

Phytophthora

*,
,
, 1164 ,

Occurrence and Diversity of *Phytophthora* Species in Mountain Area of Vit River

Petya Christova*, Kaloyan Kostov, Aneta Lyubenova, Slavtcho Slavov

AgroBioInstitute, 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

*E-mail: petyachristova@abi.bg

Original scientific paper

Received: 02.05.2019

Accepted: 20.05.2019

Published: 28.06.2019

SUMMARY

The aim of this study is isolation and identification of *Phytophthora* species in the mountain area of Vit River. Fifteen *Phytophthora* isolates were recovered from six different locations in the river (Beli Vit River, Cherni Vit River and shortly after their interflow in the region of Teteven town) using a baiting method. The phylogenetic analysis of ITS sequences of collected isolates determined occurrence of four *Phytophthora* species – *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. syringae*. Three of these species (*P. lacustris*, *P. gonapodyides* and *P. chlamydospora*) belong to clade 6 of the genus *Phytophthora*, whereas *P. syringae* is member of clade 8. *P. gonapodyides* and *P. syringae* were defined as the most common *Phytophthora* species in the investigated mountain region of Vit River and represent respectively 40% and 33% of the collected isolates. The pathogenicity of selected isolates from each of collected *Phytophthora* species to blackcurrant and

P. lacustris, *P. chlamydospora*
P. gonapodyides

: *Phytophthora*,

Phytophthora

(Beakes and Sekimoto, 2009).

phthora,

2014).

2008).

Phytophthora

1595 m . .

a

. K (*Ribes nigrum*)

. Grossulariaceae.

T

- chokeberry was evaluated and the ability of *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. gonapodyides* to infect leaves of both plant species was proved.

Key words: *Phytophthora*, distribution, water environment, pathogenicity

INTRODUCTION

Phytophthora is a group of fungus-like oomycetes (water molds), phylogenetically more closely related to algae (Beakes and Sekimoto, 2009). Some members of the genus are significant plant pathogens causing disease on a large variety of crops, however, numerous *Phytophthora* species appear to be saprophytes in aquatic environments (Thines, 2014). Rivers are not only a habitat for these oomycetes, but also a means of spreading and a way to find new hosts (Nechwatal et al., 2008).

In addition to natural ecosystems, *Phytophthora* species can attain to suitable habitat and new hosts through groundwater and irrigation systems. Whereat the knowledge of *Phytophthora* is important not only for the ecology, but also for the crop science and the agriculture.

Vit is a river in northern Bulgaria, formed by the merging of the Cherni Vit and Beli Vit rivers in the region of Teteven town. The spring of the river is in Balkan mountain at 1595 m. and is a part of the catchment area of the river Danube. A number of traditional for Bulgaria agricultural crops are cultivated in the region, as well as some not so popular species such as blackcurrant and chokeberry. The blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum*) is a woody shrub from the Grossulariaceae family. It is widely cultivated both commercially and domestically because of its valuable nutrients and its high content of vitamins. The appropriate conditions for the cultivation of blackcurrant in Bulgaria are

melanocarpa)
Rosaceae.

(*Aronia*

mountainous and semi-mountainous regions, as the species is very tolerant to low temperatures. The chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) is a deciduous shrub from the Rosaceae family. It is cultivated as ornamental plants and as food products. Plants grow well in the hilly and mountainous areas, where rainfall is more frequent and humidity is higher

Phytophthora

The aim of this study is isolation and characterization of *Phytophthora* species from the mountain area of the Vit River. Species identification was performed using classical morphological methods and molecular analyses. A phylogenetic analysis of the collected isolates was performed and a phylogenetic tree was constructed. The pathogenicity of the isolated *Phytophthora* species to blackcurrant and chokeberry was evaluated.

Phytophthora

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The assessment of *Phytophthora* biodiversity in the mountain area of the Vit River is a part of large scale survey of water ecosystems in Bulgaria in the period 2016-2018. In this study are presented samples that were collected from six different locations in the Vit River, the rivers Beli and Cherni Vit (Figure 1) using a baiting method.

Phytophthora

2016-2018

(1).

Three *Rhododendron* leaves enveloped in mesh bags that were floated in the river for 5 days in October 2017. The preparation of samples and isolation of putative *Phytophthora* species on a selective PARNHB media (carrot agar supplemented with 10 mg Pimaricin, 250 mg Ampicillin, 10 mg Rifampicin, 50 mg Nystatin, 1.3 ml Tachigaren and 15 mg Benomyl/1l) were performed as described previously (Christova et al., 2018). The collected *Phytophthora* isolates were cultivated on V8A (vegetable agar: 16 g agar, 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml V8 juice/1l) for mycelia growth and morphological characterization.

2017

Phytophthora

PARNHB

: 10 mg Pimaricin, 250 mg Ampicillin, 10 mg Rifampicin, 50 mg Nystatin, 1.3 ml Tachigaren 15 mg Benomyl/1l)

(Christova

et al., 2018).

Phytophthora

V8A (vegetable agar: 16 g agar, 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml V8 juice/1l)

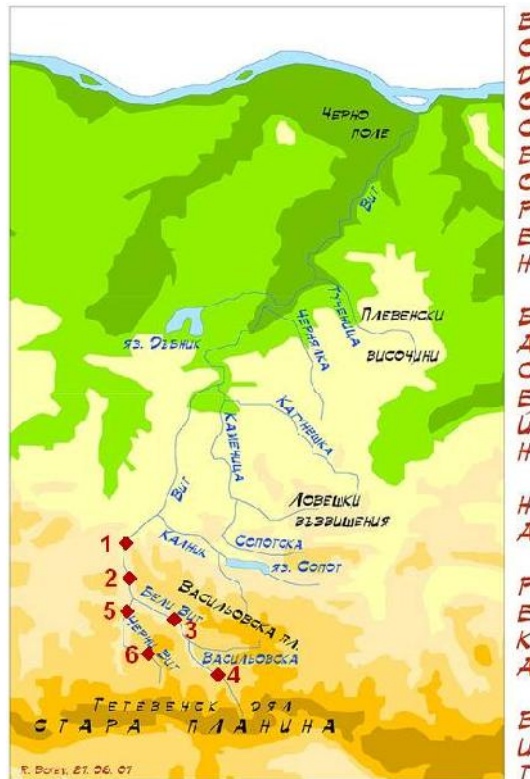


Fig. 1. Locations of floating mesh bags placed in mountain area of the Vit River, the rivers Beli and Cherni Vit: 1 – Asen neighbourhood; 2 – Glojene village; 3 – Teteven town, Skributna district; 4 – Ricaritca village; 5 – Teteven town, Polaten district; 6 – Cherni Vit village

... PCR
 - DNA extraction, PCR and sequence analyses of *Phytophthora* isolates were conducted as described previously (Christova et al., 2018). Briefly: DNA samples were prepared using DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN GmbH) and PCR amplification of the ITS (internal transcribed spacer) region was performed with primers ITS5 and ITS4. PCR amplification was conducted by using PuReTaq™ Ready-To-Go™ PCR beads (GE Healthcare Life Sciences), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Purified PCR products were sequenced in GATC Biotech AG (Germany). The

NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool).

Ridom TraceEdit.

Workbench TreeGraph2.

Phytophthora
(*Ribes nigrum*)
(*Aronia melanocarpa*),

P. lacustris – RBVitTet2017/100b, *P. chlamydospora* – RChVitTet2017/102b, *P. gonapodyides* – RChVitVit2017/103a *P. syringae* - RVitAs2017/98a.

(1:1)

7-

7

(1:1).

15

Phytophthora

(1).

4

– *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora* *P. syringae*.

(Christova et al., 2018).

- species identification of collected isolates was made using BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) of a high sequence homology into the database of NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information).

- Histograms of the resulted sequences were prepared by Ridom TraceEdit software. Sequence alignments and phylogenetic trees were made in CLC Workbench software and edited with TreeGraph2 software.

