



## Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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### Tomato black leaf mould (045)



Photo 1. Close up of spots as in Photo 1, showing the spore masses of black leaf mould, *Pseudocercospora fuligena*, on the underside of the leaves.



Photo 2. Black leaf mould, *Pseudocercospora fuligena*, on the underside of tomato leaflets, showing the areas where spores are produced.

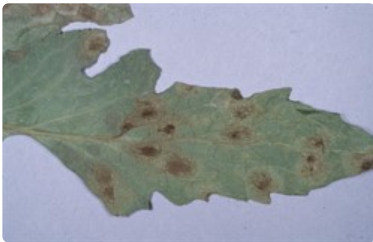


Photo 3. Dark brown or black mould growth on the underside of the leaf caused by tomato black leaf mould, *Pseudocercospora fuligena*.



Photo 4. Black spots, yellowing and rapid dying of tomato leaves infected by black leaf mould, *Pseudocercospora fuligena*.



Photo 5. Rapid death of tomato leaves from the base upwards due to infection by black leaf mould, *Pseudocercospora fuligena*.

#### Common Name

Black leaf mould, leaf spot, tomato leaf mould

#### Scientific Name

*Pseudocercospora fuligena*. Previously, known as *Cercospora fuligena*.

## Distribution

Worldwide. In tropics. Asia, Africa, North (restricted) and South America, the Caribbean (restricted), Oceania. It is recorded from Australia, Cook Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

## Hosts

Tomato, capsicum, chilli, and eggplant.

## Symptoms & Life Cycle

The disease starts on the older leaves and spreads upwards. The first signs are irregular yellow patches with indistinct margins on both sides of the leaves (Photo 1). Those on the lower surface develop a brown or dark brown mould containing the spores (Photos 2&3). The spots join together and the leaflets rapidly dry, die and the leaves hang down (Photos 4&5). Later, they fall off. There are no symptoms on the fruit.

The spores are spread by wind-blown rain, and if windy wet weather continues for a few days, spread is fast and plants defoliate rapidly.

The source of the fungus is from other infected crops, the remains of the previous crop and, perhaps, other host species. The fungus is not seed borne.

## Impact

The fungus causes plants to lose their leaves. If infection occurs before the fruit has developed, yields are low. This is an important disease on tomato in Solomon Islands.

## Detection & inspection

Look for the disease on the bottom leaves. Look for the yellow spots on the upper leaf surface, and the brown mould-like spore masses, mostly on the under surface of the older leaves.

Note, there is another disease that has similar symptoms. It is called tomato leaf mould, caused by the fungus, *Passalora fulva* (**see Fact Sheet no. 76**). This fungus and *Pseudocercospora fuligena* can only be distinguished by looking at their spores under a microscope.

## Management

### CULTURAL CONTROL

Cultural control is important. The following should be done:

Before planting:

- Do not plant new crops next to older ones that have the disease; otherwise, spread of the disease to the new crop will be rapid and significant.
- Practice crop rotation. Do not plant one crop of tomato after another on the same land.
- Leave at least 3 years between crops after the disease has occurred.

During growth:

- Do not use overhead irrigation; otherwise, it will create conditions for spore production and infection.
- Remove a few branches from the lower part of the plants to allow better airflow at the base.
- Remove and burn the lower leaves as soon as the disease is seen, especially after the lower fruit trusses have been picked.

After harvest:

- Collect and burn as much of the crop as possible when harvest is complete.

### RESISTANT VARIETIES

There are varietal differences in susceptibility to *Pseudocercospora fuligena*, and trials are being done in Solomon Islands testing lines from AVRDC (The World Vegetable Center, Taiwan).

### CHEMICAL CONTROL

Warm wet conditions in Pacific island countries favour the disease such that fungicides are needed to give adequate control. The products to use are chlorothalonil, copper oxychloride or mancozeb. Treatment should start when the first flowers appear, and continue at 10-14 days intervals until 3-4 weeks before last harvest. It is important to spray both sides of the leaves.

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AUTHORS Helen Tsatsia & Grahame Jackson

Photo 1&2 Jaw-Fen Wang, AVRDC, The World Vegetable Center, Taiwan. Photo 5 McKenzie E (2013) *Pseudocercospora fuligena*. PaDIL - (<http://www.padil.gov.au>).

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