



HOW-TO GUIDE



LEAF SPOT



WILTLED LEAVES



SICK DYING PLANT

	SYMPTOM	VEGETABLE	ROTATION	SANITATION	PLANT RESISTANT VARIETIES	CONTROL INSECTS	ORGANIC FUNGICIDE
ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOT	Water-soaked, angular, target-like spots on leaves.	CRUCIFER CUCURBIT ONION		○	○		○
ASTER YELLOWS	Stunted plants with yellowed leaves; off color & flavor.	CARROT LETTUCE	○	○		○	
ANTHRACNOSE	Small angular lesions on leaves & fruit; lower veins turn black.	BEAN CUCURBIT PEPPER TOMATO	○	○		○	○
BACTERIAL WILT	Plants wilt & die - Transmitted by cucumber beetles.	CUCURBIT	○	○	○		
COMMON SMUT	Silver galls turn black & break open to expose black spores.	CORN			○		
DOWNY MILDEW	Yellow spots; white-purple downy growth on underside of leaf.	CUCURBIT ONION SQUASH CRUCIFER		○	○		○
EARLY BLIGHT	Dark brown spots on leaves, becoming leathery with rings.	POTATO TOMATO	○	○			○
FUSARIUM WILT	Leaves are lifeless, yellow-green color & curl; brown & brittle.	CABBAGE CUCURBIT POTATO TOMATO	○	○	○		
INTERNAL CORK	Dark, hard, corky spots develop in roots.	SWEET POTATO		○	○		
LATE BLIGHT	Water-soaked, brown spots on leaves, petioles & stems; mold.	POTATO TOMATO		○			○
MOSAIC VIRUS	Stunted plants, distorted leaves & fruit; blotchy mosaic pattern.	BEAN CUCURBIT TOMATO	○	○	○	○	
ROOT KNOT	Stunted plants, galls on roots, appear deficient in nutrients.	CARROT TOMATO	○	○			
SCAB	Rough, raised corky area across tuber surface.	POTATO	○	○	○		
SEED DECAY & DAMPING OFF	Roots & stems rot. Young seedlings will topple over.	BEAN TOMATO		○	○	○	
SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT	Circular spots with brown borders & gray centers on leaves.	TOMATO	○	○	○		○
VERTICILLIUM WILT	Vines yellow, wilt & die branch by branch.	POTATO TOMATO PEPPER EGGPLANT	○	○	○		

ROTATION

Rotation is a technique whereby plants within the same botanical family are not planted in the same place year after year. Rotate related plants on a three-year schedule. This limits nutrient deficiencies and reduces the incidence of insect and disease pests by eliminating hosts and interrupting pest life cycles.

SANITATION

This includes bleaching tools & containers with 10% concentration to kill any diseases/viruses; washing hands before handling plants; refraining from watering leaves of plants; mulching the soil surface under plants; weeding around vegetable plants; limiting insect populations; using sterile potting mixes for starting seeds; choosing healthy seedlings; not working in the garden when conditions are wet; promptly removing plant residues when plants are spent; & not composting diseased plant matter.

PLANT RESISTANT VARIETIES

When purchasing plants or seeds, look for abbreviations such as "VFTNA". These stand for: Verticillium wilt, Fusarium wilt, tobacco mosaic virus, nematodes, & Alternaria. Gardeners can also by saving seeds from plants that are not affected by disease. In a few generations, they may be completely resistant to certain diseases.

FUNGICIDES

Neem Oil is used on Septoria, Alternaria, Early blight, Anthracnose, & powdery mildew. Copper may used for Alternaria, Early blight, Anthracnose, & downy mildew. Fungicides are a preventive measure, coat leaves before excessively wet or humid weather, or unseasonably cool summer temperatures.

For more information see "What's Wrong With My Plant? (And How Do I Fix It?): A Visual Guide to Early Diagnosis & Organic Remedies," by David Deardorff & Kathryn Wadsworth, ISBN: 0881929611.