Bean common bacterial blight

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli and X. fuscans subsp. fuscans

Synonyms

- common bacterial blight

Plant hosts

Phaseolus coccineus (runner bean), *P. lathyroides* (Phasey bean), *P. lunatus* (lima bean), *P. vulgaris* (common bean), *Calopogonium, Lupinus poyphyllus* (perennial lupine), *Pisum sativum* (pea), *Vigna aconitifolia* (moth beans), and *V. umbellata* (rice-bean) are all susceptible to bean common bacterial blight.

Symptoms

Small water soaked spots develop on leaves. The spots enlarge turning necrotic, often with a narrow bright yellow margin that surrounds the lesions. On pods, water soaked spots enlarge becoming sunken, brown lesions surrounded by an ooze of bacterial cells that further spread the disease. The two pathogens, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* and *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* cause indistinguishable disease symptoms in the fields.

Leaf showing symptoms of bean common bacterial blight.

Image courtesy of the University of Massachusetts Extension Service

Transmission

In the field,bacterial ooze from leaf and pod lesions spread with water during irrigation or rainfall. Bacteria can also be mechanically spread on equipment and people. Bacteria overwinter in infected crop residue and seed.

Geographic distribution

Bean common bacterial blight is distributed worldwide.

Applicable regulations

603-052-0385, Control Area Order: Bean disease