

Occurrence of Plasmodiophora brassicae in agricultural soils, pathotype variation and means of clubroot control in Poland



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**0,8 mln ha of OSR in Poland
95% of WOSR
recent huge problems with clubroot**



Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR in Poland



Photo by M. Korbas

Diseases of oilseed rape in Poland:

- • stem canker (*Leptosphaeria*) ← weather, resistance
- • stem rot (*Sclerotinia*) ← weather, no resistance
- • clubroot (*Plasmodiophora*) ← crop rotation, resistance
- • dark spot (*Alternaria*)
- • downy mildew (*Peronospora*)
- • powdery mildew (*Erysiphe*)
- • grey mould (*Botrytis*)
- • seedling rot (complex of pathogens)
- • verticilliose (*Verticillium*)
- • light leaf spot (*Pyrenopeziza*)
- • fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum*)
- • white leaf spot (*Pseudocercospora*)
- • phytoplasms

Yield loss:

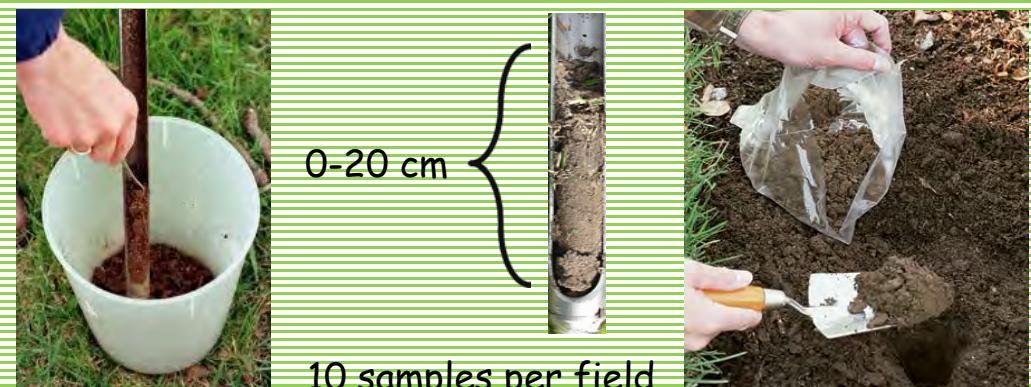
- high
- medium
- small
- none

Plant sampling



Soil sampling

Soil auger by Agroexpert Poland



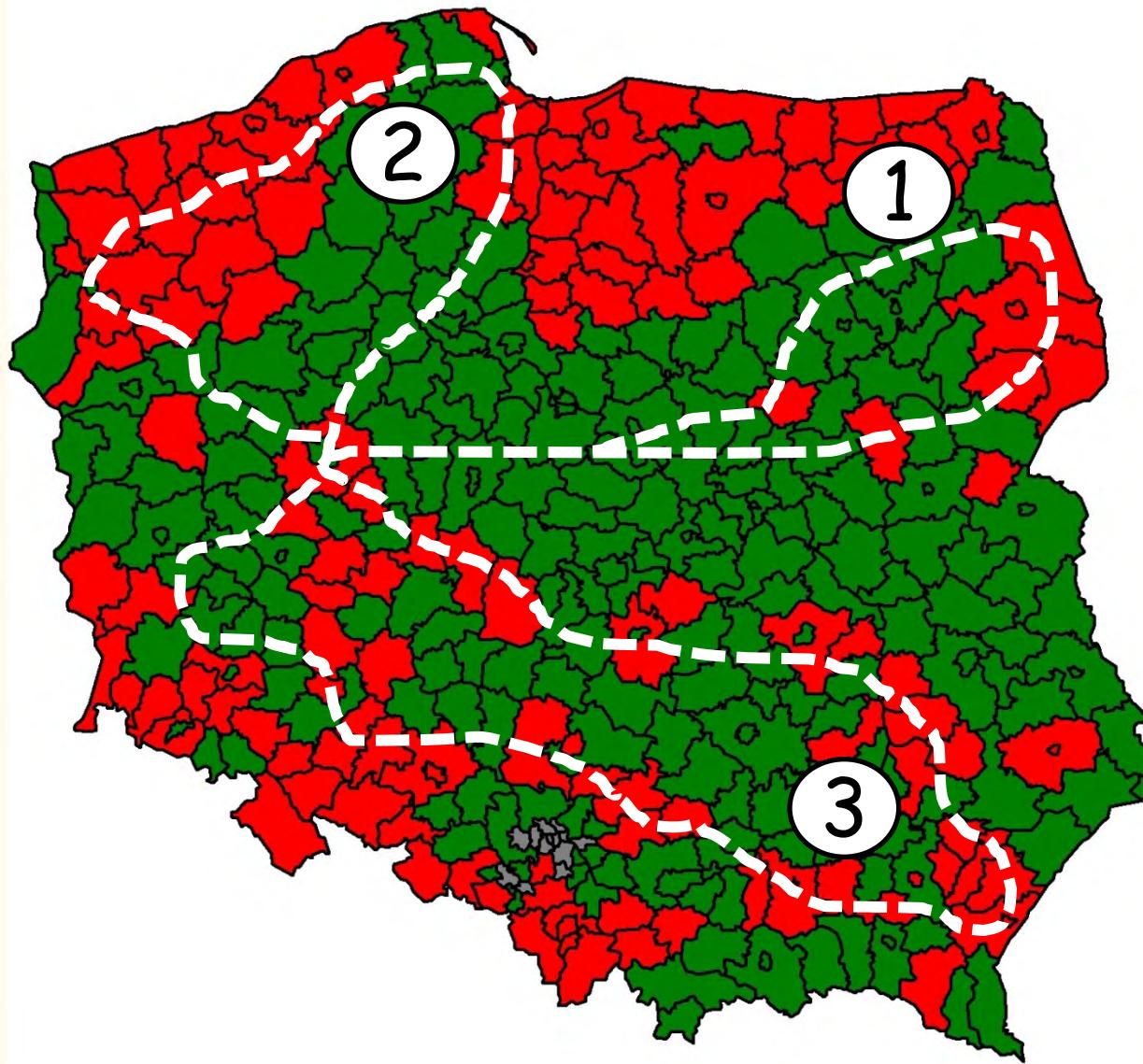
Water sampling



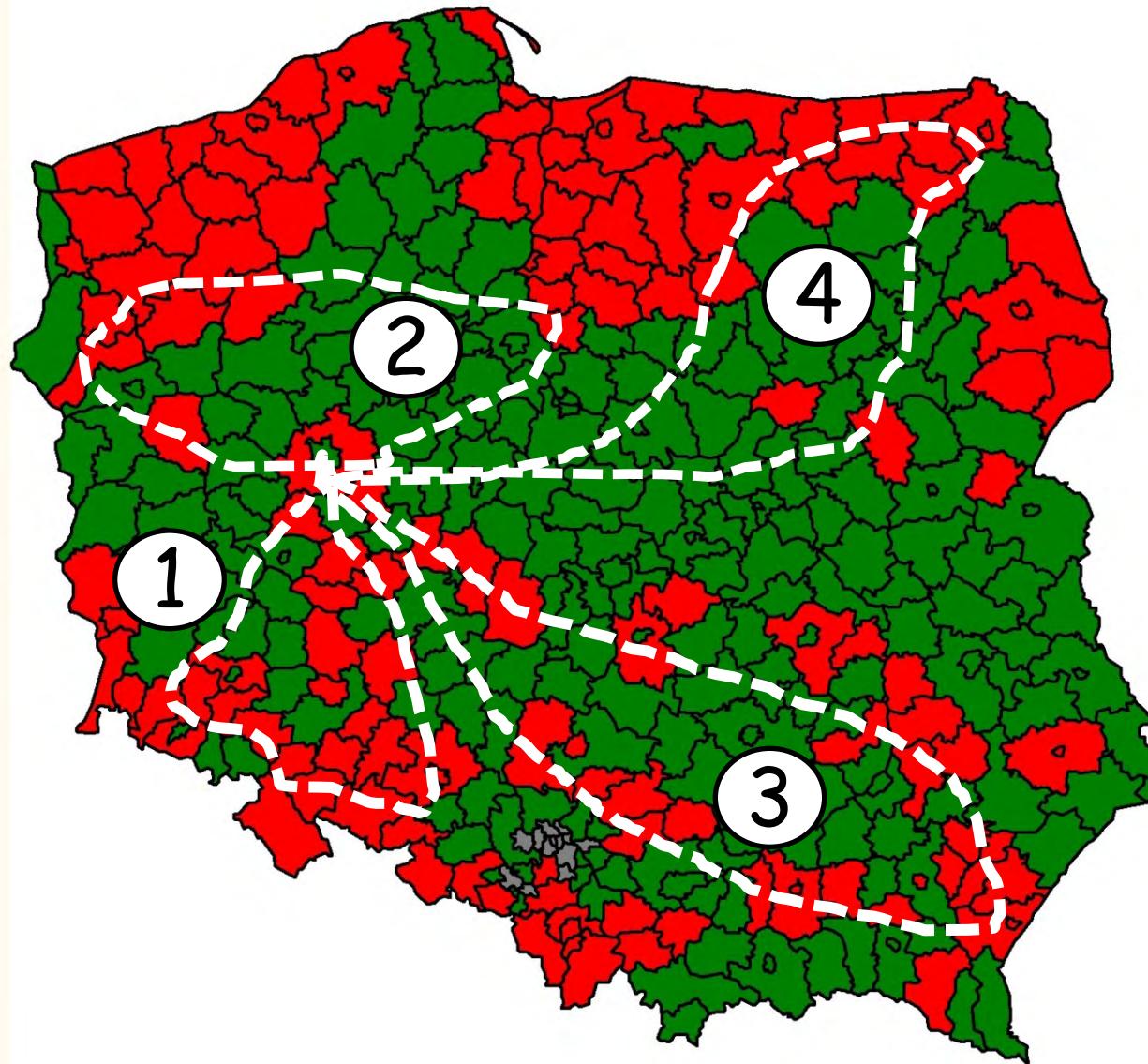
Tolescope pole
6 m long



Sampling in 2016



Sampling in 2017



Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR in Poland, 2017



Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR in Poland, 2017



Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR in Poland, 2017



Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR in Poland, 2017



Hosts of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

Agricultural crops ← → Weeds ← → Vegetable brassicas



Brassica napus



Capsella bursa-pastoris



Sinapis alba



Sisymbrium officinale



Sinapis arvensis



'Greening policy' of the EU

Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR and mustard, 2017



Symptoms of clubroot on WOSR and mustard, 2017



Symptoms of clubroot on pennycress (*Capsella bursa pastoris*), glasshouse experiment



Symptoms of clubroot on pennycress (*Capsella bursa pastoris*), glasshouse experiment



