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| Logo AGES |
| Acidovorax valerinellae |
|  |  |
| 09.05.2025 19:18 Uhr |

**Acidovorax
valerinellae**

**Acidovorax
valerinellae**

Last
change:
03.11.2021

**Profile**

For
some
years
now,
small,
black
leaf
spots
have
frequently
appeared
on
lamb's
lettuce.
The
cause
is
the
bacterium
*Acidovorax
valerinellae*.
Infestation
does
not
cause
the
plants
to
die,
but
the
quality
is
considerably
impaired.

**Damage
symptoms**



Acidovorax-Bakterienblattflecken
an
Feldsalatblättern

Initially,
dot-shaped,
dark
green,
greasy
shiny
spots
can
be
seen
on
the
leaves,
which
are
later
surrounded
by
a
yellowish
yard.
The
spots
turn
black
as
they
progress,
grow
up
to
4
to
5
mm
in
size,
are
roundish
to
irregular,
and
eventually
rupture.
At
the
edges,
the
spots
are
sharply
demarcated
from
healthy
tissue.
Leaves
of
any
age
are
susceptible.
The
spots
may
appear
on
the
entire
leaf
and
on
the
leaf
margins.
In
severe
infestations,
leaves
turn
yellow
and
die.
Secondarily,
other
bacteria
as
well
as
gray
mold
can
also
cause
rot
at
infested
sites.

**Host
plants**

The
only
known
host
plant
at
present
is
lamb's
lettuce*(Valerianella
locusta*).

In
2001,
a
susceptibility
test
of
existing
lamb's
lettuce
cultivars
was
conducted,
and
all
cultivars
were
equally
susceptible
to
Acidovorax
valerianellae.
Only
two
wild
varieties
were
not
infected
by
the
bacterium.

**Distribution**

Probably
worldwide,
everywhere
where
lamb's
lettuce
is
cultivated.
Frequent
reports
of
infestation
of
lamb's
lettuce
come
from
France,
Germany
and
Austria.

**Propagation
and
transmission**

Prolonged
periods
of
leaf
wetness,
e.g.
after
prolonged
rainfall
or
irrigation
measures,
promote
infections
and
the
spread
of
infestation.
In
the
field,
therefore,
an
occurrence
of
the
disease
must
be
expected
in
spring
and
fall
under
warm
and
humid
conditions.
In
packaging,
the
bacterium
can
continue
to
develop
on
the
finished
goods
for
sale,
and
the
bacteria
can
persist
in
the
soil.
Furthermore,
transmission
with
the
seed
is
possible.

**Economic
importance**

More
severely
infested
plants
are
no
longer
suitable
for
marketing.
In
the
case
of
minor
infestation
on
the
outer
leaves,
these
can
still
be
marketed
by
increasing
the
cleaning
effort.
If
infested
areas
are
overlooked,
this
may
result
in
major
damage
during
transport
and
storage,
also
due
to
secondary
bacterial
infestation.

**Prevention
and
control**

* Use
of
healthy
seed
* Avoid
prolonged
periods
of
leaf
wetness
if
possible.
* Do
not
recultivate
lamb's
lettuce
on
plots
where
the
disease
has
occurred
until
at
least
two
years
have
passed.
The
more
often
lamb's
lettuce
follows
itself
(even
within
a
year),
the
more
the
disease
can
spread
to
subsequent
stands

**Services**

[Plant
Health
Services](en/plant/plant-health/plant-health-information)