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# Sweet Orange Scab

Last Modified:



Sweet orange scab is caused by the fungus *Elsinöe australis*. Many citrus species and hybrids are vulnerable. Infection causes scab pustules that give fruit a corky appearance. Sweet orange scab can stunt young nursery trees or new field plantings and cause premature fruit to drop.

*E. australis* is spread by rain, irrigation, and the movement of infected plants. The fungal damage is superficial. It does not impact fruit quality and poses no danger to

people, but the blemishes reduce marketability. In the United States, sweet orange scab was first detected in 2010 in residential citrus trees in Texas. It has since been confirmed in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

## What To Look For

Sweet orange scab symptoms may be confused with other diseases, like [citrus canker](#), or with environmental injuries. Symptoms may also vary by region due to differences in environmental conditions, like humidity.

Here are general symptoms to look for:

- Fruit and stems
  - Scab-like lesions appear on young fruit. They are slightly raised and pink to light brown in color. (Lesions on orange and grapefruit are sometimes flatter.) As they expand, the lesions become cracked or warty and change to a yellowish-brown to dark gray color. Scabs are usually dispersed in the same pattern as water being splashed on fruit.
- Leaves
  - Lesions begin on leaves as water-soaked spots which evolve into pustules. Typically, lesions are found on the underside of leaves near the mid-vein or border. Lesions on young tissue are usually raised, while lesions on mature tissue are usually flatter. Infected leaves can become irregularly shaped, stunted, or puckered.

[View Images of Sweet Orange Scab](#)

Note: Sweet orange scab can be easily confused with other diseases, including citrus canker. For a positive identification, reference our [Field Guide for Sweet Orange Scab](#) (936.9 KB).

## How To Prevent This Disease

- Don't move citrus trees. This is the fastest way sweet orange scab and other citrus diseases spread.
- Inspect your citrus trees regularly for infection.

## How It Is Treated

There is no cure or treatment for sweet orange scab.

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Report Signs of Citrus Disease

If you think you've seen signs of this disease or pest, immediately report your findings to a State Plant Health Director.

- Select a State - ▼

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## Controlling Sweet Orange Scab

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## Quarantine Boundaries

Sweet orange scab is found in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

- [Interactive Citrus Federal Quarantine Map](#)
- [Table of Citrus Quarantine Descriptions](#)
- [Stakeholder Notifications of Quarantine Boundary Changes](#)

## Regulatory Information

- [Conditions of Movement](#) (Federal Orders)
- [APHIS-Approved Packing House Procedures for Sweet Orange Scab](#) (148.27 KB)
- [APHIS-Approved Fungicides for \*Elsinoë australis\*, Causal Agent of Sweet Orange Scab \(SOS\), for Use in Plant Nurseries](#) (59.86 KB)

# Potentially Actionable Suspect Sample Policy

A potentially actionable suspect sample (PASS) is a **regulatory sample<sup>1</sup> from the environment or an APHIS-approved exclusionary facility<sup>2</sup>** where preliminary diagnostics indicate *Elsinöe australis*, a USDA-regulated pathogen, is present and requires confirmation by APHIS' Plant Pathogen Confirmatory Diagnostics Laboratory (PPCDL).

## Samples Collected From a Nonregulated Area

**Any regulatory sample collected from a nonregulated area<sup>3</sup> or APHIS-approved exclusionary facility** that tests positive using APHIS-approved tests for the presence of *Elsinöe australis*, the causative agent for sweet orange scab, is considered a PASS and must be forwarded to PPCDL for final determination. **Sample <sup>4</sup>** should consist of symptomatic plant material (fruit or leaves).

## Sample Diagnostics

USDA APHIS PPQ Science & Technology  
Plant Pathogen Confirmatory Diagnostics Laboratory  
9901 Powder Mill Rd., Bldg. 580  
Laurel, MD 20708  
Phone: 301- 313-9208 or -9271

When forwarding materials, notify the lab by email ([APHIS-PPQCPHSTBeltsvilleSampleDiagnostics@usda.gov](mailto:APHIS-PPQCPHSTBeltsvilleSampleDiagnostics@usda.gov)). Include the number of samples, screening diagnostic results, and tracking information in your email. Do not ship samples on Fridays or the day before a Federal holiday.

[See more information for preparing and submitting samples](#)

## Samples Collected From a Regulated Area

A **regulatory sample** collected in a **regulated area<sup>5</sup>** where preliminary diagnostics indicate the presence of *Elsinöe australis* is considered a PASS and requires confirmation by PPCDL **only** under the one or both of the following conditions:

- The sample is an unusual detection (novel symptoms or new host).
- The sample will result in the expansion of a previously established regulated area.

If neither of these conditions apply, the sample should be evaluated by the State-designated laboratory for final determination.

## Definitions

**<sup>1</sup> Regulatory sample:** This is a sample of regulatory concern to APHIS for sweet orange scab collected by regulatory officials.

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**<sup>2</sup> APHIS-approved exclusionary facility:** A greenhouse structure designed to exclude quarantine pests that is approved by APHIS to produce citrus nurse stock for interstate movement.

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**<sup>3</sup> Nonregulated area:** Any area where sweet orange scab is not known to occur in the United States.

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**<sup>4</sup> Sample:** A sample refers to a fruit or single bag of leaves (5-12 symptomatic leaves). It is strongly encouraged that each sample (fruit or leaf) is from a single plant.

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**<sup>5</sup> Regulated area:** Any APHIS-recognized area where sweet orange scab has been federally confirmed.

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