PESTS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE UNITED STATES OR OF LIMITED DISTRIBUTION, NO. 27: CITRUS CANKER

Prepared by USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Biological Assessment Support Staff, Federal Building Room 626, Hyattsville, MD 20782

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Kingdom: Division

Procaryotae: The Bacteria

Part: Family

Gram-negative aerobic rods and cocci: Pseudomonadaceae

Pest

CITRUS CANKER or CITRUS BACTERIAL CANKER DISEASE (CBCD) (including biotypes/pathotypes A, B, and C)
Xanthomonas citri (Hasse) Dowson 1939 or
Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri (Hasse 1915) Dye 1978

Selected Synonyms

Common names: Asiatic, A type, or true canker; cancrosis B, B type, or false canker; Galego (Mexican, Key) lime, or type C canker

Scientific names: Bacillus citri (Hasse) Holland 1920, Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge 1916, Phytomonas citri (Hasse) Bergey 1923, Pseudomonas citri Hasse 1915 (Kothekar 1978, personal communication).

Economic Importance Citrus canker is a serious disease adversely affecting both the appearance and flavor of commercial citrus fruits. In all countries where it occurs this disease is one of the most damaging, espacially where the pathogen causes defoliation and fruit drop. Rapid spread and the quick onset of high severity make necessary the immediate implementation of difficult and very expansive controls.

The citrus canker pathogen was first introduced into Florida around 1912 in a nursery in Monticello, and was recognized as a new disease in 1913. The source of infection appears to have been infected trifoliate-orange (Poncirus trifoliata) seedlings from Japan shipped to Alabama, Florida, and Texas.

Losses were heavy and drastic actions were required to eradicate this disease, one of the worst diseases of citrus ever introduced into the United States. Eradication wes accomplished in Alabama (1927), Georgia (1918), Louisiana (1940), South Carolina (1917), and Texas (1943). The cost of eradication was \$2,500,000 in Florida (1927) where 257,745 grove trees and 3,093,110 nursery trees were destroyed (Knorr 1957).