Effect of latent infection on the spread of bacterial wilt of potatoes in Kenya

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Abstract:

Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum L.) were grown at areas of high and low altitude and then inoculated with Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith 1896, Smith 1914) biochemical types II and III. About 90% of the inoculated plants at high altitude produced latently infected tubers. When these tubers were grown in sterilised soil and/or subjected to favourable conditions they produced wilt signs and symptoms.