



Disease pressures on fresh-market tomato in western North Carolina

Inga Meadows
Mountain Horticultural Crops Research
& Extension Center
North Carolina State University

Foliar disease pressures on tomato



Early blight (*Alternaria tomatophila*)



Tolerant varieties: Mtn. Merit, Mtn. Magic, Mtn. Fresh Plus, Plum Regal

NC Foliar Tomato Spray Guide

Table 1. Suggested weekly spray schedule and products^z for foliar disease control on tomato in NC

Before harvest: (target diseases are: early blight, bacterial spot, both)	Week 1	-	mancozeb + copper + Actigard
	Week 2	-	mancozeb + copper
	Week 3	-	mancozeb + Fontelis or Endura^y + Actigard
	Week 4	-	mancozeb + copper
	Week 5	-	mancozeb + Inspire Super + Actigard
	Week 6	-	mancozeb + copper
	**Week 7	-	mancozeb + Fontelis or Endura^y + Actigard
	**Week 8	-	mancozeb + copper
During harvest: (target diseases are: early blight, late blight, or both; or gray mold)	Week 9	-	Inspire Super + chlorothalonil
	Week 10	-	Revus Top OR Presidio OR Ranman
	Week 11	-	Fontelis or Endura^y + chlorothalonil
	Week 12	-	Revus Top OR Presidio OR Ranman
	Week 13	-	Inspire Super + chlorothalonil
	Week 14	-	Revus Top OR Presidio OR Ranman
	Week 15	-	Fontelis or Endura^y + chlorothalonil
	Finish season with chlorothalonil		

^zRefer to product labels and Table 2 for rates to use in volume-based spraying. For most products, the number of applications or the amount of product applied per season is restricted by the label.

****For later season plantings only: If late blight is in the area, consider chlorothalonil for late blight control beginning Week 7 or 8.**

^yUse high rate of Fontelis or Endura if conditions are cool and wet just before or during harvest when there is risk of gray mold. Strobilurins were removed from this guide due to widespread resistance in the early blight pathogen; however, a strobilurin may be used in place of Endura, Inspire Super, or Fontelis.

Actigard applications should be limited to reduce the risk of phytotoxicity and plant stunting.

Field trials also have found that **Regalia** or **Serenade Max** have some efficacy against bacterial spot. |



Large-spored *Alternaria* pathogens in section *Porri* disentangled

J.H.C. Woudenberg^{1,2*}, M. Truter³, J.Z. Groenewald¹, and P.W. Crous^{1,2,4}

Alternaria linariae (Neerg.) E.G. Simmons, CBS Biodiversity Ser. (Utrecht) 6: 677. 2007. Fig. 18.

Notes: By synonymising *A. cretica*, *A. cucumericola*, *A. subcylindrica*, *A. tabasco* and *A. tomatophila* with *A. linariae*, the broad host range of this taxon now consists of Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae and Scrophulariaceae species. The isolates CBS

Woudenberg et al.

