



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Tomato leaf mould (076)



Photo 1. Yellow patches on the upper surface of the leaves of tomato leaves infected by leaf mould, *Passalora fulva*.



Photo 2. Underside of a tomato leaf showing spots of leaf mould, *Passalora fulva*, where spores are produced.



Photo 3. Close-up of top and bottom leaf surfaces of tomato with spots caused by leaf mould, *Passalora fulva*.

Common Name

Tomato leaf mould

Scientific Name

Passalora fulva (previously known as *Fulvia fulva*, *Mycovellosiella fulva* and *Cladosporium fulvum*).

Distribution

Worldwide. In warm temperate and tropical countries. Asai, Africa, North, South and Central America, the Caribbean, Europe, Oceania. It is recorded from American Samoa, Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga.

Hosts

Tomato

Symptoms & Life Cycle

Yellow spots and patches occur on the top surface of the leaves (Photo 1), with brown to green spore masses on the lower surface (Photos 2&3). The diseased areas join together and the leaves dry up and die.

Survival between crops occurs in a number of ways. The fungus survives as spores or as "mycelium" (the cotton-like growth of the fungus) in dead tomato plants of the previous crop. It is spread as spores in air currents, by water splash, or on tools and clothing. There is a possibility that spread also occurs by insects and on seed.

Impact

The fungus causes a serious disease in cooler, wetter areas. The loss of leaves, from the bottom of the plant upwards, is rapid. Yield reduction is related to the time of infection. If plants are infected before fruits are formed, considerable crop loss occurs. In severe cases, the flowers and, occasionally, the fruit are attacked. Infected flowers may fail to set fruit. Occasionally, the fungus causes an internal blackening of the fruit.

Note, in Samoa, fruit yields of susceptible varieties were tripled when fungicides were used to control the disease.

In Solomon Islands, it is an important disease in the highlands. It is less common in coastal areas where another leaf mould disease occurs on tomatoes called black leaf mould, *Pseudocercospora fuligena* (see **Fact Sheet no. 45**).

Detection & inspection

Look for the yellow spots and rapidly developing irregular patches on the upper surfaces of the lower leaves, with brown to green areas on the under surface. Look for plants where leaves dry up and die rapidly.

Note, there is another disease that has similar symptoms. It is called tomato black leaf mould, caused by the fungus, *Pseudocercospora fuligena* (see **Fact Sheet no. 45**). This fungus and *Passalora fulva* can only be distinguished by looking at their spores under a microscope.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

Before planting:

- Do not plant successive crops of tomatoes on the land or in the same garden; use a 3-year crop rotation.
- Do not plant new crops next to those that have the disease; otherwise spread of the disease to the new crop will be rapid and significant.
- It is not known for certain whether seed is important in the spread of the fungus. However, hot water treatment has been used as a method of producing seed free from contamination by fungal spores. Seed is treated with water for 25 minutes at exactly 50°C. Note, this is not a method that farmers would use, because of the need for a thermometer. Also, treatment of seed by this method would only be done as a last resort, after other methods have been tried and failed.

During growth:

- Remove infected lower leaves as soon as the first three or four fruit trusses (bunches) have been picked.
- Do not use overhead irrigation; otherwise, it will create conditions for spore production and infection.

After harvest:

- Collect plant remains and burn them, or dig them deeply into the soil.

RESISTANT VARIETIES

Leaf-mould resistant varieties are available. However, the fungus mutates readily (there are at least 12 races), and varieties may not be resistant to them all.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The cool, 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 yellow spots are first seen, and continue at 10-14-day intervals until 3-4 weeks before last harvest. It is important to spray both sides of the leaves.

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