

TEHNIČKO UPUTSTVO ZA PREPOZNAVANJE
KARANTINSKI ŠTETNIH ORGANIZAMA (DIREKTIVA EU 2000/29)

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CLAVIBACTER MICHIGANENSIS SSP. SEPEDONICUS

Štetni organizam : *Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus*

Sinonim: *Corynebacterium sepedonicum*

Bolest: Prstenasta trulež krtola krompira

STATUS ŠTETNOG ORGANIZMA

R. SRBIJA: Lista IA deo I

EPPO: List A2

EU: Annex I/A2

BILJKE DOMAĆINI:

Jedina biljka domaćin je krompir. Moguće je u veštačkim uslovima eksperimentalno zaraziti plavi patlidžan i neke druge biljke iz roda *Solanum*.

GEOGRAFSKA RASPROSTRANJENOST:

Patogen je rasprostranjen u Evropi (Rusija, Švedska, Danska, Finska, Norveška, Poljska), Aziji (Kina, Japan, Koreja), Africi (Alžir), i Severnoj i Južnoj Americi (Kanada, Ajdaho).



Slika 1



Република Србија
МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОЉОПРИВРЕДЕ,
ШУМАРСТВА И ВОДОПРИВРЕДЕ
Управа за заштиту биља



Project financed by the European Union



MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE
ALIMENTARI E FORESTALI



Twinning Project SR2005/IB/AG/02

"Institutional capacity building within the Phytosanitary Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management"

SIMPTOMI

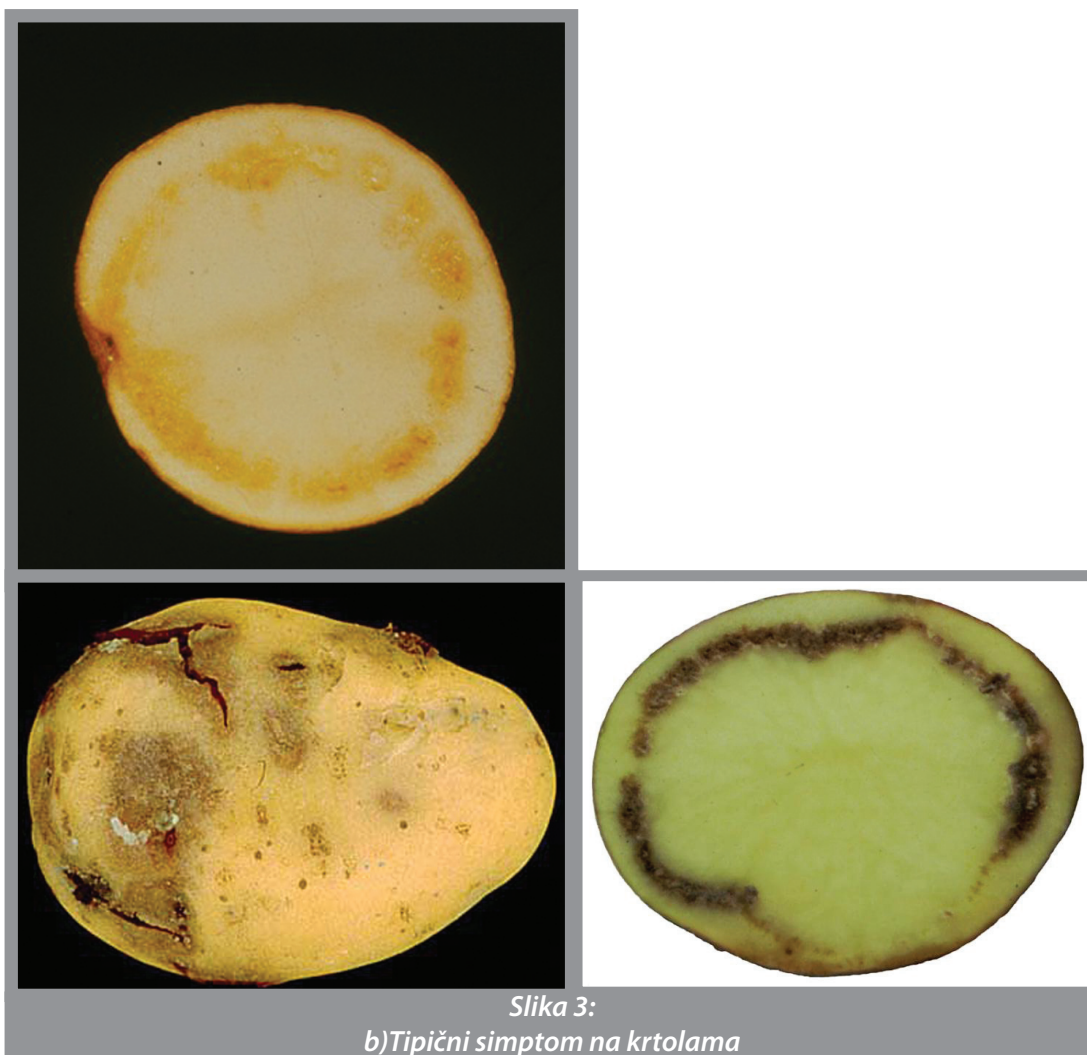
Biljke krompira: Najraniji simptom je venjenje ivica listova, naročito na nižem lišću i često samo sa jedne strane biljke. Lišće se uvija i postepeno gubi svoj sjaj počevši da žuti, postaje braon boje i konačno nekrotira. Simptomi na biljkama u vegetaciji se intenzivnije ispoljavaju ako su proleća hladna, a leta topla. Infekcija se intenzivnije razvija kada su leta vlažna i prohladna. Visoke dnevne temperature mogu prouzrokovati privremeno venjenje sa oporavljanjem noću. Često simptomi mogu biti prikriveni zbog razvoja saprofita ili zamenjeni sa nekom drugom bolesti (rizoktonija, crna noga ili suša). Već od sredine leta se uočava hloroza i uvelost lišća kao i uvijanje lišća na gore. Stablo postaje hlorotično i vene. Na preseku stabla ističe bakterijski eksudat, koji je sirast i beličast. Kada se zaražene stabljike preseku u delu blizu zemlje, ne primećuje se promena boje sprovodnog tkiva, ali može curiti kremasta bakterijska sluz. Čitave stabljike mogu da uvenu i uginu, ali je neuobičajeno da sve stabljike jedne biljke propadnu. Treba napomenuti da se simptomi na biljkama krompira veoma retko ispoljavaju.