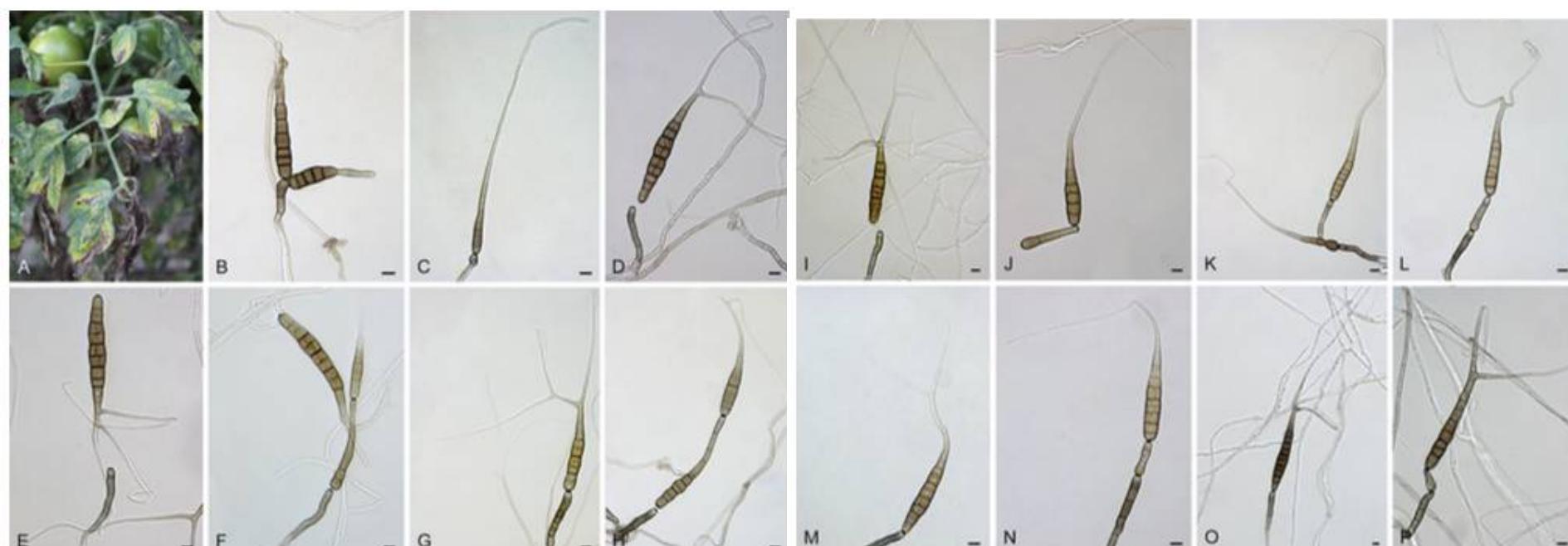


Fig. 18. *Alternaria linariae*. A. Disease symptoms on *Solanum lycopersicum*. B–P. Conidia and conidiophores. B–C. CBS 105.41. D–F. CBS 109161. G–H. CBS 107.51. I–J. CBS 109156. K–L. CBS 109164. M–N. CBS 116438. O–P. CBS 116441. Scale bars = 10 µm.



Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)



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Late blight found in Buncombe County, NC – August 25, 2016

— Written By [Inga Meadows](#) (2 months ago)

Tomato late blight, caused by the oomycete *Phytophthora infestans*, was reported to NCSU Extension Agent on August 25, 2016 from a conventional tomato field in Buncombe County, NC. Symptoms were first observed on the previous day. Samples

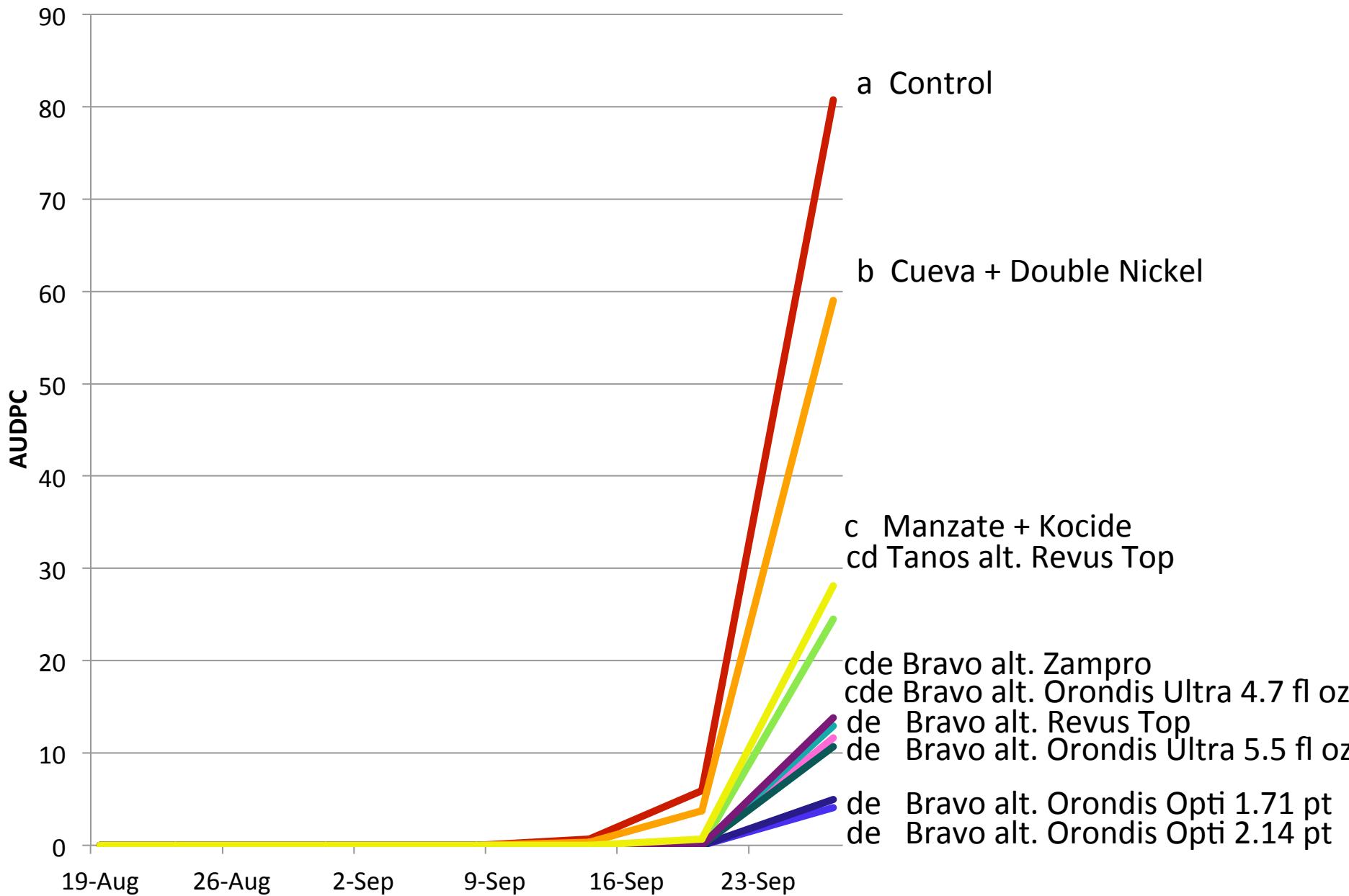
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2016 Late Blight x Tomato