The pathogenicity of isolated *Phytophthora* species to blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum*) and chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) was analyzed. One isolate of each *Phytophthora* species was selected for the experiment: *P. lacustris* – RBVitTet2017/100b, *P. chlamydospora* – RChVitTet2017/102b, *P. gonapodyides* – RChVitVit2017/103a and *P. syringae* – RVitAs2017/98a. The analysis was performed by inoculation of detached leaves of both plants into a plastic trays containing of sterile and spring water (1:1), supplemented with a mycelia plugs of 7-days old culture of each isolate. Disease symptoms were observed 7 days post inoculation (dpi). Control leaves of blackcurrant and chokeberry were placed into a plastic tray containing of sterile and spring water (1:1) without *Phytophthora*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fifteen *Phytophthora* isolates were collected from all six locations that were choose for investigation in the mountain area of Vit River (Table 1). They belong to four species of the genus, according to the results of the sequence analyses – *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. syringae*. The same *Phytophthora* species were isolated from a mountainous and foothill region of the nearby Osam River that was reported recently (Christova et al., 2018). These results showed a distribution of the same species in two mountain areas with similar topography and climate in Northern Bulgaria.

1.

Phytophthora,

Table 1. List of *Phytophthora* isolates collected from the mountain area of the Vit River, the rivers Beli and Cherni Vit

No	/River	Location; GPS coordinates	* Water Temperature*	/Isolate	<i>Phytophthora</i> species
1	Vit River	Asen neighbourhood 43.014762/ 24.182594	T ₁ = 9.5°C T ₂ = 10.5°C	RVitAs2017/98a	<i>P. syringae</i>
				RVitAs2017/98b	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>
2	Vit River	Glojene village 42.962217/ 24.199103	T ₁ = 9.9°C T ₂ = 10.8°C	RVitGlo2017/99a	<i>P. syringae</i>
				RVitGlo2017/99b	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>
				RVitGlo2017/99c	<i>P. lacustris</i>
3	Beli Vit River	Teteven town 42.896572/ 24.317421	T ₁ = 10.5°C T ₂ = 11.5°C	RBVitTet2017/100a	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>
				RBVitTet2017/100b	<i>P. lacustris</i>
				RBVitTet2017/100c	<i>P. lacustris</i>
				RBVitTet2017/100d	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>
4	Beli Vit River	Ricaritca village 42.826588/ 24.400745	T ₁ = 8.8°C T ₂ = 10.0°C	RBVitRib2017/101b	<i>P. syringae</i>
5	Cherni Vit River	Teteven town 42.926689/ 24.209719	T ₁ = 10.5°C T ₂ = 10.1°C	RChVitTet2017/102a	<i>P. syringae</i>
				RChVitTet2017/102b	<i>P. chlamydospora</i>
6	Cherni Vit River	Cherni Vit village 42.839302/ 24.193205	T ₁ = 9.5°C T ₂ = 9.1°C	RChVitVit2017/103a	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>
				RChVitVit2017/103b	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>
				RChVitVit2017/103c	<i>P. syringae</i>

*T₁/T₂-

*T₁/T₂- water temperature at the time of placing/collecting of the bites (09/14.11.2017)

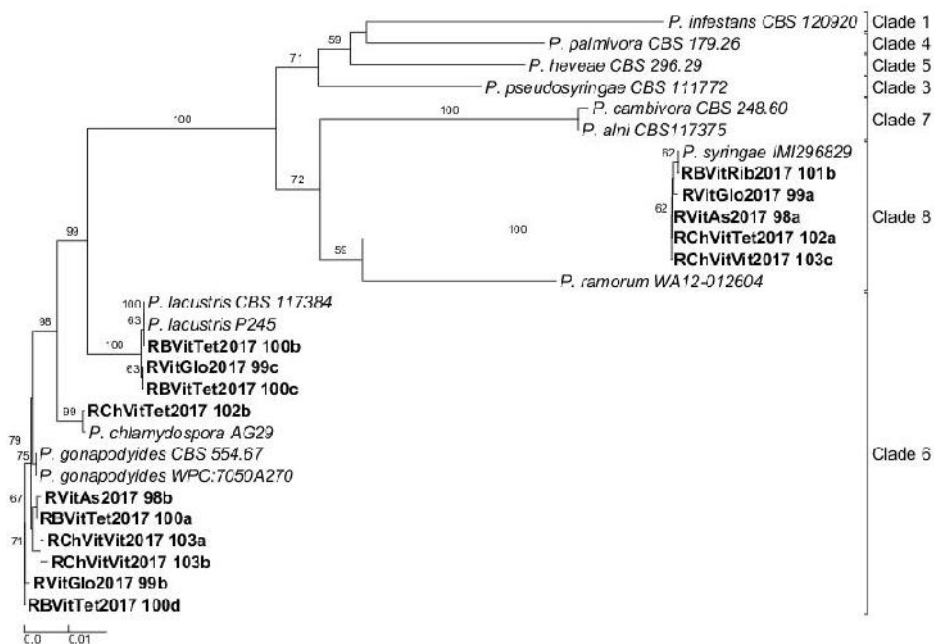
Three *Phytophthora* species, *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris* and *P. syringae*, were isolated from the lower part of the studied area near Asen neighborhood and Glozhene village, where the united Vit River flows. The same three species were found in the Beli Vit River from the baits placed in Teteven town (Skributna district) and Ribaritsa village. *P. gonapodyides*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. syringae* were isolated from both locations on the Cherni Vit River in Teteven town (Polaten district) and Cherni Vit village. The results of the study show that *P. gonapodyides* and *P. syringae* were the most common in the investigated area, which form respectively 40% and 33% of the collected isolates. They occur in the three studied rivers and were not found only in one of the six locations. Less distributed species was *P. lacustris*, whose isolates account for 20% of the samples obtained. This species was detected in Vit River and Beli Vit

P. lacustris,
P. chlamydospora
 7%
chlamydospora
Phytophthora
P. lacustris (Christova et al., 2018),
P. gonapodyides *P. syringae*.
Phytophthora
 6 8
Phytophthora (2). 6
P. lacustris, *P.*
gonapodyides *P. chlamydospora*,
 (Reeser et al., 2011; Jung et al.,
 2011; Dunstan et al., 2016; Stamler et al.,
 2016). *P. syringae* 8
Phytophthora
P. ramorum,
 2).
 (Upstone,
 1978; Thomidis 2001; Cline et al., 2008;
 Lolas et al., 2016).
Phytophthora,
 (2).

River, but was not found in either of the
 two locations of Cherni Vit River. Unlike
P. lacustris, the species *P.*
chlamydospora was isolated only from
 the Cherni Vit River and is not found in
 any of the other two rivers. Only one
 isolate was identified as *P.*
chlamydospora which represents only 7%
 of the collected samples and determined
 the species as the rarest *Phytophthora* in
 the studied mountain area. Disparate the
 results obtained for Osam River, where
 the predominant species was *P. lacustris*
 (Christova et al., 2018), *P. gonapodyides*
 and *P. syringae* dominated in the study
 area of Vit River. These differences in the
 dominating *Phytophthora* species in the
 two regions could be due to a variation in
 the set of host plants living in the
 respective ecosystems.

Phylogenetic analyses of collected
 species showed that they belong to clade
 6 and clade 8 of the genus *Phytophthora*
 (Fig. 2). *P. lacustris*, *P. gonapodyides*
 and *P. chlamydospora* belong to the
 clade 6, which genetic relation is evident
 as they fall into closely situated but
 separate branches. Most members of this
 clade are distributed in forests and
 riparian environments, but some species
 have been isolated from agriculture and
 horticulture host species (Reeser et al.,
 2011; Jung et al., 2011; Dunstan et al.,
 2016; Stamler et al., 2016). *P. syringae*
 belongs to the clade 8 and line up in
 proximity with *P. ramorum*, which is
 another member of the same clade
 (Figure 2).