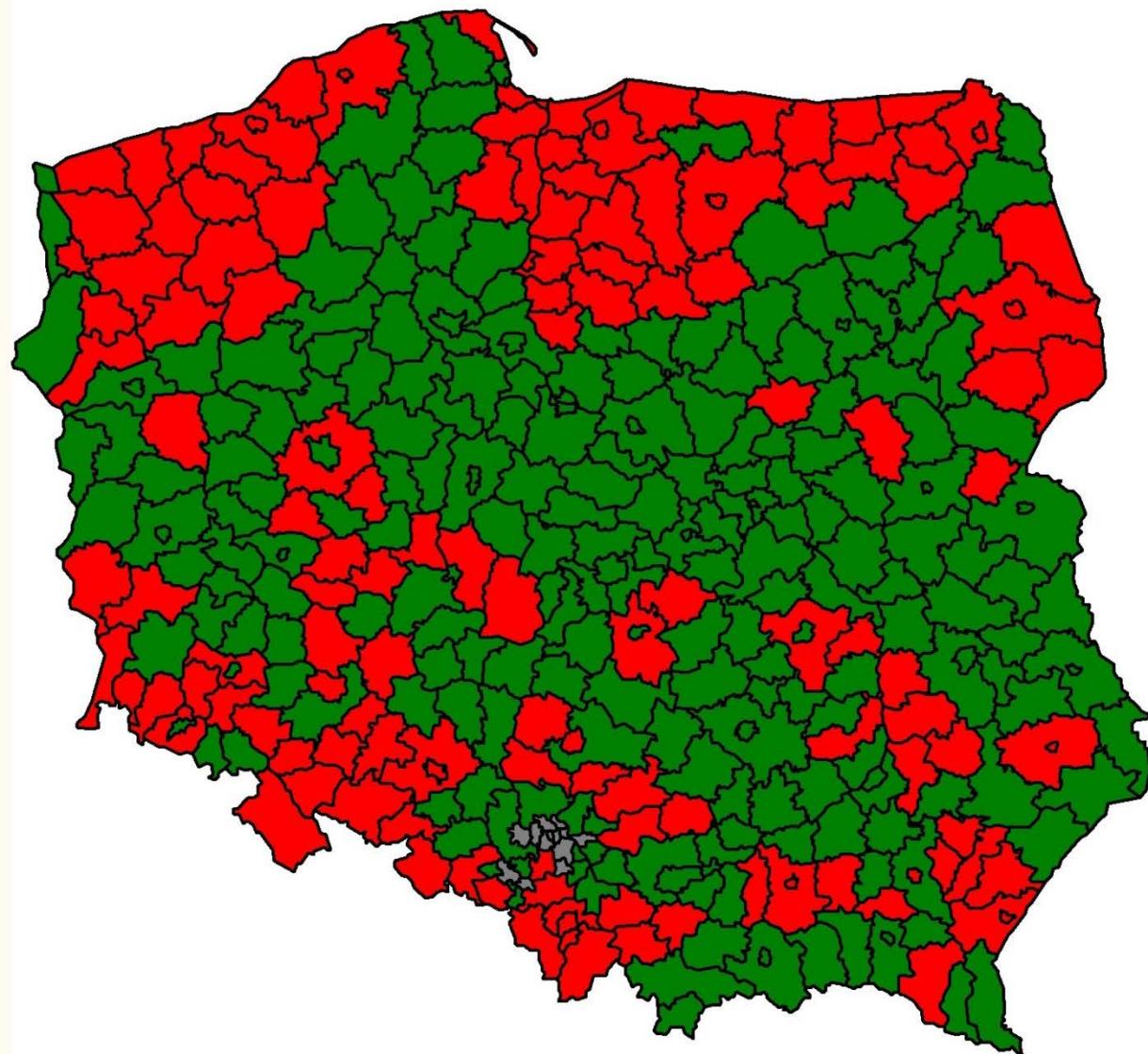
Symptoms of clubroot on pennycress (*Capsella bursa pastoris*), field in north-east Poland 2017



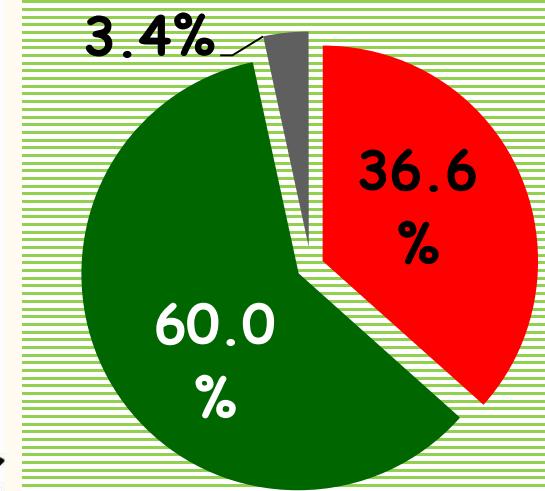
Soil test



Clubroot in Polish soils



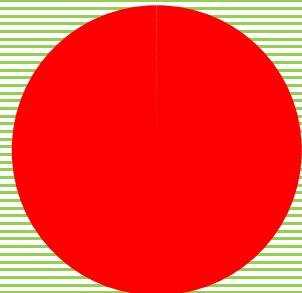
Over 3.500 samples



Infestation of soil by *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in Poland in 2016

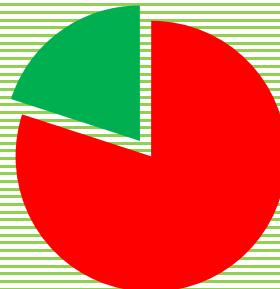
małopolskie

n=5



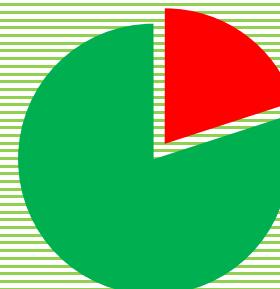
dolnośląskie

n=15



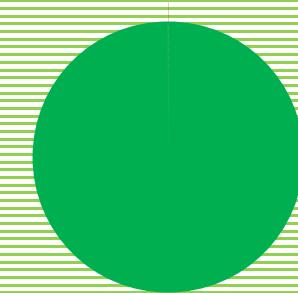
łódzkie

n=10



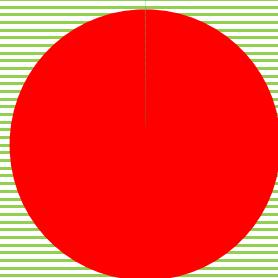
lubuskie

n=6



zachodnio-pomorskie

n=9



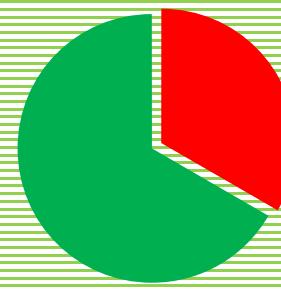
śląskie

n=10



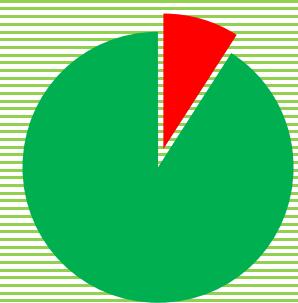
opolskie

n=3



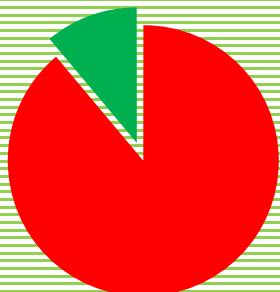
wielkopolskie

n=11



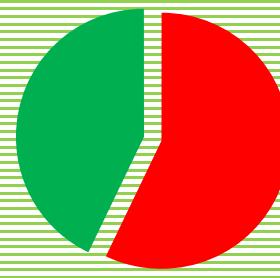
pomorskie

n=9



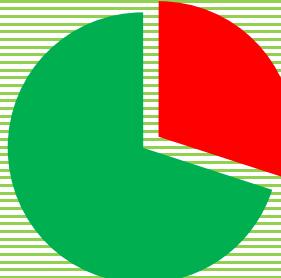
podkarpackie

n=7



podlaskie

n=20



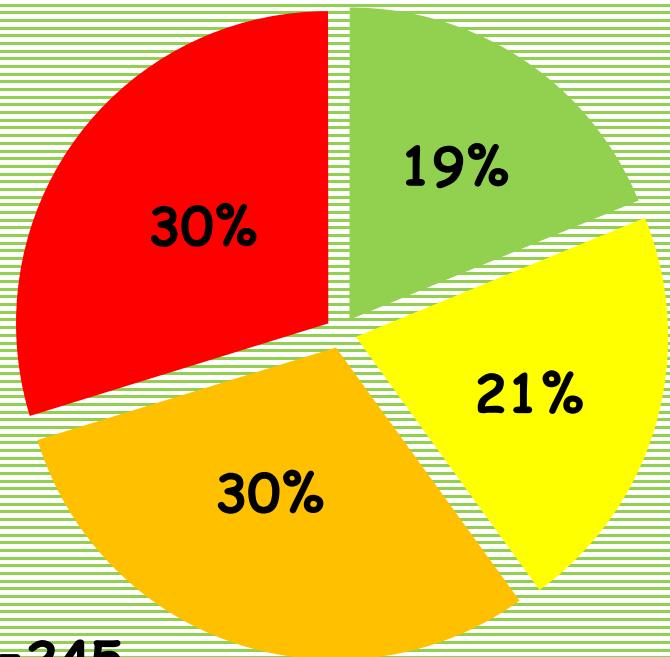
mazowieckie

n=10

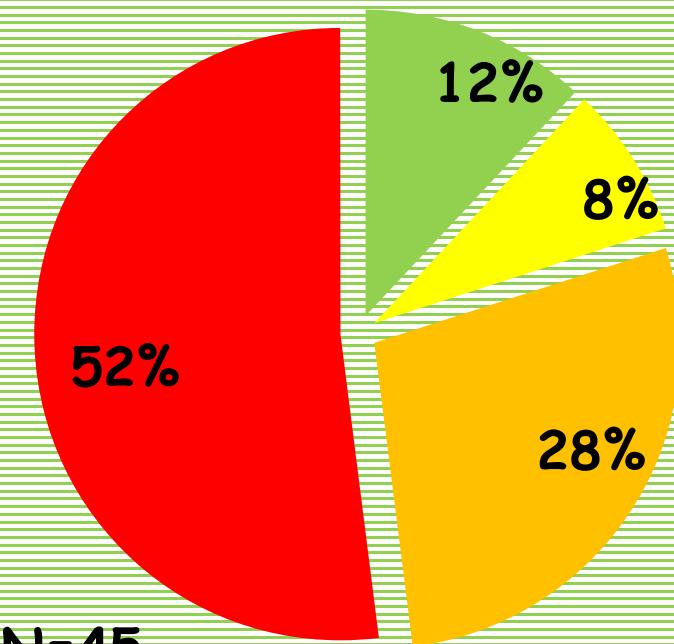


Real-time PCR analysis of soil samples

Poland



West Pomerania



- safe cultivation of susceptible cultivars
- safe cultivation of resistant cultivars
- risk of over 10% yield loss
- cultivation of OSR not recommended

Monitoring of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in soils

qPCR

Swedish recommendations according to Wallenhammar et al.
elaborated for soils of pH ≥ 7



safe cultivation of susceptible cultivars



safe cultivation of resistant cultivars



risk of over 10% yield loss of resistant cultivars

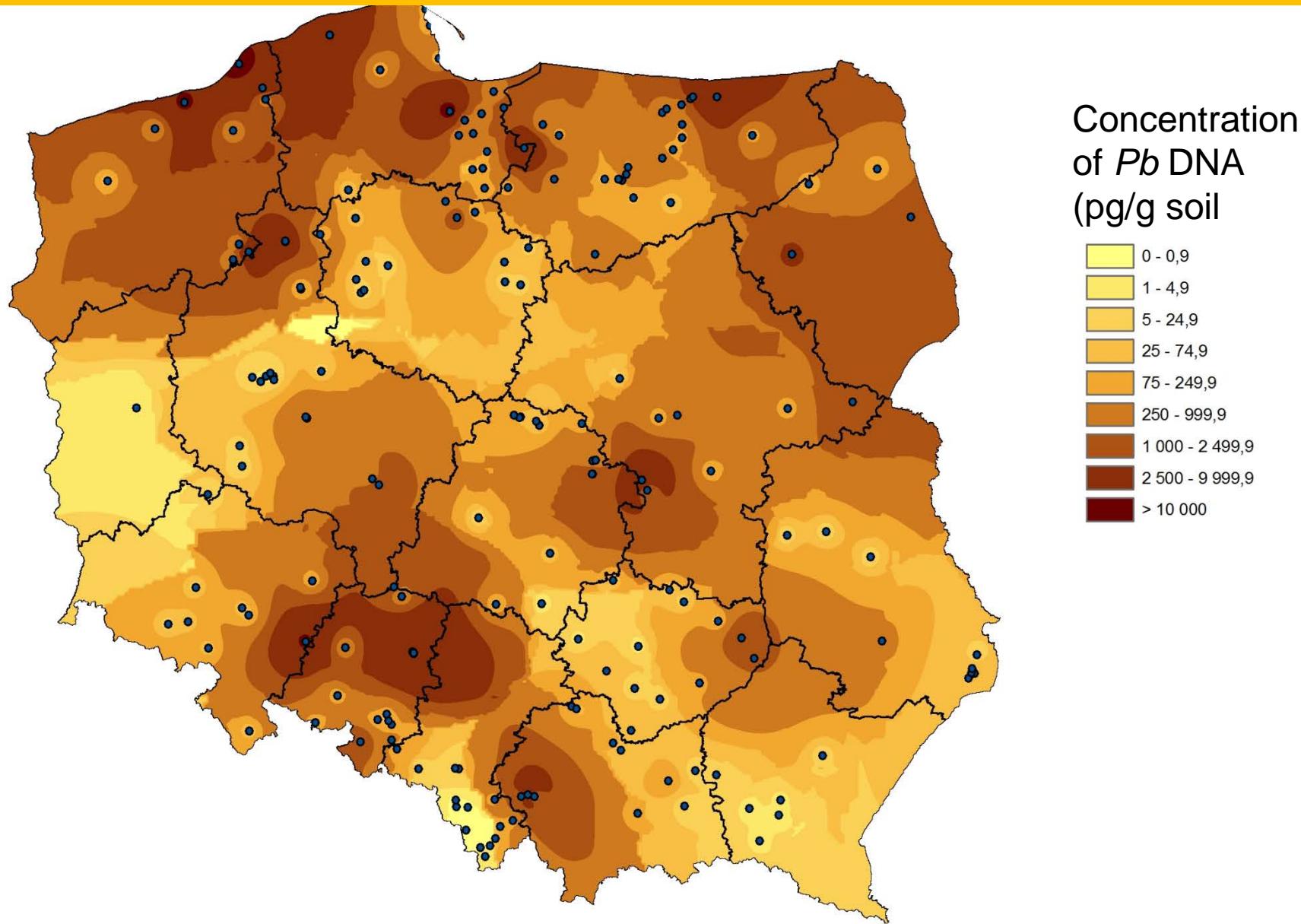


cultivation of OSR is not recommended

but...

