



Cedar-Apple Rust

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Introduction

Cedar-apple rust and similar rusts are incited by several species of the fungus genus *Gymnosporangium*. These rust diseases can be very harmful to the thriftiness of apple trees. If severe infections of cedar-apple rust continue for several seasons, apple tree death can be the result. Damage to apple is brought about chiefly by premature defoliation. Affected fruit are smaller, deformed, and undesirable for marketing.

On the native red cedar and ornamental cedar, *Juniperus* spp., cedar-apple rust is not known to be extremely harmful; however, some ornamental cedar can become so covered with galls that they are unattractive. Under some backyard conditions where both hosts (cedar and apple) are located close together, both trees have been killed by this disease. There is no repeating spore stage for either host; therefore, the cedar-apple rust fungus can persist only where both hosts are present.

Symptoms (apple)

On apple the disease first appears on the leaves as small greenish yellow spots which gradually enlarge, changing to orange-yellow and becoming surrounded at the border by concentric red bands (Figure 1). On the upper leaf surface, the spots become stippled with black specialized fruiting structures (spermogonia). On the under side of the leaf, lesions are formed called "aecia." At the point where an aecium is formed, hairlike projections can be observed. The leaf thickens around these projections, causing the aecium to have a cuplike appearance. These cuplike lesions can also appear on immature fruit of apples, causing dwarfing and malformation.

Symptoms (cedar)

Cedar leaves are infected during summer months, and by June the following summer, small greenish brown swellings appear on the upper or inner foliage surface. These swellings enlarge and by autumn appear as chocolate-brown, somewhat kidney-shaped galls (Figure 2). Each gall is covered with small circular depressions. The somewhat kidney-shaped galls vary from one-sixteenth of an inch to over two inches across. The next spring, in moist weather, the pocketlike depressions in

the galls put forth orange telial horns. These telial horns are a gelatinous material that swells immensely (Figures 3 and 4). A gall covered with telial horns may reach the size of a small orange (see Figure 3).

Disease Cycle

The disease cycle of cedar-apple rust is one of the most complex of any plant diseases, and the fungus (*Gymnosporangium*) that causes cedar-apple rust spends almost two years of its life cycle on the cedar trees (Figure 5). Cedar leaves are infected between June and September by spores blown from lesions of apple leaves. The spores that infect the cedar leaves are called "aeciospores." Small greenish brown galls appear during the following summer, but they do not mature until the following spring, when they may reach a size of two inches in diameter. These large galls are sometimes called "cedar apples." After a few warm spring rains, about the time apple blossoms are in the pink stage, the galls extrude gelatinous tendrils from the circular or pocketlike depressions on all sides of the galls. These tendrils are long, thin, bright orange, and form a mass several times the size of the original brown galls. The tendrils, or horns, consist of many two-celled microscopic spores called "teliospores," which germinate on the tendrils by producing four spores called "basidiospores." Four basidiospores can be produced from each cell of the two-celled teliospores. All teliospores do not germinate at the same time. When the supply of teliospores is exhausted, the galls dry up and may drop. If the twigs bearing the galls are killed, the dead galls often remain hanging on the cedar trees through the next year.

After the microscopic basidiospores are produced, they are discharged in the air and the wind can carry them up to two or three miles. Some of these spores will eventually settle on apple leaves or fruit. If a film of moisture is present and the temperature is between 56°F and 61°F, the basidiospores will germinate quickly and penetrate the host leaf tissue in one to three hours. Very little spore germination occurs at temperatures below 47°F or above 85°F. Fruit lesions are usually near the blossom end.

After infection, yellow rust spots appear on the upper surface of the apple leaves in one to three weeks, depending on the temperature and susceptibility of the variety. As



Figure 1. Typical cedar-apple rust symptoms on both the upper and lower surfaces of apple tree leaves.

these spots increase in size and become stippled with black pimple-like bodies called “spermogonia,” a sticky exudate containing spermatia appear. This exudate attracts insects. Insects will carry spermatia from one rust spot to another, causing the fungus to be fertilized. When fertilization occurs, the fungus grows through the leaf and produces reproductive bodies called aecia on the lower surface of the leaf. These aecia produce the aeciospores that infect the cedar leaves. Fruit of susceptible apple varieties also may be infected and aeciospores may be produced. The aeciospores are produced in aecia up in the leaves. From June through August, these aeciospores mature and are released. The aeciospores are carried by the wind and those that land on cedar leaves may germinate and start the formation of galls. The entire life cycle of the causal fungus for cedar-apple rust takes two years – 18 to 20 months on cedar and four to six months on apple.