Species of this clade are mainly
 soil-borne and have wide range of host
 plants (Upstone, 1978; Thomidis 2001;
 Cline et al., 2008; Lolas et al., 2016). The
 representatives of the genus
Phytophthora belonging to other clades
 are located in separate branches of the
 phylogenetic tree, corresponding to the
 genetic distance between them (Figure
 2).



2.

Phytophthora,

Fig. 2. Phylogenetic analysis of *Phytophthora* isolates collected from the mountain area of the Vit River, the rivers Beli and Cherni Vit

6 – *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora*, *P. gonapodyides*

7 (3).

P. chlamydospora, *P. lacustris*, *P. gonapodyides*

P. chlamydospora

(Christova et al., 2018).

P. lacustris, (*Alnus*, *Prunus*, *Salix*),

The results of the pathogenicity tests showed that the species of clade 6 – *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. gonapodyides* infected the leaves of both tested plants, blackcurrant and chokeberry, for the period of 7 days (Figure 3). The formation of intensive necrotic spots was observed for *P. chlamydospora* and *P. lacustris*, whereas *P. gonapodyides* induced weaker symptoms of infection. The species *P. chlamydospora* is considered to be potentially most dangerous for wild and cultivated berry plants (strawberry, blackberry, cranberry) in our previous study (Christova et al., 2018). This study expands the range of its hosts and confirms the strong aggressiveness of this species. *P. lacustris* is known to be a weak pathogen on alder, plum and willow (*Alnus*, *Prunus*, *Salix*), and the potential ability to live as saprophyte and its pathogenic properties in aquatic environments require further investigations

(Nechwatal et al., 2012).

(*Allium cepa*), (*Cucurbita* spp.),
(*Allium cepa*), (*Capsicum*
annuum), (*Medicago sativa*),
(*Zea mays*), (*Avena sativa*)
(*Hordeum vulgare*) (Stamler et

al., 2016). *P. lacustris*

(Christova et al., 2018).

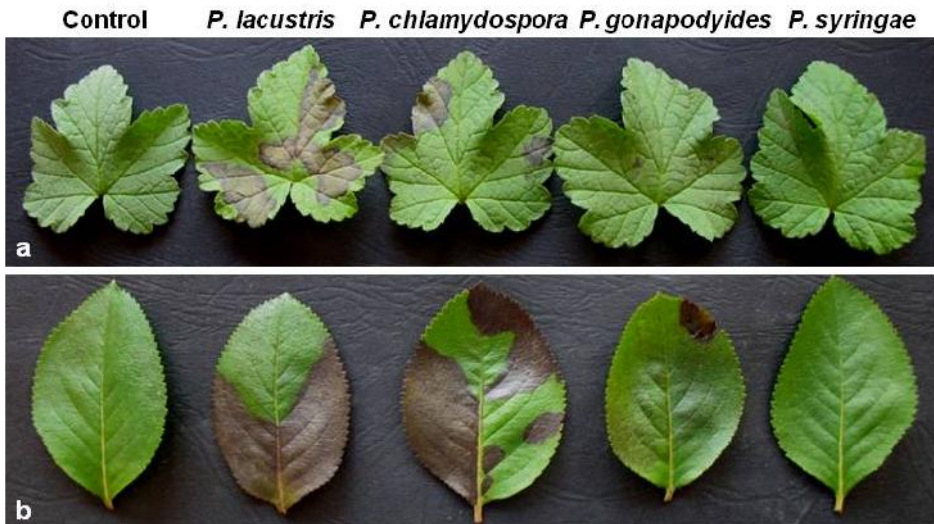
6,
8 – *P. syringae*

3). 7 (
Phytophthora

(Nechwatal et al., 2012).

The results of a recent study show that the species was not able to infect a number of crop plants as pumpkin (*Cucurbita* spp.), onion (*Allium cepa*), chile pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), corn (*Zea mays*), oats (*Avena sativa*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) (Stamler et al., 2016). However, our studies proved that *P. lacustris* is potentially dangerous for bushy fruit plants such as chokeberry and blackcurrant, as well as for the berry species (Christova et al., 2018).

In contrast to isolated species of clad 6, the member of clad 8 – *P. syringae* was not able to induce symptoms of leaf infection of any of the analyzed plants for the period of 7 days (Figure 3). The inoculation of chokeberry and blackcurrant leaves with the isolated *Phytophthora* species aims to assess the potential threat of these pathogens for the plantations of blackcurrant and chokeberry.



3. *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora*, *P. gonapodyides* and *P. syringae* (a) (b) 7
Fig. 3. Pathogenicity of *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora*, *P. gonapodyides* and *P. syringae* to blackcurrant (a) and chokeberry (b) at 7dpi

CONCLUSIONS

Four *Phytophthora* species were isolated from the mountain area of the Vit River, including rivers Beli and Cherni Vit – *P. lacustris*, *P. gonapodyides*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. syringae*. The ability of *P. lacustris*, *P. chlamydospora* and *P. gonapodyides* to infect leaves of blackcurrant and chokeberry was proved. The results of the conducted study identified these *Phytophthora* species as a potential threat for the plantations of both tested plant species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was funded by the project „Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens (RESIPATH)” of a programme BiodivERsA 2012-2013 Joint call.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Beakes, G. W. and S. Sekimoto**, 2009. The Evolutionary Phylogeny of Oomycetes-insights Gained from Studies of *Holocarpic Parasites* of Algae and Invertebrates. In: Oomycete Genetics and Genomics. Diversity, Interactions, and Research Tools. Lamour K, Kamoun S, Eds., Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons Inc., pp. 1-24.
2. **Cline, E. T., D. F. Farr and A. Y. Rossman**, 2008. A Synopsis of *Phytophthora* with Accurate Scientific Names, Host Range, and Geographic Distribution. *Plant Health Progress*, doi:10.1094/PHP-2008-0318-01-RS.
3. **Christova, P., A. Lyubenova, K. Kostov and S. Slavov**, 2018. Diversity and Pathogenicity of *Phytophthora* Species Isolated From Osam River. *Journal of Mountain Agriculture On The Balkans*, 21 (1), 179-191.
4. **Dunstan, W. A., K. Howard, G. E. St. J. Hardy and T. I. Burgess**, 2016. An Overview of Australia's *Phytophthora* Species Assemblage in Natural Ecosystems Recovered from a Survey in Victoria. *Ima Fungus*, 7 (1), 47-58.
5. **Jung, T., M. J. C. Stukely, G. E. St. J. Hardy, D. White, T. Paap, W. A. Dunstan and T. I. Burgess**, 2011. Multiple New *Phytophthora* Species from Its Clade 6 Associated with Natural Ecosystems. *Persoonia*, 26, 13-39.
6. **Lolas, M., J. M. Contreras, R. Méndez, M. Cáceres and G. A. Díaz**, 2016. First Report of *Phytophthora* Fruit Rot in Apple Caused by *Phytophthora Syringae* during Cold Storage in Maule Region, Chile. *Plant Disease*, 100 (7), 1507.
7. **Nechwatal, J., A. Wielgoss and K. Mendgen**, 2008. Diversity, Host, and Habitat Specificity of Oomycete Communities in Declining Reed Stands (*Phragmites Australis*) of a Large Freshwater Lake. *Mycological Research*, 112, 689-96.
8. **Nechwatal, J., J. Bakonyi, S. O. Cacciola, D. E. L. Cooke, T. Jung, Z.A. Nagy, A. Vannini, A. M. Vettraino and C. M. Brasier**, 2012. The Morphology, Behavior and Molecular Phylogeny of *Phytophthora* Taxon *Salixsoil* and Its Redesignation as *Phytophthora Lacustris* Sp. Nov. *Plant Pathology*, 62, 355-369.

