



Cercospora Leaf spot on African Eggplant and Nightshade

Cercospora melongenae, *C. solani*

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Cercospora leaf spot symptoms (Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org)</p>  <p>Cercospora leaf spot symptoms (Mourad Louadfel, Bugwood.org)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotate with non-Solanaceous species such as maize and beans. • Use disease-free transplants. • Contact local sellers for resistant varieties available in your area. • Remove weeds from within and around the garden. • Remove and destroy severely diseased leaves and plants by burning/burying. • Intercrop with other vegetables to interrupt pathogen transmission. • Maintain recommended spacing between plants (50 cm x 75 cm). • Do not work with wet plants as movement can disperse fungal spores. • Keep plants adequately fertilised. Add compost manure to the field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the field frequently and look for plants with chlorotic lesions, angular to irregular in shape. • These later turn greyish brown with sporulation at the centre of the spot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply appropriate protective copper based fungicides. These can protect plants from disease: Mancozeb, common fungicides on the market include Dithane M45, Victory 72 WP AND Rodazim (50 g per 10 L of water, repeat spraying every 10 days during disease presence). • Fungicides may be used during the seedling stage to reduce infection from soil-borne fungi. N.B. Always follow manufacturer's instructions on the product label. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Chlorothalonil. Spray with copper-based chemical, such as copper hydroxide and copper oxychloride. Spray with Mancozeb (50 g per 10 L of water) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO class U; Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use. Copper hydroxide: WHO Class II. Copper oxychloride: WHO Class II. Class II is moderately hazardous. WHO Class U; Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use.