

Verticillium wilt of mint

Verticillium dahliae and V. albo-atrum

Synonyms

None

Plant hosts

- These fungi attack over 400 plant species, including herbaceous annuals and perennials and woody species. This list continues to expand as the disease is found infecting new hosts.
- Major agricultural hosts: *Brassica napus* var. *napus* (rape), *Capsicum annuum* (bell pepper), *Fragaria ananassa* (strawberry), *Gossypium* (cotton), *Humulus lupulus* (hop), *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *Mentha* (mints), *Olea europaea* subsp. *europaea* (olive), *Solanum melongena*, *Solanum tuberosum* (potato)

Symptoms

Symptoms will vary with the plant host and severity of disease. Leaves of mint curve slightly and have a bronze coloring. Plants will be stunted. Infected potato plants will wilt in hot weather and then recover at night. Lower leaves begin to yellow asymmetrically. Eventually plants die prematurely. Shade trees show branch dieback, smaller leaf size, leaf scorch, and wilting. A diagnostic symptom in trees and shrubs is a brown or black discoloration in the vascular tissue (i.e., sapwood) of diseased stems.



Symptoms of verticillium wilt of mint

Transmission

Widespread distribution can occur with contaminated seed and planting stock. In addition, the pathogen can spread through contaminated soil clinging to planting material such as potatoes.

Geographic distribution

Verticillium wilt of mint is dispersed worldwide.

Applicable regulations

Oregon has a control area order for Verticillium wilt of mint in [Union](#), OAR 603-052-034, and [Klamath Counties](#), OAR 603-052-0328.