soils in Poland are mostly acidic !
Necessary: Polish reccommendations

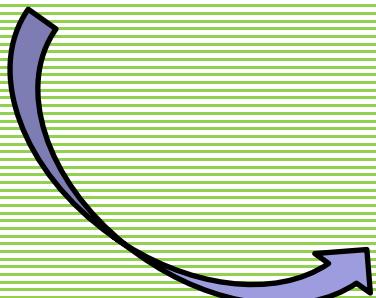
Clubroot in Polish soils based on qPCR



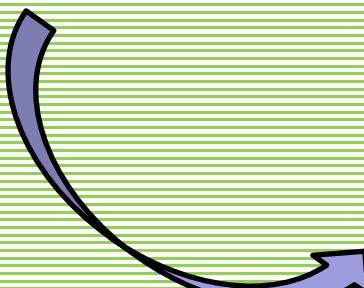
Detection of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*



Biotest



LAMP

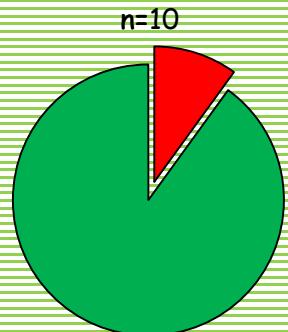


qPCR

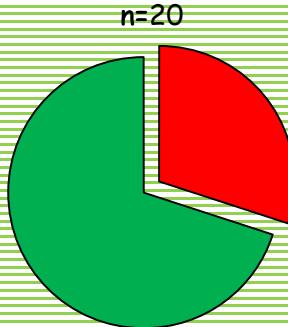
Monitoring of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in soils

Biotest

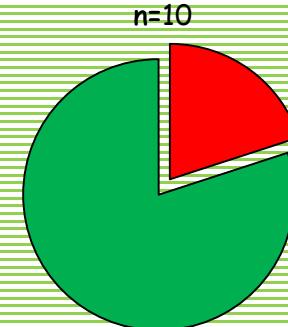
mazowieckie



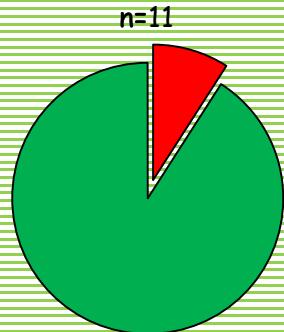
podlaskie



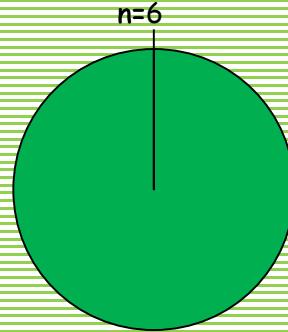
łódzkie



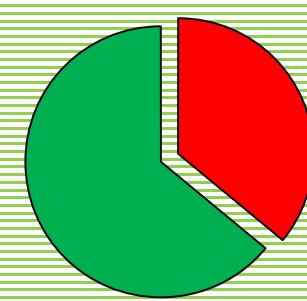
wielkopolskie



lubuskie



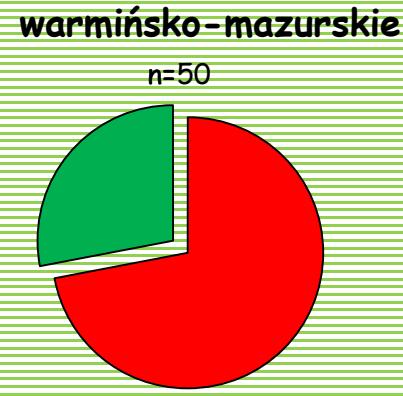
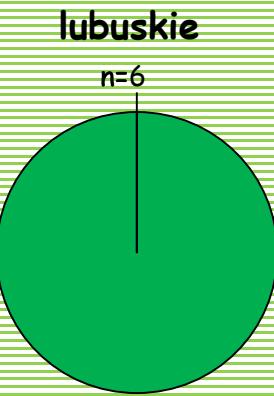
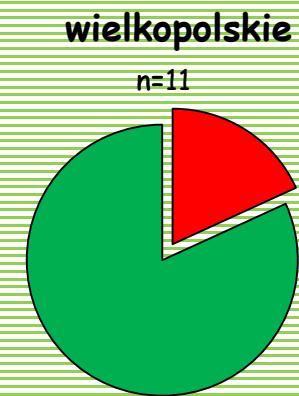
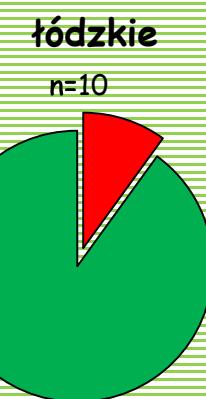
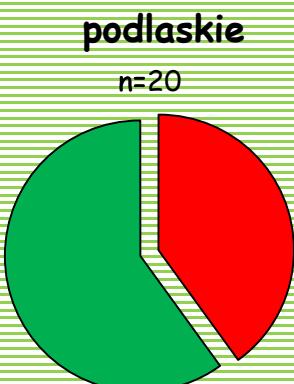
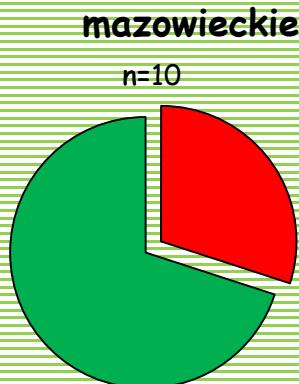
warmińsko-mazurskie



no detection of *P. brassicae*
detection of *P. brassicae*

Monitoring of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in soils

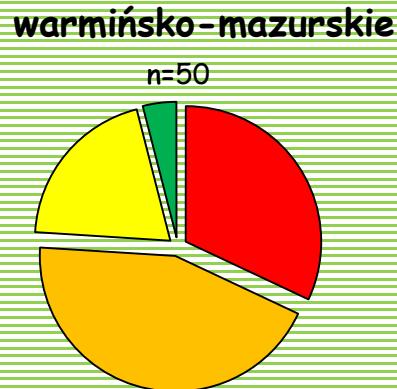
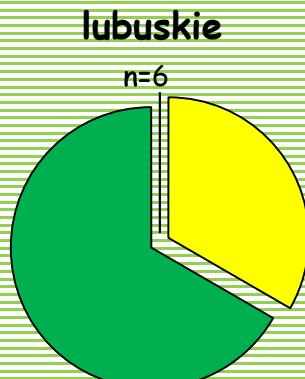
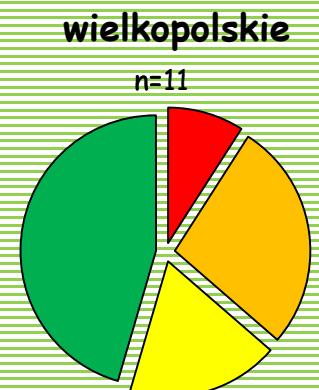
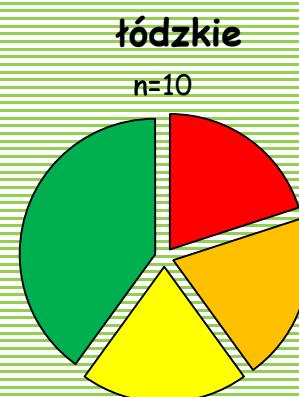
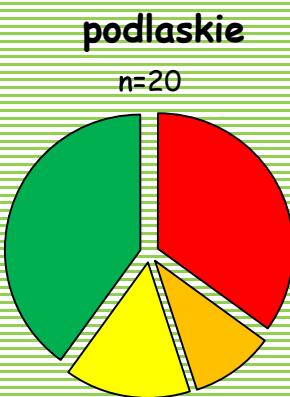
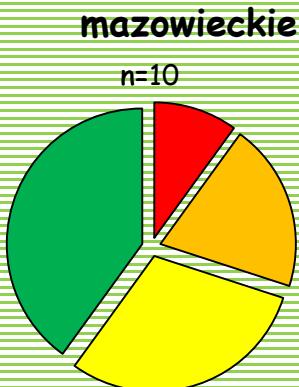
LAMP



no detection of *P. brassicae*
detection of *P. brassicae*

Monitoring of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in soils

qPCR

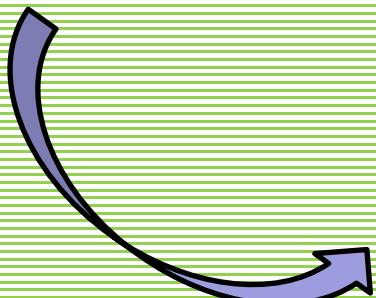


- safe cultivation of susceptible cultivars
- safe cultivation of resistant cultivars
- risk of over 10% yield of resistant cultivars
- OSR not recommended

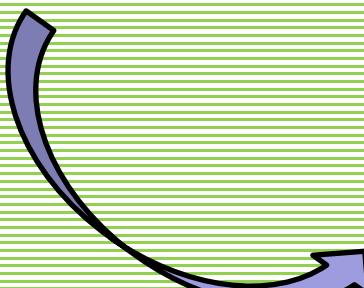
Detection of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*



Biotest



LAMP

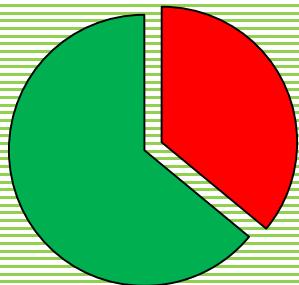


qPCR

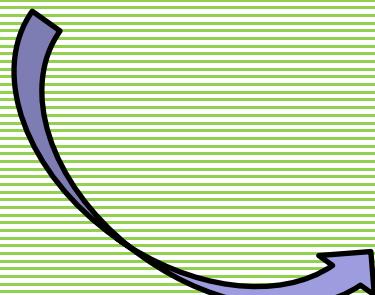
Detection of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

