Fungal Disease: caused by *Guignardia citricarpa* (sexual stage) / *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (asexual stage)

Major inoculum source: Airborne ascospores (sexual spores) from the leaf litter

Minor inoculum source: Conidia (asexual spores) from pycnidia that form on fruit, dead twigs and leaf litter. The conidia are rain-splashed dispersed. Potential problem on cultivars that have young and mature fruit on the tree simultaneously.

Cultivar susceptibility: All commercial cultivars are susceptible but late maturing cultivars and lemons are most vulnerable.

Leaf symptoms: Rare in well managed groves; most common on lemons. Older lesions small, round and sunken with a gray center, dark brown margin and yellow halo. Younger lesions are reddish brown with light centers and a diffuse yellow halo.

Fruit symptoms: Variable. Four main types: 1) **Hard spot** (most common and diagnostic) - small, round, sunken lesions with gray centers with brick-red to black margins. Fungal structures appear as slightly elevated black dots. Appears as fruit begins to color where light exposure highest; 2) **False melanose** – Numerous small, slightly raised lesions that can be tan to brown. Occurs on green fruit and does not have pycnidia. May become hard spot later in season; 3) **Cracked spot** – large, flat dark brown lesions with raised cracks in their surface. Thought to be caused by an interaction with rust mite. Can become hard spot later in season. Occurs on green and mature fruit;

**Continued on other side**
Other Black Spot Symptoms

Cracked spot symptoms on Valencia

Close view of cracked spot with hard spots forming

Small lesions that will likely develop into hard spot

Young lesions on Valencia leaves

False melanose

Early virulent (circled, inset) and hard-spot lesions with a close up of virulent spots

Leaf symptoms on Valencia

4) Early Virulent Spot (freckle spot) – small reddish irregularly shaped lesions. Occurs on mature fruit as well as post harvest in storage. Can develop into either virulent spot or hard spot. Virulent spot is caused by the expansion and/or fusion of other lesions covering most of the fruit surface toward the end of the season.

Severely affected fruit can drop before harvest causing significant yield loss.