

OREI Tomato Disease Photos

Representatives photos of a few of the most common field diseases of tomatoes.

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Early blight is often first observed as a necrosis and death of lower leaves of a tomato plant. The lesions often have concentric rings, giving the lesions a 'bulls-eye' appearance.





Similarly to early blight, Septoria leaf spot often causes the death of older leaves. However, individual lesions of Septoria leaf spot are often a dark brown with a light gray/brown center. With the help of a 10X hand-lens, dark pycnidia can be observed in the lesion center (magnified inset). The infected plant in the inset is a very susceptible heirloom.





Late blight causes large amorphous lesions that, under moist conditions, may be accompanied by white/gray growth of the causal fungus. All above ground portions of the plant may be affected.

Tom Creswell





Bacterial canker often causes a 'firing' of the lesions—a marginal necrosis and chlorosis of the leaves. Less common are the 'birds-eye' lesions on the fruit and the internal stem necrosis.





The lesions of bacterial spot on foliage are easily mistaken for other diseases and vary according to the strain and weather conditions. However, most lesions are smaller than early blight or Septoria.





The lesions of bacterial spot on fruit also vary according to host, strain and weather conditions.





The lesions of bacterial speck on foliage also vary. The lesions in the upper photo may be smaller due to a greater concentration of bacteria than the leaf in the lower photo.





The lesions of bacterial speck on fruit. Fruit lesions of bacterial speck are often smaller than the fruit lesions caused by bacterial spot.