



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Provided to you by:

Bacterial Spot of Tomato

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What is bacterial spot? Bacterial spot of tomato is a potentially devastating disease that, in severe cases, can lead to unmarketable fruit and even plant death. Bacterial spot can occur wherever tomatoes are grown, but is found most frequently in

warm, wet climates, as well as in greenhouses. The disease is often an issue in Wisconsin.



Sunken, scabby bacterial spot lesions on a ripening tomato fruit. (Photo courtesy of Mary Ann Hansen, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)

What does bacterial spot look like?

Bacterial spot can affect all above ground parts of a tomato plant, including the leaves, stems, and fruit. Bacterial spot appears on leaves as small (less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch), sometimes water-soaked (i.e., wet-looking) circular areas. Spots may initially be yellow-green but darken to brownish-red as they age. When the disease is severe, extensive leaf yellowing and leaf loss can also occur. On green fruit, spots are typically small, raised and blister-like, and may have a yellowish halo. As fruit mature, the spots enlarge (reaching a maximum size of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) and turn brown, scabby and rough. Mature spots may be raised or sunken with raised edges. Bacterial spot

symptoms can be easily confused with symptoms of another tomato disease called bacterial speck. For more information on this disease, see UW Plant Disease Facts D0011, *Bacterial Speck of Tomato*.

Where does bacterial spot come from? Bacterial spot of tomato is caused by *Xanthomonas vesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas gardneri*, and *Xanthomonas perforans*. These bacterial pathogens can be introduced into a garden on contaminated seed and transplants, which may or may not show symptoms. The pathogens enter plants through natural openings (e.g., stomates), as well as through wounds. Disease development is favored by warm (75° to 86° F), wet weather. Wind-driven rain can contribute to more severe disease as the pathogens are splashed and spread to healthy leaves and fruit. Bacterial spot pathogens can survive well in tomato debris, but they survive very poorly in soil when not associated with debris.

How do I save plants with bacterial spot? A plant with bacterial spot cannot be cured. Remove symptomatic plants from your garden or greenhouse to prevent the spread of bacteria to healthy plants. Burn (where allowed by local ordinance), bury or hot compost the affected plants, and DO NOT eat symptomatic fruit. Although bacterial spot pathogens are not human pathogens, the fruit blemishes that they cause can provide entry points for human pathogens that could cause illness.



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How can I prevent bacterial spot in the future? Plant pathogen-free seed or transplants to prevent the introduction of bacterial spot pathogens on contaminated seed or seedlings. If a clean seed source is not available or you suspect that your seed



On tomato leaves, bacterial spot leads to small, angular (i.e., straight-edged) spots with yellow haloes. (Photo courtesy of Michelle Grabowski, University of Minnesota Extension)

is contaminated, consider treating the seed in hot water prior to planting to eliminate the pathogens. For details on this process, including the proper temperature and length of treatment, see UW Plant Disease Facts D0064, *Hot-Water Seed Treatment for Disease Management*. To keep leaves dry and to prevent the spread of the pathogens, avoid overhead watering (e.g., with a wand or sprinkler) of established plants. Instead use a drip-tape or soaker-hose. Also, to prevent spread, DO NOT handle plants when they are wet (e.g., from dew), and routinely sterilize tools with either 10% bleach solution or (better due to its less corrosive properties) 70% alcohol (e.g., rubbing alcohol). Where bacterial spot has been a recurring problem, consider using preventative applications of copper-based products registered for use on tomato, especially during warm, wet

periods. Keep in mind however, that if used excessively or for prolonged periods, copper may no longer control the disease. Be sure to read and follow all label instructions of the product that you select to ensure that you use it in the safest and most effective manner possible. Burn (where allowed by local ordinance), bury or hot compost tomato debris at the end of the season. Wait at least one year before planting tomatoes in a given location again, and remove and burn, bury or hot compost any volunteer tomatoes that come up in your garden.

For more information on bacterial spot of tomato: Contact the University of Wisconsin Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic (PDDC) at (608) 262-2863 or pddc@wisc.edu.

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A complete inventory of UW Plant Disease Facts is available at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic website: <https://pddc.wisc.edu>.

Submit additional lawn, landscape, and gardening questions at <https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/ask-a-gardening-question/>.