Krtole krompira: U ranim fazama, tkiva oko sprovodnih sudova postaju polu-providna, staklasta, kao natopljena vodom. Kako infekcija napreduje vaskularni prsten postaje obezbojen i tkiva oko njega degradiraju i razvija se bezbojna trulež kašaste konzistencije. Ako se stisne presečena krtola pojavice se beličasti, sirasti iscedak. Kasnije, vaskularna obezbojenost postaje tamnija i jasnija, nekroza se širi na okolno tkivo. U uznapredovalom stadijumu, spoljašnja kora se odvaja od unutrašnje i bakterijski eksudat može da curi kroz okca ili pupak krtole. Ovo može dovesti do blago udubljenih zvezdastih lezija na kori crvenkasto-braon boje, kroz koje curi bakterijski eksudat za koji mogu da se prilepe čestice zemlje. Spoljašnji simptomi nisu uobičajeni, ali uznapredovala vaskularna infekcija može da prouzrokuje blago udubljene lezije ispod kore. Sekundarne bakterijske infekcije mogu da prouzrokuju potpuno propadanje krtola. Na nekim presecima, brzo truljenje centralnog dela krtole je praćeno truljenjem vaskularnog prstena.



Slika 2:

a) Simptomi na biljkama krompira u vegetaciji



Slika 3:

b) Tipični simptom na krtolama

NAČINI ŠIRENJA PATOGENA I CIKLUS RAZVOJA

Osnovni izvor zaraze *Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus* su zaražene krtole krompira. Sadnjom zaraženih krtola zaraza se prenosi u narednu vegetaciju. Sečenjem krtola povećava se broj zaraženih biljaka. Do infekcije krtola može doći kontaktom sa kontami-

niranim oruđem, mašinama ili ambalažom kao i neposrednim kontaktom između zdravih i zaraženih krtola. Patogen se preko zime održava u krtolama krompira u polju i u skladištima i tako se prenosi u narednu vegetaciju.

PREVENCIJA I MERE ZAŠTITE

Odsustvo hemijskih i bioloških sredstava čine da prstenasta trulež krtola krompira predstavlja veliku opasnost. Osnovne mere zaštite su preventivne mere:

kontrola uvoza pošiljaka krompira, setva sertifikovanog semena, kao i primena plodoreda u proizvodnji krompira.

NAPOMENA

Tokom proizvodnje, premeštanja, skladištenja i prometa krtola, svako uočavanje i prepoznavanje krtola sa sumnjivim simptomima prstenaste truleži krtola krom-

pira mora da bude HITNO prijavljeno fitosanitarnoj inspekciji.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are hospitalised and the length of their stays. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are screened for cancer and other diseases.

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