



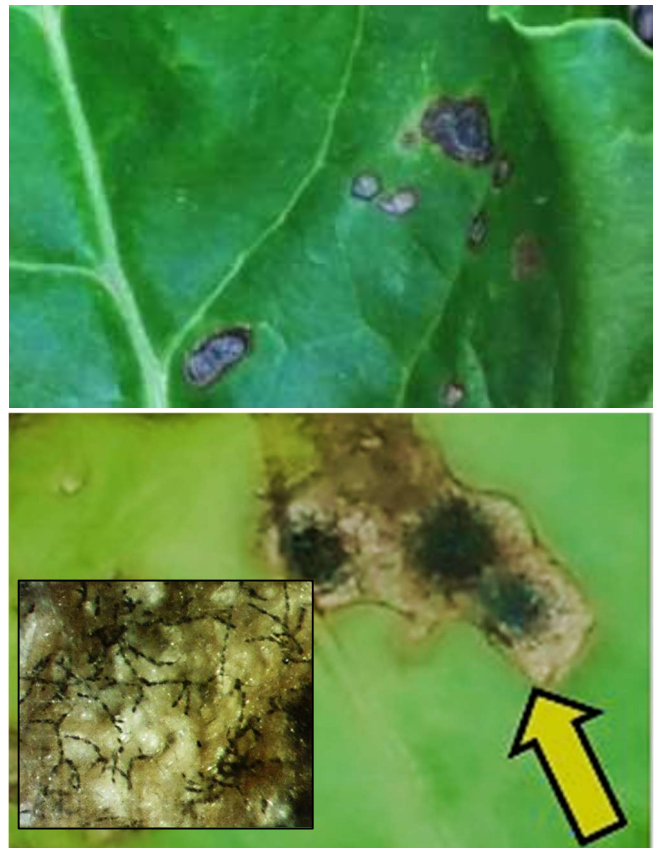
Cercospora leaf spot



Optimal temperatures 77-95°F. Favored by high humidity >90-95%.

Spots circular 3-5 mm with reddish purple to brown borders. Black pseudostromata in center of lesions and silver, white to gray spores in humid conditions.

Alternaria leaf spot



Favored by temperatures 60-80°F and high humidity >90%.

Spots irregular or angular 2-10+ mm. In high humidity, velvety dark black or green sporulation seen in center of spots. (Photo credit: D. Bublitz and L.E. Hanson)

Bacterial leaf spot (*Pseudomonas* sp.)



Favored by temperatures 50-77°F. Large dark spots to spreading lesions with yellow margins, often seen on leaves in contact with the ground. (Photo credit: M.F.R. Khan et al. and R.M. Harveson)

Phoma leaf spot



Favored by temperatures 60-90°F. Spots 1-2 cm with dark concentric rings. Spherical black pycnidia can form within the rings.

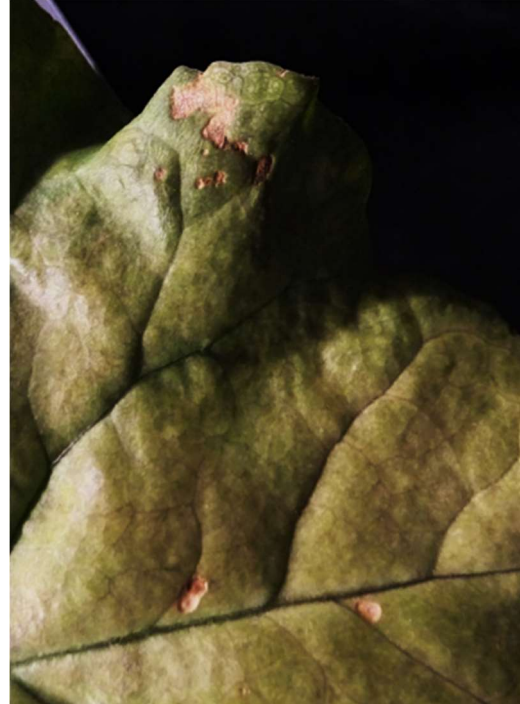


Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* sp.)



On adult leaves and petioles, lesions are circular and with darker rings. Under magnification, dark black, spiky fungal acervuli characteristic of *Colletotrichum* spp. (Photo credit: L.E. Hanson)

Stemphylium leaf spot



Spots small brown with larger necrotic patches. (Photo credit: L.E. Hanson)

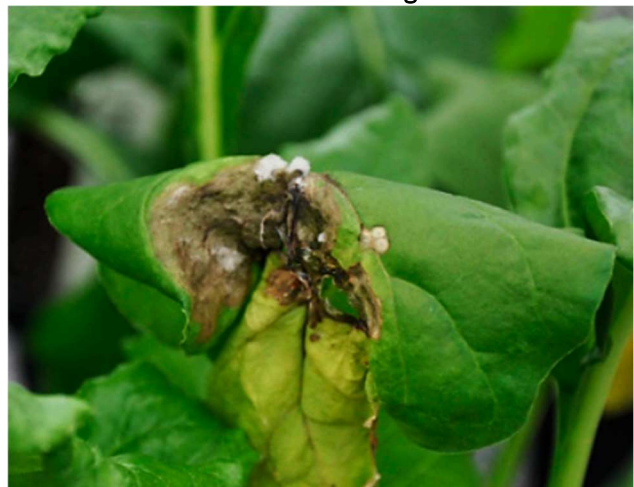
Ramularia leaf spot



Favored by temperatures 63-68°F.

Spots angular 4-7 mm typically larger than *Cercospora* leaf spots. (Photo credit: M. Putnam, Oregon State University).

Sclerotinia leaf blight



Favored by cool (68-77°F), humid, shaded conditions.

Light brown to black necrotic leaf lesions with grayish centers. In high humidity, white mycelia may appear and over time black sclerotia may form. (Photo credit: M.F.R. Khan et al. 2020).