

Supplement 2: Graded Assignment Examples

This section serves as a useful model for students to learn how to effectively present their final report and the required information. It is important to consider that certain leaf symptoms may vary between the upper and lower sides of the leaf. Therefore, when selecting a foliar fungal disease, this should be accounted for during the rating process.

Example 1. Greasy Spot

Foliar Disease Description

The greasy spot of citrus is a fungal disease caused by *Zasmidium citri-griseum* (= *Mycosphaerella citri*). The disease causes severe premature defoliation on grapefruit in winter and fall.

Symptoms on Leaves

Symptoms initiate as mottling on the leaf surface, and yellow to orange blisters develop on the underside of the leaf. The lesions become slightly raised, dark brown or black in color, with a greasy appearance and smooth texture upon touch.

Figure 1. Greasy spot symptoms: **A**, Yellow mottle; **B**, mature lesions; **C**, slightly raised lesions. Photo: Megan M. Dewdney, used with permission

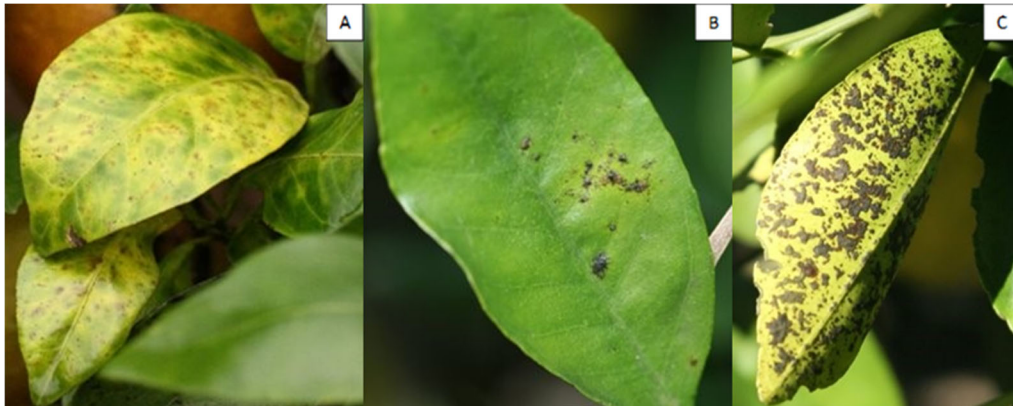
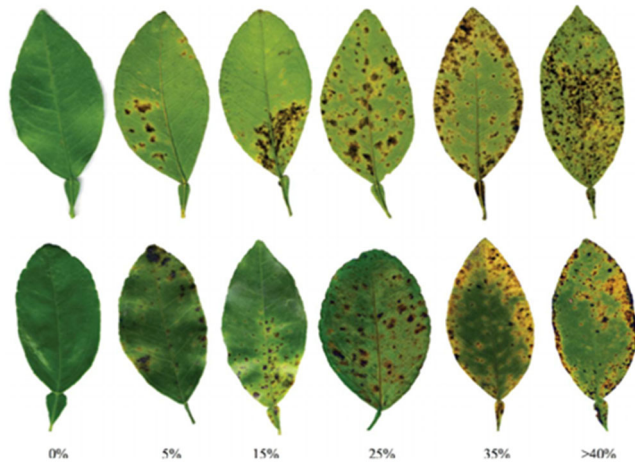
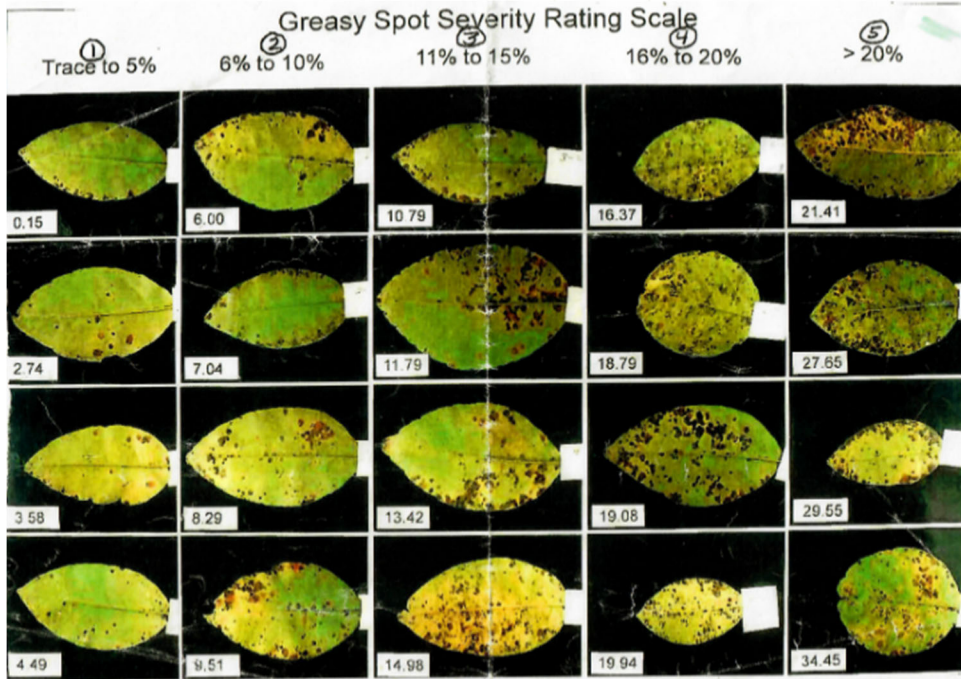


