



Fitoparazitske ogorčice nadzemnih delov rastlin v Sloveniji

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V nematološkem laboratoriju Kmetijskega inštituta Slovenije že vrsto let sistematično spremljamo razširjenost pomembnejših rastlinsko parazitskih ogorčic. Od leta 1998 dalje smo posebno pozornost namenili med drugim tudi ogorčicam nadzemnih delov rastlin. Podrobneje smo začeli spremljati razširjenost stebelne ogorčice, *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kühn, 1857) Filipjev, 1936 (A2 karantenska vrsta) na Primorskem (Goriško in Koprsko območje). Opazili smo večjo škodo na posameznih njivah radiča in solate v okolici Branika v Vipavski dolini in Šempetra pri Novi Gorici. Simptome napada smo ugotovili na radiču, cikoriji, špinači in endiviji. Na to vrsto smo naleteli tudi v okolici Ljubljane in Maribora. Na Grobeljskem polju blizu Mengša na Gorenjskem smo leta 1999 v klasih pšenice ugotovili navzočnost pšenične ogorčice, *Anguina tritici* (Steinbuch, 1799) Chitwood, 1935, listne ogorčice, *Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi* (Schwartz, 1912) Steiner, 1932, pa smo izolirali iz krizantem v Ljubljani. V sklopu preučevanja razširjenosti vrst rodu *Bursaphelenchus*, kamor spada tudi izredno nevarna borova ogorčica; *B. xylophilus* Steiner & Buhner, 1970, smo pri nas prvič doslej ugotovili vrsto *B. hoffmani* Braasch, 1998, ki smo jo izolirali iz podrtega borovca blizu Sežane na Primorskem. To je do sedaj edina znana vrsta tega rodu najdena na slovenskem ozemlju. Identifikacija obravnavanih vrst temelji na morfologiji, na Kmetijskem inštitutu Slovenije pa uvajamo tudi molekularne identifikacijske tehnike (PCR). V preteklem letu smo preskusili molekularno metodo (PCR-RFLP) za ločevanje biotičnih ras *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, s katero smo uspeli ločiti česnovo in lucernino raso, razlike med česnovo raso in raso izolirano iz radiča pa nismo zaznali.

ABSTRACT

Plant parasitic nematodes affecting the above ground plant parts in Slovenia

A systematic study of spreading of the economically important plant parasitic nematodes has been conducted by the nematological laboratory of Agricultural Institute of Slovenia for many years. Among other studies, special attention has been focused on the plant parasitic nematodes of the above ground plant parts since 1998. Stem nematode, *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kühn, 1857) Filipjev, 1936, is a quarantine pest (EU-IIA2a/4, SI-A2/6.2). In the year 1998 we started monitoring in detail its spread in Primorska (Gorica and Koper areas). We noticed greater damage on individual chicory and lettuce fields in the surroundings of Branik in the Vipava Valley and Šempeter near Nova Gorica. The symptoms of the attack were stated on chicory, succory, spinach and endive. *D. dipsaci* was also found in the outskirts of Ljubljana and Maribor. In 1999, the wheat nematode, *Anguina tritici* (Steinbuch, 1799) Chitwood, 1935, was determined in wheat plants in Grobeljsko polje near Mengeš in Gorenjska. In 2002, the chrysanthemum foliar nematode, *Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi* (Schwartz, 1912) Steiner, 1932, was extracted from chrysanthemum leaves collected from a greenhouse in Ljubljana. In frame of the study dealing with the spreading of the species belonging to *Bursaphelenchus* genus, to which a very dangerous pine wood nematode, *B. xylophilus* Steiner & Buhner, 1970, belongs, the nematode

Bursaphelenchus hoffmani Braasch, 1998, was identified for the first time in Slovenia. It was extracted from the decayed pine tree in the forest near Sežana in Primorska. It is the only representative of the genus *Bursaphelenchus* known in Slovenia until now. The identification of the nematodes studied was based on morphology, but molecular identification techniques were also started in our nematological laboratory. The molecular method (PCR-RFLP) used for the identification of different pathotypes of *D. dipsaci* was tested last year. While the differences between garlic and alfa-alfa pathotypes of *D. dipsaci* were established, no differences