

## POMLAJEVALNA REZ TRT PRIZADETIH OD ESCA BOLEZNI

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### IZVLEČEK

O pojavu ESCA bolezni trte na območju Vojvodine (okolih Fruška Gora) so prvič poročali leta 2000. Ta uničujoča bolezen je razširjena tudi v drugih vinorodnih okoliših Srbije in povsod po svetu. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da sta glivi *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* in *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum* pogosto naseljeni v tkivih trt, ki propadajo z znamenji ESCA bolezni. Glivi bi naj spadali v skupino primarnih povzročiteljev, ki omogočijo prodor in razvoj ostalih povzročiteljev bolezni, ki si sledijo v zaporednem nizu. Neposredno zatiranje povzročiteljev bolezni je eden od najpomembnejših dejavnikov pri preprečevanju širjenja bolezni. Za zdaj ne poznamo metod zatiranja povzročiteljev, ki bi bile uporabne, ko so se ti že zajedli globoko v tkiva trte. Posledično je pomlajevalna rez, pri kateri izrežemo cone trte, ki kažejo značilna znamenja (razbarvane in trohneče zajede klinaste oblike), edina rešitev za ohranitev trt in njihove pridelovalne sposobnosti. Izvedli smo študijo, v kateri smo preučevali vpliv izrezovanja napadenih tkiv na obnovo okuženih trt. Na trtah, ki so v letu 2001 kazale znamenja okužbe smo pozimi leta 2002 opravili pomlajevalno rez, pri kateri smo popolnoma ali delno odstranili kordone ali debla z očitnimi znamenji. Naslednje leto so pomlajene trte pognale mladike iz preostalega starega lesa, ki smo jih uporabili za nov ogrodni in rodni les. V letih 2002 in 2003 smo nato opazovali pojav znamenj bolezni na pomlajenih trtah. Na njih so se znamenja na listih pojavila pri 18% trt, nenadna kap pa pri 14% trt. 17% poskusnih trt je bilo tako močno okuženih, da pomlajevanje ni bilo uspešno in so popolnoma propadle. Veliko pomlajenih trt, ki so po dveh letih kazale zgolj blažja znamenja, značilna za kronično obliko bolezni, je imelo normalno vegetativno rast in oblikovale so pridelek. Za oceno dolgoročnega učinka pomlajevalne rezi je potrebno še nadalje spremljati razvoj pomlajenih trt.

Ključne besede: vinska trta, ESCA, obrezovanje, zatiranje bolezni

### ABSTRACT

#### EFFECTS OF REMEDIAL SURGERY TO ESCA - AFFECTED VINES

Esca was first reported to occur in northern Serbia, province Vojvodina, in viticultural area in Fruška Gora in the year 2000 also it is devastating disease in some other regions of Serbia and all over the world. It has been established that *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* and *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum* are involved in the disease. These fungi acting in combination of forming a succession of microorganisms are believed to be prime causal agents of esca. The control of the pathogenic fungi associated with esca disease is one of the most important factors for vinegrowers. Currently there are no methods of eradicating the fungi once it become established. Consequently, remedial surgery is often used to renew infected vines by cutting out the infected tissue that in cross-section appears as a distinct wedge of discoloured tissue. A study were conducted to determine the effectiveness of remedial surgery and here we report the two year effect of the procedure. After assessment of foliar symptoms in July 2001, cordons or and trunks partly or completely were removed from infected vines in the winter 2002 to remove rotted and discoloured wood. The following spring wather shoots initiated from the trunk. The appearance of or cordons were trained to replaced the canopy. Symptoms were observed in summer 2002 and 2003. The leaf alternation symptoms and sudden death of shoots were visible on 18 % of vines and 14 % respectively in 2002 and 2003. Further more, 17 % of vines contained infections that could not be removed, vines were completely dry. However, vines effected with esca managed by remedial surgery showed good growth, full grape production and lower symptoms (only chronic) after two years. Further data now required to determine longer term effectiveness of remedial surgery.

Key word: grapevine, ESCA, disease control, training system

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