



Pojav glive *Didymella ligulicola* (Baker, Dimock et Davis) von Arx v Sloveniji v letu 2002

Alenka MUNDA, Metka ŽERJAV

Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije, Oddelek za varstvo rastlin, SI-1001 Ljubljana

V letu 2002 smo v mikološkem laboratoriju pregledali 31 vzorcev bolnih krizantem, od tega 22 s sumom na okužbo z glivo *Didymella ligulicola*. Pojavljala so se različna bolezenska znamenja: nekroze na steblih, venenje, rumenenje in sušenje listja. Pri krizantemah v loncih so bila bolezenska znamenja najbolj izrazita na spodnjem delu stebela, tik nad korenino. Ponekod so nekroze objele celo steblo, posamezni potaknjenci so veneli in se sušili. Krizanteme za rezano cvetje so propadale v majhnih skupinah. Spodnji del stebela je potemnel, vršički so bili rahlo deformirani. Iz prizadetih rastlin smo izolirali glive iz rodov *Fusarium*, *Phoma*, *Verticillium* in *Didymella*. Med temi je pritegnila največjo pozornost gliva *Didymella ligulicola*, ki je uvrščena med karantenske škodljive organizme. Gliva se razširja z okuženimi potaknjenci, sadikami in cvetovi in se zlahka prilagaja različnim rastnim razmeram. Pri vse intenzivnejšem pridelovanju krizantem se pojavlja v čedalje večjem obsegu. Domnevamo, da je bila k nam zanesena z okuženimi potaknjenci, na katerih ob uvozu bolezenska znamenja še niso bila razvita. Spremljali smo njen pojav vse do konca rastne dobe. Zaradi skrbnih higienskih ukrepov in redne uporabe fitofarmaceutskih sredstev se gliva ni razširila in ni povzročila večje gospodarske škode. V prispevku opisujemo razvojni krog glive, bolezenska znamenja, epidemiologijo bolezni in možnosti njenega omejevanja ter razpravljamo o pomenu glive *D. ligulicola* glede na druge povzročitelje propadanja krizantem v naših razmerah.

ABSTRACT

Occurrence of *Didymella ligulicola* (Baker, Dimock et Davis) von Arx in Slovenia in 2002

In the year 2002 our mycological laboratory received 31 samples of diseased chrysanthemums, among which 22 were suspected to be infected with the fungus *Didymella ligulicola*. Various symptoms were observed on diseased plants: stem necroses, wilting, yellow and necrotic leaves. Plants grown in pots had the most conspicuous symptoms on basal portion of the stem. Black girdling lesions occurred, individual plants wilted and decayed. The infection in patches was sometimes observed among the chrysanthemums used as cut flowers, the plants had dark lesions on stems and were slightly deformed. The fungi belonging to the genus *Fusarium*, *Phoma*, *Verticillium* and *Didymella* were isolated from the symptomatic plants. Among them, the quarantine fungus *Didymella ligulicola* attracted the most attention. The fungus can be transmitted by cuttings, plants and flowers and it is tolerant to a wide range of growing conditions. Intensive chrysanthemum production favours its occurrence and spread. It was most probably introduced to our country via infected cuttings showing no symptoms of the disease at the time of import. Occurrence of the fungus was monitored throughout the growing season. Careful sanitation and application of fungicides has successfully prevented epiphytotic development of the disease and has reduced the economical damage. In the poster the symptoms, disease cycle and epidemiology are presented, the control measures are described

and the significance of *D. ligulicola* with other causative agents of chrysanthemum decay in our growing conditions is compared.