



## Gladiolus Scab: *Pseudomonas syringae*

### Introduction

The Gladiolus scab is caused by the bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae*.

### Symptoms and Signs

Lesions start as pale yellow, circular, water-soaked spots, deepening to black or nearly black. These later become sunken with raised margins that are scab-like and exude a gummy amber substance.

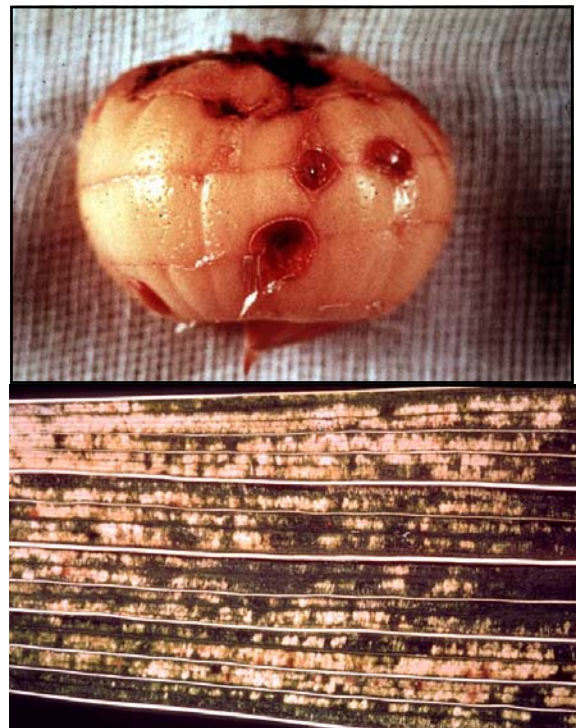
### Disease Cycle

Bacteria over-winter on corms. Shortly after planting, tiny reddish raised specks appear on leaves, mostly near the base. These enlarge to dark sunken spots which grow together into large areas, causing either firm or soft rots of the neck or the basal parts. Injury to the corm by bulb mites, grubs, or wireworms may increase in the incidence of Gladiolus scab.

### Management Strategies

Examine corms before planting; plant only quality corms that are free of disease or insect injury. Dry

corms well before storage and over-winter in a cool (40-45°F) well-ventilated place.



Top: Symptoms of gladiolus scab on bulb. Bottom: Foliar symptoms (provided by Cornell University)

Created, KLS, 1/01; Updated SLJ 2/15

**READ THE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY PESTICIDE!** Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly. All pesticides distributed, sold, and/or applied in New York State must be registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide use in New York State should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension Specialist or your regional DEC office.

The Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic

Phone: 607-255-7850

Fax: 607-255-4471

Email: [kls13@cornell.edu](mailto:kls13@cornell.edu) or [slj2@cornell.edu](mailto:slj2@cornell.edu)

Web: [plantclinic.cornell.edu](http://plantclinic.cornell.edu)