9. **Reeser, P. W., W. Sutton, E. M. Hansen, P. Remigi and G. C. Adams**, 2011. *Phytophthora* Species in Forest Streams in Oregon and Alaska. *Mycologia*, 103, 22-35.
10. **Stamler, R. A., S. Sanogo, N. P. Goldberg and J. J. Randall**, 2016. *Phytophthora* Species in Rivers and Streams of the Southwestern United States. *Appl Environ Microbiol.*, 82 (15), 4696-4704.
11. **Thines, M.**, 2014. Phylogeny and Evolution of Plant Pathogenic Oomycetes - A Global Overview. *European Journal of Plant Pathology*, 138, 431-47.
12. **Thomidis, T.**, 2001. Testing Variability in Pathogenicity of *Phytophthora Cactorum*, *P. Citrophthora* and *P. Syringae* to Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum Rootstocks. *Phytoparasitica*, 29, 47.
13. **Upstone, M. E.**, 1978, *Phytophthora Syringae* Fruit Rot of Apples. *Plant Pathology*, 27 (1), 24-30.

Phytophthora

*, , ,
, 1164 ,

Phytophthora Species Inhabiting Middle and Lower Watercourse of Tundzha River in Bulgaria

Slavtcho Slavov*, Petya Christova, Kaloyan Kostov, Aneta Lyubenova

AgroBioInstitute, 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

*E-mail: sbslavov@abi.bg

Original scientific paper

Received: 17.04.2019

Accepted: 24.04.2019

Published: 28.06.2019

Phytophthora

.

,

ITS

Phytophthora,

citricola *P. plurivora*,

,

(

),

SUMMARY

- Identification of *Phytophthora* species along the Tundzha River in Bulgaria was conducted as a part of thorough research on the distribution of those organisms in the rivers of the country. The isolation of oomycete species of the genus *Phytophthora* was performed by baiting method with *Rhododendron* leaves, placed in areas of middle and lower watercourse of the river. The exact species of obtained isolates were determined on the base of colony and spore morphology and sequence analyses of the ITS region of the nuclear DNA. A difference in the composition of *Phytophthora* species inhabiting the middle and lower course of the river was found. In the middle stream of the river predominantly the species *P. citricola* and *P. plurivora* were registered which are known as pathogens with wide host range including raspberry, hop, orchards (walnut, almond, apricot, peach, cherry) often grown in mountain and semi mountain areas, as well as forest trees

hydropathica

P. lacustris. *P.*

spp.,

: *Phytophthora*

Phytophthora

Phytophthora

spp.), (*Betula* spp.), (*Fagus sylvatica*), (*Quercus* spp.)

Phytophthora alni sp. nov.

(*Alnus* spp.),

(Brasier et al., 2004; Solla et al., 2010).

Oomycotes

Phytophthora

2001).

(Sutton et al., 2009; Hwang et al., 2010; Reeser et al., 2011)

(Hong and Moorman, 2005)

Phytophthora

(beech, oak, chestnut, poplar). In the lower flow of the river mainly the weak pathogenic species *P. lacustris* was isolated. *P. hydropathica* was also found in both middle and down streams of the Tundzha River.

Key words: *Phytophthora* spp., species composition, Tundzha River

INTRODUCTION

During the last decade plant pathogens of genus *Phytophthora* are associated with some of the most destructive diseases on trees in natural ecosystems and are known as pathogens on many perennial and annual crops. In Europe, invasive *Phytophthora* species are registered as causal agents of destructions of maple (*Acer* spp.), birch (*Betula* spp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus* spp.) etc.

Relatively new species described as *Phytophthora alni* sp. nov. causes a disease on alder (*Alnus* spp.), and is spread in the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, and is a threat for riparian ecosystems in Europe (Brasier et al., 2004; Solla et al., 2010).

As typical representatives of Oomycotes, the pathogens of genus *Phytophthora* develop sporangia and release numerous swimming motile zoospores, which spread by water and are attracted by the root exudates and germinating seeds and infect healthy host plants (Dick, 2001).

These microorganisms are spread in water ecosystems and are often isolated from lakes, streams, rivers (Sutton et al., 2009; Hwang et al., 2010; Reeser et al., 2011) and irrigation systems (Hong and Moorman, 2005) and could be spread through rivers and water used for irrigation. *Phytophthora* species are recovered with regularity and abundance from streams and rivers, in many cases in the absence

(Sutton et al., 2009; Hwang et al., 2010; Reeser et al., 2011).

„Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens” (RESIPATH) BiodivERsA2013

Phytophthora

Phytophthora,

Rhododendron

4-5

Rhododendron.

(1) ,

(1

of apparent terrestrial infestations (Sutton et al., 2009; Hwang et al., 2010; Reeser et al., 2011).

In the frame of research project „Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens” (RESIPATH) funded by the program BiodivERsA2013 through the National Science Fund of Bulgaria, biodiversity of *Phytophthora* plant pathogens in the rivers on the territory of the country is studied having in mind the critical importance of water in the infection phase of the life cycle and for pathogen spread.

Tundzha River is one of the biggest rivers in Bulgaria starting from a mountain area, passing through semi mountain and hilly regions and hollows in the middle streams and through wide plain region in the lower watercourse in Bulgarian part of the river. It is also one of the transbordering rivers of Bulgaria, which is crossing the south country border and further downstream becomes a border river between two neighboring countries Greece and Turkey.

The knowledge for the species composition of *Phytophthora* plant pathogens inhabiting the river's water and spread by the river could be useful for the agriculture and the forestry of Bulgaria, and also for crop production of the both mentioned neighboring countries.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Locations of the baits.

Sampling from the Tundzha River is done by baiting with *Rhododendron* leaves, placed into a mosquito nets and floating on the water surface for 4 to 5 days. Each baiting net contains three *Rhododendron* leaves. The baiting nets were placed in the middle watercourse of Tundzha River near Yulievo village (1 bait) and near Yagoda village (1 bait). In the area of lower watercourse baiting nets

(3) were situated in the region of Yambol city (3 baits) and southern of the city, next to Hanovo village (3 baits) (Figure 1).

