



Vpliv bršljanovega vodnega izvlečka na zmanjšanje okužbe z bakterijo *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pelargonii*

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Izvlečki iz bršljana (*Hedera helix*) lahko povečajo odpornost rastlin na nekatere povzročitelje bolezni. V poskusu smo ugotavljali, ali zalivanje pelargonij (*Pelargonium peltatum*) z bršljanovim vodnim izvlečkom zmanjša okužbo z bakterijo *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pelargonii* pri pridelavi sadik. Pelargonije smo 3 tedne zalivali z izvlečki bršljanovih listov. Izvlečke smo pripravili tako, da smo liste namakali 8 (A), 16 (B) in 24 ur (C) v vodi iz javnega vodovoda. 24 rastlin smo razdelili v 4 skupine in jih zalivali z enim od izvlečkov, kontrolo (K) pa z vodo. Po 3 tednih smo iz rastlin pripravili potaknjence, ki smo jih pred sajenjem umetno okužili z bakterijo *X. campestris* pv. *pelargonii*. Opazovali smo razvoj bolezenskih znamenj na potaknjencih. Po 2 tednih smo iz potaknjencev, na katerih so se razvila bolezenska znamenja, reisolirali bakterijo. Bakterijo *X. campestris* pv. *pelargonii* smo potrdili z reisolacijo na selektivnem gojišču. Učinkovitost izvlečkov je bila različna. Bolezenska znamenja so se najprej razvila na rastlinah iz kontrolne skupine (K). Najbolj krepilno je na rastline deloval izvleček A, medtem ko sta izvlečka B in C na rastline delovala toksično.

ABSTRACT

Study on reduced infection with bacterium *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pelargonii* induced by *Hedera helix* watery extract

Ivy extracts (*Hedera helix*) are known to have positive effects on plant resistance against some diseases. The purpose of the experiment was to explore if watering the plants (*Pelargonium peltatum*) with watery ivy extract can reduce the infection with bacterium *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pelargonii* in production of seedlings. Pelargonium plants have been watered with ivy extracts for 3 weeks. Extracts were prepared by soaking the ivy leaves in a tap water for 8 (A), 16 (B) and 24 (C) hours. 24 plants were separated into 4 groups, each group having been watered with one of the extracts and control group (K) with water. After 3 weeks cuttings were prepared and infected with bacterium *X. campestris* pv. *pelargonii* before planting. Development of the disease was recorded. After 2 weeks bacterium has been reisolated from the cuttings which have shown the symptoms of the disease. The presence of the bacterium was confirmed by reisolation on selective medium. The effects of the extracts on plants were different. The symptoms of the disease first developed on cuttings from the control group (K). The extract A had the most invigorating effect on plants, whereas extracts B and C affected plants toxically.