



Leaf spot of strawberry

Mycosphaerella spp. Strawberry leaf spot disease

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Round purple spots on upper leaf surfaces (William Jacobi, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant resistant varieties such as Canoga, Cardinal, Delite, Earliglow or Honeoye from Simlows and Kenya Seed Company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for round, purple spots on upper leaf surfaces. Look out for the center of the spot as it becomes tan or grey, then almost white with a purple border at advanced stages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uproot and burn infected plants in the field when the first symptoms are seen to reduce the spread of disease to healthy plants. Avoid overwatering of the plants by overhead irrigation, instead adopt overhead irrigation. Clean your tools thoroughly with jik solution (3 to 5 ml in 1 litre of water if you have used them on infected plants). Water early in the morning or after sunset, and try to keep the water on the soil, not the leaves. Spray the plants by using Trianium-P (<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>) at a rate of 15 g in 5 L or Trichotech (<i>Trichoderma asperellum</i>) at a rate of 2.5 g in 20 L of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label. Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance. Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides (PCPB). 	
 <p>Center of the spot as it becomes tan or gray (Cesar Calderon, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice mulching to control weeds. Spacing of 3-4 feet apart between rows to increase aeration within the crops. Prune off the affected leafy vegetation and weed to remove host plants within the farm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider direct control actions when 2 to 3 leaves have leaf spots with grey to white mycelial growth in a single plant. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RANSOM 600WP (Carbendazim 570 g/kg + Triadimefon 30 g/kg) 15 g/20 L (0.6-0.75 Kg/Ha 1000 L of water/Ha (12-15 g/20 L water). JUPITER 125SC (flutriafol 125 g/L) 15 ml/20 L Foliar spray 0.75-1.25 L/Ha in 1000 L of water. Apply copper based fungicide such as Vitra 40 wg, Champflo at 50 g/20 L of water. Start spraying when you notice leaf spots on the leaves. Spray Mancozeb such as Oshothane, Fantic, Dithane at the rate of 50 ml/20 L of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO Class III (Slightly hazardous). REI: 12hrs. PHI: 14 days. Start application at onset of disease development ensuring full foliage coverage for excellent control. Repeat application every 7-14 days. WHO Class III (Slightly hazardous). REI: 12 hrs. PHI: 7 days. Apply at the onset of disease development, repeat application every 10 days. WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous). PHI: 7 days intervals. REI: 24 hrs. Repeat every 7-10 days for as long as needed. WHO Class U (Unlikely to cause acute harm). PHI: 7 days intervals. REI: 24 hrs. Spray Oshothane every 7 days and alternate with Dithane M45 to prevent development of resistance.

Kenya

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