

Verticillium Wilt

Verticillium wilt is a disease caused by a soil-borne fungus with a very wide host range. It commonly affects maple, ash, redbud and smokebush as well as various vegetable crops.

The fungus typically enters plants through wounds in the root tissue, but can also get into intact roots that are under drought stress or located in overly wet soil. The fungus grows and reproduces in the tree's vascular system, eventually blocking it so water can no longer reach the leaves. This causes wilting or flagging of foliage. Leaves may drop while they are still green, especially in ash. Symptoms typically progress from the top of the tree downward.

Control

- There is no cure for verticillium wilt. To keep an infected plant alive as long as possible, prune out the infected branches.
- Use plants resistant to the fungus.

Provided by
wimastergardener.org



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Additional Resources

Verticillium Wilt

- UW-Extension Garden Fact Sheet XHT1008, *Verticillium Wilt of Trees and Shrubs*, at <https://hort.uwex.edu/articles/verticillium-wilt-of-trees-and-shrubs/>
- UW-Extension Publication A2537, *Maple and Other Trees Disorder: Verticillium Wilt*, at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Maple-and-Other-Trees-Disorder-Verticillium-Wilt-P464.aspx>
- UW-Extension Publication A2617, *Tomato Disorders: Fusarium and Verticillium Wilts*, at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Tomato-Disorders-Fusarium-and-Verticillium-Wilts-P545.aspx>

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