



# Keywords for Plant Pathology Module

The purpose of this list is to help you focus on the important keywords from all the educational materials. Keywords on this list appear in order of appearance in the manual.

<b>Pathogens</b>	Disease causing organisms.
<b>Abiotic disorders</b>	Plant disorders that look like diseases, but no microorganism (pathogen) is involved.
<b>Signs of diseases</b>	Physical evidence of the pathogen that is causing a disease. Examples include fungal hyphae, fruiting bodies (mushrooms), spores, bacterial ooze, or the presence of nematodes.
<b>Symptoms of disease</b>	Physical characteristics of disease expressed by the plant.
<b>Necrosis</b>	Death of plant tissue.
<b>Spots</b>	Well defined relatively small dead areas on leaves. Caused by both fungal and bacterial pathogens.
<b>Lesions</b>	Similar to spots. Slightly larger and more angular areas of dead tissue on leaves.
<b>Blights</b>	Disease caused by bacteria or fungi that affects large sections of leaves or whole plants, often with rapid discoloration and tissue death
<b>Cankers</b>	Necrotic areas on stems. Often sunken and discolored and outer bark may fall away. Caused by fungi and bacteria.
<b>Rots</b>	Disease caused by fungi or bacteria that can lead to the wholesale destruction of plant tissue in any plant part.



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<b>Overdevelopment</b>	Symptoms of plant diseases where plant parts are overly large or are produced in larger-than-normal numbers. Includes galls, warts, and brooming.
<b>Galls</b>	Cancer-like growths that can occur on any plant part; often caused by insects, fungi, bacteria and nematodes.
<b>Wart</b>	Bump-like growth on a fruit. Often caused by viruses.
<b>Brooming</b>	Excessive branches from a single point, giving a plant a powder puff appearance. Caused by fungi and phytoplasmas.
<b>Underdevelopment</b>	Symptoms of plant diseases where plant parts or whole plants are smaller than normal.
<b>Wilting</b>	Symptom where leaves or an entire plant has a droopy appearance.