# Pacific Pests, Pathogens and Weeds - Online edition

## Cabbage grey leaf spot (310)

### Summary

- Worldwide distribution. On plants in the cabbage family, especially Chinese cabbage and mustards. Important fungal disease, similar to cabbage black leaf spot (see Fact Sheet no. 133).
- Damage: (i) seed infections cause pre- and post-emergence damping-off (see Fact Sheet
  no. 47); (ii) seed infection; and (iii) spots on head and/or outer leaves unsightly reducing
  quality and shelf life.
- Grey leaf and stem spots, circular or irregular, mostly between veins, up to 25 mm diameter, with concentric rings, producing spores below. Centre of spots fall out with age.
- Dark, sunken rots occur on heads of broccoli and cauliflower.
- Spread by water splash, in wind-driven rain, on seed.
- Cultural control: seed hot water (50°C for 25-30 minutes; nursery hygiene: clean trays,
  pasteurise soil or use soilless mixes, and discard infected seedlings; weed; space plants to
  allow air movement; avoid overhead irrigation; collect and destroy debris after harvest;
  crop rotation.
- Chemical control: seed captan or thiram; field chlorothalonil, copper or mancozeb.

#### Common Name

#### Cabbage grey leaf spot

#### Scientific Name

Alternaria brassicae. Another Alternaria fungus, Alternaria brassicicola, cabbage black leaf spot, also occurs, and causes similar symptoms (see Fact Sheet no. 133). Microscopic examination of the spores is needed to distinguish between the two species (Photo 4).

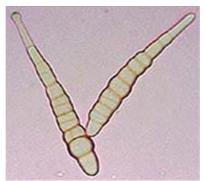


Photo 4. Spores of grey leaf spot, Alternaria brassicae. Compare with spores of Alternaria brassicicola (see Fact Sheet 319).



Photo 1. Cabbage grey leaf spot, *Alternaria* brassicae.



Photo 2. Grey leaf spot, Alternaria brassicae, on cabbage. Note the concentric rings typical of Alternaria infections.



Photo 3. Grey leaf spot, *Alternaria brassicae* on cabbage.

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Information from Diseases of wegetable craps in Australia (2010). Editors, Denis Persley, et al. CSIRO Publishing; and Gerlach WWP (1988) Plant diseases of Western Samoa. Samoan German Crop Protection Project, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (G172) Gmbh, Germany; and (including Photo 4) Eric McKenzie (2013) Alternaria brassicae: Papil. - ohttp://www.padil.govau). Photo 1 Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo. Bugwood.org. Photo 2 Yusan-Photo 2 Yusan-Hunis Shan, Talchwing District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Bugwood.org. Photo 3 Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org.

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