Control

Separate the Hosts

Control is most readily accomplished by removing either host from the vicinity of the other. The prevailing winds will affect the distance the hosts need to be kept apart to prevent disease development. In Oklahoma, cedar trees to the north or northwest of apple trees will need to be no more than one-fourth of a mile away to prevent an appreciable amount of rust spores from reaching either host. However, if the cedar trees are located to the south or southwest of apple trees, the distance would need to be one mile or more.

Gall Removal From Cedar Trees

In a backyard situation, it is possible in late winter to remove all cedar-apple rust galls by pruning them out of the cedar trees. To break the disease cycle, galls have to be removed before telial horns are formed. No benefit will be received from this method if your neighbor’s tree has cedar-apple rust galls.



Figure 2. Developing cedar-apple rust gall.

Fungicides

Apple trees can be protected from cedar-apple rust by following a fungicide spray schedule starting at blossom time and continuing at seven-day intervals until the cedar galls have stopped spreading spores. Control on cedars can be obtained with a fungicide spray schedule from June through September at two-week intervals. For suggested fungicides and rates, refer to the current OSU Extension Agents’ Handbook of Insect, Plant Disease, and Weed Control.

Variety Resistance or Tolerance

Several varieties of apple do carry resistance or tolerance to cedar-apple rust. The following list gives the cedar-apple rust reaction of apple varieties commonly recommended for Oklahoma:

Disease Reaction	Variety
Highly Resistant	Dayton Delicious Williams’ Pride
Moderately Resistant	Golden Delicious Summer Champion Turley
Moderately Susceptible	Jono Lodi McLemore
Highly Susceptible	Jonathon

Many flowering crabapple varieties are very susceptible to cedar-apple rust and should be avoided when making new plantings. Although space does not permit a complete listing, the following are suggested as attractive, well adapted crabapple varieties resistant to cedar-apple rust:



Figure 3. Cedar-apple rust gall with the orange gelatinous telial horns protruded.

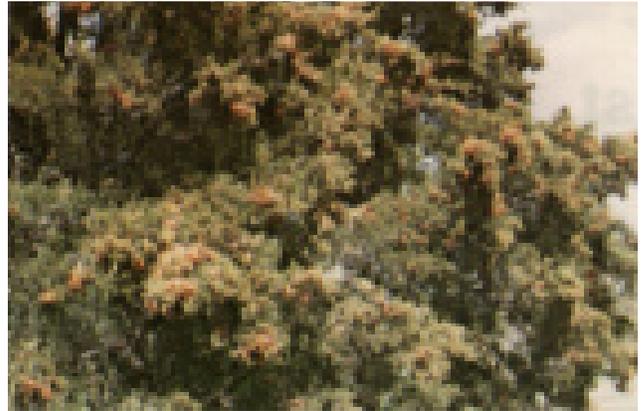


Figure 4. Cedar tree showing abundant cedar-apple rust galls.

Variety	Flower Color	Fruit Color
Beverly	Pink	Red
Donald Wyman	Pink	Red
Eleyi	Pink	Purple
Inglis	White	Red
Mount Arbor Special	Pink	Red
Radiant	Pink	Red
Royalty	Pink	Red

Some of the more susceptible crabapple varieties that should be avoided are Almey, Bachtel, Hopa, Pink Perfection, Snowcloud, and Strathmore.

Similar Rust Diseases

Other rusts similar to cedar-apple rust will infect hawthorne, quince, and serviceberry. The rust that infects quince, commonly called quince rust, causes systemic cankers to form on

cedar or juniper trees. These cankers are perennial and will remain active year after year unless the twig or branch dies. The quince rust fungus will infect twigs, branches, and even the main trunk of cedar trees to form the elongated, swollen perennial cankers. In the spring, teliospores begin forming in these cankers. Jelly-like masses of yellowish orange teliospores ooze out of the cankers along the limbs during spring rains about the time apple trees are in bloom.

The most readily recognized symptom of quince rust on apples is distortion of fruit. Usually, diseased fruit become puckered at the blossom end when they are about an inch in diameter. Surface lesions on the fruit are dark green in color. As the fruit enlarges, the blossom end of the apple remains constricted. Many apples infected by quince rust drop in June. The effects of quince rust can sometimes be observed on the leaves. With quince rust, few if any aecia are produced on most apple varieties; however, the fungus sporulates abundantly on quince and hawthorn.

