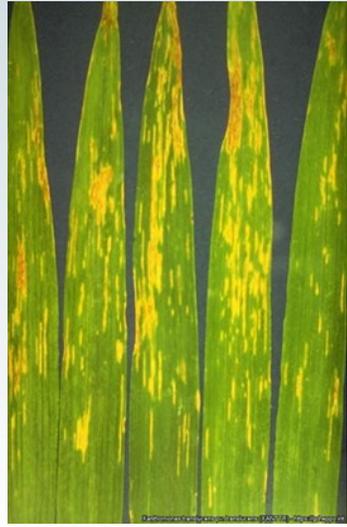


Scouting for Bacterial Leaf Streak

Early symptoms on leaves

- Yellow exudates of bacteria on surface of infected leaves

*Seen under favourable temperature and humidity.*



Late symptoms on leaves

- Water-soaked, necrotic streaks
- Initially confined to veins, at edges or mid-rib of leaves, lesions extend longitudinally, turn translucent, and coalesce as the disease progresses.*



Symptoms on head

- Dark, longitudinal streaks on glumes
- Dark banding on awns

*May observe reduced yield due to poor head filling and lower kernel weight.*

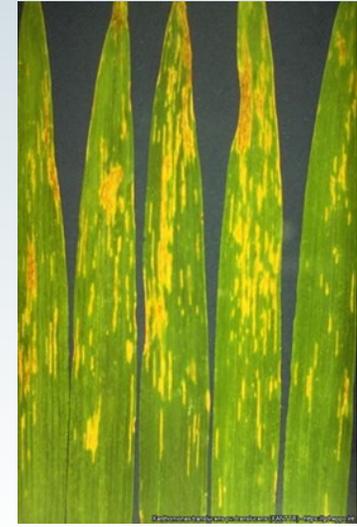
Photo credit EPPO Global Database (<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XANTTR/photos>.)

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## Testing for Bacterial Leaf Streak

Be aware that positives are common.

Levels detected vary across seed lots, and from harvest to harvest.

### Pathogen Presence ≠ Automatic Disease

Talk to your test provider about relative levels seen.

#### Reduce risk of disease by following Best Management Practices (BMP):

- Avoid using seed harvested from infected fields in other high risk fields
- Scout. Be prepared to reduce water levels if symptoms occur.
- Track fields that show significant symptoms. Avoid planting cereal crops in those fields.
- Extend rotations, if possible, to keep same cereal hosts away from stubble that may be infected.
- Clean debris from equipment to help slow disease spread.
- Crop rotations and tillage may help slow disease spread and reduce surviving bacteria.
- Test for BLS if it is a concern in your area.

Bacterial Leaf Streak is a bigger issue for durum and irrigated fields, growing durum under irrigation may increase the risk of BLS.

For more information contact us at [support@2020seedlabs.ca](mailto:support@2020seedlabs.ca) or refer to our **BLS Tech Bulletin** for more details and current distribution maps.



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