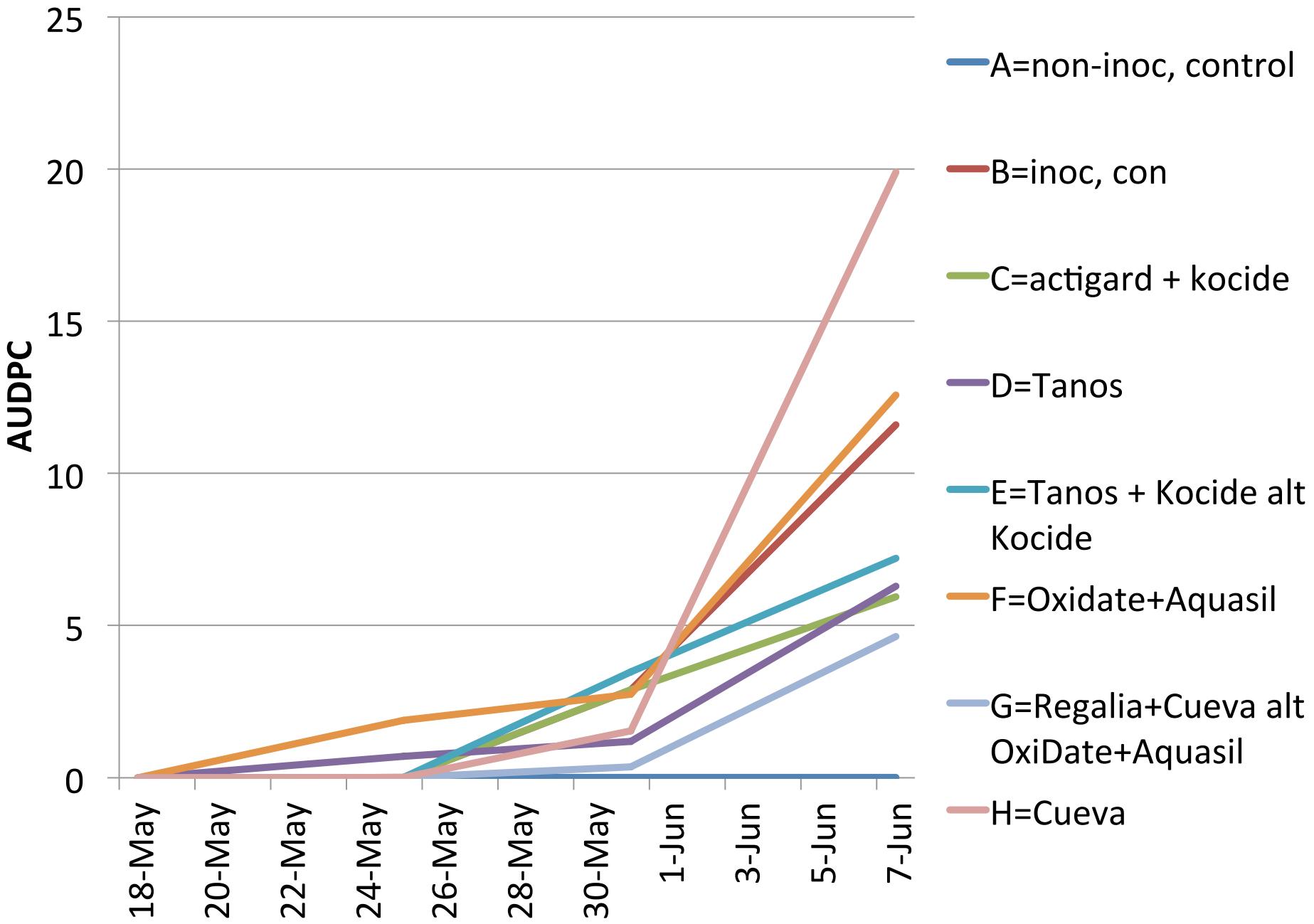


Bacterial spot

- Clorox-treated seed, rotation
- Greenhouse sanitation
- Copper, mancozeb, Actigard
- Tolerant variety (Mountain Fresh Plus)
- Can still get high disease pressure



2016 Bacterial Spot x Tomato - Greenhouse





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Thank you!