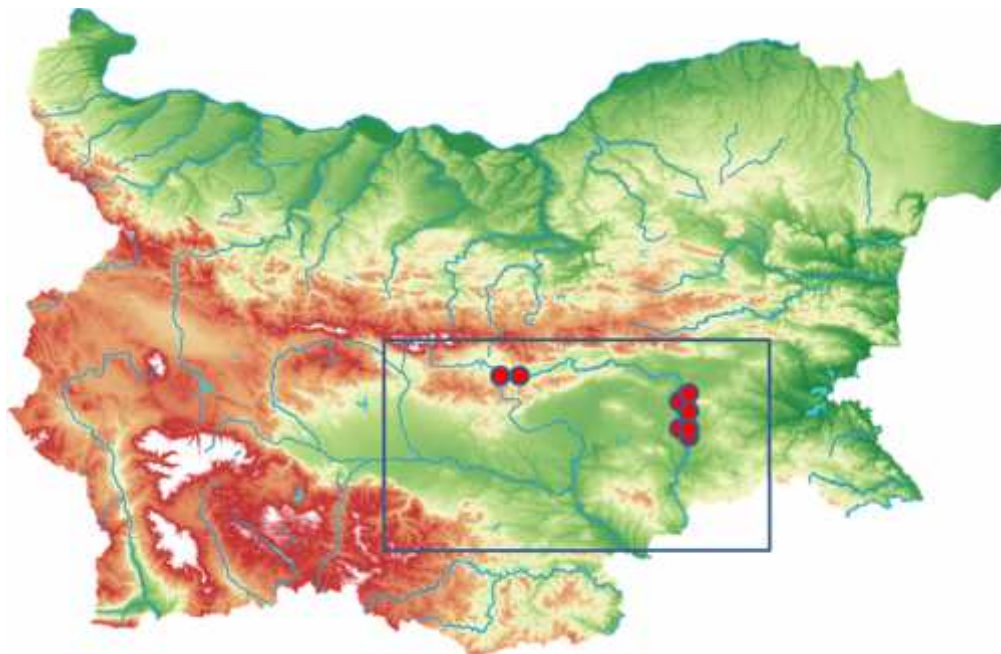


Fig. 1. Locations of baits along the Tundzha River

<i>Phytophthora</i> <i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	<i>Phytophthora</i> -	<i>Rhododendron</i> -	Isolation of the <i>Phytophthora</i> pathogens from the <i>Rhododendron</i> leaf tissue.
70 % (30),	-	-	Isolation of <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. from leaf tissue is done directly on selective agar media.
5 mm	3-	-	Plant samples with developed lesions on the <i>Rhododendron</i> leaves were surface sterilized with tap water, 70 % ethanol for 30 s, followed by three times washing with sterile distilled water and drying on sterile filter paper.
PARNHB (1 L V8, 10 mg Pimaricin, 250 mg Ampicillin, 10 mg Rifampicin, 50 mg Nystatin, 1.3 ml Tahigaren 15 mg Benomyl) 25 °			Leaf segments of 3-5 mm in size taken from the edge between healthy and diseased tissue were incubated on a selective PARNHB medium (1 L vegetable juice V8, 10 mg Pimaricin, 250 mg Ampicillin, 10 mg Rifampicin, 50 mg Nystatin, 1.3 ml Tahigaren and 15 mg Benomyl) on 25 ° in dark.

(V8A - 16 g , 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml V8 /1L), (CA - 16 g , 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml /1L) (PDA, Difco).

Erwin and Ribeiro (1996) *Nikon SMZ745*.

Jung and Burgess (2009). 20 15 mm 5-7 90-mm 24 36 400 (ZEISS Axio Imager A2 Microscope AxioVision LE).

Phytophthora ITS (internal transcribed spacer) 10 DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN GmbH). ITS ITS5 (5'-GGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAACAAGG-3') ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') PCR : 96 °C - 2 min., 35 96 °C - 1

After appearing the mycelium around the leaf segments, small part of it is transferred on water agar for isolation of hyphae tip and obtaining of pure culture.

Determination of cultural and morphological characteristics of the isolates.

Obtained isolates are cultivated on vegetable (V8A - 16 g agar, 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml V8 juice/1L), carrot (CA - 16 g agar, 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml carrot juice/1L) or potato dextrose (PDA, Difco). Cultural and morphological characteristics are determines visually according Erwin and Ribeiro (1996) and under stereomicroscope supplemented with microscope camera Nikon SMZ745. Nonsexual and sexual structures of the isolates are described according Jung and Burgess (2009). Agar pieces containing mycelium with size approximately 20 15 mm taken from the periphery of growing 5-7 days culture were covered with nonsterile spring water in 90-mm in diameter Petri dishes and incubated under natural daily no direct light and room temperature. After a period of 24 to 36 hours sporangia characteristics were verified under the microscope with magnification 400 (ZEISS Axio Imager A2 Microscope supplemented with microscope software AxioVision LE).

Species identification of isolates by molecular methods.

Identification of *Phytophthora* species was based on specific DNA sequences of ITS (internal transcribed spacer) region. For the purpose DNA was isolated from fresh 10-days mycelium cultures using DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN GmbH). Amplification of the ITS region was performed with primers ITS5 (5'-GGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAACAAGG-3') and ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') and following PCR program: 96 °C - 2 min., followed by 35 cycles of 96 °C - 1 min., 55 °C - 1 min., 72 °C - 2 min. and

min., 55 °C - 1 min., 72 °C - 2 min.
 72 ° - 10 min.
 PCR
 96-
 34 mg
 (Sephadex G-50 Fine, Little Chalfont, UK).
 GATC
 Biotech AG ().
 NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information)
 BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool).

final elongation at 72 ° - 10 min. PCR products were purified from residue reagents in Microtite 96-well plates, filled with approximately 34 mg in a well Sephadex (Sephadex G-50 Fine, Little Chalfont, UK). Purified PCR products were sequenced in GATC Biotech AG (Germany).

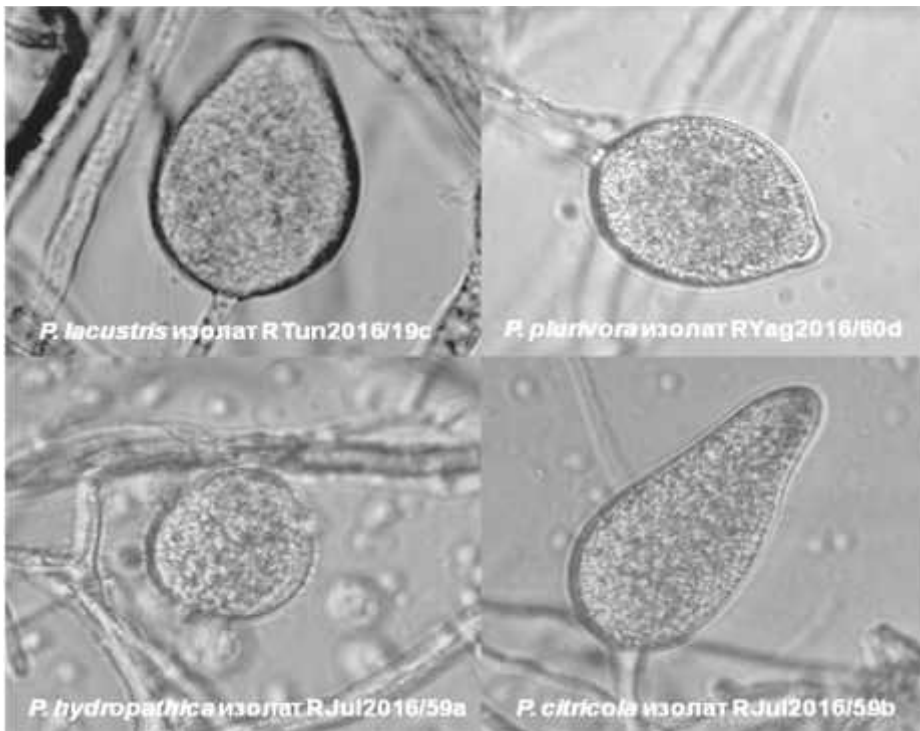
Sequencing data analyses was performed by comparing with the database in the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) using BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) search.

8 25
 ITS
 21
 4
 11
Phytophthora,
P. lacustris, 5
P. plurivora 2
hydropathica.
 RTun2016/19c
 -
P. lacustris
plurivora RYag2016/60d
 .
P. lacustris RTun2016/19c
hydropatica RJul2016/59a
 .
Phytophthora
 RJul2016/59b
 -
 . (2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Totally 25 isolates were obtained from 8 baiting nets placed in the Tundzha River. The ITS region of 21 isolates were successfully sequenced and based on sequencing data analyses the exact species was determined. All isolates could be referred to 4 species of genus *Phytophthora*, including 11 isolated of *P. lacustris*, 5 isolates of *P. citricola*, 3 isolates of *P. plurivora* and 2 isolates of *P. hydropathica*.

Sporangia morphology of the isolates observed under the microscope proved the stated species identification. Isolate *P. lacustris* RTun 2016/19c formed abundantly persistent, non-papillate, ovoid sporangia and was sterile – it did not formed oospores in single culture. *P. plurivora* RYag2016/60d also formed persistent, non-papillate, mostly ovoid sporangia, but as opposed to *P. lacustris* RTun2016/19c oospores in the agar media were formed. *P. hydropatica* RJul2016/59a formed abundantly hyphal swelling in spring water. *P. citricola* RJul2016/59b formed sporangia with various shapes – ovoid, pyriform and etc. (Figure 2).