Figure 2. Sample rating scales for greasy spot disease. Top panel: Photo: Pete Timmer and Megan M. Dewdney, used with permission; Bottom panel: Photo: Schneider et al., 2013



Visual scale of greasy spot severity (percentage of diseased leaf area) in grapefruit leaves. Top lane: lower surface; Bottom lane: upper surface. Score 1 = 0%, 2 = > 0–10%, 3 = 10–20%, 4 = 20–30%, 5 = 30–40%, 6 = > 40%. Leaves on this scale display a percentage near the median of the score range for infection, i.e., leaf 2 has 4.85% diseased area (color figure available online).

Example 2. Powdery Mildew on Cantaloupe

Foliar Disease Description

Powdery mildew on cantaloupe is a fungal disease commonly caused by *Podosphaera xanthii*. Powdery mildew develops on both surfaces of leaves, feeding itself from cuticle cells of leaves.

Signs and Symptoms on Leaves

Powdery mildew grows and sporulates on both surfaces of leaves, forming what will look like white talcum-like colonies that with time could coalesce and cover the whole leaf surface. After sporulation, leaves could develop yellowing spots and early senescence.

Figure 1. Powdery mildew disease symptoms: **A**, White talcum-like colonies of powdery mildew on cantaloupe leaves; **B**, cantaloupe leaves fully covered with powdery mildew. Photo: Galvin Alonzo

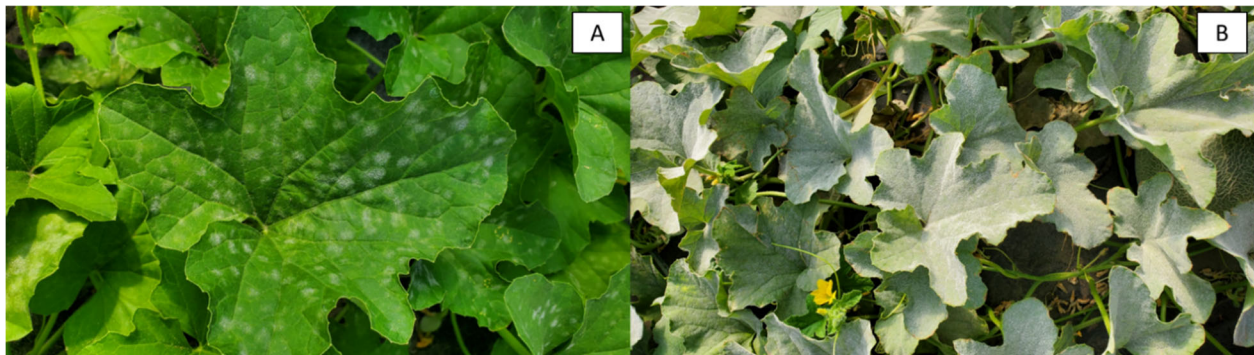


Figure 2. Example of rating scale for powdery mildew on cantaloupe. Developed by Lopes et al., 2023

