



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Frangipani rust (243)



Photo 1. Defoliation of frangipani caused by rust, *Coleosporium plumeriae*.



Photo 2. Underside of leaf showing pustules of frangipani rust, *Coleosporium plumeriae*, liberating masses of spores (urediniospores).



Photo 3. Close-up of frangipani rust, *Coleosporium plumeriae*, pustules liberating spores (urediniospores).



Photo 4. Underside of leaf showing pustules of frangipani rust, *Coleosporium plumeriae*, liberating masses of spores (urediniospores).



Photo 5. Topside of frangipani leaf in Photo 2 showing greenish marks from rust infections of *Coleosporium plumeriae* from the lower surface.

Common Name

Frangipani rust

Scientific Name

Coleosporium plumeriae

Distribution

Widespread. In the tropics and sub-tropics. Asia, North America, Oceania. It is recorded from American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

Hosts

Frangipani (*Plumeria* species). It also occurs on the pink or Madagascan periwinkle, *Catharanthus roseus*.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

A serious disease causing unsightly spotting and defoliation (Photo 1). Small numerous yellow-orange spots (called uredinial pustules) occur on the underside of leaves which burst to liberate masses of spores (Photos 1-3). A tell-tale sign is to rub a finger across the leaf. If the rust is present, the powdery spores will turn the finger reddish-brown, the colour of rust - hence the name of the disease. The top of the leaf develops greenish marks (Photo 4) and, later, brown patches. and fruits are infected.

The spores are spread in the wind, but need humid conditions and leaf surface wetness to germinate and infect.

Impact

Infected leaves fall earlier than those that are healthy, and this may set back the growth of young plants, although larger trees appear to grow normally. The disease is unsightly, but will not kill the tree. In severe cases, especially under shady humid conditions, defoliation occurs.

Detection & inspection

Look for the yellowish-orange spots on the underside of the leaves. Rub a finger across the leaf (see under Symptoms & Life Cycle) to see if the spores turn the finger a rust colour.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Take cuttings for planting only from disease-free plants; if that is not possible, take leafless cuttings, plant them in pots in a nursery, and spray them with fungicide.
- Collect infected and fallen leaves, and burn them. Irrespective of doing this, infections may occur from air-borne spores.

RESISTANT VARIETES

Some varieties are more tolerant to infection than others. Get advice from nurseries, or look at the different varieties near you. The variety with white flowers appears more susceptible.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

It is not economic to spray large plants in gardens with fungicides, but fungicides may be necessary in nurseries to prevent defoliation and also spread of the rust on plants for sale. If fungicides are needed use:

- Protectant products such as chlorothalonil, mancozeb and sulfur, or those containing copper. Apply before infections are seen.
- Systemic products, such as oxycarboxin (Plantvax) or triadimefon. These are suitable for use if infections are already present as they are systemic products.

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Photo 4. (taken by Eric McKenzie), and used in this fact sheet, appeared previously in McKenzie E (2013) *Coleosporium plumeriae* PaDIL - (<http://www.padil.gov.au>).

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