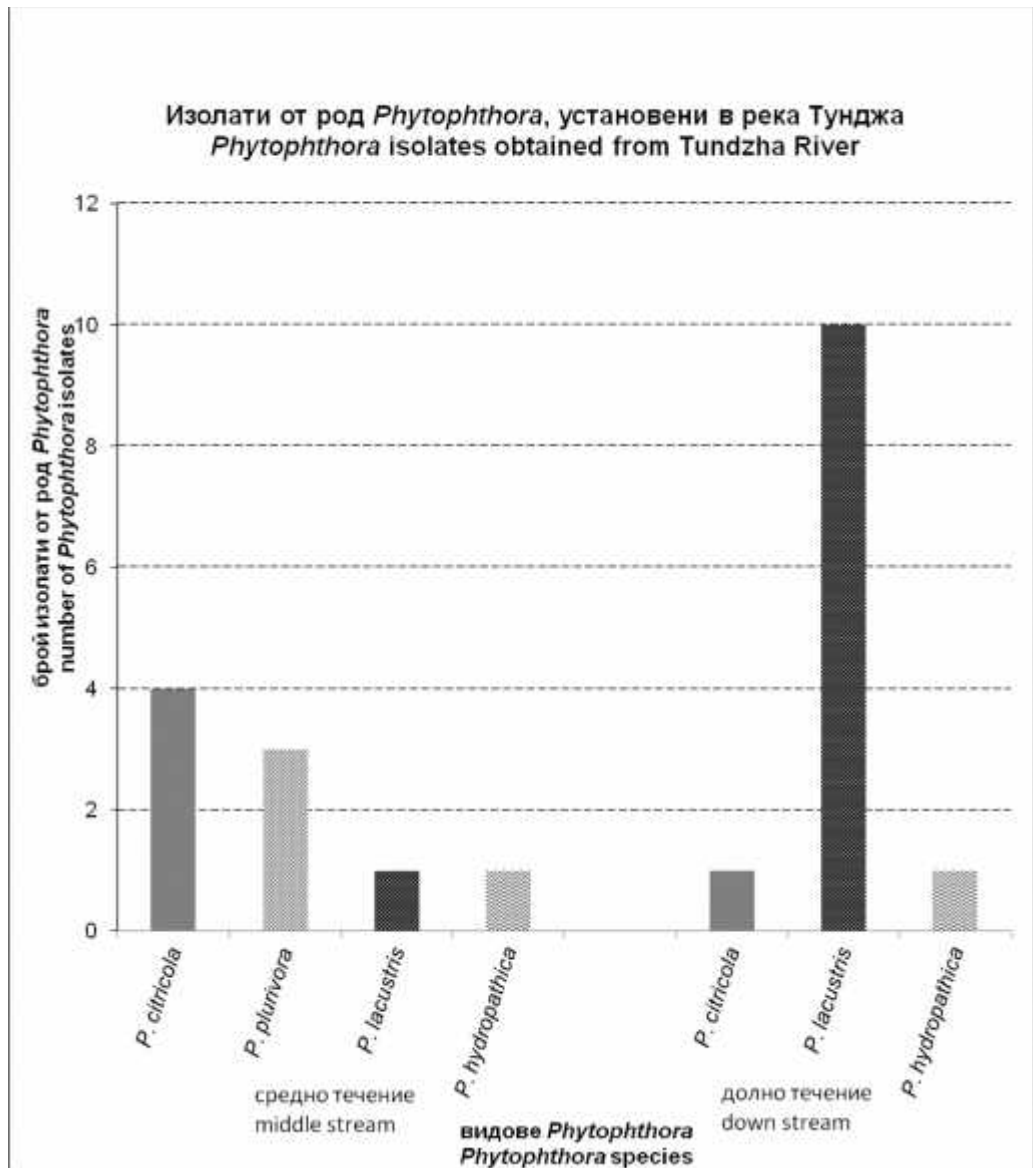


. 2.

***Phytophthora*,**

Fig. 2. Sporangia produced of isolates of *Phytophthora* species, obtained from baits placed in the water of Tundzha River

<p><i>Phytophthora</i>,</p> <p><i>P. citricola</i> (4</p> <p>) <i>P. plurivora</i> (3) 1</p> <p><i>P. lacustris</i> <i>P. hydropathica</i>.</p> <p><i>P. lacustris</i> (10</p> <p>11 <i>P. lacustris</i>)</p> <p>1 <i>P. citricola</i> <i>P.</i></p> <p><i>hydropathica</i> (3). <i>P.</i></p> <p><i>plurivora</i></p>	<p>A difference in the composition of</p> <p><i>Phytophthora</i> species inhabiting the</p> <p>middle and lower course of the river was</p> <p>found. In the middle stream of the river</p> <p>the species <i>P. citricola</i> (4 isolates) and <i>P.</i></p> <p><i>plurivora</i> (3 isolates) and 1 isolate of each</p> <p><i>P. lacustris</i> and <i>P. hydropathica</i> were</p> <p>registered. In the lower flow of the river</p> <p>mainly <i>P. lacustris</i> was obtained (10</p> <p>isolates from totally 11 isolates of <i>P.</i></p> <p><i>lacustris</i>), and 1 isolate of each <i>P.</i></p> <p><i>citricola</i> and <i>P. hydropathica</i> (Figure 3).</p> <p><i>P. plurivora</i> was registered only in the</p> <p>middle watercourse of the river, but not in</p> <p>the low river stream.</p>
--	---



3.

***Phytophthora*,**

Fig. 3. Number of *Phytophthora* isolates, obtained in the middle and down streams of the Tundzha River

lacustris -
,
-
(28-33 °C)
,

P. A tendency of increasing the population density of *P. lacustris* in the lower watercourse of the river could be noticed which is probably related with higher optimal temperature of growth (28-33 °C) of this oomyceti organism, known as highly spread in rivers and

– 2-4 °C
36-37 °C. (Nechwatal et al., 2013).

P. lacustris

– 30 °C
(Nowak et al., 2015).

P. lacustris

(Akilli et al., 2013).

(Nechwatal et al., 2013).

citricola *P. plurivora*,

(http://hpc.ilri.cgiar.org/beca/training/IMBB_2016/Phytophthora.htm)

P. citricola

22.5 °C (5.7 mm/day) 30 °C (5.5 mm/day) (Scott et al., 2009).

Phytophthora plurivora

P. citricola s.str.

25 °C (Jung and Burgess, 2009).

Phytophthora plurivora

Abies alba, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Alnus incana*, *Acer platanoides*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Acer saccharum*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus rubra*, *Rhododendron* spp., *Syringa vulgaris*, *Tilia* spp., *Tsuga canadensis*.

P. citricola

(*Fagus sylvatica*)

(Werres, 1995;

Jung et al., 2000; Weiland et al., 2010).

having a wide temperature range of development – from 2-4 °C to 36-37 °C (Nechwatal et al., 2013). Most *P. lacustris* isolates obtained and investigated in Poland also poses high optimal growth temperature – 30 °C on V8 and media (Nowak et al., 2015).

P. lacustris is pointed out as causal agent of death of ash and alder in Turkey (Akilli et al., 2013). This species is known as low pathogenic, but it is also found in some stone fruit trees (Nechwatal et al., 2013).

In the middle stream of the river mainly *P. citricola* and *P. plurivora* are registered, which are known as pathogens with wide range hosts including raspberry, hop, orchards (walnut, almond, apricot, peach, cherry) often grown in mountain and semi mountain areas, as well as forest trees (beech, oak, chestnut, poplar). (http://hpc.ilri.cgiar.org/beca/training/IMBB_2016/Phytophthora.htm)

P. citricola shows very wide temperature optimum of growth between 22.5 °C (5.7 mm/day) and 30 °C (5.5 mm/day) (Scott et al., 2009). Isolates of both species *P. plurivora* and *P. citricola* s.str. had temperature optimum of growth on medium V8A on 25 °C (Jung and Burgess, 2009).

Phytophthora plurivora is proved as aggressive pathogen with wide host range from several plant families incl. *Abies alba*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Alnus incana*, *Acer platanoides*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Acer saccharum*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus rubra*, *Rhododendron* spp., *Syringa vulgaris*, *Tilia* spp., *Tsuga canadensis*.

