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HOME GROWN FACTS

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Septoria Leaf Spot of Tomato (*Septoria lycopersici*)

Septoria leaf spot of tomato caused by the fungus *Septoria lycopersici* occurs on tomatoes worldwide. The fungus infects only solanaceous plants, of which tomato is the most important. Tomatoes may often be infected with leaf spot and early blight (*Alternaria solani*) simultaneously, but the two diseases can be distinguished readily and the control measures are similar;

Symptoms

Septoria leaf spot can occur at any stage of plant development. Symptoms may appear on young greenhouse seedlings ready for transplanting or be first observed on the lower, older leaves and stems when fruits are setting. The timing of symptom appearance can be correlated with the sources of inoculum and environmental factors and will be discussed later.

Small, water-soaked circular spots 1/16 to 1/8 in. (1.6 to 3.2 mm) in diameter first appear on the undersides of older leaves. The centers of the spots are gray or tan and spots have a dark brown margin (figure 1). As the spots mature, they enlarge to about 1/4 in. in diameter (6.4 mm) and may coalesce (figure 2). In the center of the spots are many dark brown, pimple-like structures called pycnidia-fruiting bodies of the fungus (figure 3). The structures are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye or with the aid of a hand lens. Pycnidia are absent from early blight lesions and from lesions produced by the gray leaf fungus, *Stemphylium solani*, which is common in areas with consistent warm and humid conditions. Septoria leaf spot also lacks the target-like lesions so typical for *Alternaria* blight. Spots may also appear on stems, calyxes, and blossoms, but rarely on fruit. Heavily infected leaves will turn yellow, dry up, and drop off. This defoliation will result in sunscalding of the fruit.

Epidemiology

Under wet conditions, numerous spores (conidia) are produced in the pycnidia and are exuded when the fruiting structures are mature. The temperature range for sporulation varies from 59° to 80.5°F (15° to 27°C) with 77°F (25°C) being optimal. Spores may be spread by windblown water, splashing rain, hands and clothing of pickers, insects such as beetles, and cultivation equipment. Following spread, spores may germinate within 48 hr under moist conditions and favorable temperatures. Leaf spots can appear within 5 days, pycnidia appear within 7-10 days, and spore production is repeated within 10-13 days. Because free moisture is necessary for spore infection through stomates, long-lasting dew and rainy days (100 percent RH for 48 hr accumulated over several days) favor disease development.

Although the fungus is not a soil inhabitant, it can persist from one season to the next on debris of diseased plants incorporated in the soil (most commonly in the field but occasionally in the greenhouse). The pathogen can also overwinter on solanaceous weeds. Susceptible weeds include: jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*), an annual reproducing by seed; horsenettle (*Solanum carolinense*), a perennial reproducing by seed and rhizomes; smooth groundcherry (*Physalis subglabrata*), a perennial reproducing by rhizomes and seed; and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), an annual reproducing by seed. Crops infected are potato and eggplant in addition to tomato. Tomato seed has been shown to carry spores and produce infected seedlings, but whether the pathogen is truly seedborne is unknown.

Control

Helping You Put Knowledge to Work

Cultural

Eliminating initial sources of inoculum can greatly reduce the extent of disease.

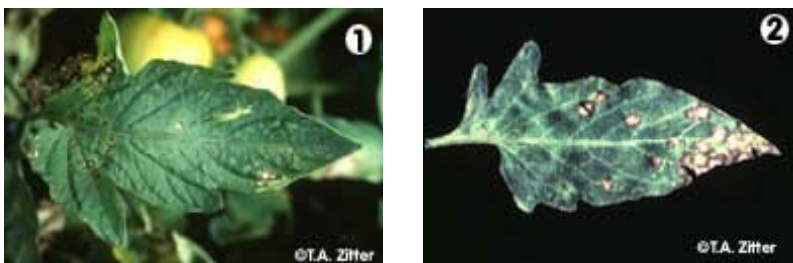
1. Because seed has been implicated as a source, make sure seed is acquired from disease-free seed-producing areas.
2. Make sure greenhouse production areas are free of susceptible weeds and the previous season's tomato crop debris. Practice good sanitation. If infected plants are found, rogue the seedlings before transplanting them to the field.
3. In the field, remove or destroy tomato debris by deep plowing immediately after harvest. A 1-year rotation out of tomato should be sufficient if no other sources of inoculum are available. Make sure perennial weed hosts such as horsenettle are eliminated before planting.
4. Resistance to Septoria leaf spot has been identified in several plant introduction lines. Currently no commercial varieties are resistant.

Fungicides

Most fungicides registered for use on tomatoes would effectively control Septoria leaf spot. These include maneb, mancozeb, chlorothalonil, and benomyl. Captan is not effective and zineb may be difficult to purchase. Refer to the most recent issue of *Cornell Vegetable Recommends* for registered products and follow label directions. Fungicides are normally applied on a 7-10 day schedule unless disease pressure is high. The first sprays are usually needed when early blight control begins (early to mid-July) unless infected transplants were used, in which case sprays are required during wet periods in June.

This publication contains pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. All pesticides distributed, sold or applied in New York STATE MUST BE REGISTERED WITH THE New York state department of environmental conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide and/ or registration status for pesticide use in New York State should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension specialist or your regional DEC office. Read the label before applying any pesticide.

Septoria leaf spot appearance on tomato can vary in size and coloration on tomato foliage



Sometimes, Septoria lesions can be quite large and have tan or Whitish centers.

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For more information about vegetables visit <http://vegetablemndonline.ppath.cornell.edu/Home.htm>