

LIBRARY

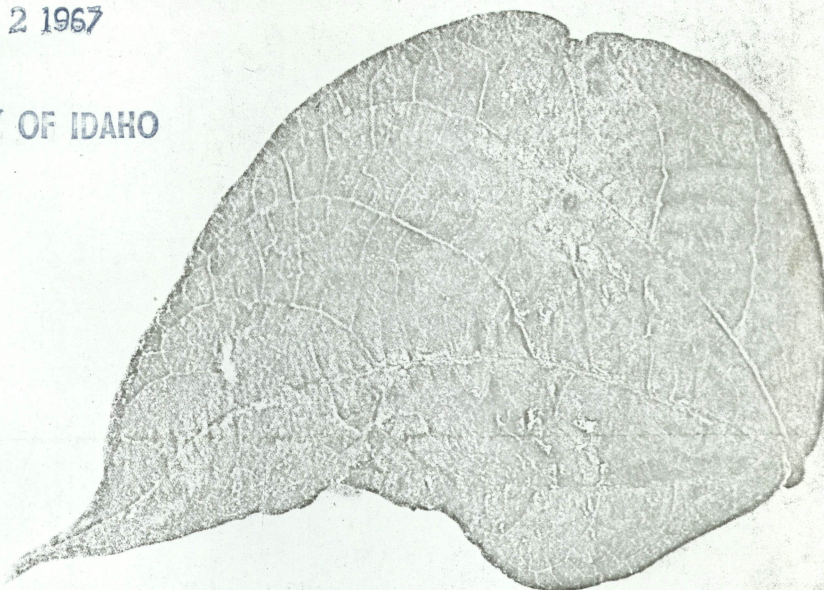
OCT 12 1967

# HALO BLIGHT

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Special Report prepared by

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO



Look closely at the upper surface of the leaf above. You will see a small water-soaked area similar to a grease spot. This is usually, but not always, surrounded by a yellow halo. The lesion and halo usually become prominent on the leaf 6 to 12 days after invasion by the halo blight bacteria.

## PREVENTION BEST CONTROL

The halo blight bacterium is too small to be seen by the unaided human eye, but is highly infectious and strict sanitation is required to prevent it from being carried from plant to plant and field to field. The most careful bean farmer may not succeed in entirely preventing spread of disease, but a careless one will certainly fail. The following recommendations are made by the University of Idaho to aid you in controlling this pest.

### TO REDUCE SPREAD OF HALO BLIGHT

1. Do not enter bean field when the leaves are wet from dew or rain. Infection is more easily spread when the foliage is wet than when it is dry.
2. Wear knee-high rubber boots or plastic bags over shoes when working or walking through bean fields. Wash boots carefully and spray with a disinfectant such as lysol or clorox when moving from one field to another.
3. Reduce traffic—including animals, humans and machinery—through bean fields to a minimum. Weeding and cultivating operations should be discontinued after the rows are closed. Cultivating equipment should be thoroughly washed after leaving each field. Steam cleaning is advised where possible.
4. If you suspect halo blight to be present in your fields, collect a few of the diseased plants, press each plant separately between dry paper towels

and send them to **Mr. Clyde L. Butcher, Idaho State Department of Agriculture Pathologist, P.O. Box 147, Twin Falls, Idaho** for confirmation. Permit only those inspectors authorized by the State Commissioner of Agriculture to enter your fields for the purpose of determining the presence of halo blight.

5. Do not destroy any crops until an authorized inspector has confirmed the presence of a regulated disease.

### IF HALO BLIGHT IS FOUND

Bacterial diseases of beans are regulated. If a bacterial disease is present in your bean crop, it must be reported within 72 hours and an official inspection should be requested. The inspection procedures are as follows:

- ★ **Contract Crops**—Notify a representative of the seed company or contracting agency.
- ★ **Certified Seed Crops**—Notify a representative of the Idaho Crop Improvement Association.
- ★ **Non-certified Dry Edible Beans**—Notify your County Agent or Mr. Butcher.

### A MUST FOR 1966 SEED

All bean seed harvested in 1965 to be planted in Idaho in 1966 must be inspected by a representative of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and must bear a certificate of freedom from bacterial diseases. Inspections may be requested by seed companies or by individual growers. Growers will be notified when the inspections are to be made.

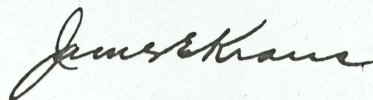
THE FUTURE OF IDAHO'S BEAN SEED INDUSTRY DEPENDS UPON YOUR SUCCESS  
IN CLEANING UP THIS DISEASE—COMPLETE COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL.



For more complete information on the identification and control of HALO BLIGHT ask your County Agent for a copy of Idaho Extension Bulletin No. 444. It's new, issued July, 1965.

---

PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ACTS OF MAY 8 AND JUNE 30, 1914,  
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, JAMES E. KRAUS,  
DIRECTOR; AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING.



JAMES E. KRAUS, *Director*

