Controlling Bacterial Blight of Chrysanthemum

Bacterial Blight and Leaf Spot of Chrysanthemum caused by bacterium *Pseudomonas cichorii* can be a highly destructive disease. The pathogen has a wide host range and its development is favored by high humidity and prolonged wet leaf surface. Characteristic symptoms of the disease on the leaves include dark brown spots with yellow margins. As the disease progresses, complete leaf wilting and death can occur. In addition to sound cultural practices, bactericides may be able to provide some level of control when applied at the initial stages of infection.

A 2012 IR-4 study conducted at the University of Florida evaluated the efficacy of ZeroTol 2.0 against *Pseudomonas cichorii* of Chrysanthemum. Results showed that **ZeroTol 2.0 significantly reduced the average number of leaf spots compared to the untreated inoculated plants**. Results also showed there was no phytotoxicity observed in the ZeroTol 2.0 treatment. This study proves that ZeroTol 2.0 is an acceptable contact bactericide to control Bacterial Blight on Chrysanthemum.

**Features & Benefits**

- Foliar Disease Control
- Works on Contact
- Zero–Hour REI, No Labor Lost
- Increases Spectrum of Activity
- Excellent Resistant Management Tool
- Can Be Tank Mixed
BioSafe Systems recommends ZeroTol 2.0 as an important part of your Bacterial Blight spray program. As a preventative approach, ZeroTol 2.0 should be applied as a 1:400 foliar spray once every 5-7 days. Increase ZeroTol 2.0 rate to 1:100 at the first sign/symptom of Bacterial Blight and once control is achieved, reduce rate to 1:400.