

Salahaddin University \Erbil  
College of Agriculture  
Plant protection Department  
4<sup>th</sup> class



# Plant Bacterial Diseases \ Practical

## 5<sup>th</sup> lecture

### *Xanthomonas.*

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# Outline

- ✓ Introduction about *Xanthomonas*.
- ✓ *Xanthomonas* species
- ✓ Morphology and growth
- ✓ Microscopic appearance
- ✓ Biochemical and physiological test .
- ✓ Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas*.

# Xanthomonas

- *Xanthomonas* is a genus of Proteobacteria, many of which cause plant diseases.
- There are at least 27 plant associated *Xanthomonas spp.*, that all together infect at least 400 plant species.
- Different species typically have specific host and/or tissue range and colonization strategies.

# Taxonomy

- **Domain** : bacteria
- **Phylum**: Proteobacteria
- **Class**: Gammaproteobacteria
- **Order**: Xanthomonadales
- **Family**: Xanthomonadaceae
- **Genus**: *Xanthomonas*
- **Species**: *X. sp.*
- **Subspecies**: *X. spp.*

# Some common species of *Xanthomonas*

- *Xanthomonas alfalfae* : bacterial leaf spot on Alfafa
- *X. arboricola*: cause diseases in trees like prunes , hazelnut, and walnut.
- *X. axonopodis, X. citri* : citrus canker
- *X. campestris*: verity of plant disease e.g. black rot of crucifers.
- *X. cucurbitae* : cause pumpkin spot
- *X. oryzae*: cause bacterial blight of rice
- *X. phaseoli*: bacterial blight of beans
- *X. vasicola*: bacterial leaf streak of corn (maize)

# Morphology and growth

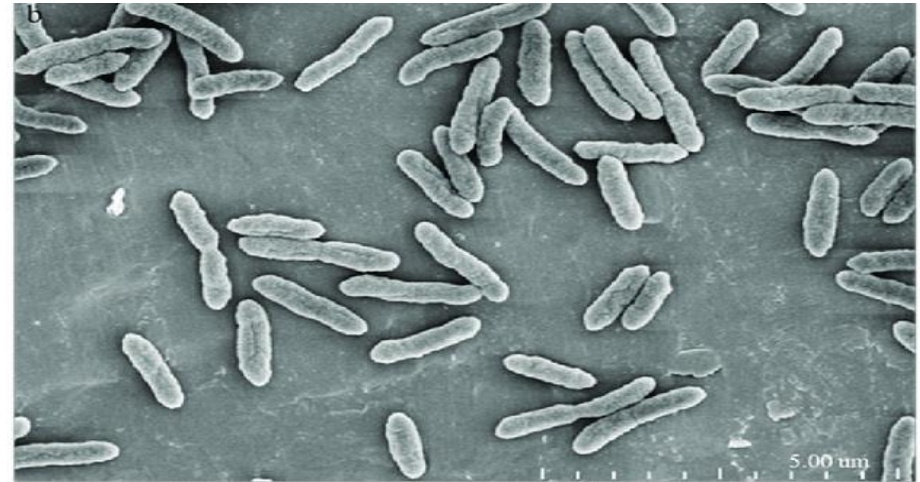
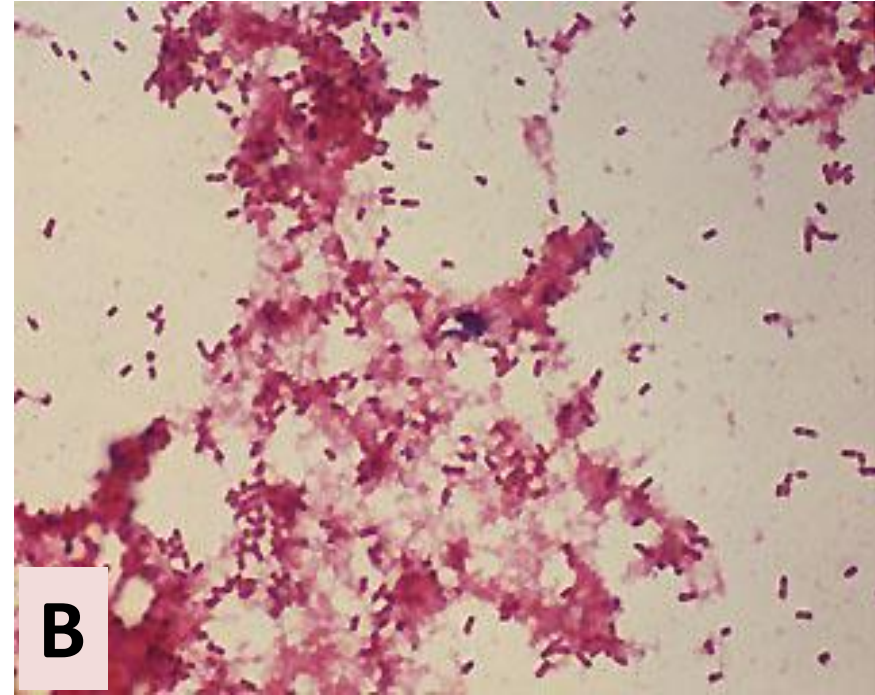
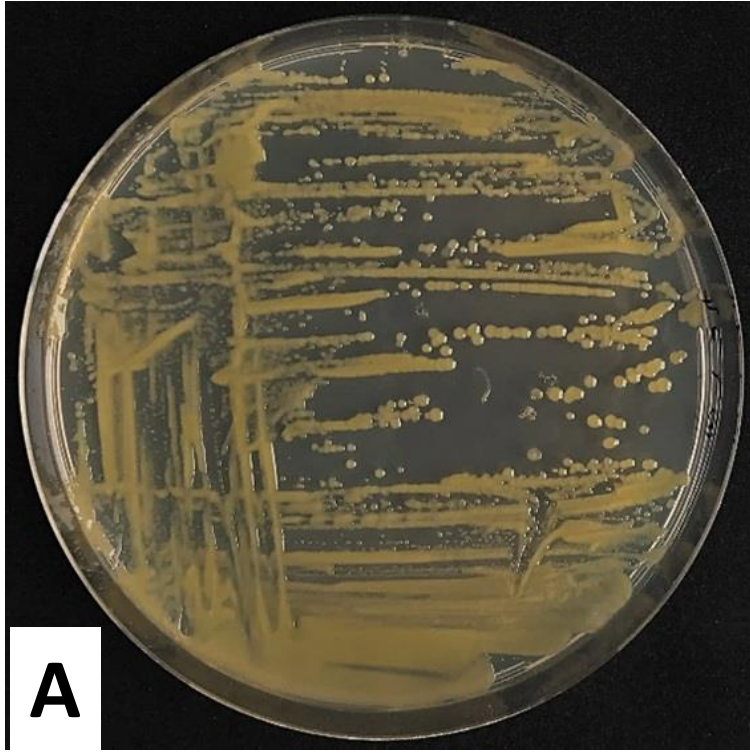
## Individual cell characteristics include:

- **Cell type** –Single rods
- **Size** – 0.4 – 1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide by 1.2 – 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long
- **Motility** – motile by a single polar flagellum

## Colony growth characteristics include:

- **Pigmentation Colony shape:** Mucoid, and yellow colonies (Yellow pigment) on yeast dextrose calcium carbonate (YDC) medium.
- **Elevation** : convex.
- **Colony shape** : Filiform .
- **Margin** : Entire margin.
- Most produce large amounts of extracellular polysaccharide.
- **Temperature range** (– 4 to 37°C)
- **Optimal growth** 25-30 °C.
- Most species grow slowly.
- All species are plant pathogenic, found in association with plant or plant materials.

# Colony growth characteristics



A) Colony of *Xanthomonas* sp on YDC medium

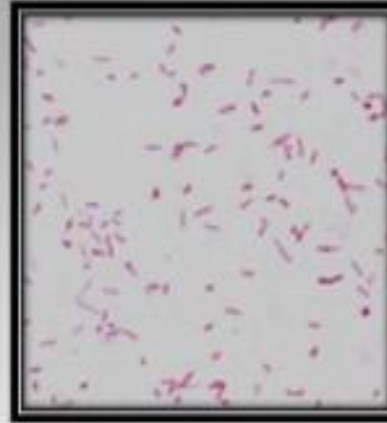
B) *Xanthomonas* Gram-negative

C) Electron microscope view of *Xanthomonas* cells

C

# Biochemical and physiological test

- **Obligate** : aerobes
- **Catalase**: positive
- **Oxidase**: negative
- **Starch hydrolysis**: positive
- **KOH test**: positive