Biotest Poland

n=107

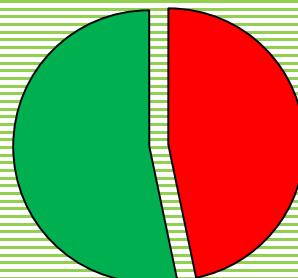


Biotest

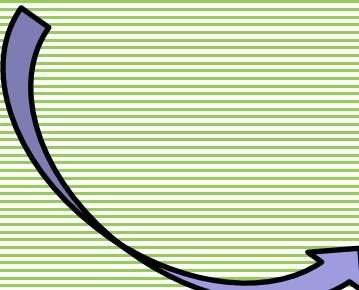


LAMP Poland

n=107

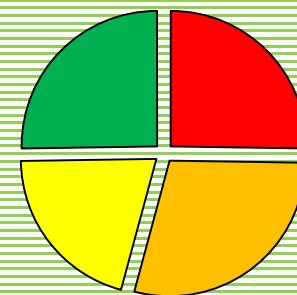


LAMP



Real-time PCR Poland

n=107



qPCR





Breakdown of resistance to *P. brassicae* in Poland



0 - 72,1%
cv. Mendel

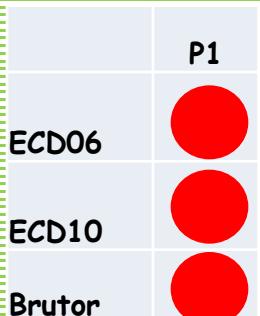
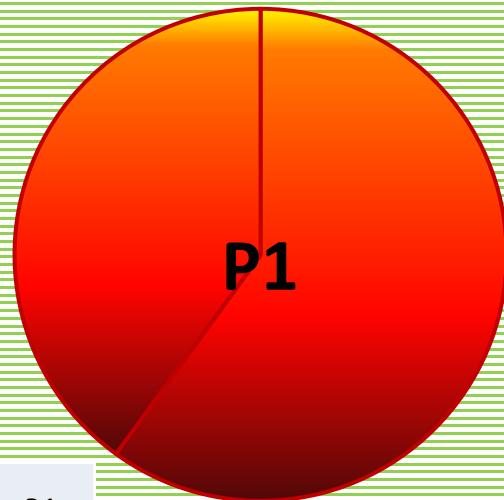
Resistance of cv. 'Mendel':

- P1 group A: mean 13,2% from 12,5 to 14,6% group B: mean 53,04 from 30,8 to 70,3%
- P2 mean 11,40 %
- P3 mean 10,15 %
- P4 mean 8,60 %
- P5 mean 6,40 %
- P6 mean 2,3 %
- P8 ,mean 20,12 % from 2,50 to 55,1%

Pathotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

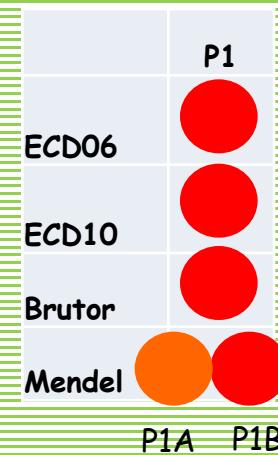
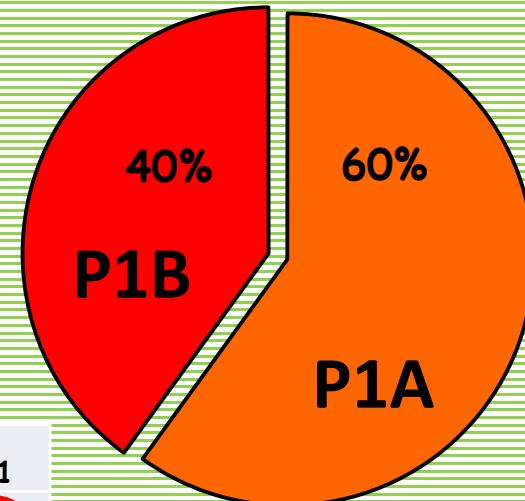
2017

Pathotypes based
on Somé et al.



2017

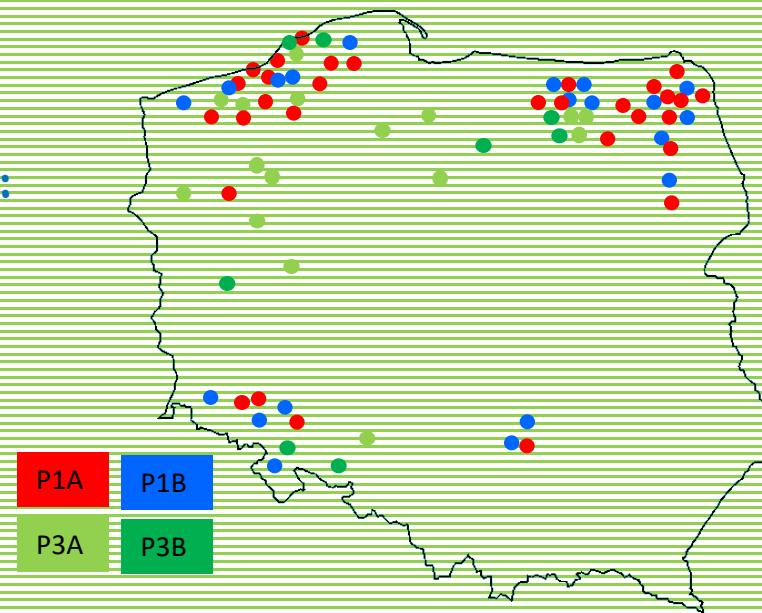
Pathotypes based on Somé et al.
plus cv. Mendel



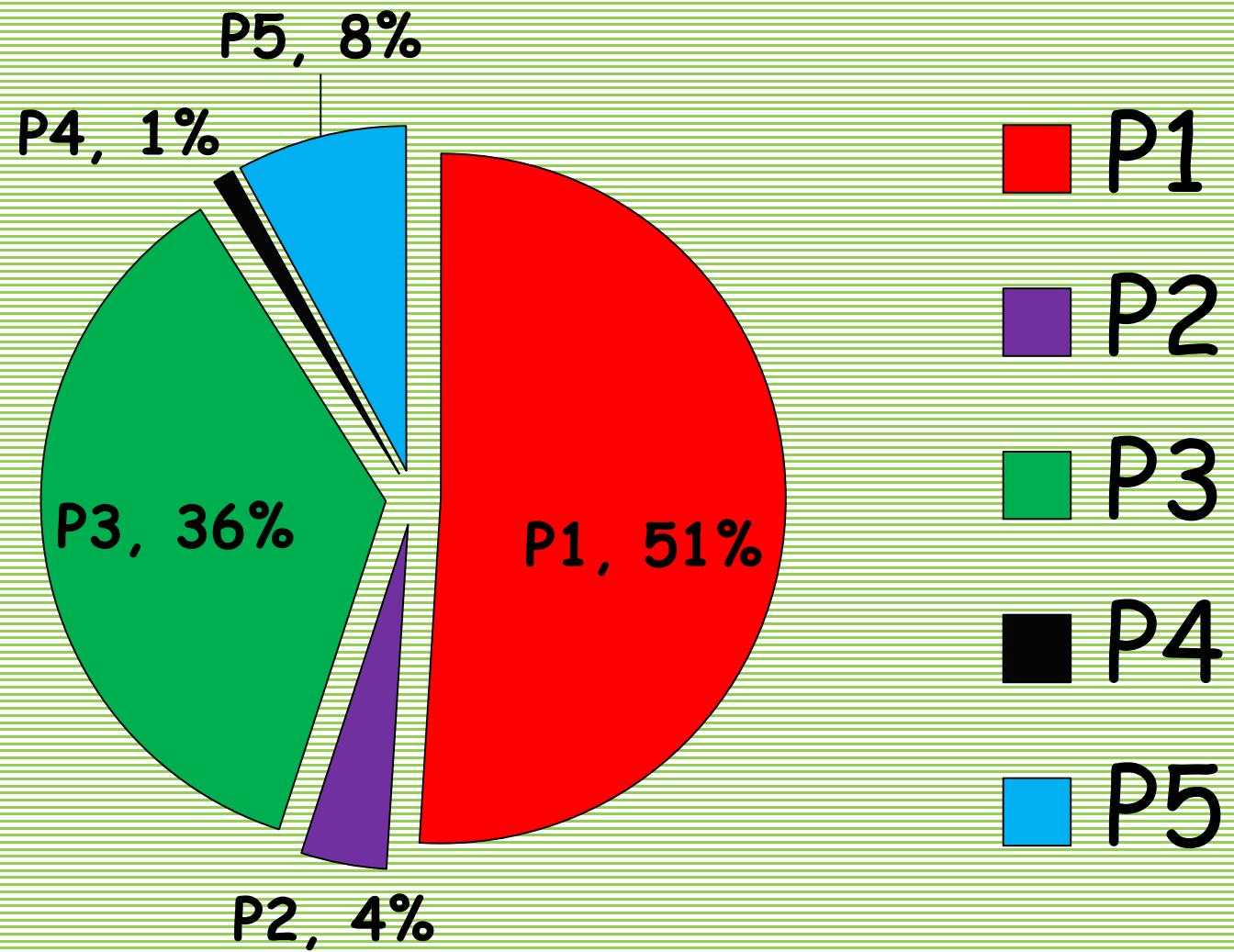
Pathotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

Samples collected in 2014-2017:

Great Poland
Lower Silesia
Lubusz region
Opole region
Pomerania
West Pomerania
Varmia and Mazuria

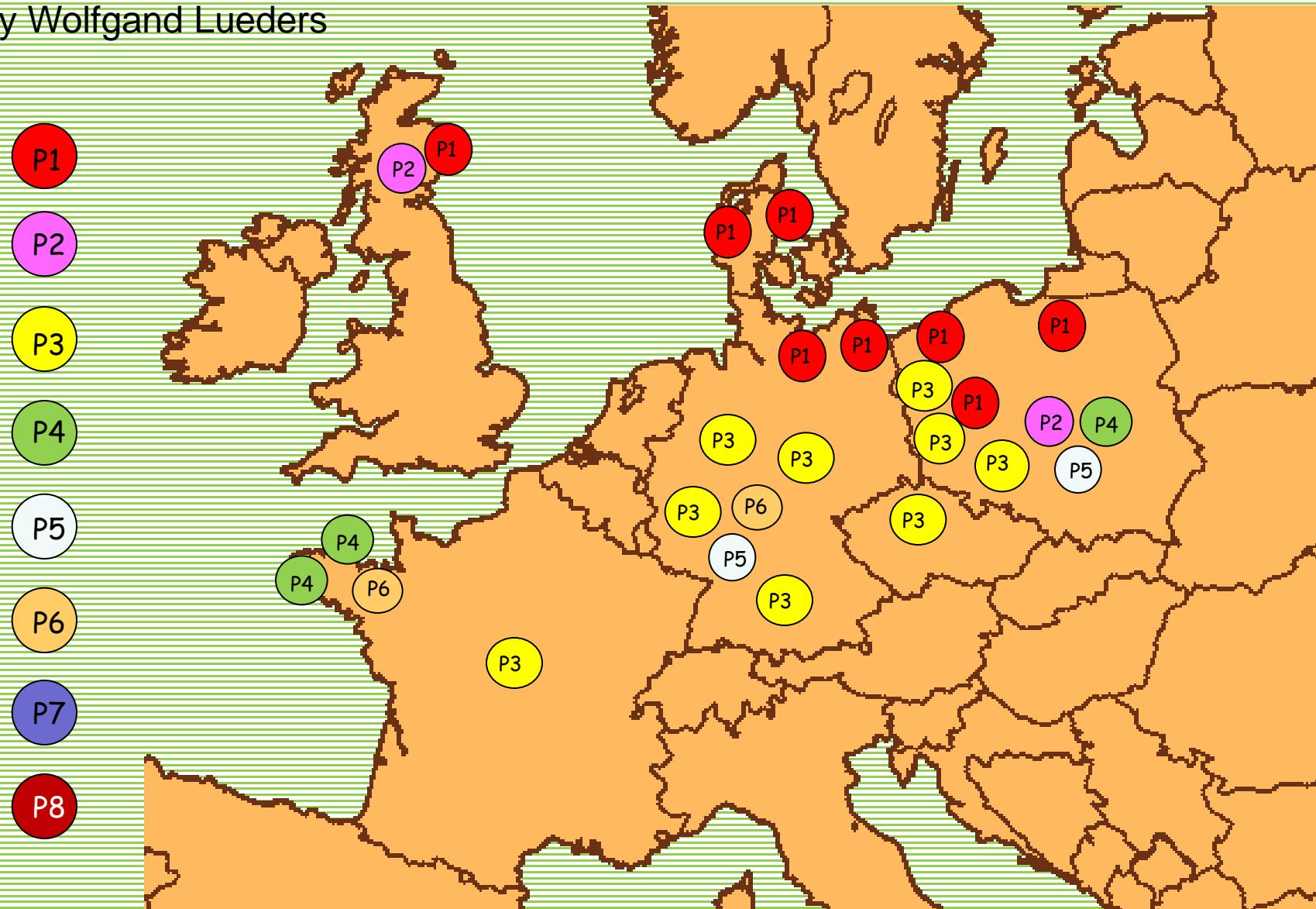


Pathotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*



Patotypes of *Plasmoidiophora brassicae*

by Wolfgang Lueders



Patotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

Newest data on patotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in Poland:

