



## Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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### Maize southern leaf blight (080)



Photo 1. Light tan, rectangular leaf spots, mostly on the lower leaves caused by southern leaf blight, *Cochliobolus heterostrophus*.



Photo 2. Spots on maize leaf, expanding and joining together, caused by southern leaf blight, *Cochliobolus heterostrophus*.

#### Summary

- Worldwide distribution. In tropics and sub-tropics. On sorghum and grasses. Occasional outbreaks have been serious.
- Spots merge and cause leaves to dry and die. Spores on undersides of leaves spread in wind and rain splash.
- The blight survives in debris, and on “volunteers”.
- In the 1970s, in the US and elsewhere, a strain of the fungus (Race T), caused an epidemic, and resulted in ear rot, ear drop and lodging, and a large loss of yield. Race O is the common strain in the tropics and causes minor crop loss.
- Cultural control: resistant varieties; remove volunteers; provide mineral fertilizers or manures; wide spacing to reduce humidity; collect trash at harvest, compost or feed to livestock; plough-in remains; crop rotation.
- Chemical control: only use if resistant varieties are not available (main control method); use chlorothalonil or mancozeb. Apply when spots first appear.

#### Common Name

Southern leaf blight, southern corn leaf blight, southern leaf spot, maydis leaf blight

#### Scientific Name

*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*; this is the name for the sexual stage; the asexual stage is known as *Bipolaris maydis* (previously it was *Drechslera maydis* and before that *Helminthosporium maydis*). There are different races.

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The mobile application is available from the Google Play Store and Apple iTunes.