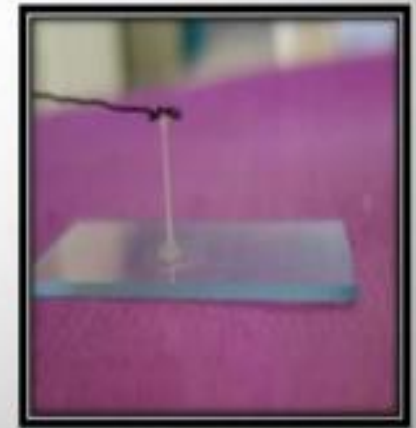
Gram staining



Starch hydrolysis



Catalase test



Potassium hydroxide test



# Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas spp*

## 1-Citrus canker:

**Pathogen :** *Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri*

- ❖ The disease causes necrotic dieback
- ❖ General tree decline.
- ❖ Premature fruit drop and fruit blemishes.
- ❖ Severely infected trees become weak, unproductive and unprofitable.

# Different symptoms of Citrus canker



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# Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas spp*

## 2-Bacterial blight of pomegranate:

**Pathogen:** *Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. punicae*

- ❖ Initially, spots are black and round which are surrounded by bacterial ooze.
- ❖ Under favorable conditions, spots enlarge to become raised, dark brown lesions with indefinite margins that cause the fruit crack.
- ❖ The disease may cause up to 90% yield reduction.

# Bacterial blight symptoms of pomegranate



# Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas spp*

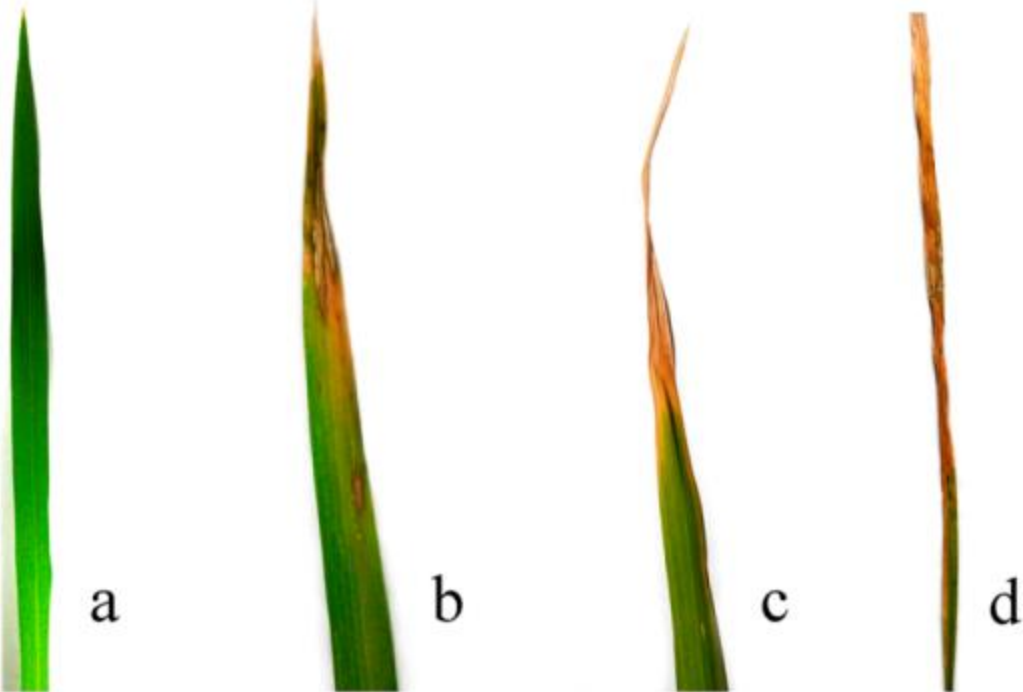
## 3-Bacterial leaf blight of rice:

**Causal agent :** *Xanthomonas oryzae pv. Oryzae*

### **Symptoms:**

- ❖ On seedling, the infection appears tiny water soaked spot at the margin on the leaves.
- ❖ On leaf blade, the infection begins at the margin as water soaked stripe.
- ❖ Resulting in the wavy margin and yellow leaf within few days.
- ❖ A turbid ooze of the bacterium, streaming from the vascular can be observed on dipping the cut end of affected leaves in clear water.
- ❖ the lesions can cover the whole blade, turn white and later grayish contaminated with various saprophytic fungi.

# Symptoms of Bacterial leaf blight of rice



# Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas spp*

## 4-Bacterial leaf streak of rice :

**Pathogen** : *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Oryzicola*

### **Symptoms:**

- ❖ Fine translucent streaks appear between the veins of the leaf are the first symptoms.
- ❖ The lesions enlarge lengthwise and advance over larger veins laterally and turn brown.