- based on Williams: 8 patotypes
- based on Somé: 2 patotypes
- Based on Buczacki: 9 patotypes

		Williams	Somé	Buczacki	soil pH
1	Siemysl	4	P1	16/31/31	7.6
2	Ramlewo	6	P3	16/7/28	6.7
3	Karlin	10	P1	16/31/31	5.8
4	Tuczno	9	P1	16/31/8	4.3
5	Karsibor	4	P1	16/31/31	6.4
6	Jablonowo	4	P1	16/31/31	7.3
7	Bielnik	7	P3	16/31/29	5.4
8	Wegorzewo	6	P3	16/14/12	6.9
9	Wrzesiny	6	P3	16/14/30	7.6
10	Krotoszyn	16	P1	16/31/8	5.9
11	Lubań	12	P1	16/31/14	5.0
12	Ocice	3	P3	16/2/14	6.2
13	Bolkow	7	P3	16/14/15	6.8
14	Dobromierz	7	P3	16/14/15	5.0
15	Opole	6	P3	16/14/12	4.4
16	Kiczyce	7	P3	16/14/15	6.8

Patotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

Newest data on patotypes of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* in Poland:

- based on Williams: 8 patotypes
- based on Somé: 2 patotypes
- Based on Buczacki: 9 patotypes

		Williams	Somé	Buczacki	soil pH
1	Siemysl	4	P1	16/31/31	7.6 ←
2	Ramlewo	6	P3	16/7/28	6.7
3	Karlin	10	P1	16/31/31	5.8
4	Tuczno	9	P1	16/31/8	4.3
5	Karsibor	4	P1	16/31/31	6.4
6	Jablonowo	4	P1	16/31/31	7.3 ←
7	Bielnik	7	P3	16/31/29	5.4
8	Wegorzewo	6	P3	16/14/12	6.9
9	Wrzesiny	6	P3	16/14/30	7.6 ←
10	Krotoszyn	16	P1	16/31/8	5.9
11	Lubań	12	P1	16/31/14	5.0
12	Ocice	3	P3	16/2/14	6.2
13	Bolkow	7	P3	16/14/15	6.8
14	Dobromierz	7	P3	16/14/15	5.0
15	Opole	6	P3	16/14/12	4.4
16	Kiczyce	7	P3	16/14/15	6.8

-0,495

Pathotyping

Eur J Plant Pathol
DOI 10.1007/s10658-016-0939-1



Pathotypes of *Plasmiodiphora brassicae* causing damage to oilseed rape in the Czech Republic and Poland

Veronika Říčářová · Joanna Kaczmarek · Stephen E. Strelkov · Jan Kazda ·
Wolfgang Lueders · Pavel Rysanek · Victor Manolii · Małgorzata Jedryczka

Thresholds:

1) ID <25%, according to Somé et al. (1996) ← **Gosia**



2) ID <50% with the 95% confidence interval
not exceeding 50%
as proposed by LeBoldus et al. 2012 ← **Veronika**

Lp.	Location	Region	Pathotype of <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>							
			Williams		Somé		Buczacki			
			25%	50%	25%	50%	25%	50%		
1	Siemyśl	West Pomerania	4	4						
2	Ramlewo		7	6						
3	Karlin		4	10						
4	Tuczno		9	9						
5	Karsibor		4	4						
6	Jabłonowo		4	4						
7	Bielnik	Varmia & Masuria	7	7						
8	Węgorzewo		6	6						
9	Wrzesiny	Lubusz Region	7	6						
10	Krotoszyn	Great Poland	9	16						
11	Lubań	Lower Silesia	4	12						
12	Ocice		3	3						
13	Bolków		7	7						
14	Dobromierz		7	7						
15	Opole	Opole Region	7	6						
16	Kiczyce	Upper Silesia	7	7						

→ Identical pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

→ different pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

Lp.	Location	Region	Pathotype of <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>							
			Williams		Somé		Buczacki			
			25%	50%	25%	50%	25%	50%		
1	Siemyśl	West Pomerania	P1 → P1							
2	Ramlewo		P3 → P3							
3	Karlin		P1 → P1							
4	Tuczno		P1 → P1							
5	Karsibor		P1 → P1							
6	Jabłonowo		P1 → P1							
7	Bielnik	Varmia & Masuria	P3 → P3							
8	Węgorzewo		P3 → P3							
9	Wrzesiny	Lubusz region	P3 → P3							
10	Krotoszyn	Great Poland	P1 → P1							
11	Lubań	Lower Silesia	P1 → P1							
12	Ocice		P3 → P3							
13	Bolków		P3 → P3							
14	Dobromierz		P3 → P3							
15	Opole	Opole Region	P3 → P3							
16	Kiczyce	Upper Silesia	P3 → P3							

→ Identical pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

→ different pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

Lp.	Location	Region	Pathotype of <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>					
			Williams		Somé		Buczacki	
			25%	50%	25%	50%	25%	50%
1	Siemyśl	West Pomerania			17/31/31	→	16/31/31	
2	Ramlewo				16/7/31	→	16/7/28	
3	Karlin				17/31/31	→	16/31/31	
4	Tuczno				16/31/8		16/31/8	
5	Karsibor				17/31/31	→	16/31/31	
6	Jabłonowo				17/31/31	→	16/31/31	
7	Bielnik	Warmia & Masuria			16/31/31	→	16/31/29	
8	Węgorzewo				16/14/30	→	16/14/12	
9	Wrzesiny		Lubusz Region		16/14/31	→	16/14/30	
10	Krotoszyn	Great Poland			16/31/8		16/31/8	
11	Lubań	Lower Silesia			16/31/14		16/31/14	
12	Ocice				16/6/31	→	16/2/14	
13	Bolków				16/14/15		16/14/15	
14	Dobromierz				16/14/15		16/14/15	
15	Opole	Opole Region			16/14/31	→	16/14/12	
16	Kiczyce	Upper Silesia			16/14/15		16/14/15	

→ Identical pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

→ different pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

Lp.	Location	Region	Pathotype of <i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>					
			Williams		Somé		Buczacki	
			25%	50%	25%	50%	25%	50%
1	Siemyśl	zachodnio-pomorskie	4	4	P1 → P1	17/31/31 →	16/31/31	
2	Ramlewo		7 → 6	P3 → P3	16/7/31 →	16/7/28		
3	Karlin		4 → 10	P1 → P1	17/31/31 →	16/31/31		
4	Tuczno		9	9	P1 → P1	16/31/8	16/31/8	
5	Karsibor		4	4	P1 → P1	17/31/31 →	16/31/31	
6	Jabłonowo		4	4	P1 → P1	17/31/31 →	16/31/31	
7	Bielnik	warmińsko-mazurskie	7	7	P3 → P3	16/31/31 →	16/31/29	
8	Węgorzewo		6	6	P3 → P3	16/14/30 →	16/14/12	
9	Wrzesiny	lubuskie	7 → 6	P3 → P3	16/14/31 →	16/14/30		
10	Krotoszyn	wielkopolskie	9 → 16	P1 → P1	16/31/8	16/31/8		
11	Lubań	dolnośląskie	4 → 12	P1 → P1	16/31/14	16/31/14		
12	Ocice		3	3	P3 → P3	16/6/31 →	16/2/14	
13	Bolków		7	7	P3 → P3	16/14/15	16/14/15	
14	Dobromierz		7	7	P3 → P3	16/14/15	16/14/15	
15	Opole	opolskie	7 → 6	P3 → P3	16/14/31 →	16/14/12		
16	Kiczyce	śląskie	7	7	P3 → P3	16/14/15	16/14/15	

→ Identical pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

→ different pathotype at ID<25% and ID<50%

Designation of the pathotype of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* depends on:

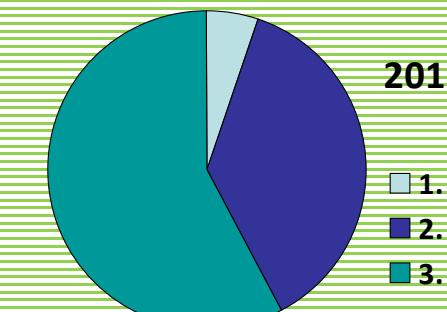
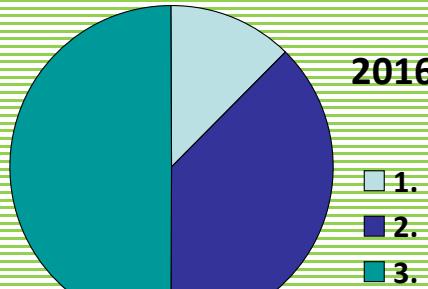
- 1) classification system and
- 2) threshold of the Disease Index.

The change of these parameters may completely change the result.

There are at least 9 pathotypes of this pathogen in Poland.

Sequencing of the ITS1-5,8s-ITS2 fragment

- Among 107 isolates of *P. brassicae* we have found only **three types of polymorphisms** of ITS1-5,8S-ITS2, each variant was a single nucleotide change. In NCBI 14 types of polymorphisms have been described.
 - One variant found in Poland was **unique** (not described in NCBI).
 - The proportions between the variants were **similar** in samples originating from 2016 and 2017.



Susceptibility of selected forms to clubroot (2016)

