/ine crops disorder: Angular leaf spot

KAREN DELAHAUT and WALT STEVENSON

Angular leaf spot is a bacterial disease that can be economically damaging to cucumbers, honeydew melon, and zucchini squash grown in Wisconsin. The bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *lachrymans* infects leaves, stems, and fruit.

A3801

Symptoms and effects

Initial lesions appear as small, tan, water-soaked spots that are delineated by the leaf veins. As the lesions enlarge, the dead centers fall out. Under humid conditions, a milky exudate may be present. This exudate dries to a white crust near the lesion. Infected fruit may appear healthy but later develop soft spots as lesions develop beneath the rind. The lesions eventually crack open, providing an entry point for soft rot organisms.

Disease cycle

The bacterial pathogen is seedborne beneath the seed coat. The bacterium also survives in the soil on plant debris for up to 2 years. Prolonged leaf wetness favors infection. The bacterium enters the leaf through respiration pores (stomates), water-excreting pores (hydathodes), or wounds. Infections spread from leaf to leaf by splashing rain, human activity, and cucumber beetles.

Control

To reduce the likelihood of infection, rotate out of vine crops for at least 2 years and use disease-free seed. In greenhouse cucumbers, lowering the humidity to 80–90% will reduce the spread of the disease. Hot water and chemical seed treatments are not effective for totally eliminating the pathogen on infested seed. Breeding efforts in the last several years have resulted in a large selection of cucumber varieties that are tolerant to angular leaf spot and these should be planted whenever possible. In some of these varieties, tolerance to the disease is most strongly expressed in the fruit, while significant leaf infection can occur during cool, wet weather. The fol-



Lesions enlarge until leaf veins limit expansion.



Mature lesions often fall out of the leaf, giving the foliage a tattered appearance.

lowing list identifies some of the currently available varieties.

Copper fungicides applied every 5–10 days may be helpful, particularly after rain or wind storms.

Cucumber varieties with tolerance to angular leaf spot		
Slicing	Autograph	Indy
	Cobra	Intimidator
	Dasher II	Prancer
	Daytona	Raider
	Diva	Speedway
	Fanfare	Stonewall
	Greensleeves	Thunder
	Impact	
Pickling	Calypso	Olympian
	Carolina	Patio Pickle
	Eclipse	Patton Classic
	Eureka	Patton Supreme
	Fancipak M	Regal
	Jackson	Royal
	Jackson Classic	Vlasstar
	Jackson Supreme	Wellington
	Lafayette Classic	Zapata
	Napoleon Classic	



Copyright © 2004 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System doing business as the division of Cooperative Extension of the University of Wisconsin-Extension. All rights reserved. Send copyright inquiries to: Manager, Cooperative Extension Publishing, 432 N. Lake St., Rm. 103, Madison, WI 53706.

Authors: Karen Delahaut is senior outreach specialist with the fresh market vegetable program, Walt Stevenson is professor of plant pathology, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison and University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension. Produced by Cooperative Extension Publications, University of Wisconsin-Extension.

University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension, an EEO/AA employer, provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and American with Disabilities (ADA) requirements.

This publication is available from your Wisconsin county Extension office or from Cooperative Extension Publishing. To order, call toll-free: 1-877-947-7827 (WIS-PUBS) or visit our web site: cecommerce.uwex.edu.

A3801 Vine Crops Disorder: Angular Leaf Spot