



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Chinese cabbage stalk rot (101)



Photo 1. Basal stem rot on Chinese cabbage, caused by *Erwinia/Pseudomonas* bacteria.



Photo 2. Basal stem rot caused by *Erwinia/Pseudomonas* bacteria occurs often in small patches, perhaps indicating spread between adjacent plants.



Photo 3. Bacterial rot of head cabbage caused by *Erwinia/Pseudomonas* spp.

Common Name

Basal stem rot

Scientific Name

Pectobacterium carotovorum subsp. *carotovorum*; previously, *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *carotovora*, and *Erwinia aroideae*. Other bacteria species may also be present in the soft rots.

Distribution

Worldwide. In warm and wet conditions. In Fiji, it is recorded on Chinese cabbage as *Erwinia* spp. In Papua New Guinea, *Erwinia carotovora* pv. *carotovora* causes a "leaf wilt and petiole base rot" of Chinese cabbage. In Solomon Islands, *Erwinia carotovora* pv. *carotovora* is the likely cause of a soft rot of taro corms in storage (see **Fact Sheet no. 289**), as well as Chinese cabbage stalk rot (unconfirmed). In Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and Marshall Islands, *Erwinia carotovora* pv. *carotovora* causes a soft rot of banana (see **Fact Sheet no. 214**). In American Samoa, *Erwinia* species are recorded on Chinese cabbage.

Hosts

Chinese cabbage, and many other plants are hosts, e.g., banana, head cabbage, capsicum, carrot, celery, cucumber, lettuce, and potato.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

The bacteria live in the soil. Infections occur through wounds made by insects, and those made at planting or when weeding. The disease usually starts on the underside of the lower leaves close to the soil. A grey watery rot develops rapidly with a strong smell (Photo 1). The

rot spreads quickly to the entire plant and it collapses and dies. As the plants die the bacteria are released into the soil. The bacteria are also spread in rain splash. Spread occurs rapidly between plants (Photo 2).

Impact

A wet soft rot develops at the base of the leaf stalks. Serious losses can occur in Chinese cabbage crops, especially during hot wet weather. The disease also occurs on head cabbage (Photo 3).

Detection & inspection

Look for leaves that have wilted, and show grey rots at the base of the stems. This is called a water-soaked symptom. First, the outer leaves wilt, and then the whole plant.

Management

CULTURAL CONTROL

Cultural practices are important in preventing outbreaks of this disease. There is no treatment for the affected crop, but for future crops carry out the following cultural practices:

Before planting:

- Avoid planting in soil that becomes waterlogged: plant Chinese cabbage on raised beds.
- Do not replant land with Chinese cabbage, especially if basal stem rot occurred in the previous crop, or if it is essential to use the same land, allow a few months for the crop debris to decompose before planting another crop of Chinese cabbage.

During growth:

- Do not plant Chinese cabbages too close to each other: allow wind movement between the plants.
- Mulch plants with, e.g., straw or dried grass; this is important as it not only conserves water during dry times, but also reduces the chance that bacteria will be splashed during heavy rains from diseased to healthy plants.
- Avoid over-head irrigation, use drip irrigation in preference.
- Clean and disinfect (use household bleach) equipment used in harvesting.
- Be careful when weeding the plants so as not to damage the leaves and allow entry of bacteria.
- Remove plants with signs of stalk rot as soon as it appears, and burn or bury them deeply.

After harvest:

- Collect crop debris and burn or bury it deeply in the soil before a new crop is planted.
- Rotate with other crops that are resistant to this disease, e.g., beans, cucumbers or tomatoes. Ideally, use a crop rotation of 2-3 years.

RESISTANT VARIETIES

The variety Pak Choy is especially susceptible to this disease, so try other varieties of Chinese cabbage.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

This is not an option for this soil borne disease, unless the problem is associated with soil insects. In this case, use synthetic pyrethroids.

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Photo 3 Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries, DAF Collection, Queensland, Australia.

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