no symptoms

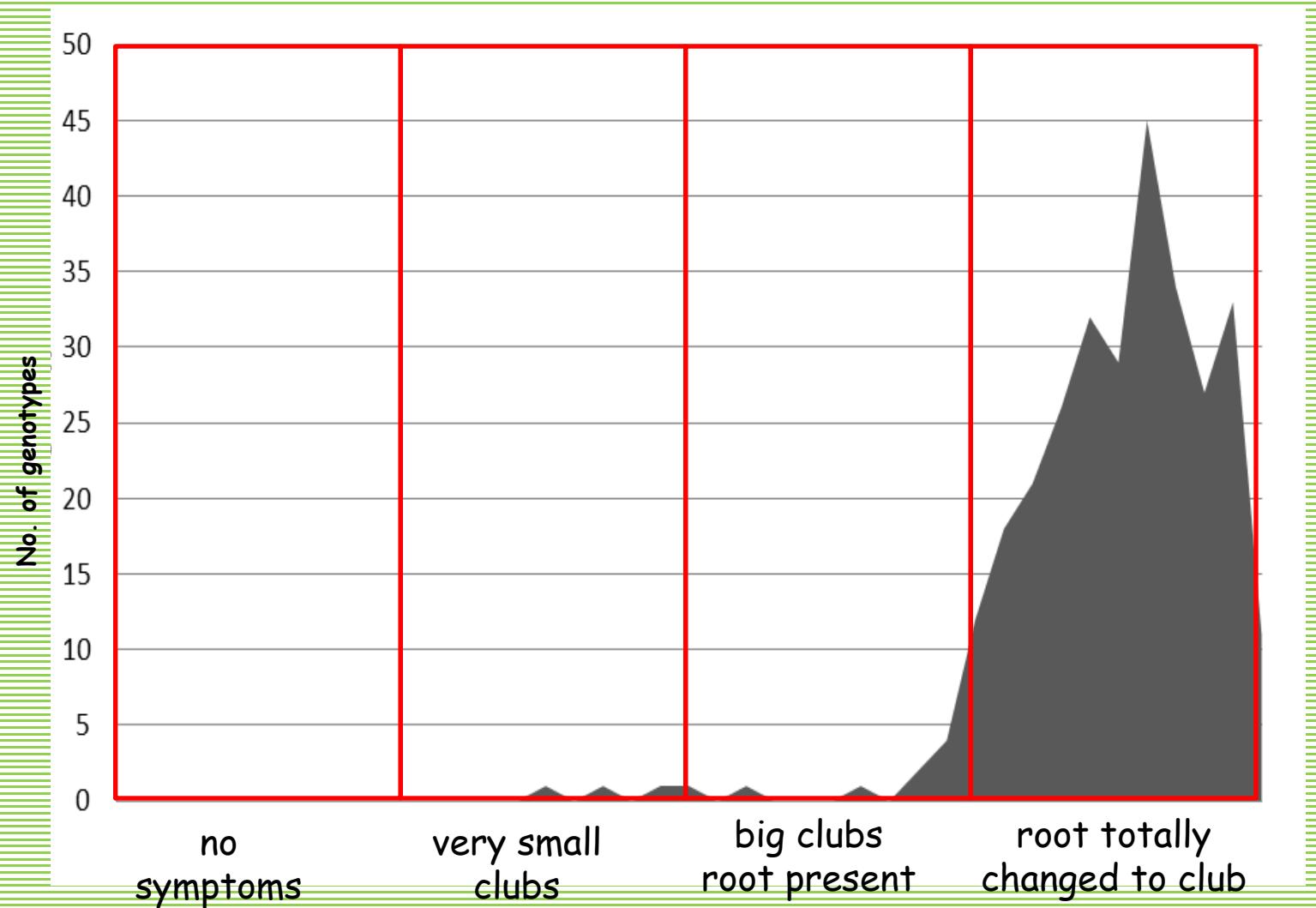
small clubs

big clubs, root still existing

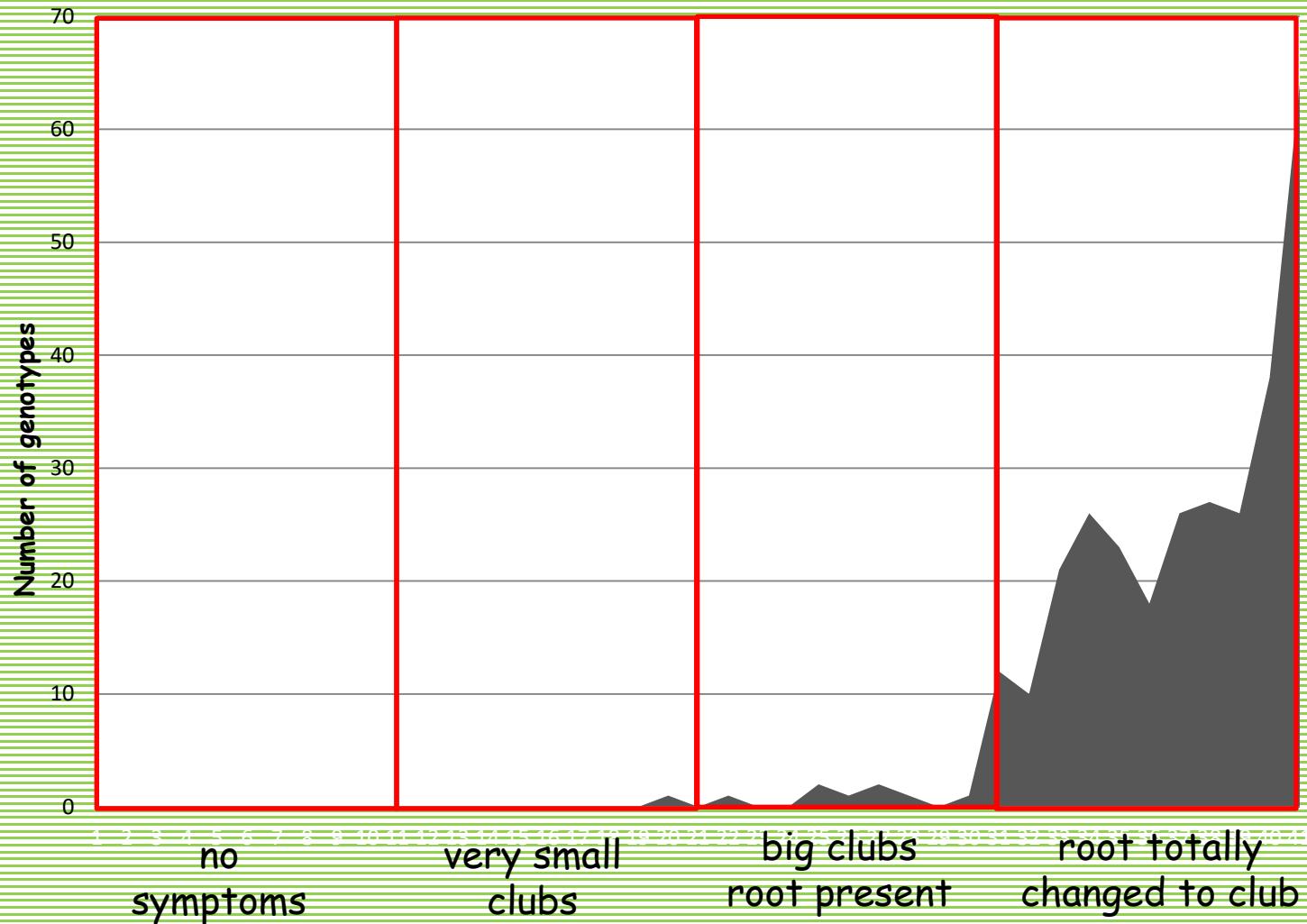
Very resistant		Moderately resistant		Moderately susceptible		Very susceptible	
Result	No. of genotypes	Result	No. of genotypes	Result	No. of genotypes	Result	No. of genotypes
0	0	1	0	2	1	3	10
0,1	0	1,1	0	2,1	1	3,1	8
0,2	1	1,2	1	2,2	Br j-2 Mendel	3,2	15
0,3	0	1,3	0	2,3	2	3,3	13
0,4	0	1,4	1	2,4	0	3,4	20
0,5	2	1,5	0	2,5	2	3,5	26
0,6	0	1,6	Tosca	2,6	Br 08.006.169	3,6	24
0,7	0	1,7	1	2,7	1	3,7	35
0,8	1	1,8	2	2,8	4	3,8	41
0,9	0	1,9	2	2,9	6	3,9	44
						4	42

Root changed to club

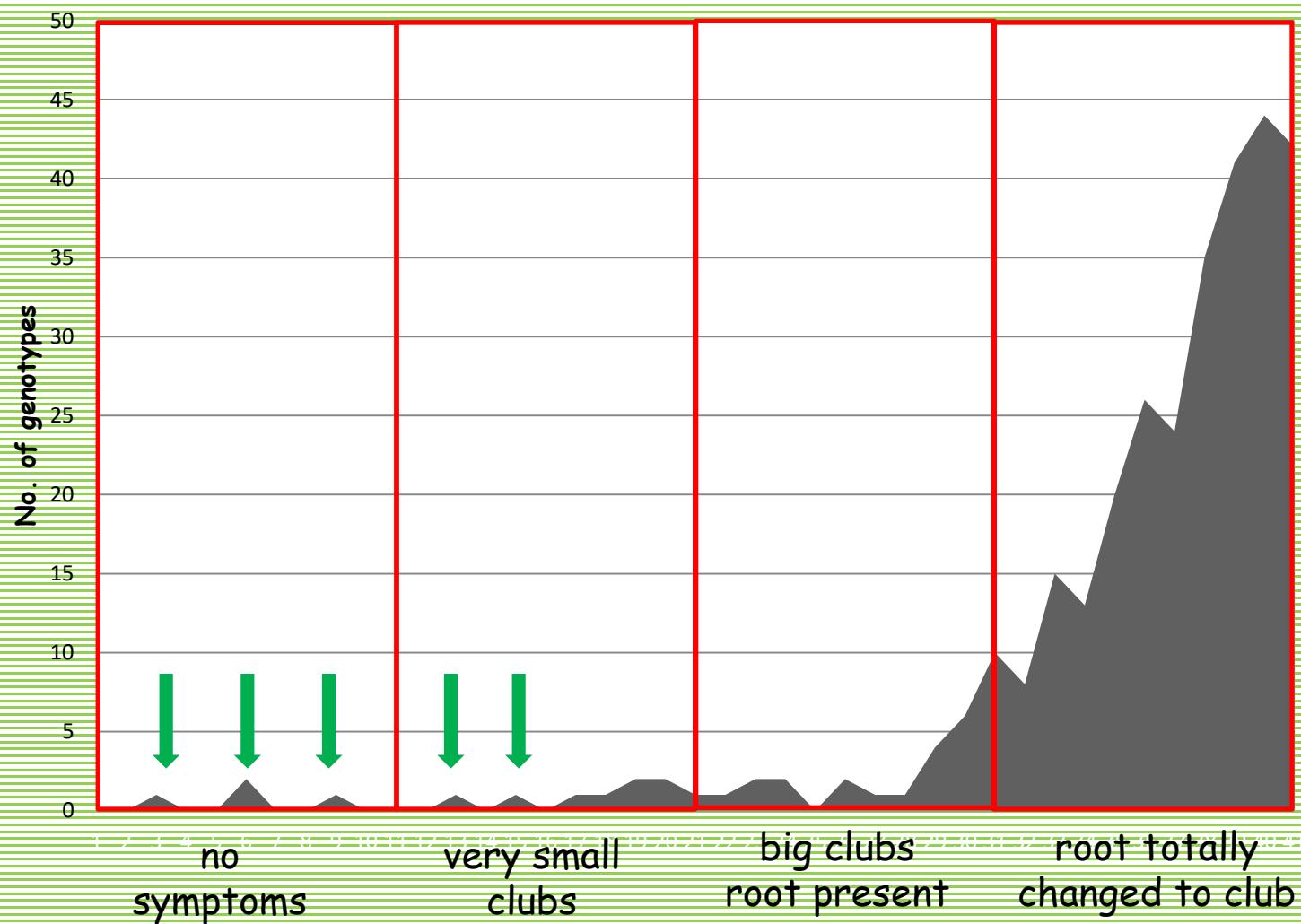
Number of the genotypes of the genus *Brassica* in sub-groups of resistance to *Plasmodiophora brassicae* (2014)



