

Kazakh research Institute of Plant Protection and
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Fire blight monitoring of fruit crops in Kazakhstan

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In Kazakhstan, industrial gardening is concentrated in the Southern and South-eastern regions. The total area of gardens -40 000 hectares, a fruit-bearing age -30 000 ha.

About 80% of gardens - located in Almaty and South - Kazakhstan provinces. The climate of this region is favorable for the development of fire blight - *Erwinia amilivora*.

In 2013, outbreaks of Fire blight identified an area of about 760 hectares.

Fire blight outbreaks in Kazakhstan and bordering areas of the Kyrgyz Republic

(Outbreaks are indicated with blue circle)

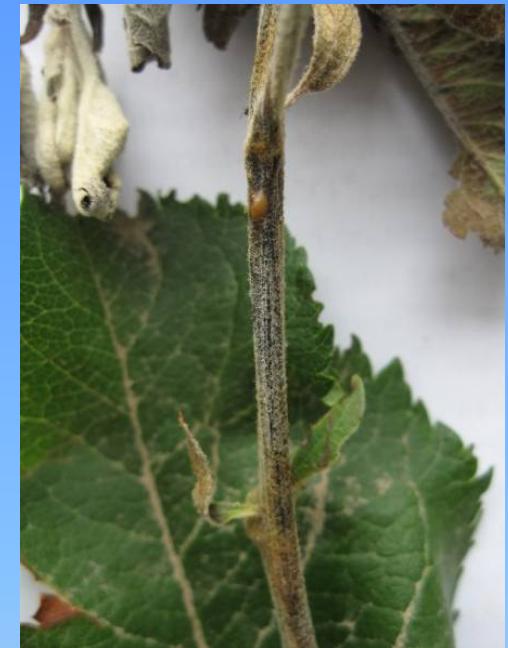


Symptoms of fire blight on apple and pear



Samples with fire blight symptoms (flowers, leaves, twigs, fruit, bark).





Young apple shoots affected by fire blight



Wedge-shaped sores
on the apple cores



Exudate on the
bark of a plum

The results of the identification of bacteria pathogens isolated from fruit crops in South and South-east Kazakhstan and adjacent territory of Kyrgyzstan

Regions	Analyzed samples	Allocated isolates	Identified as <i>E.amylovora</i>	Identified as <i>Ps. syringae</i>	Related microorganisms
Almaty	85	372	185	142	45
South Kazakhstan	42	190	58	63	69
Zhambyl	66	284	71	137	76
Kyrgystan	12	59	34	17	8
Total	205	905	348	359	198

Results of identify bacterial pathogens isolated from plants of the family Rosaceae

Culture	Analyzed samples	Allocated isolates	Identified as <i>E.amylovora</i>	Identified as <i>Ps. syringae</i>	Related microorganisms
Apple	102	657	254	240	175
Pear	68	166	85	69	22
Quince	12	25	12	10	7
Plum	11	16	4	7	4
Apricot	9	18	5	7	6
Cherry	3	11	2	4	5
Total	202	895	360	338	214

At first, the isolates tested (screened) for bacterial pathogenicity on plants *Geranium L.*

Then, subsequent refinement of bacterial pathogen species was performed by White-test on immature pear fruit



Necrosis (*Ps. syringae*)

