
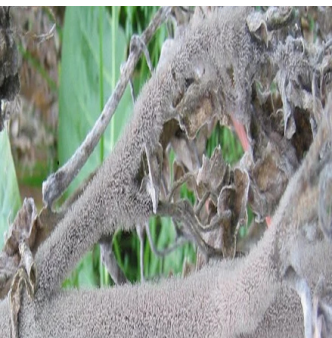









# Identify leaf diseases:

## Recognise symptoms on infected leaves



During the regular inspection tour of your garden, you discover that some plants are diseased. There are changes on the leaves that indicate a plant disease. But which leaf disease could it be? Here is an overview of the most common leaf diseases and their symptoms.

	Name	Symptoms	Susceptible plants
	<b>Mosaic virus</b>	mosaic-like, yellow-light green pattern on the leaves; wilting; leaves curl, turn yellow and die; later also deformation of fruits and shoots; often transmitted by pests such as aphids, whiteflies and thrips (like most viral diseases)	especially nightshade plants such as tomatoes and potatoes; cucurbits such as cucumbers, melons and zucchinis; fruit trees and vines
	<b>Botrytis bunch rot</b> <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	grayish-white fungal coating on the leaves and later also on other parts of the plant; later, infected parts begin to rot and die off, infestation with gray mold ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) is particularly relevant for the hobby garden because gray mold can infest over 200 host plants!	Viticulture (noble rot!); lettuce, cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, onions, roses, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries
	<b>Leaf curl</b> <i>Taphrina deformans</i>	young leaves curl and become lighter in color; light green or red blisters on the upper side of the leaves; early leaf fall	mainly fruit trees such as peaches, nectarines and almonds
	<b>Late blight</b> <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	olive-brown spots on the upper leaf surface; white fungal turf on the lower leaf surface; leaves curl up; later browning of the stems and fruits; over time, leaves turn black and wilt; plant reacts with early leaf fall	mainly nightshade plants, such as tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants and peppers

	Name	Symptoms	Susceptible plants
	<p><b>Powdery mildew</b> <i>Erysiphaceae</i></p>	<p>infects the upper side of leaves with a whitish, floury coating that can be wiped off (fair-weather fungus)</p>	<p>Woody plants such as apples, grapevines, gooseberries, roses; vegetables such as zucchinis, cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, carrots, peas, salsify, sage, strawberries</p>
	<p><b>Downy mildew</b> <i>Perenospora</i></p>	<p>manifested mainly by a purplish-whitish coating on the underside of the leaves (cannot be wiped off!); yellow-brown spots on the upper side of the plant's leaves</p>	<p>Vegetables such as radishes, radishes, horseradish, lettuce, peas, lamb's lettuce, cabbage, spinach, onions; woody plants such as roses and vines (grapes)</p>
	<p><b>Rust fungi</b> <i>Pucciniales</i></p>	<p>small brown-red rust spots on the upper side of the leaf; rust-red pustules with fungal spores spread to the underside of the leaf (with the exception of white rust, where the pustules are white); infected parts of the plant die; some shoots are also infected</p>	<p>Apples (apple rust), pears (pear rust), currants (currant column rust), cereals (cereal black rust, yellow rust), asparagus, carrots, onions, peas, beans and turnips</p>
	<p><b>Scab</b> <i>Fusicladium</i></p>	<p>gray-black spots on the blossoms and brown-black spots on the upper side of the leaves and later also on the fruit; early leaf drop, the most common scab disease is apple scab, scab is caused by a fungus, gray-black spots on the blossoms and brown-black spots on the upper side of the leaves and later also on the fruit; early leaf drop</p>	<p>especially plants from the rose family (apples, pears, roses, etc.), potatoes (potato scab)</p>
	<p><b>Sooty mold</b> <i>Diplocarpon rosae</i></p> <p>also called black spot disease</p>	<p>round black-brown spots on the leaves, which often spread in a star shape and end in jagged edges; leaves turn yellow and fall off</p>	<p>mainly plants of the Rosaceae family (roses, pears, apples), rarely cucumbers</p>