Bean common bacterial blight

**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 polyphyllus* (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)

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