

Yellow Sigatoka (leaf spot)

Pseudocercospora musae

(General information)

What is yellow Sigatoka and where does it occur?

Yellow Sigatoka is a fungal disease in bananas that causes leaf lesions and is commonly referred to as leaf spot. The fungal plant pathogen that causes the disease is *Pseudocercospora musae*.

Yellow Sigatoka occurs in all growing regions of Australia and is common in Far North Queensland, particularly during the wet season when conditions are warm and moist.

How does yellow Sigatoka impact banana production?

The lesions caused by the disease cause premature leaf death, which reduces the plant's ability to photosynthesize, impacting bunch size and delaying bunch filling. It also reduces the green life of fruit, causing mixed ripening which can restrict market access.

If left uncontrolled or unmanaged, costs of deleafing and spraying increase and it can be difficult to identify other exotic leaf diseases such as black Sigatoka.

How does yellow Sigatoka spread?

The disease produces two types of spores, ascospores and conidia which are spread by two main vectors, air and water.

Air movement within bananas allows for easy dispersion of fungal spores (ascospores), allowing them to settle and infect new plants. These spores are most active in the wet season (warm and moist conditions) causing tip spotting in younger leaves. Ascospores are responsible for long distance spread of the disease due to dispersing in air currents.

Movement by water, such as rainfall or dew moves conidia spores from higher leaves down the plant and onto suckers and causes line spotting on the leaf. Conidia spores infect new leaves of the same plant or neighbouring plants if the rain is wind driven.



Advanced symptoms of yellow Sigatoka disease. It is important to remove leaves with visible spot prior to fungicide application to reduce disease load and to ensure the longevity of fungicides used for management.

What are the stages of yellow Sigatoka?

Symptom development of yellow Sigatoka is broken up into five stages (Figure 1).

Stage 1 Stage 2a Stage 2b Stage 3 Stage 4 Stage 5

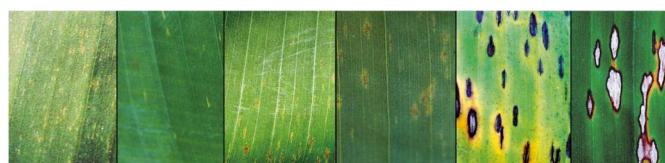


Figure 1 Five stages of disease symptom development.

Stage 1: Yellowish green specks less than 1mm long. Generally, younger leaves are affected. Very hard to see with the naked eye.

Stage 2a: Specks develop into yellow streaks 3 to 4 mm long.

Stage 2b: Streaks darken to a rusty brown.

Stage 3: Streaks broaden to a spot, becoming wider with undefined margins.

Stage 4: Spots develop defined dark brown edges, the centre becomes sunken and occasionally has a yellow halo. Conidia are produced on stage 4 lesions.

Stage 5: Sunken centre turns grey and is surrounded by dark brown/black border. Ascospores are produced on stage 5 lesions.

How is yellow Sigatoka managed?

Yellow Sigatoka can be difficult to control in wet, moist conditions and should be managed with a combination of cultural and chemical control.

Deleafing is a major component of managing yellow Sigatoka that cannot be overlooked. Increased chemical application is unable to compensate for regular deleafing practices.

What cultural controls should I practice?

Controlling yellow Sigatoka is best managed through cultural control practices. Although labour intensive, they are necessary to keep fungal levels within a canopy low, especially during periods of high rainfall when the ability to aerial spray or mist is limited.

Deleafing is the most critical control method for managing yellow Sigatoka.

- Deleafing removes infected leaves from the canopy and assists in keeping disease inoculum levels low. Deleafing is recommended once a single leaf on a plant has leaf spot lesions on more than 5% of the total leaf surface.
- To prevent yellow Sigatoka infections, some growers practice intensive deleafing practices. This involves removing additional leaves, that are not yet showing visible signs of the disease, as the early stages can be difficult to detect with the naked eye. Bunched plants are an exception, as most growers only remove the minimum number of leaves. Tipping, which is only cutting out a proportion of the leaf with visible symptoms is not recommended, as the entire leaf would be infected.
- Deleaf before spraying, as once yellow Sigatoka produces visible lesions (stage 3 onwards) neither systemic or protectant fungicide applications are effective against those spots. Deleafing also assists in reducing the risk of fungicide resistance on your farm, and neighbouring farms.

- Recent research suggests that the best deleafing practice is to go through frequently before the wet season to get inoculum levels low. This will improve spray efficiencies before the warm wet summer when yellow Sigatoka pressure is heaviest. **In the wet season, deleafing can extend to every 6-8 weeks and during the dry season every 8-12 weeks, depending on disease pressure.**



Regular deleafing is critical for yellow Sigatoka control.

Other cultural practices such as block design are also important for managing the disease. Maximising airflow through a block will assist in creating conditions that minimise disease development. This includes the following considerations:

- Avoid placing blocks close to waterbodies such as dams as it will only promote the disease due to the high humidity associated with them.
- Lower density plantings are recommended to promote a drier microclimate.
- Maintaining good drainage to ensure water does not sit within interrows.
- Reduce plant-to-plant contact by removing unnecessary suckers.

For more information contact:

The DPI Banana Extension Team
Department of Primary Industries
South Johnstone
Email: betterbananas@dpi.qld.gov.au

This factsheet has been produced as part of the National Banana Development and Extension Program which is funded by Hort Innovation, using the banana industry research and development levies and contributions from the Australian Government. Hort Innovation is the grower-owned, not-for-profit research and development corporation for Australian horticulture. The Queensland Government has also co-funded the project through the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Horticulture Innovation Australia (Hort Innovation) and the Queensland Government make no representations and expressly disclaim all warranties (to the extent permitted by law) about the accuracy, completeness, or currency of information in this factsheet. Reliance on any information provided by Hort Innovation and the Queensland Government is entirely at your own risk. Hort Innovation and the Queensland Government are not responsible for, and will not be liable for, any loss, damage, claim, expense, cost (including legal costs) or other liability arising in any way (including from Hort Innovation and the Queensland Government or any other person's negligence or otherwise) from your use or non-use of this factsheet or from reliance on information contained in the material or that Hort Innovation and the Queensland Government provides to you by any other means.