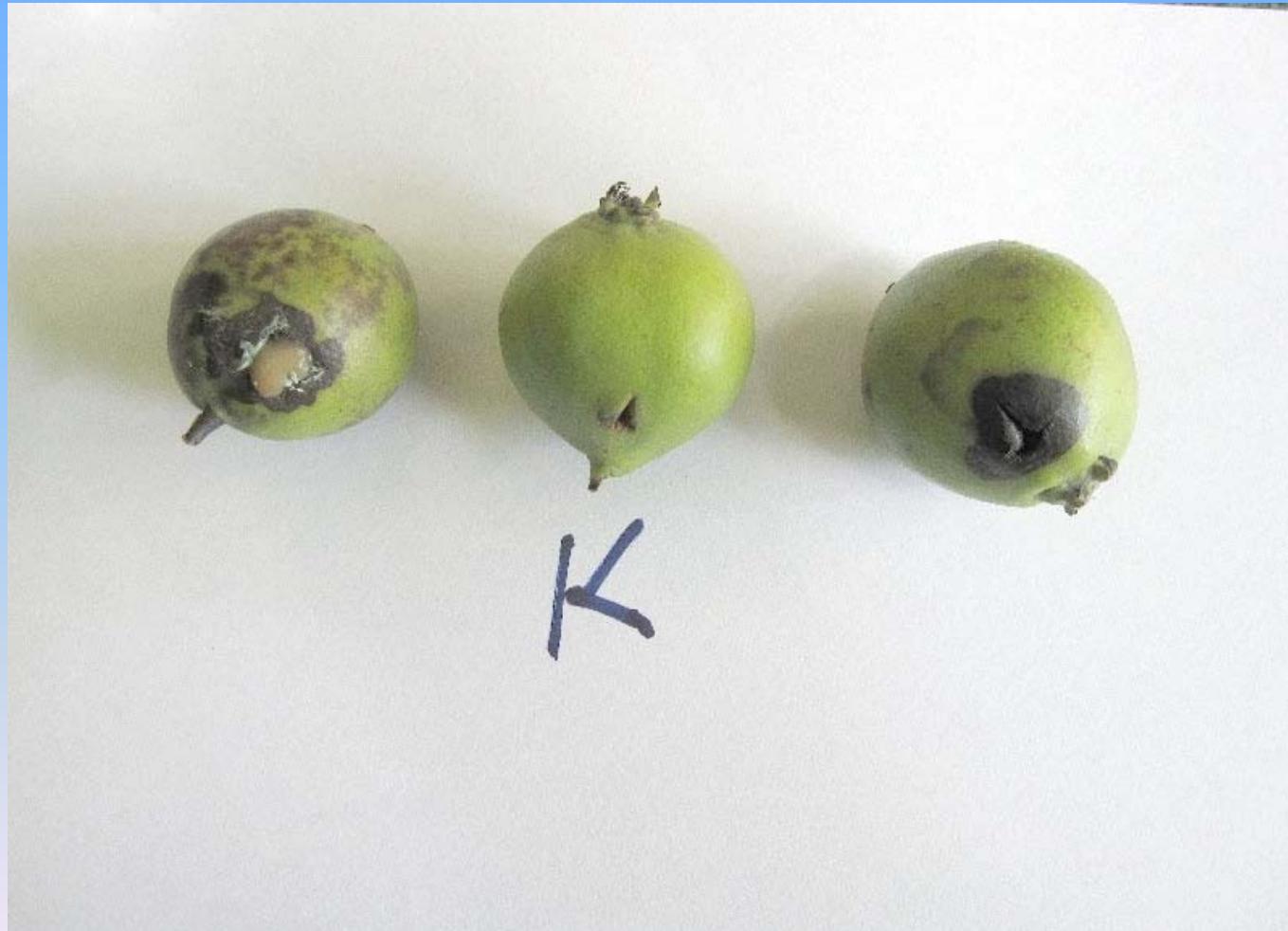


Chlorosis (*E. amilovora*)



Chlorosis with necrosis (*E. amilovora*)

Unripe pears infected *E. amylovora* (left) and *Ps. syringae* (right), in the center - control (White test)



Exudate on immature pear fruit with artificial infections



Colony types of *Erwinia amylovora*



Typical compact whole colony

Atypical mucous spreads colonial types



Import of fruit crops planting material in Kazakhstan (2008-2013)

N	Exporting country	Name of regulated products	Quantity (pcs)
2008			
1	France	Seedlings, cuttings of fruit crops	6600
2009			
3	Russia	Seedlings, cuttings of fruit crops	200
5	Japan	Seedlings cherry Sakura	2500
2010			
6	USA	Apple rootstock	40000
7	Russia	Seedlings of apple, pear	3000
8	Belgium,	Seedlings of apple varieties Royalty	1800
9	Germany	Seedlings of apple varieties Topaz	3000
2011			
10	Uzbekistan	Seedlings of apple, pear	10000
11	USA	Seedlings and rootstocks of apple	2200
12	Russia	Seedlings of apple, pear	2000
2012			
13	Uzbekistan	Seedlings of fruit crops	20400
14	Poland	Seedlings of fruit crops (apple, pear, cherry)	31250
15	the Netherlands,	Seedlings of fruit crops (apple, pear, cherry)	1300
2013			
16	Uzbekistan	Seedlings of fruit crops (apple, pear, quince)	250000
17	Germany	Seedlings of fruit crops (apple, pear)	8300
18	Italy	Seedlings of fruit crops (apple, pear, cherry, quince)	64300
19	Belgium	Seedlings of fruit crops (apple, pear)	15000

In 2013, monitoring was conducted foothill and mountain areas of Trans-Ili Alatau (near Almaty, where there are gardens in the vicinity of cultural and mixed with wild fruit crops of the family Rosaceae - apple, hawthorn, barberry, mountain ash, apricot.

From all of these plants were collected samples with symptoms of fire blight and necrosis, of which allocated more than 200 isolates.

At the present time we continue the study of their culture-morphological features.