



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Cabbage light leaf spot (302)



Photo 1. Pale brown or white spots of light leaf spot on turnip, *Cercospora brassicola*.



Photo 2. Initial infection of light leaf spot, *Cercospora brassicola*, which appears as pale brown spots. Spots soon coalesce and may drop out of the leaf.

Common Name

Cabbage light leaf spot, frog-eye leaf spot

Scientific Name

Cercospora brassicola

Distribution

Worldwide. In tropical and sub-tropical countries. It is recorded from Australia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Hosts

Plants in the cabbage family (Brassicaceae), particularly, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, mustard, and to a lesser extent cabbage.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

Leaf spots round to angular, up to 8 mm diameter, pale brown or white with a dark brown margin (Photos 1&2).

Spread is in rain and wind, and survival is in trash, on volunteer plants, weeds and seed. In general, it is a disease favoured by wet conditions, and cool temperatures, less than 20°C.

Impact

Although a common disease, its impact is low as it is mainly a disease of mature leaves. Only occasionally does defoliation occur.

Detection & inspection

Look for the round to angular, pale brown, gray or white spots, with a dark border, less than 1 cm across.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

Before planting:

- Use certified seed or, if not available, treat with a fungicide (see below).
- Grow seedlings in soilless or pasteurized media in clean trays. Check regularly for signs of disease, and discard any plants with symptoms.
- Remove volunteer plants.

- Avoid overlapping crops, preventing spores from older crops infecting newer ones. If not possible, then plant newer crops far from those established already.

During growth:

- Remove weeds from in and around the plots of cabbages, especially weeds in the cabbage family (e.g., wild mustards, shepherd's purse, wild radish).

After harvest:

- Remove the remains of the crop after harvest, and destroy. Note, infections on the leaves produce spores until the leaves are completely decomposed. Alternatively, plough in the remains as deeply as possible.
- Rotate crops, leaving a 2-3-year interval between crops of cabbages (and related crops) planted on the same land.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- *Seed treatment*: Treat the seed with captan, thiram or mancozeb.
- *In the field*: Use the fungicides recommended against Alternaria leaf spot (**see Fact Sheet no. 133**): chlorothalonil, copper formulations, mancozeb, and members of the strobilurin group.

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Information from Smith S(2012) *Diseases of turnip and mustard greens*, Division of Agriculture, Research & Extension, University of Arkansas System. (<https://www.uaex.edu/publications/PDF/FSA-7549.pdf>). Photo 1 Clemson - USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series, Bugwood.org. Photo 2 David B. Langston, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org.

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