

was suppressed in the treatments containing high nitrogen concentrations. The mechanism of pathogen suppression is not evident from this study but it seems that pathogen suppression is desirable, even with an accompanying reduction in tree growth.

Compartmentalization of the pathogen was not examined in this study. However, an increased compartmentalization response would account for the pathogen growth reduction observed. The potassium concentrations used in this study were not sufficiently high to be toxic or inhibitory to the pathogen. More study is necessary to determine the extent of pathogen growth suppression by potassium and the mechanism involved in the suppression.

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ABSTRACT

ANDERSON, R.G. and J.R. HARTMAN. 1983. **Symptoms of Phomopsis twig blight on weeping figs indoors.** *Interscape* 5(37): 38.

Leaf loss and twig dieback on weeping figs indoors can be caused by a disease as well as insufficient care and lack of acclimatization. *Phomopsis cinerescens* has been identified as a pathogen that caused decline of *Ficus benjamina* specimen plants in New York and Ohio. Phomopsis twig blight disease caused significant damage to weeping figs in a commercial plantscape in Kentucky and has been noted on other plantscape and homeowner weeping fig specimens. Weeping figs infected with *Phomopsis* had leaf loss and twig dieback symptoms similar to plants that lacked acclimatization or received insufficient water. Interior plantscape professionals must consider Phomopsis twig blight as a cause for continued leaf loss when cultural problems have been remedied.