Quince Rust Control

Several apple varieties are moderately resistant to quince rust, including Jonathan, Rome, Ben Davis, and Wealthy. Unfortunately, the Red Delicious variety is quite susceptible. As is the case with cedar-apple rust, control can be accomplished by removing either host from the vicinity of the other. Apply fungicides as suggested for cedar-apple rust.

Some of the more susceptible ornamental juniper varieties to quince rust are Andorra, Welchi, and Wichita Blue.

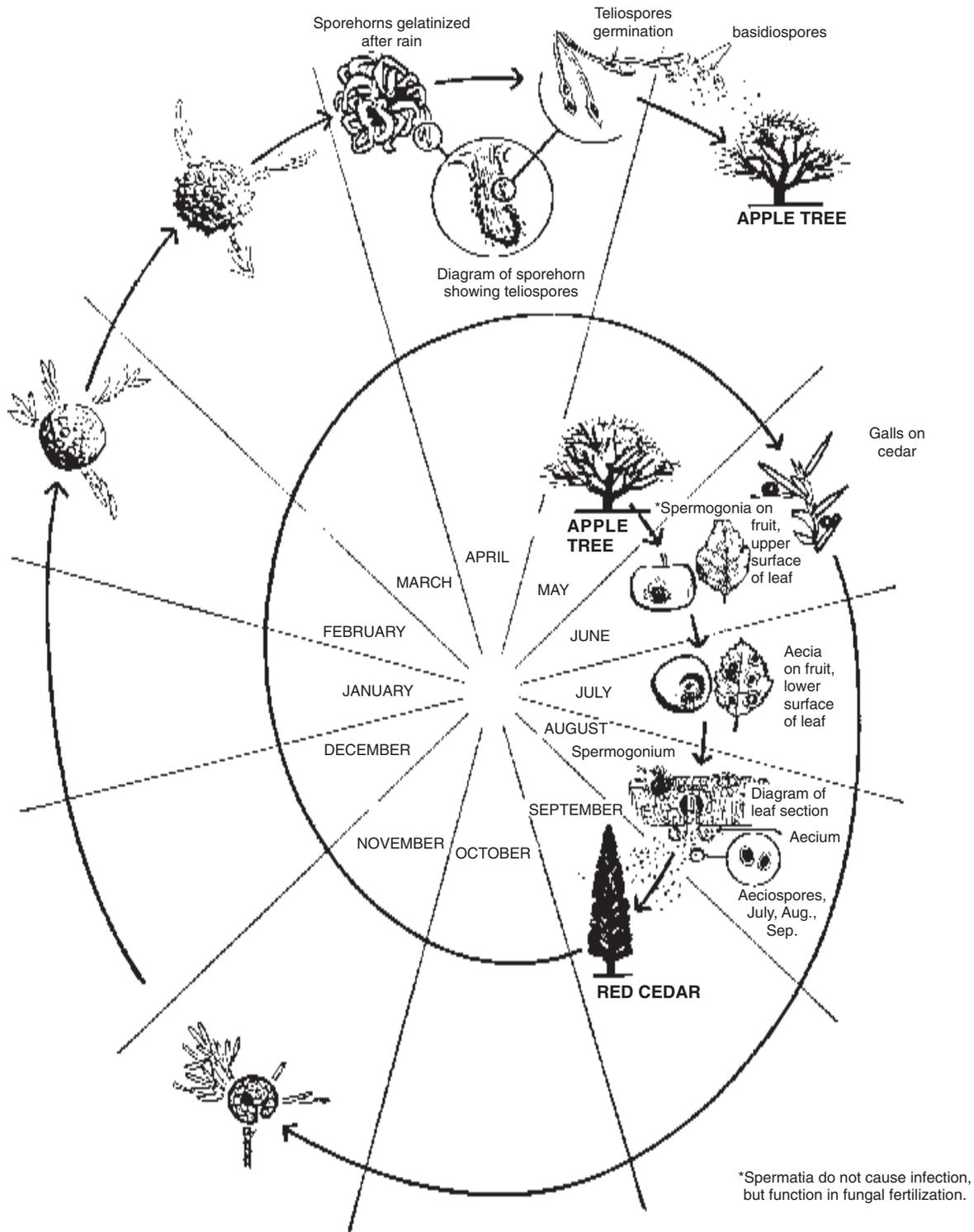


Figure 5. Life Cycle of Cedar Apple Rust.

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