

Tomato Pest Identification and Management



Fungal and Bacterial Diseases



Septoria Leaf Spot



Early Blight



Bacterial Spot

Plant tomatoes where no tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, or eggplants have been for the past 3-4 years.

Keep tomato leaves as dry as possible.

Use drip irrigation or soaker hose.

Water in the morning so leaves dry quickly in the sun.

Stake or cage plants.

Space plants so that air flows between plants.

Mulch all exposed soil with plastic or organic mulch.

Scout Tomato Plants Once a Week.

Look at lower leaves for leaf spots.

Remove leaves infected leaves and rotten fruit from the garden.

Remove or bury tomato plants at the seasons end.

Blossom End Rot

Irrigate to maintain even soil moisture

Mulch the soil to maintain soil moisture

Do not over apply fertilizer, especially Nitrogen

Avoid wounding roots, do not dig or cultivate for weeds close to the plant.



Viral Diseases



Remove and destroy infected plants.

Remove weeds in the field.

Clean tools and workers hands after touching infected plants.

Cutworms



Remove weeds and plant residue.

Till garden before planting.

Place cardboard collars or aluminum foil around stems when planting transplants.

Flea Beetles



Plant as late as possible.

Control weeds and remove old plants.

Use a fine meshed fabric to cover tomatoes (remove when tomatoes are flowering).

Plant a trap crop, like radish, before tomatoes.



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