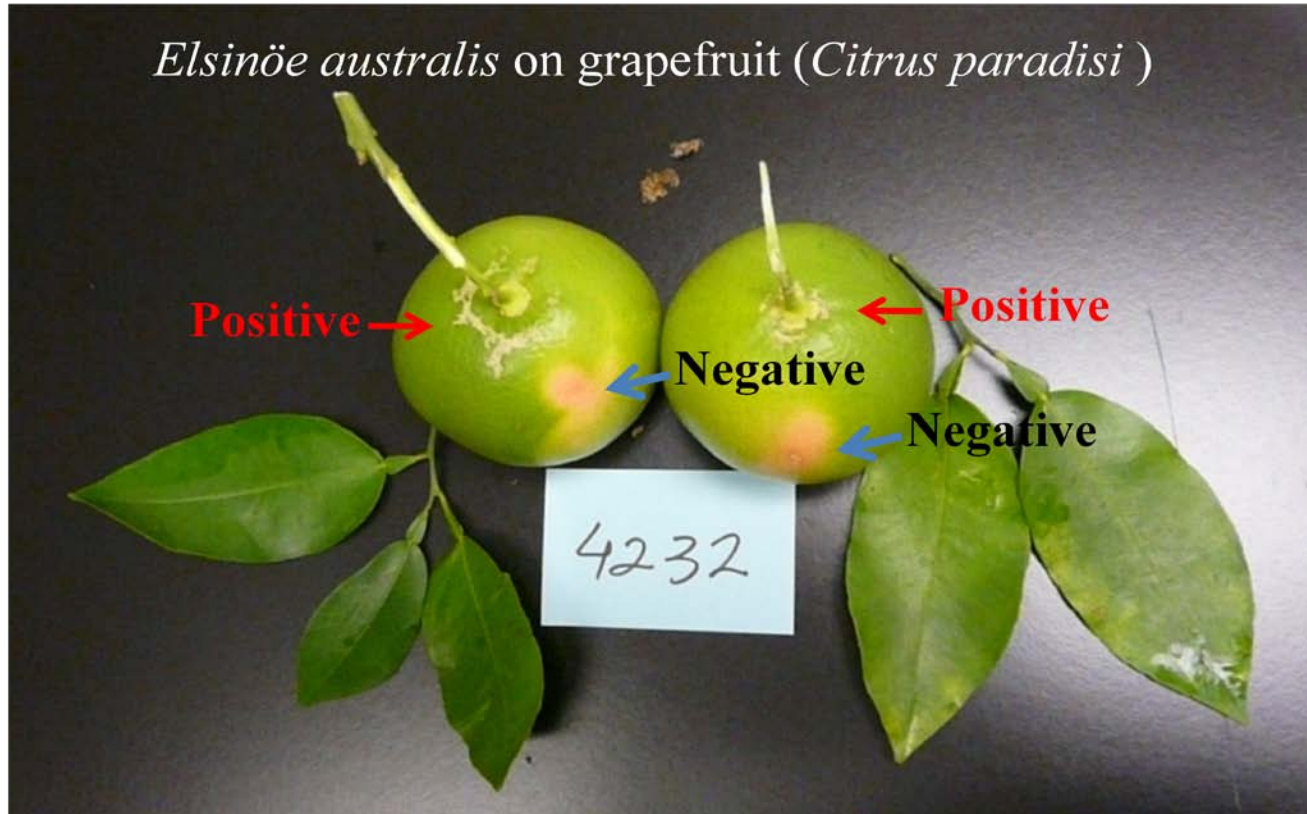
Close up of lesions in leaves in A, B and C; and in fruit in D.



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Multiple types of symptoms can be present on plant tissues

Plant tissues may have a number of symptoms present. This figure illustrates fruit discoloration that may result from other causes. In this case, sweet orange scab is also present, and appears to be minor in comparison.



Citrus canker can sometimes be confused with citrus scab

On young fruit, citrus canker lesions will be surrounded by a yellow halo. As the lesions age, the halo disappears and the lesions turn darker brown in color (as seen in the photograph).



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Injuries and other irregularities can be easily confused with Sweet orange scab symptoms, but should nonetheless be examined closely.

Spots appearing similar to scabs can be caused by other pathogens, insects, or environmental injuries. Samples submitted to the USDA APHIS that were identified as free of *E. australis* are illustrated below. If symptoms in the field are ever in question, they should be submitted as official samples.



Insect
Damage



Environmental
Damage



Stem Canker Lesion
(Also seen in above
image)

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Common Citrus Scab (*Elsinöe fawcettii*) symptoms on leaves

E. fawcettii symptoms are very similar to *E. australis*, with the exception of the lesions which are typically rounder and more raised. The lesions may be grouped singularly or in multiples which may overlap. Any plant tissue with citrus scab symptoms should be submitted for testing.



Front and back view
of the same leaves



Common Citrus Scab (*Elsinöe fawcetti*) symptoms on fruit

