



## Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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### Onion smudge (186)



Photo 1. Spots over an onion bulb caused by smudge, *Colletotrichum circinans*.



Photo 2. Onion smudge, *Colletotrichum circinans*, in diffuse patches at the base of the bulb.



Photo 3. Stiff long hairs within the spore masses of the smudge fungus, *Colletotrichum circinans*; they can be seen with a hand lens.

#### Common Name

Smudge of onion bulbs, anthracnose of onions

#### Scientific Name

*Colletotrichum circinans*

#### Distribution

Worldwide. Asia, Africa, North and South America, the Caribbean, Europe, Oceania. It is recorded from Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

#### Hosts

Onion, leek, Welsh onion (Japanese bunching onion), Chinese chive, shallot.

#### Symptoms & Life Cycle

The disease affects one or two outer dry leaves of the bulb, especially the lower parts. The outer leaves are known as 'wrapper scales'. Smudge also affects the neck of the bulb. Small, round dark spots develop which may be scattered over the surface of the bulb (Photo 1), in diffuse (not well defined) patches (Photo 2), or more frequently in concentric rings 1-2 diameter. The spots contain cream spore masses and stiff long black hairs characteristic of the fungus, and these can be seen using a hand lens (Photo 3).

More extensive rots develop in the inner fleshy leaves if the onions are harvested during wet weather and stored under moist conditions above 20°C. First, the bulbs shrink, and then the leaves become susceptible to rots caused by other fungi

On leaves, purplish elongated spots develop becoming black as the fruiting structures form. A blight is possible in warm, wet climates.

On seedlings, the fungus can cause a serious damping-off disease (see **Fact Sheet no. 47**).

The fungus survives in the soil on the remains of onion leaves, producing spores to infect the next crop. Damp soil and soil temperatures above 20°C are best for rapid development of the disease. Water is also needed for spore germination. Spread of the fungus occurs when spores, either on the outside surface of the bulbs or as infections of the scale leaves, are moved in wind-blown rain.

## Impact

The main damage is the infection of the outer scale leaves of the bulb of white onions, leeks and shallots; this is unsightly and reduces market value. If bulbs are stored for a long time, smudge causes the scale leaves to shrink, the bulbs to sprout prematurely, and to become susceptible to other storage rots.

Leaf infections can be serious occasionally, although rare in Pacific island countries. They are reported from Solomon Islands.

Damping-off occurs on seedlings and can lead to total loss.

## Detection & inspection

Look for dark-green to black spots in patches on the outer scale leaves of bulbs. Most often the spots and patches are at the base, or follow the lines of the vascular tissues up to the neck. Look for purplish to black long spots on the leaves with fungal fruiting bodies.

Other fungi attack onion bulbs and produce similar symptoms, such as purple blotch, *Alternaria porri* (see **Fact Sheet no. 151**). Use a hand lens and look for the long black hairs that distinguish smudge from purple blotch (Photo 3).

## Management

### CULTURAL CONTROL

Before planting:

- Use a 2-3-year rotation between successive crops of onion and its relatives on the same land.
- Choose land with good drainage.
- Ensure that seed is clean and that transplants are healthy.

During growth:

- Do not harvest crops during wet weather.

After harvest:

- If infected bulbs are seen at harvest keep them separate from those that appear healthy.
- Dry bulbs after harvest and before storage and marketing. Place the bulbs in a dry windy place under sunlight for a few days. When cured, store under dry, cool conditions.

### RESISTANT VARIETIES

Varieties of onions with coloured outer scale leaves have resistance to smudge due to the presence of phenolic compounds that have antifungal properties.

### CHEMICAL CONTROL

First priority should be to control the disease using cultural methods and/or resistant varieties. If fungicides are needed and considered economic, use mancozeb or chlorothalonil.

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Photo 1 Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org Photo 2 *Diseases of vegetable crops in Australia* (2010). Editors, Denis Persley, Tony Cooke, Susan House. CSIRO Publishing. Photo 3 Cesar Calderon, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

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