



Figure 2. Left to Right: Progression of disease from early symptoms that begin as light green spots. Over time, the spots that are covered with olive-green spores that can be dispersed aerially or by water splash.



Figure 3. Left: Leaves show signs of magnesium deficiency. Middle: distinct light-green spots caused by tomato leaf mold. Right: an example of tomato leaf mold later in the disease cycle after the fungus has sporulated.

Management

Plant resistant varieties

- Determinant varieties-A high tunnel trial at Cornell AgriTech showed the most resistant varieties to be Red Mountain and Primo Red. Mountain Spring and Florida 97 have also shown some resistance.
- Indeterminant varieties: Geronimo, Trust, Boa
- Heirloom varieties: Cherokee Purple, Amish Paste, Prudens Purple.

Cultural practices

- If you observe symptoms in the greenhouse, remove the diseased plants and surrounding plants to prevent pathogen spread. Dispose of infected plant material and sterilize all equipment that was used in that greenhouse.
- Nutrients and disease pressures can build up in high tunnels, so rotate crops and move tunnels regularly.
- Make sure seed is clean and purchased from a reputable source.

Applying chemical treatments

- In ongoing field studies, Champ 30 WG and Zonix showed the best control of tomato leaf mold in organic trials that took place in 2017 and 2018.
- Control methods for conventional growers include the Quadris Top product, containing azoxystrobin and difenoconazole or products such as Bravo Weather Stik, containing chlorothalonil.
- For more information: consult the Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Vegetable Crops available at cropandpestguides.cce.cornell.edu.
-

More information

- Visit the pest management section of the [Cornell Vegetables website: vegetables.cornell.edu](http://vegetables.cornell.edu)
- For more information, please contact: Chris Smart - cds14@cornell.edu
- This page was created by Martha Sudermann - mas835@cornell.edu