



Figure 1. (Left) Bacterial spot of tomato causes small necrotic lesions on leaves that are often accompanied by chlorosis. (Right) Lesions on fruit are often scabby in appearance. See page 141 for management options.



Figure 2. Bacterial spot lesions on pumpkin are light colored with water-soaked margins. The cut open pumpkin shown here has a secondarily infected lesion that has rotted through the fruit. See pages 112-113 for management options.



Figure 3. Gummy stem blight on watermelon often turns leaf petioles light brown and produces dark brown, irregular leaf lesions. See pages 122-123 for management options.



Figure 4. (Left) Downy mildew of cucumber causes angular chlorotic lesions. (Right) During moist conditions, the fungus that causes downy mildew is visible on the undersides of infected leaves. See pages 121-122 for management options.



Figure 5. Early blight is one of the most common tomato diseases. The inset shows a close-up of early blight's characteristic bull's-eye lesions. See pages 143-144 for management options.



Figure 6. White mold or timber rot of tomato kills stems and entire plants. The black fungal structures (sclerotia) shown here are diagnostic of this disease. See page 145 for management options.



Figure 7. European corn borers can be a problem in peppers. See pages 151-152 for management options.



Figure 8. Seedcorn maggots can be a problem in many crops including cantaloupe. See page 130 for management options.



Figure 9. Colorado potato beetles can be a pest in many crops, including eggplant. See page 150 for management options.



Figure 10. The brown marmorated stink bug is an emerging pest in the Midwest. If you see this pest, contact your state extension specialist. More information is available from Purdue Extension at extension.entm.purdue.edu/caps/pestInfo/brownStinkBug.htm. Control information is provided for Fruiting Vegetables (page 152) and Sweet Corn (page 228).



Figure 11. Corn earworm larva (left) can be a significant sweet corn pest. The adult (right) is shown for identification purposes. See pages 227-228 for management options.



Figure 12. Indiana has confirmed the presence of western bean cutworm and it may be present in other states covered by this guide. It is not clear how much damage this pest causes. If you observe this pest, contact your state extension specialist.



Figure 13. Manganese toxicity on cantaloupe is a disorder that can occur if soil pH is too low. See pages 118-119 for soil pH and fertility recommendations for cucumber, cantaloupe, and watermelon.



Figure 14. Sunscald appears as a white, hard area on a portion of the tomato fruit. The area may later shrivel and sink in. See page 134 for details.



Figure 15. Tomato pinworm (*Keiferia lycopersicella*) is an emerging pest in the Midwest. See pages 151-152 for management options.



Figure 16. Radial (left) and concentric cracks on tomato. See page 134 for more information.



Figure 17. Zipper scars on tomatoes. See page 134 for more information.



Figure 18. Catfacing on tomato. See page 134 for more information.



Figure 19. Micro-cracks or rain checks. See page 134 for more information.



Figure 20. These roma tomatoes suffer from varying degrees of blossom end rot. See pages 134-135 for management options.