



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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Noni shot-hole disease (313)



Photo 1. Leaf spots on noni caused by *Guignardia morindae*, reddish brown with a thin red border.



Photo 2. Reddish-brown spots of *Guignardia morindae* on noni leaf.



Photo 3. *Guignardia morindae* symptoms on noni leaves. Fungal fruiting bodies are visible within the spots, and the centres of some spots are falling out.



Photo 4. Spot falling out of the leaf blade to create the shot-hole effect of *Guignardia morindae* on noni.

Summary

- Narrow distribution. Probably, a fungal disease of minor importance. Lack of research on control measures.
- Spots roughly circular, up to 2 cm diameter, yellowish, grey or reddish brown with narrow red borders, and black fruiting bodies within. Centres of spots may fall out.
- Spread occurs by rain splash or spores carried by wind.
- Cultural control: plant at wider than normal spacing; collect and burn infected leaves; do not shade, i.e., grow beneath tall trees.
- Chemical control: use copper, chlorothalonil or mancozeb.

Common Name

Noni shot-hole disease, noni frog-eye

Scientific Name

Guignardia morindae; this is the sexual state. and *Phyllosticta morindae* is the asexual state, i.e., spores are produced without mating types combining. Other names previously used are *Phyllostictina morindae* and *Physalospora morindae*.

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Photos 1-4 (taken by Eric McKenzie), and used in this fact sheet, appeared previously in McKenzie E (2013) *Guignardia morindae* PaDIL - (<http://www.padil.gov.au>).

This mini fact sheet is a part of the app *Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds*

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

