Bacterial Diseases - IPM Guideline for Pea (dry, fresh market)

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 (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *pisi*) and Brown Spot (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*). 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 pea. 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 pea. 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]