

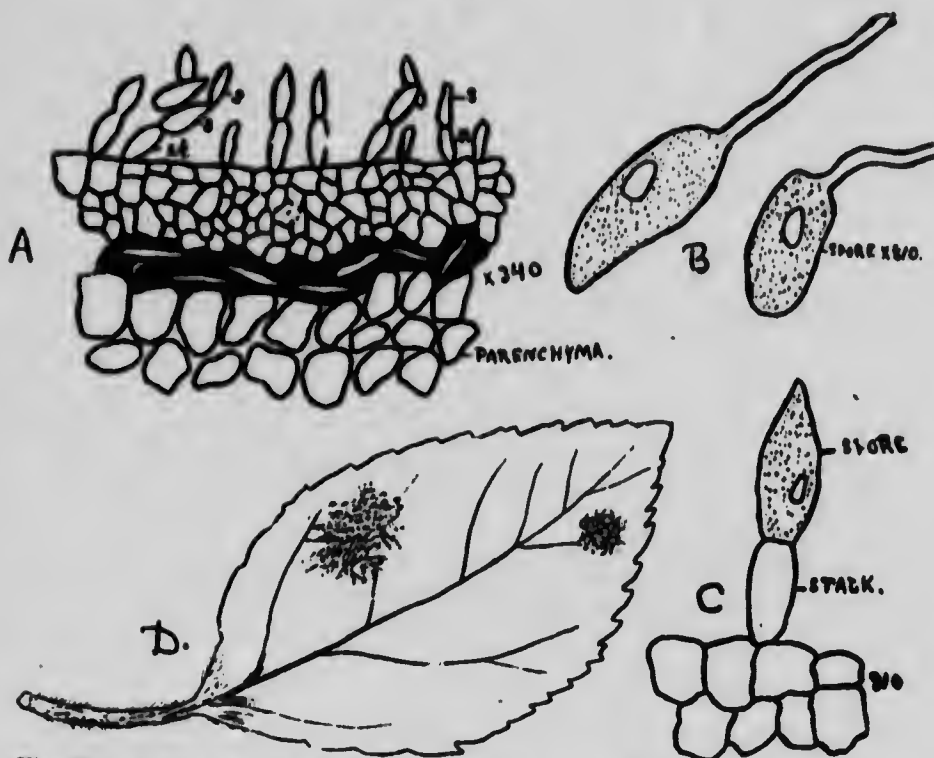


Fig. 32. A, section of an apple showing spores, *s*, and stalks, *st*, on the surface; B, germinating spores; C, part of A on a larger scale; D, leaf affected with apple scab.

APPLE LEAF-SPOT (*Phyllosticta*, sps.), Fig. 33. This is a very common disease of the leaves of the Apple. Light colored spots are found scattered over the surface of the leaves; the spots are somewhat circular or irregular in outline, the lighter portion being surrounded by a reddish ring. In the centre of the light area are usually found darker colored spots, which are the spores. The spots are 2-20 to 3-20 inch in diameter. This is not a very serious disease, and the treatment for Apple Scab will be found quite effective for these leaf spots.

BITTER ROT (*Glomerella rufomaculans*), Fig. 34. Usually appears as small rotten sunken spots when the apple is about half grown. These spots rapidly increase in size, several of them frequently running together and forming a large area. This increase in size is very noticeable in warm weather. Numerous, small dark fruiting pustules arise which are arranged more or less in concentric rings. The whole apple rapidly becomes rotten, the rotten part possessing a very bitter taste. The fungus passes the winter as cankered areas on the branches, frequently at the base of old fruiting spurs. Cutting out these diseased areas, and the treatment for Apple Scab, together with the gathering of rotting fruit, is recommended.