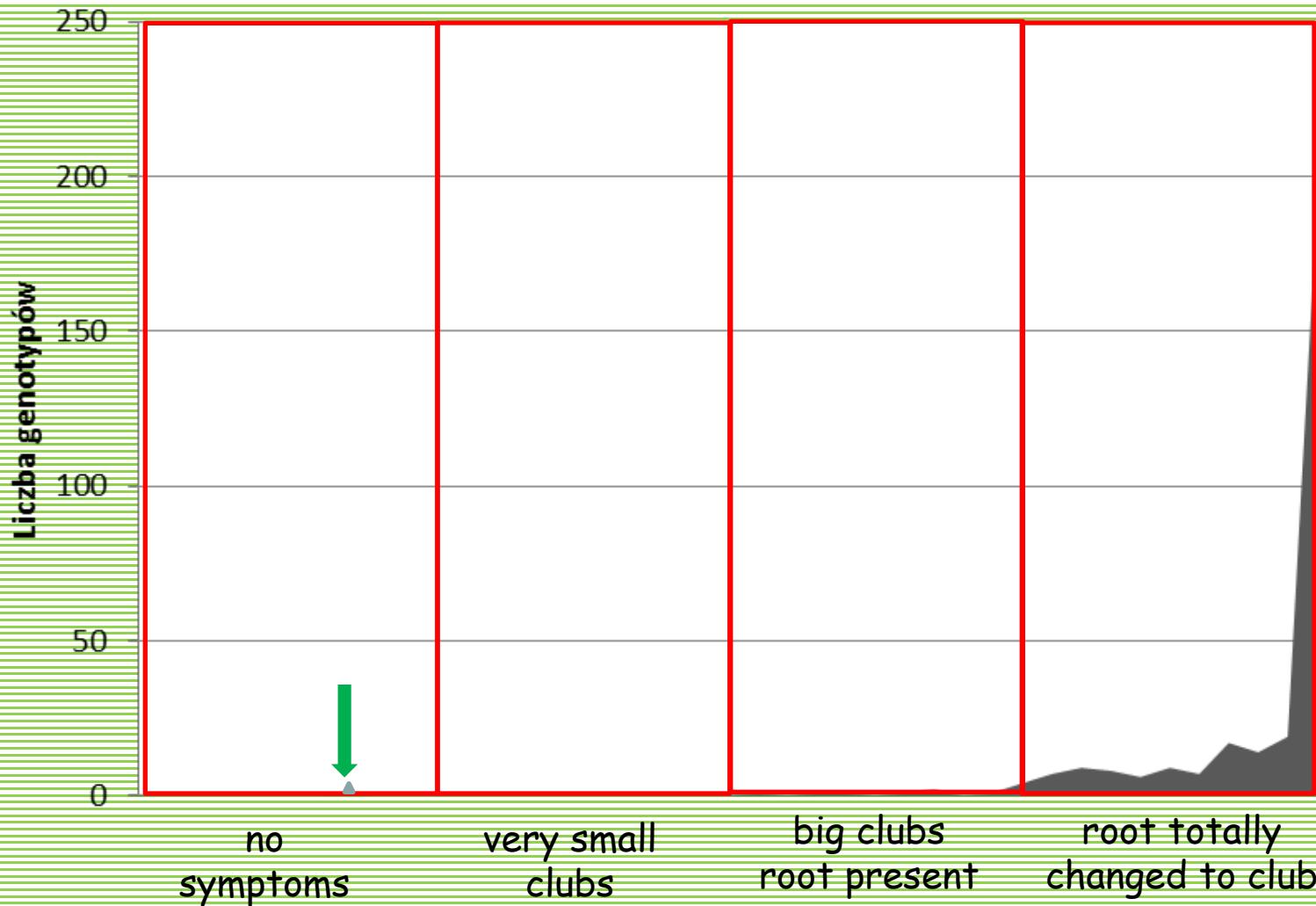
Number of the genotypes of the genus *Brassica* in sub-groups of resistance to *Plasmodiophora brassicae* (2015)



Number of the genotypes of the genus *Brassica* in sub-groups of resistance to *Plasmodiophora brassicae* (2016)

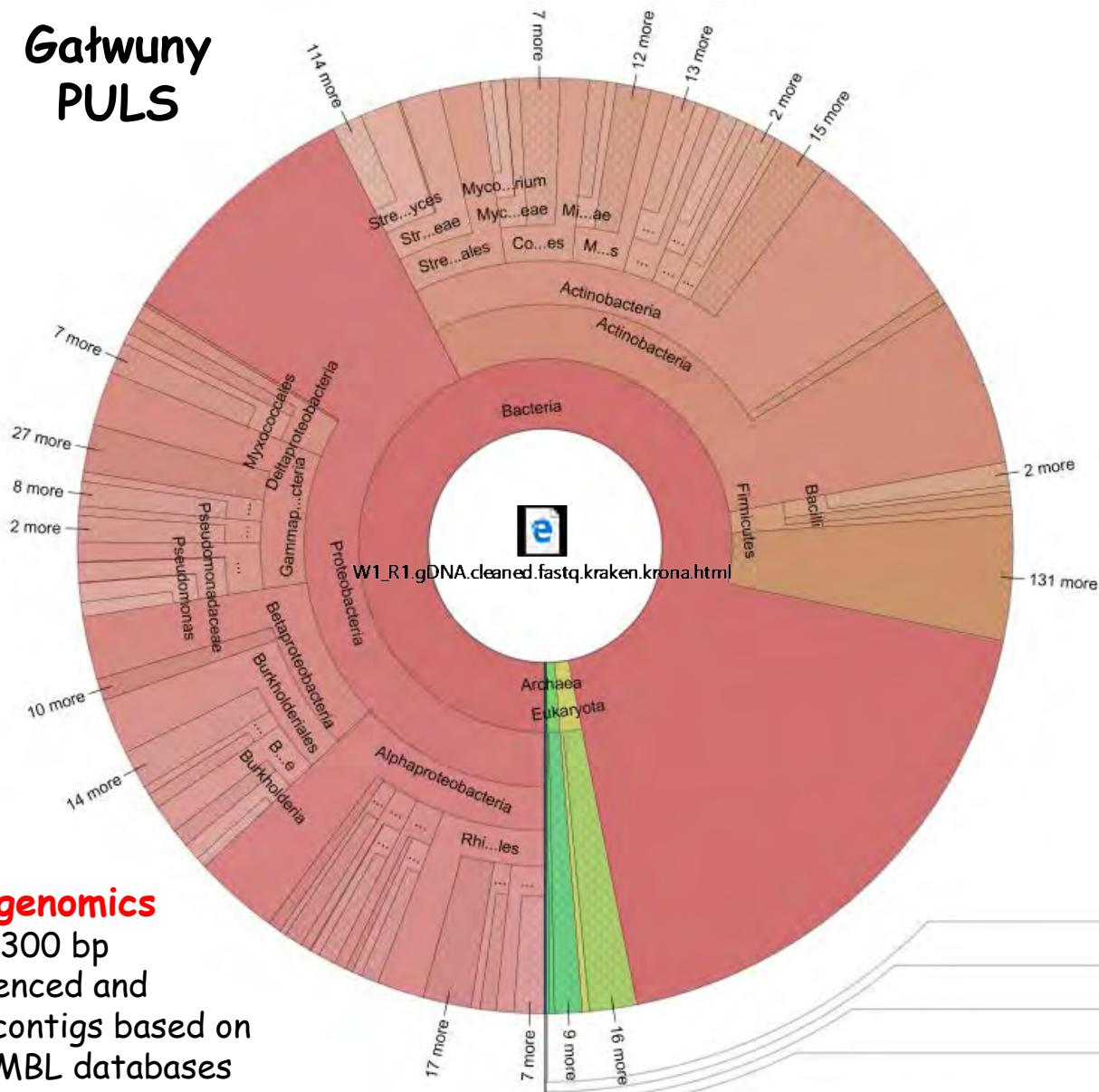


Number of the genotypes of the genus *Brassica* in sub-groups of resistance to *Plasmodiophora brassicae* (2017)



Microbiome present in soil under OSR heavily infected with *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