This pathogen and *P. citricola* are found as main causal agents of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) death in European forests (Werres, 1995; Jung et al., 2000; Weiland et al., 2010).

P. citricola *P. plurivora*
 (25 °C) *P. lacustris*
 (30 °C)

P. lacustris

P. hydropathica

V8 30 °C,
 40 °C (Gallegly et al., 2010).
 5 °C,

P. hydropathica

(,),
 (Hong et al., 2008; Pintos et al., 2016; Álvarez-Rodríguez et al., 2017).

- Difference in the optimal temperature of mycelium growth of *P. citricola* and *P. plurivora* (around 25 °C), and this of *P. lacustris* (around 30 °C), could be one of the explanation of finding the first two species in the middle stream, and most of the *P. lacustris* isolates in the low stream of the river in warmer water.

- Two isolates of *P. hydropathica* are obtained during this study – one in the middle and one in the low stream of the river. Determined optimal mycelium growth temperature of this species on V8 medium is 30 °C, and maximum temperature of mycelium growth on 40 °C (Gallegly et al., 2010).

- No mycelium growth is observed at 5 °C, which defines this as thermophilic species. Probably this is the reason why during our investigation this species was found in Southern Bulgaria and on Black Sea Coast, but not in Northern Bulgaria (unpublished data).

- Studies have shown that the pathogen *P. hydropathica* has the ability to infect hosts such as alder, ornamental plants (carnations, azaleas), cucumber, tomato and pepper (Hong, et al., 2008; Pintos et al., 2016; Álvarez-Rodríguez et al., 2017).

CONCLUSIONS

Phytophthora

Phytophthora spp.

P. plurivora

P. citricola.

P. lacustris.

- Four Oomycete species of genus *Phytophthora* are obtained from the water in Tundzha River in Bulgaria. A change in the species composition of the *Phytophthora* spp. is proved along the river's stream. In the middle watercourse of the river potentially hazardous for forest trees and nurseries *P. plurivora* and *P. citricola* are found. In the low watercourse as prevailing species *P. lacustris* is registered.

- Additional more detailed monitoring is needed to elucidate the entire picture of the distribution and alteration of the

Phytophthora,

species composition of *Phytophthora* spp. which happened along the river watercourse.

„Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens (RESIPATH)“

BiodivERsA 2012-2013 Joint call,

”

”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is maintained in the frame of the project „Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens (RESIPATH)“ in European research program BiodivERsA 2012-2013 Joint call, funded through National Science Fund.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Akilli, S., Ç. Uluba Serçe, Y. Z. Katircio lu and S. Maden**, 2013. *Phytophthora* Dieback on Narrow Leaved Ash in the Black Sea Region of Turkey. *Forest Pathology*, 43 (3), 252-256.
2. **Álvarez-Rodríguez, B.; R. S. Garcia-Estrada, J. B. Valdez-Torres, J. Leon-Felix, R. Allende-Molar and S. P. Fernandez-Pavia**, 2017. *Phytophthora hydropathica* and *Phytophthora drechsleri* Isolated from Irrigation Channels in the Culiacan Valley. *Mexican Journal of Phytopathology*, 35 (1), 20-39.
3. **Brasier, C. M., S. A. Kirk, J. Delcan, D. E. Cooke, T. Jung and W. A. in 't Veld**, 2004. *Phytophthora alni* sp. nov. and Its Variants: Designation of Emerging Heteroploid Hybrid Pathogens Spreading on *Alnus* trees. *Mycological Research*, 108 (1), 1172-1184.
4. **Dick, M. W.**, 2001. Straminipilous Fungi: Systematics of the Peronosporomycetes Including Accounts of the Marine Straminipilous Protists, the Plasmodiophorids and Similar Organisms. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, Boston.
5. **Erwin, D. C. and O. K. Ribeiro**, 1996. *Phytophthora* Worldwide. APS PRESS. The American Phytopathological Society St. Paul, Minnesota.
6. **Gallegly, M. E., P. A. Richardson, P. Kong, G. W. Moorman, J. D. Lea Cox and D. S. Ross**, 2010. *Phytophthora hydropathica*, a New Pathogen Identified from Irrigation Water, *Rhododendron Catawbiense* and *Kalmia Latifolia*. *Plant Pathology*, 59, 913-921.
7. **Hong, C. X. and G. W. Moorman**, 2005. Plant Pathogens in Irrigation Water: Challenges and Opportunities. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*, 24(3), 189-208.
8. **Hong, C., P. A. Richardson and P. Kong**, 2008. Pathogenicity to Ornamental Plants of Some Existing Species and New Taxa of *Phytophthora* from Irrigation Water. *Plant Disease*, 92 (8), 1201-1207.
9. **Hwang, J., S. N. Jeffers and S. W. Oak**, 2010. Aquatic Habitats – a Reservoir for Population Diversity in the Genus *Phytophthora*. *Phytopathology*, 100 (6), 150-151.
10. **Jung, T. and T. I. Burgess**, 2009. Re-evaluation of *Phytophthora citricola* Isolates from Multiple Woody Hosts in Europe and North America Reveals a New Species, *Phytophthora plurivora* sp. nov. *Persoonia*, 22, 95-110.
11. **Jung, T., H. Blaschke and W. Osswald**, 2000. Involvement of Soilborne *Phytophthora* Species in Central European Oak Decline and the Effect of Site Factors on the Disease. *Plant Pathology*, 49, 706-718.

12. **Nechwatal, J., J. Bakonyi, S. O. Cacciola, D. E. L. Cooke, T. Jung, Z. A. Nagy, A. Vannini, A. M. Vettraino and C. M. Brasier**, 2013. The Morphology, Behavior and Molecular Phylogeny of *Phytophthora* Taxon Salixsoil and Its Redestination as *Phytophthora lacustris* sp. nov. *Plant Pathology*, 62, 355-369.
13. **Nowak, K. J., A. Trzewik, D. Tułacz, T. Orlikowska and L. B. Orlikowski**, 2015. Characterization of Polish *Phytophthora lacustris* Isolates Obtained from Water Environments. *Pol. J. Environ. Stud.*, 24 (2), 619-630.
14. **Pintos, C., C. Rial, O. Aguín, V. Ferreira and J. P. Mansilla**, 2016. First Report of *Phytophthora hydropathica* in river Water Associated with Riparian Alder in Spain. *New Disease Reports*, 33, 25.
15. **Reeser, P. W., W. Sutton, E. M. Hansen, P. Remigi and G. C. Adams**, 2011. *Phytophthora* Species in Forest Streams in Oregon and Alaska. *Mycologia*, 103 (1), 22-35.
16. **Scott, P. M., T. I. Burgess, P. A. Barber, B. L. Shearer, M. J. C. Stukely, G. E. St. J. Hardy and T. Jung**, 2009. *Phytophthora multivora* sp. nov., a New Species Recovered from Declining *Eucalyptus*, *Banksia*, *Agonis* and Other Plant Species in Western Australia. *Persoonia*, 22, 1-13.
17. **Solla, A., A. Pérez-Sierra, T. Corcobado, M. M. Haque, J. J. Diez and T. Jung**, 2010. First Report of *Phytophthora alni* on *Alnus glutinosa* in Spain. *Plant Pathology*, 59, 798.
18. **Sutton, W., E. M. Hansen, P. W. Reeser and A. Kanaskie**, 2009. Stream Monitoring for Detection of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Oregon Tanoak Forests. *Plant Disease*, 93 (11), 1182-1186.
19. **Weiland, J. E., A. H. Nelson and G. W. Hudler**, 2010. Aggressiveness of *Phytophthora cactorum*, *P. citricola* I, and *P. plurivora* from European Beech. *Plant Diseases*, 94, 1009-1014.
20. **Werres, S.**, 1995. Influence of the *Phytophthora* Isolate and the Seed Source on the Development of Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) Seedling Blight. *European Journal of Forest Pathology*, 25, 381-390.

