Tomato' disease :

Bacterial spot:

* Remove the plants and leaves infected by Bacterial Spots
* Not curable
* Can be controlled by using Copper containing bactericides

Early blight:

* Most home gardeners don’t need to treat tomatoes with a fungicide.
* Tomato plants can tolerate a lot of early blight without reducing the number of tomatoes they pr
* Apply a synthetic fungicide or an organic fungicide (fixed copper) according to label directions, early in the season

Late blight:

* Apply a [copper based fungicide](https://www.planetnatural.com/product/liquid-copper-spray/) (2 oz/ gallon of water) every 7 days or less, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that at least 12 hours of dry weather follows application.
* Used as a foliar spray, [Organocide® Plant Doctor](https://www.planetnatural.com/product/exel-lg-systemic-fungicide/" \t "_blank) will work its way through the entire plant to prevent fungal problems from occurring and attack existing many problems. Mix 2 tsp/ gallon of water and spray at transplant or when direct seeded crops are at 2-4 true leaf, then at 1-2 week intervals as required to control disease.

Leaf Mold:

* Remove the diseased plants and surrounding plants to prevent pathogen spread.
* Use Quadris Top product, containing azoxystrobin and difenoconazole or products such as Bravo Weather Stik, containing chlorothalonil.

Septoria leaf spot:

* Thinning of whole plants or removal of selected branches from individual plants may slow the disease by increasing airflow and thus reducing humidity and the length of time that leaves remain wet.
* Fungicides labeled for use on vegetables and containing copper or chlorothalonil may also provide control of Septoria leaf spot if they are carefully applied very early in the course of the disease (before symptoms develop is best) and on a regular basis throughout the rest of the growing season

Spider mites:

* Use neem oil, insecticidal soap, or a stream of water
* Abamectin is a natural insecticide that can be used to get rid of spider mites on tomato plants. It works by killing the spider mites and their eggs.

Target Spot:

* The strobilurin fungicide azoxystrobin and a combination product of mancozeb and fumoxate provided excellent control of target spot.

Yellow Leaf Curl Virus:

* This disease has no cure
* Remove and destroy any plants showing symptoms of leaf curl disease.

Mosaic virus:

* This disease has no cure.
* Uproot all diseased plants. Avoid walking with diseased plants through your field. Bury diseased plants, or put them into plastic bags in the field and burn the plants outside the field.

  Healthy:

* Nothing required

**Tomato Diseases and Treatments**

**1. Bacterial Spot**

* Remove infected plants and leaves.
* Not curable.
* Use copper-based bactericides.

**2. Early Blight**

* Most cases don’t need fungicides.
* Apply synthetic or organic fungicides early as directed.

**3. Late Blight**

* Spray copper fungicide (2 oz/gallon) every 7 days or after rain.
* Use Organocide® Plant Doctor (2 tsp/gallon) at transplant and every 1–2 weeks.

**4. Leaf Mold**

* Remove diseased and nearby plants.
* Use Quadris Top or Bravo Weather Stik.

**5. Septoria Leaf Spot**

* Thin plants for better airflow.
* Apply copper or chlorothalonil fungicides early and regularly.

**6. Spider Mites**

* Use neem oil, insecticidal soap, or water spray.
* Treat with Abamectin to kill mites and eggs.

**7. Target Spot**

* Use azoxystrobin or mancozeb with fumoxate.

**8. Yellow Leaf Curl Virus**

* No cure.
* Remove and destroy infected plants.

**9. Mosaic Virus**

* No cure.
* Uproot and burn infected plants outside the field.

**10. Healthy Plants**

* No action needed