## Bacterial Diseases - IPM Guideline for Chickpea

**Note:** this guideline may be applicable to other legume crops including:

Common Bean (dry, snap, fresh market, seed)

Warm Season (cowpea, lima bean, soybean)

## **Disease Diagnostic Confirmation**

Work with local crop consultants, field specialists and disease diagnosticians to confirm identity of disease causes which may include Bacterial Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *cassiae*) and Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Pseudomonas andropogonis*),. Provide background information on the field and problem, and deliver representative samples (including healthy appearing to badly affected tissue and plants) to qualified experts for diagnosis and confirmation. http://wiki.bugwood.org/PIPE:Legume

## **Vegetative Growth Stages**

There are no reports of labeled pesticides with activity against bacterial diseases of chickpea. Consult with local extension specialists and pest management personnel.

## **Reproductive Growth Stages**

There are no reports of labeled pesticides with activity against bacterial diseases of chickpea. Consult with local extension specialists and pest management personnel.

- Rotate to exclude susceptible host crops (i.e., legume volunteers) for 3 + years; examples of non-host crops include small grains and corn
- avoid planting in fields with a history of disease during the last 3 years
- plant resistant or less susceptible varieties if available
- follow recommended plant population row & plant spacing
- soil test and use a moderate fertility program; e.g., not to exceed 75 100 lb N/A
- incorporate fall and/or spring tillage to eliminate carryover seed and volunteer legumes in last year's legume fields, promote root health and moisture drainage in this year's legume fields
- monitor irrigation scheduling to avoid flowering-period deficiency but avoid late-season saturation
- utilize timely scouting, disease forecasting, and weather monitoring services

[ Guideline adapted for Colorado and surrounding region by Dr. H. F. Schwartz, M. S. McMillan, and K. L. Otto ]