BALL TECH ON DEMAND

GERANIUM XANTHOMONAS MANAGEMENT

Causal Agent

Xanthomonas campestris pv. Pelargonii

Common Names

Bacterial blight, bacterial wilt, bacterial stem rot, bacterial leaf spot

Hosts

Geranium spp. and Pelargonium spp. including Zonal and seed (Pelargonium x hortorum), ivy geraniums (P. peltatum), Martha Washington (P. domesticum), and hybrids.

Symptoms & Signs

Variable depending on host, variety, culture, and environment. Primarily, brown necrotic leaf spotting



Symptoms and signs of Xanthomonas (Xanthomonas campestris pv. Pelargonii) on geranium. Scout for small circular, yellow lesions on tops of leaves. Lesions will become necrotic and coalesce as disease progresses. Advanced disease symptoms often present as V-shaped lesions.

with or without yellow halos and V-shaped browning or yellowing from the outside to the inner part of the leaf. Systemic wilting of the entire plant can occur. Wilting while roots are healthy (ex. no symptoms of *Pythium*) can be another indicator of *Xanthomonas*.

Requirements for Disease

- 1) Susceptible host plants (see above).
- 2) Temperatures ranging from 70 to 80 °F (21 to 26 °C) are optimal for pathogen proliferation.

Managing an Infestation

Have a disease diagnostic lab conduct tests to confirm whether Xanthomonas is the culprit first.

- 1) Treat all geraniums in the area (including infected crops) with labeled bactericide. This will protect healthy plants in the area and reduce the chance of spread while infected plants are disposed of.
- 2) Wait for treated crops to be completely dry. Bag symptomatic plants where they sit on the bench.
 - Remove symptomatic plants and a "buffer zone" of non-symptomatic plants within several feet surrounding them especially if crops have been overhead irrigated. Dispose of all debris on growing surfaces with infected plants.
- 3) Throw infected plants in the garbage. Do not compost plants or save the containers/soil.
 - Refrain from using greenhouse carts to avoid contaminating equipment and spreading disease.
- 4) Treat all growing surfaces where infected plants were with a sanitizing agent.
 - Using 2 different sanitizers is a good insurance policy. For example, apply a peroxide-based product (ex. Zerotol) and allow to dry completely, then follow-up with a quaternary ammonia product (ex. KleenGrow, GreenShield II).
- 5) Quarantine other geraniums in the area for observation. Closely monitor all other geraniums on site.
 - If symptoms start to appear on geraniums in other production areas, send samples to a diagnostic lab for testing to confirm.



Chemical Control Options

Copper-based products, mancozeb, and some biological/biorational products can prevent the spread of *Xanthomonas*. However, bactericides must be used preventatively. *Reactive application of IPM products to infected plants may slow disease progression but will not work curatively.* Products for preventative control of *Xanthomonas* include:

Trade Name	Active Ingredient(s)	FRAC	Reapplication Frequency
CuPro	copper hydroxide	M01	7 – 14 d interval
Phyton 27/35	copper sulfate pentahydrate	M01	7+ d interval
Protect Dithane	mancozeb	M3	10 – 14 d interval 7 – 10 d interval
Regalia	extract of Reynoutria sachalinensis	P5	7 – 10 d interval
Companion Stargus Triathalon BA	Bacillus subtilis GB03 Bacillus amyloliquefaciens F727 Bacillus amyloliquefaciens D747	BM 02	14 – 28 d interval 7 – 10 d interval 10 – 14 d interval
ZeroTol 2.0	hydrogen peroxide & peroxyacetic acid	NC	3 – 10 d interval

*Trade names shown are examples of products labeled for controlling *Xanthomonas* that have been vetted as effective by controlled research trials. However, alternative products with the same active ingredient may be used in place of ones mentioned here.

Additional Resources

University of Massachusetts Geranium - Xanthomonas

BALL TECH ON DEMAND Geranium At Risk

University of Massachusetts Cleaning and Disinfecting the Greenhouse

GrowerTalks Examining Xanthomonas by Margery Daughtrey

BALL TECH ON DEMAND Sanitation

