THE ROLE OF \textit{ERWINIA CAROTOVORA} IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF POTATO BLACKLEG.
II. THE EFFECT OF SOIL TEMPERATURE ON DISEASE SEVERITY

Jose J. Molina and M.D. Harrison\textsuperscript{1}

\textbf{Abstract}

Relative disease severity (seedpiece decay or post emergence blackleg) incited by \textit{Erwinia carotovora} var. \textit{carotovora} (Ecc) and \textit{Erwinia carotovora} var. \textit{atroseptica} (Eca) was studied in the field and the greenhouse. When inoculated tubers were planted in cool soils in the field or greenhouse (7.0-18.5°C average minimum and 16-26°C average maximum temperature during the first 30 days after planting) Eca caused significantly more disease than Ecc. Under these experimental conditions Ecc did not cause significantly more disease than that found in non-inoculated controls. When soil temperatures were high at planting time (21.4-24.0°C average minimum and 29.6-35.0°C average maximum temperature for the first 30 days after planting), inoculation with Ecc resulted in severe disease while Eca produced no more infection than that found in uninoculated controls. At intermediate soil temperatures both were infective.

Seedpiece decay by both organisms was correlated with soil temperatures during the first 30 days after planting. As the soil temperature increased, inoculation with Ecc resulted in more disease than inoculation with Eca. At lower soil temperatures the opposite result was obtained.

Field and greenhouse studies showed that both Eca and Ecc were able to cause typical post emergence blackleg infection, the former at low soil temperature and the latter at high temperature conditions.

The data suggest that both Ecc and Eca are components of the potato blackleg and soft rot disease complex. Environmental conditions, especially soil temperature, determine which organism is causative under a particular set of conditions.

\textsuperscript{1}Formerly Graduate Research Assistant and Professor, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523. Current address of senior author — Veracruz 175 Nte Cd. Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. This work was supported by the Colorado State University Experiment Station as part of the Ph.D. Dissertation of the senior author.

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Severidad relativa de la enfermedad (pudrición de semilla de papa o pierna negra de post-emergencia) causada por *Erwinia carotovora* var. *carotovora* (Ecc) y *Erwinia carotovora* var. *atroseptica* (Eca) fue estudiada en el campo y en invernadero. Cuando tubérculos inoculados fueron sembrados en suelos fríos del campo o invernadero (7-18.5 °C promedio mínimo y 16-26 °C promedio máximo de temperatura durante los primeros 30 días después de la siembra) Eca causó significativamente más daño que Ecc. Bajo estas condiciones experimentales Ecc no causó significativamente más enfermedad que la que se encontró en los controles no inoculados. Cuando las temperaturas del suelo fueron altas en la siembra (21.4-24.0 °C de promedio mínimo y 29.6-35.0 °C de promedio máximo durante los primeros 30 días después de la siembra) la inoculación con Ecc produjo una severa enfermedad mientras Eca no produjo mayor infección que la encontrada en controles no inoculados. A temperaturas intermedias del suelo ambas fueron infectivas.

La pudrición de semilla de papa causada por los dos organismos estuvo correlacionada con las temperaturas del suelo durante los primeros 30 días después de la siembra. A medida que la temperatura del suelo aumenta, la inoculación con Ecc produce mayor enfermedad que la inoculación con Eca. A temperaturas bajas del suelo el resultado opuesto fue obtenido.

Estudios de campo e invernadero mostraron que tanto Eca como Ecc podían causar una típica pierna negra de post-emergencia, la primera a temperaturas bajas del suelo y la última a temperaturas altas.

La información sugiere que Ecc y Eca son componentes del complejo pierna negra de la papa y pudrición de planta. Las condiciones ambientales, especialmente la temperatura del suelo, determinan cuál organismo es el causante bajo un conjunto particular de condiciones.

**Introduction**

The epidemiology of potato blackleg has been a subject of considerable speculation since the disease was discovered in the 19th century. Recent reports which suggest that not only *Erwinia carotovora* var. *atroseptica* (*E. atroseptica*) but also *E. carotovora* var. *carotovora* (*E. carotovora*), are involved in this disease have complicated the understanding of the etiology of blackleg. In Scotland, for example, it was reported that although both organisms are found contaminating seed stocks, only *E. atroseptica* appears to predominate in stem infections (16). However, in Arizona, Stanghellini and Menely (20) reported that *E. carotovora* was the predominant organism found in stem infections under Arizona conditions while Molina and Harrison (14) demonstrated that both organisms cause stem infections in Colorado. Tanii and Abai (21) recently reported that a serologically distinct