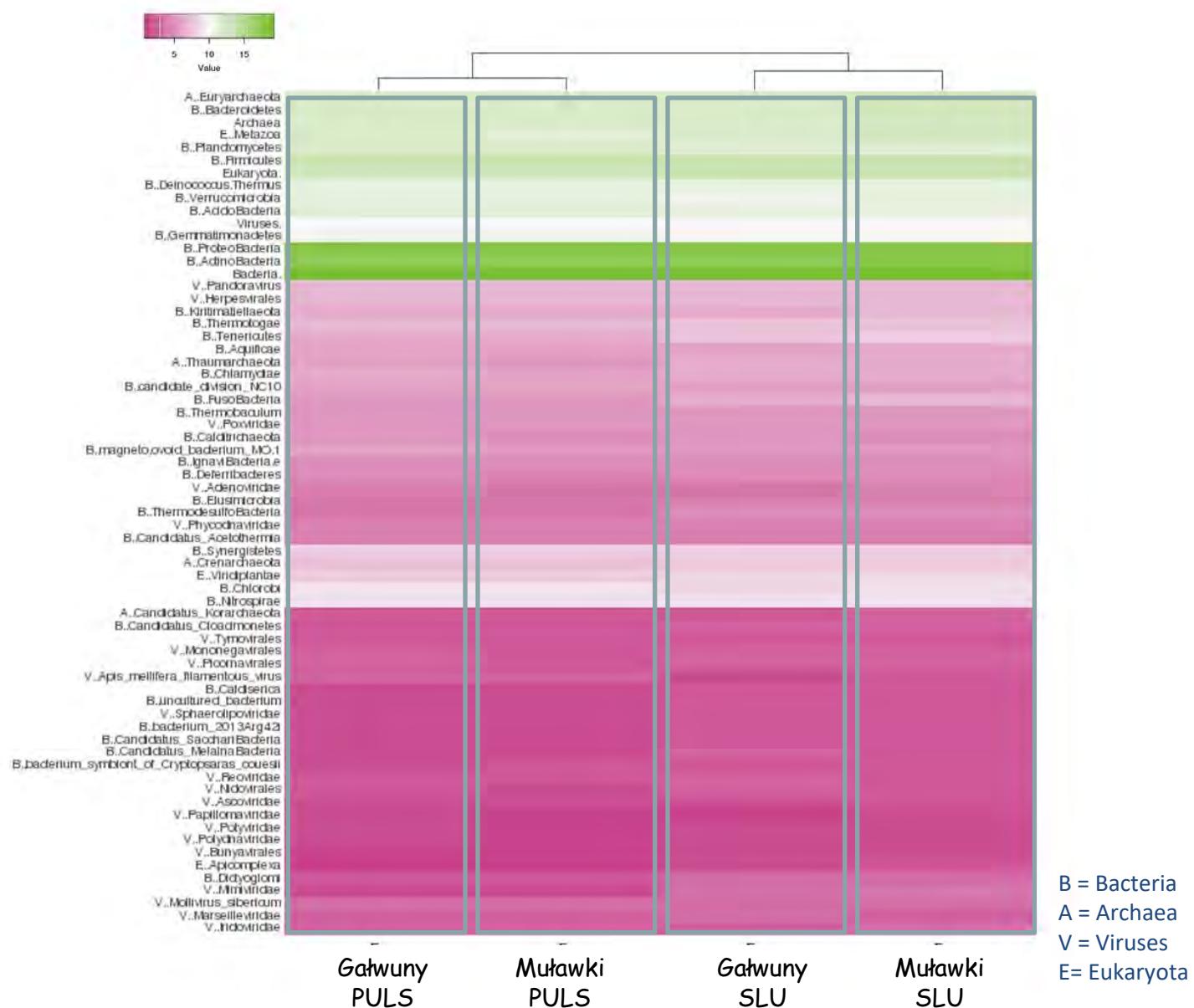
Gatwuny
PULS



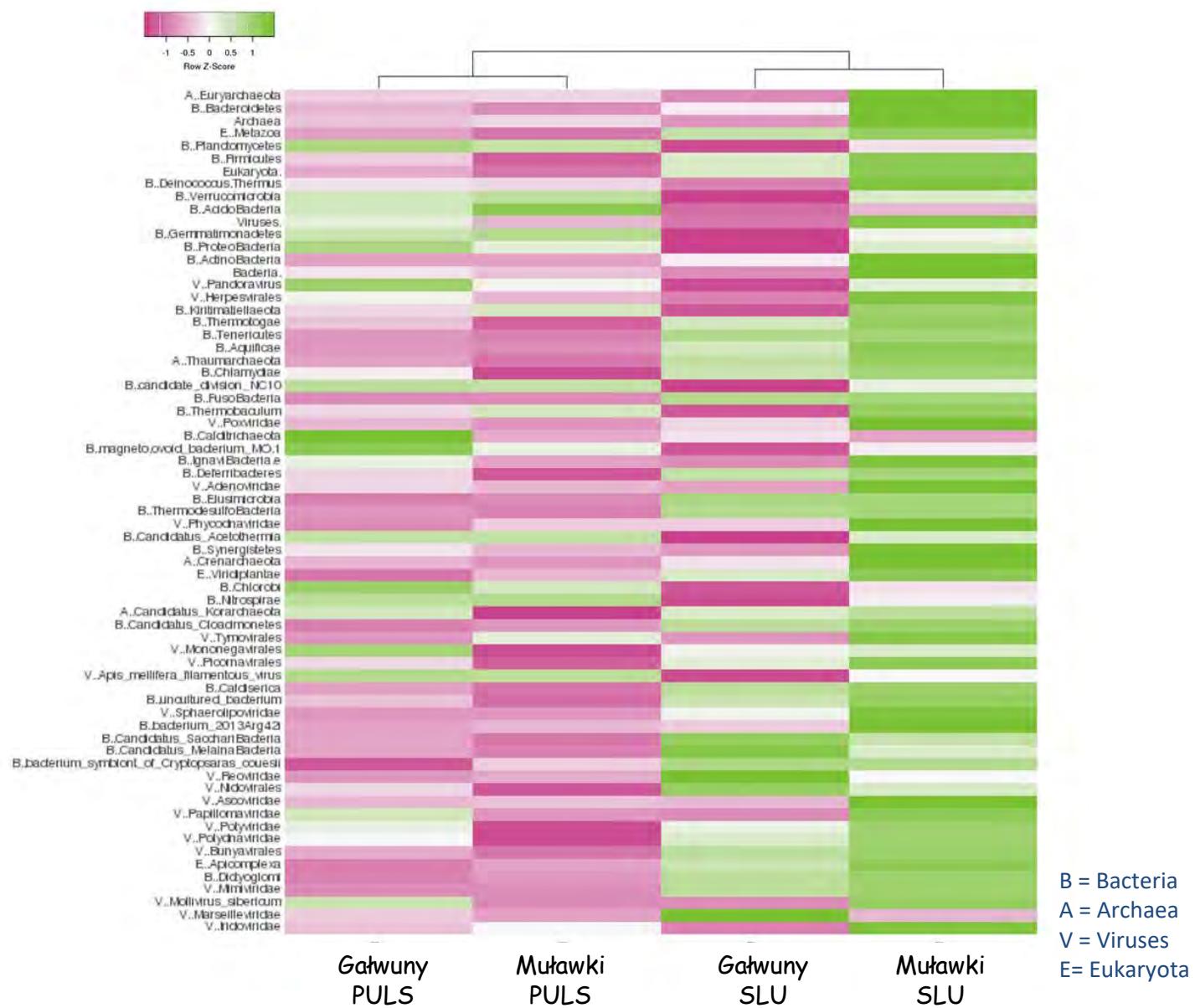
Shotgun metagenomics

DNA cut to 100-300 bp fragments, sequenced and scaffolded into contigs based on NCBI and ENSEMBL databases

Microbiome present is soil under OSR heavily infected with *Plasmodiophora brassicae*



Microbiome present in soil under OSR heavily infected with *Plasmodiophora brassicae*



Results summary

1. Results highly dependent on the method of DNA isolation from a soil sample.
2. Presence of microorganisms used in biological plant protection.

Future

Analysis of soils and root endophytes will help to elaborate biocontrol methods against *Plasmodiophora brassicae*.

Articles in farmers' press

AGROTECHNIKA

Kila kapusty

Zarodniki w rowach i stawach

Od ponad 30 lat kila kapusty jest powszechnie występującą chorobą roślin kapustowatych w dużej części Europy, w Ameryce Północnej, Australii i Azji, a od kilkunastu ostatnich lat stanowi także poważne zagrożenie na plantacjach rzepaku w Polsce. Zarodniki sprawyki występują w zbiornikach wodnych na terenach rolniczych, co sprzyja jej rozprzestrzenianiu.

Choroba ta, powodowana przez pierwotnika *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, spotykana jest na znacznych obszarach uprawy rzepaku, choć nasilenie jej występowania w poszczególnych regionach kraju jest bardzo zróżnicowane. W wyniku badań wykonywanych w Instytucie Genetyki Roślin PAN oraz Instytucie Ochrony Roślin – PIB w Poznaniu na losowo pobieranych próbach gleby z terenu wszystkich powiatów w Polsce wykazano, że patogen obecny jest w prawie 40 proc. powiatów, w steżeniu wystarczającym do wywołania silnych objawów chorobowych. Informacje te są niepokojące, ponieważ zarodniki przetrwawnikowe tego patogenu mogą zalegać w podłożu do 20 lat, nie tracąc swojej aktywności biologicznej. Co więcej, tempo rozwoju choroby jest bardzo duże. Badania prowadzone w Kanadzie i w Polsce wykazały, że po kilku latach od wystąpienia objawów na niewielkiej liczbie roślin, w warunkach sprzyjających rozwojowi sprawcy, choroba może opanować znaczny obszar uprawy rzepaku. Badania prowadzone w Kanadzie wykazały, że jej występowanie na polach prawie zawsze związane jest ze znacznym skróceniem plodozniemu. Ze względu na częste wprowadzanie rzepaku do plodozniemu (np. dwa lata), istnieje duża obawa, że w Polsce będzie się nasilało występowanie tego groźnego mikroorganizmu na terenach rolniczych.

Przez właściwi lub rany

W cyklu życiowym patogenu powodującego kila kapusty można wyróżnić dwa bardzo ważne etapy: zainfekowanie gospodarza powodujące objawy chorobowe, a następnie hamowanie kolejnych zarodników i rozprzestrzenianie choroby.

Przy sprzyjającej temperaturze i wilgotności obecne w glebie zarodniki przetrwawnikowe przekształcają

sie w zarodniki pływkowe. Do infekcji korzeni dochodzi przez wprowadzenie do wnętrza rośliny ich protoplasta, czyli tej części, która jest aktywna metabolicznie. Z zarodnika pływkowego wewnętrz właśniaka powstaje pierwotne plazmodium. Obecność patogenu w roślinie rozpoczęta dodatkowe powstawanie komórkowe w tkankach korzenia. Nowo powstałe komórki mają znacznie większe rozmiary niż komórki u roślin zdrowych. Z kolei plazmodia dziela się na liczne wielojądrowe fragmenty, które otaczają się błoną. Sa to zarodniki z rozwijającymi się 4-9 wtórnymi zarodnikami pływkowymi. Po wydostaniu się przez otwory porażonej ściany korzeni zarodniki pływkowe przemieszczają się znowu w wodzie glebowej, na grudkach gleby lub z fragmentami porażonych korzeni, zakazując inne korzenie tej samej lub sąsiedniej rośliny.

Zarodniki mogą przenosić się na wszystkich częściach maszyn rolniczych, które mają kontakt z glebą. Co więcej, zarodniki pływkowe tego patogenu bardzo łatwo rozprzestrzeniają się w wilgotnej glebie. Mogą one również przedostawać się do cieków wodnych – rurek drenarskich, rowów odwadniających i wraz z wodą być transportowane na duże odległości.

Woda do badania

W 2014 r. w IGR-PAN przeprowadzono badania w celu sprawdzenia, jakie stężenia zarodników *P. brassicae* występują w zbiornikach wodnych na terenach rolniczych. Z niektórych zbiorników czerpana jest woda do podlewania i zraszania pól, inne to woda lewinki płyniącej, przemieszczającej się między polami uprawnymi, w tym często między dużymi plantacjami rzepaku. Jeszcze inne to małe rzeczki o wątkim nurcie.

W jednym z badań skupiono się na pobieraniu wody w miejscu przylega-

Jędryczka M., Kaczmarek J. (2016). Kila kapusty: zarodniki w rowach i stawach. Przedsiębiorca rolny, maj 2016, str. 80.



Articles in websites for farmers

Plik Edycja Widok Historia Zakładki Narzędzia Pomoc

Gdy zagraża kiła kapusty - ... × +

www.farmer.pl/produkcia-roślinna/rośliny-oleiste/gdy-zagraza-kiła-kapusty,65616.4.html

Często odwiedzane Z87-C | Płyty główne | ...

farmer.pl

Lubię tol. 11 tys.

szukaj w portalu

ROŚLINY ZWIERZĘTA MASZYNY FINANSE I PRAWO ENERGIA BIZNES FAKTY CENY AGROSFERA KONFERENCJE STREFA FARMERA

Zboża Okopowe Rośliny oleiste Inne uprawy Hodowla roślin Nawozy Ochrona roślin Forum Ogłoszenia Newsletter Prenumerata

PRODUKCJA ROŚLINNA » ROŚLINY OLEISTE

Autor: Marek Korbas 31-07-2016 09:04

Gdy zagraża kiła kapusty

[Drukuj](#)



Przerwa w uprawie rzepaku na tym samym polu powinna wynosić co najmniej 4 lata. W wielu gospodarstwach ta dobra zasada fitosanitarna nie jest przestrzegana. Ma to swoje konsekwencje w postaci zwiększonego zagrożenia upraw chorobami; Fot. M.Korbas

1 Dla kogo „Restrukturyzacja małych gospodarstw”?

2 Ile zapłacisz za ubój gospodarczy?

3 177 krów porzuconych na drodze [Kole Sanocka]

4 Stawę o dopłatach bezpośrednich

5 200 policjantów weszło do ubojni w Kutnie. Gang wyłudził 35 mln zł VAT

PARTNERZY SERWISU

BASF We create chemistry

KONTRAKTY

MATIF Pszenica grudzień 2016 162,25 EUR/t 0,15%

MATIF Kukurydza styczeń 2017 164,25 EUR/t 0,46%

CBOT Pszenica grudzień 2016 143,30 USD/t 0,97%

CBOT Kukurydza grudzień 2016 136,41 USD/t -1,15%

MATIF Rzepak luty 2017 409,25 EUR/t -0,87%

CBOT Soja styczeń 2017 377,35 USD/t -2,10%

WCE Canola styczeń 2017

24 godz. | 7 dni

Wiadomości Artykuły

08:17
POL PLP 2016-12-10

Seminars for farmers

Seminar for extension services and producers of oilseed rape



Lubusz Extension Service in Kalsk



Field consultations

Field visit for extension services and producers of oilseed rape



Field consultations

Field visit for extension services and producers of oilseed rape



pH of Polish soils

Most of
Polish soils
are acidic!



20-40 %
of acidic or
very acidic soils



41-60 %
of acidic or
very acidic soils



61-80 %
of acidic or
very acidic soils



Control of clubroot in Poland

1. Regulation of soil pH (traditional and novel types of pH regulators)

- a) calcium carbonates natural CaCO₃ (chalk, calcite, limestone)
- b) calcium carbonate - sugarbeet waste lime (byproduct in sugar production)
- c) calcium oxide CaO (quick lime, burnt lime)
- d) calcium cyanamide - fertiliser Perlka: 50% calcium oxide + 20% N
soil sterilant effect, environmentally friendly (microbes)
- e) calcium hydrate OrCal , the fertilizer from chicken feather'



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2. Resistant cultivars



Cultivars of WOSR resistant to clubroot currently registered in Poland

Cultivar	Breeding company	Year of registration
Alasco	Limagrain Europe s.a.	2017
Archimedes	Limagrain Europe s.a.	2016
Augusta	Limagrain Europe s.a.	2018
DK Platinum	Monsanto Technology LLC/ Monsanto SAS Centre de Recherche	2016
Mentor	Norddeutsche Pflanzenzucht Hans-Georg Lembke KG	2015
SY Alibaba	Syngenta Seeds GmbH/ Syngenta Participations AG	2018
SY Alister	Syngenta Seeds GmbH/ Syngenta Crop Protection AG	2014

Presently **18 new cultivars of WOSR** have been submitted by the breeding companies and they are being tested for clubroot resistance by the Institute of Plant Protection from Poznan using a soil test

Cultivars of WOSR resistant to clubroot currently registered in the UE

Country	Cultivar
Denmark	Alasco, Archimedes, Aristoteles, Mendelson, Mendel, Mentor, PT 235, PT 242, SY Alibaba
Estonia	Mentor
France	Croquet, DK Platon, SY Alibaba
Lithuania	Mentor
Germany	Andromeda, Mentor, Mendel, PT 242, SY Alister
Poland	Alasco, Archimedes, Augusta, DK Platinium, Mentor, SY Alister, SY Alibaba
Great Britain	Archimedes, Cracker, DK Pliny, Mendel, Mentor, PT 235, SY Alister

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4. Research programmes funded by the Ministry of Agriculture:

- a) Institute of Plant Genetics PAS - search for sources of resistance, pathotyping
- b) Institute of Plant Protection NRI - monitoring and testing of the cultivars
- c) Institute of Plant Breeding and Acclimatisation NRI - breeding of WOSR
- d) Institute of Horticulture - breeding of vegetable brassicas

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5. Hygiene of machinery
6. Biocontrol
7. Bait crops
8. Soil mapping/site specific pathotyping
9. Manipulation of the sowing date



Laboratory of Molecular Plant Pathology



Thank you!

