

Tomato Diseases

	Anthracnose	Early Blight	Late Blight	Fusarium Wilt	Verticillium Wilt	Septoria
When occurs	On green and ripe fruit	Early to mid-season greatest damage after fruit set	Mid to late season			anytime in season
Part of plant affected	Apparent on ripe fruit	Leaves, flowers, stems and fruit	Leaves, petioles, stems, fruit	Xylem, leaves, stem	Xylem, leaves	Stems, calyces, blossoms
How spread?	Can colonize already compromised leaves	Water, wind, tools hands clothing insects	Airborne spores	Enters through broken roots nematode damage	Broken roots, nematode damage	Water, wind, tools, hands, clothing, insects spread spores (conidia)
Optimum Temperatures	80°F	82-86°F		78-90°F	75°F	60-80°F
Conditions that favor	Wet weather, splashing water	Humid weather, heavy rainfall	Cool, wet	Excessive nitrogen	Cool, wet soils	Wet weather splashing water
Appearance	Darkened depressed lesions	Target lesions, may be bound by leaf veins, dropped leaves result in sun scald	Blue, grey spots on leaves, dropped leaves, brown spots on fruit	Yellowing and wilting on one side of plant; leaves turn yellow and fall off; brown xylem	Brown color in xylem, yellow leaves	Multiple spots, yellow and brown, leaves may wither, pycnidia
Where does it live?	Infested tomato debris	Plant debris, weeds		Soil	Soil	Plant debris, solanaceous weeds
Resistant varieties	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No commercial
Chemical RX	Fungicides	fungicides	Fungicides	None	None	Fungicide, copper
Fungus	Colletotrichum coccodes	Alternaria solani	Phytophthora Infestans	Fusarium Lycopersici Fusarium Oxysporum	Verticillium albo-atrum	