



Pacific Pests and Pathogens - Fact Sheets

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Celery early blight (136)



Photo 1. Irregular-shaped spots, brown with grey centres, occur on the leaves, and in wet weather develop into a blight.

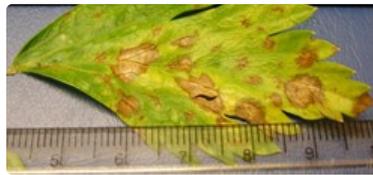


Photo 2. Irregular-shaped spots, brown with grey centres, some enlarging and joining together.



Photo 3. The spots of *Cercospora apii* occur on all the leaves and do considerable damage.



Photo 4. The individual spots of *Cercospora apii* have joined together to form a blight which is destroying the leaves.

Common Name

Celery early blight

Scientific Name

Cercospora apii

Distribution

Widespread. In North and South America, Asia, Australia. The disease has been recorded from Samoa.

Hosts

Celery

Symptoms & Life Cycle

The fungus develops on the older, outer leaves first. It produces small yellow spots (up to 12 mm diameter) on the leaves and these develop rapidly in wet weather, becoming irregular in shape with greyish centres (Photos 1-3). Spores are produced mostly on the underside of the spots. The affected areas become dry and papery. When conditions favour the disease, elongated spots also occur on the leaf stalks.

The fungus survives on crop remains, and also in seed. Spores are spread short distances in water-splash, on machinery and people; spores are spread long distances by wind, and also on seed.

Impact

In Samoa, the disease has been recorded on celery throughout the year, and can be very damaging on the leaves.

Detection & inspection

Look for the small yellow spots, enlarging to irregularly rounded spots with greyish centres. Look for the infected areas that rapidly become dry, papery, and develop into a blight.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

Before planting:

- Treat seed in hot water (48°C for 30 minutes). Do not treat old seed (>3 years); it is less able to withstand the treatment, and the fungus does not live on the seed for more than 3 years.
- Grow seedlings in soilless or pasteurized media in clean trays. Check regularly for signs of disease, and discard any plants with symptoms.

During growth:

- Use wide plant spacing and raised beds to improve air circulation, so that the leaves dry out as rapidly as possible.
- In commercial plantings, use drip irrigation. If using overhead irrigation, time it so that plants dry out rapidly after watering.

After harvest:

- Dig in remains of the plants immediately after harvest to encourage rapid breakdown in the soil; alternatively, remove the plant remains and burn, bury or compost them.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Seed treatment: Treat seed with thiram fungicide. Treatment with thiram will also prevent seedling damping-off.

In the field: Fungicides are commonly used to control this disease, and both protectant (e.g., mancozeb, copper formulations and chlorothalonil), and systemic products (e.g., those in the strobilurin and demethylation-inhibiting groups) are used.

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Information (and Photo 1) from *Diseases of vegetable crops in Australia* (2010). Editors, Denis Persley, Tony Cooke, Susan House. CSIRO Publishing; and from Gerlach WWP (1988) *Plant diseases of Western Samoa*. Samoan German Crop Protection Project, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Germany. Photo 2&3 Jacquié (Wright) Kami, formerly Plant Pathologist, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Suva, Fiji.

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