# Symptoms of Bacterial leaf streak of rice





# Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas spp*

## 5-Bacterial spot of tomato:

**Causal agent:** *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *versicatoria*

### Symptoms:

- ❖ Initial leaf symptoms are small , circular-to –irregular, dark lesions, which may be surrounded by a yellow halo.
- ❖ The lesions tend to concentrate on the leaf edges and tip and may increase in size to a diameter of 3-5 mm.
- ❖ Infected leaves may develop a scorched appearance,
- ❖ When spots are numerous ,foliage turns yellow and eventually dies.

# Symptoms of Bacterial spot on tomato



# Diseases caused by *Xanthomonas spp*

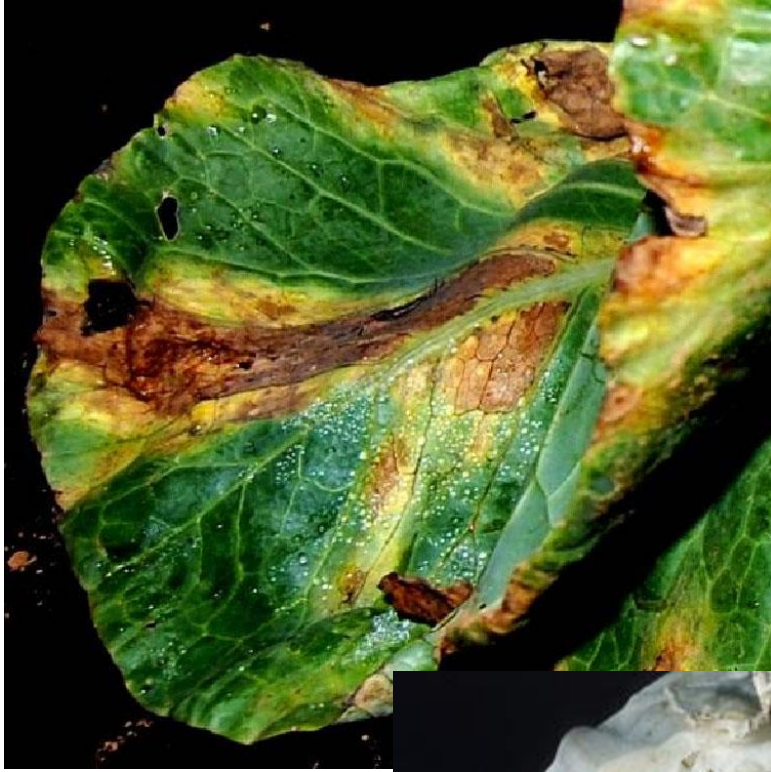
## 6-Black rot of crucifer:

**Pathogen:** *Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris*

### Symptoms :

- ❖ It is seed borne disease by which cauliflower is affected both in nursery and in field.
- ❖ The plant may be affected at any stage during its growth.
- ❖ Infected leaves show yellowing at margins and the necrosis towards the center of the leaf, forming V-shaped area .
- ❖ The veins become brown or dark and vascular regions of the main stem discolored.
- ❖ Leaves fall prematurely due to formation of abscission layer.

# Symptoms of Black rot of crucifer

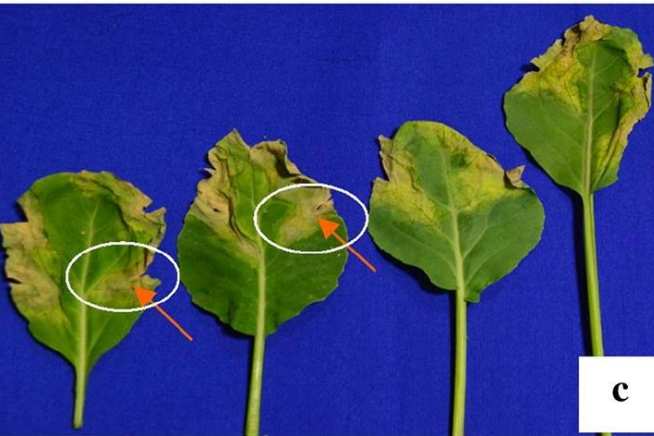




**a**



**b**



**c**



**d**



**e**



**f**

Samples of different  
cabbage plant infested  
with *X.*  
*campestris* pv. *campestris*