Phytophthora gonapodyides

Distribution of *Phytophthora gonapodyides* in Mountain River Systems of Bulgaria

Kaloyan Kostov*, Petya Christova, Aneta Lyubenova, Slavtcho Slavov

AgroBioInstitute, 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

*E-mail: kkostov@abi.bg

Original scientific paper

Received: 17.04.2018

Accepted: 23.04.2019

Published: 28.06.2019

SUMMARY

In order to study the distribution and diversity of *Phytophthora* species in mountain river systems (from 700 to 2000 m. above sea level) of Bulgaria rhododendron "baits" were placed along the rivers in Vitosha, Plana, Ruy, Rila, Rhodopes and Balkan Mountains.

The identity of the obtained isolates was determined on the basis of genetic similarities with known species. From overall 37 isolates 67% belong to *Phytophthora gonapodyides*, a species often isolated from rivers and riparian ecosystems. According to the literature, it demonstrates weak to moderate pathogenicity to some important for Bulgaria forest tree species, such as oak and beech by causing root rot.

Its distribution must be taken into account when creating new forest stands involving sensitive species, in places with increased soil moisture and using surface water for irrigation.

Key words: *Phytophthora gonapodyides*, mountain river systems, distribution

Phytophthora spp.
(700 2000 m)
" ")
, , , -
, . , -
37 -
67% *Phytophthora*
gonapodyides,
e . -
, , -
.
, , -
-
:
Phytophthora
gonapodyides, ,

INTRODUCTION

Phytophthora

(Nechwatal et al., 2008; Jung et al., 2011; Brazee et al., 2016; Burgess et al., 2017).

- The distribution of phytopathogenic species of genus *Phytophthora* in natural and agro ecosystems has been studied intensively in the recent years. As a result, the number of newly described species increases, as well as the data on ecological behaviour, distribution patterns and characteristics of the natural habitats of these organisms (Nechwatal et al., 2008; Jung et al., 2011; Brazee et al., 2016; Burgess et al. al., 2017). The importance of this development is on the one hand, in expanding the knowledge of the diversity and ecological characteristics and, on the other, in establishing the presence of aggressive species threatening plant communities or the introduction of new invasive species.

Phytophthora

(Oh et al., 2013; Brazee et al., 2016).

Phytophthora

- Surface waters serve as an environment for the development and distribution of *Phytophthora* species, thus special attention is paid of the presence and diversity in rivers and riparian ecosystems (Oh et al., 2013, Brazee et al., 2016). In water, the *Phytophthora* species produce motile zoospores, which facilitates their effective distribution and the reaching of suitable hosts for development.

Phytophthora

- Therefore the rivers serve as main source of inoculum and, at the same time, are suitable environment for exploring the composition of the *Phytophthora* communities. At present many studies indicate the abundant presence of these organisms in rivers, lakes and irrigation canals in different parts of the world suggesting their natural coevolution with the local plant communities. Some characteristics of the *Phytophthora* species such as the emergence of aggressive species through hybridization and factors such as new opportunities of dispersal and the introduction to new hosts as a result of global trade create a real danger for the emergence of dramatic epidemics in forest around the world

(Hansen, 2008).

Phytophthora

Phytophthora gonapodyides *Phytophthora lacustris* 6

(Yamak et al., 2002; Hwang et al., 2009; Reeser et al., 2011; Stamler et al., 2016).

(Nechwatal et al., 2013).

Phytophthora

47.54 %
(Kroumova, 2016).

Phytophthora

700
2000 m

(Hansen, 2008). Thus systematic sampling and monitoring of the *Phytophthora* species in natural ecosystems is necessary.

The taxonomically closely related species *Phytophthora gonapodyides* and *Phytophthora lacustris* belong to clade 6 and are one of the most frequently isolated species from rivers and riparian ecosystems in Europe. They are considered as specialized to the aquatic environment and are characterized by low to medium pathogenicity to some tree species (Yamak et al., 2002; Hwang et al., 2009; Reeser et al., 2011; Stamler et al., 2016). They are self-sterile and do not produce oospores as well as the characteristic for other species thick-walled chlamydospores (Nechwatal et al., 2013).

The diversity of *Phytophthora* species in mountain and semi-mountain areas is considerably less studied compared to lower terrains, largely related to the inverse correlation between the intensity of agricultural activity and the altitude.

The relief features of Bulgaria set 47.54% of the territory of the country in the category of mountainous regions (Kroumova, 2016). Due to their large share and the availability of rich, natural resources, these regions are of particular importance for forestry and agriculture.

The purpose of this study is to identify the most widely distributed *Phytophthora* species in river systems at altitudes from 700 to 2000 m in the territory of Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Phytophthora

(. . .), (. . .), (. . .), (. . .), (. . .)

The distribution of *Phytophthora* species in rivers passing through the mountains Vitosha (Boyana River and Boyana Lake), Plana (Vedena River), Rui (Herma River), Rila (Maritsa River),

2017 " " 2016- " "

20 x 20 cm,

5 7 .

70%

PARNHB

(: 10 mg
Pimaricin, 250 mg Ampicillin, 10 mg
Rifampicin, 50 mg Nystatin, 50 mg
Hymexazol 15 mg Benomyl/1l).
20-23°C

(1 1 cm)

3-4 .

V8 (
: 16 g , 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml
V8/1l) PDA (, Difco).

ITS (internal transcribed spacer)

(10)
DNeasy Plant Mini Kit
(QIAGEN GmbH). A

ITS PCR
ITS5
(5'-GGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAACAAGG-3')

ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3')

: 96°C –
2 .., 35 96°C –
1 .., 55°C – 1 .., 72°C – 2 .
72°C – 10 .

PCR

: 96
34
mg Sephadex (Sephadex G-50
Fine, Little Chalfont, UK)

Rhodopes (Chepinska River) and Balkan mountain (Beli Osam River) was investigated between 2016 and 2017 using the "baiting" method. The "baits" consist of three leaves of rhododendron placed in a mosquito net (20 x 20 cm) that were left to float on the water surface of the river for 5 to 7 days. The leaves with developed necrotic spots were processed in laboratory conditions by surface sterilization with 70% ethanol and rinsed twice with sterile water. Leave pieces on the border between the necrotic and healthy tissue were excised and placed in petri dishes with selective PARNHB medium (carrot agar supplemented with: 10 mg Pimaricin, 250 mg Ampicillin, 10 mg Rifampicin, 50 mg Nystatin, 50 mg Hymexazol and 15 mg Benomyl/1l). The plates are incubated at 20-23 °C until the appearance of a growing mycelium. Agar pieces (1 x 1 cm) with mycelia were transferred to water agar and incubated for 3-4 days. The tips of the newly formed hyphae were transferred to fresh V8 medium (vegetable agar: 16 g agar, 3 g CaCO₃, 100 ml V8 juice/1l) or PDA (potato agar, Difco).

The isolates were identified on the basis of a specific DNA sequence of the ITS (internal transcribed spacer) region. For this purpose, DNA from fresh mycelium culture (10 days) was isolated using DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN GmbH). Amplification of the ITS region was performed by PCR using a pair of primers - ITS5 (5'-GGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAACAAGG-3') and ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') and the following temperature program: 96 ° C - 2 min followed by 35 cycles of 96°C – 1 min, 55°C – 1 min, 72°C – 2 min and final elongation of 72°C – 10 min.

The amplification products were purified from the residual reagents by the following procedure: In a 96-well microtiter plate filled with approximately 34 mg per well Sephadex (Sephadex G-50 Fine, Little Chalfont, UK) were added 300 µl of

300 µl
4
96
750 g 90
e
96 25 µl PCR
PCR
5 µl 5 µl PCR
(5 pmol ITS4)
GATC Biotech AG ().
NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information)
BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool).
CLC Workbench.

distilled water per well. After 4 hours at room temperature the plate was placed over 96-well plate and centrifuged at 750 x g for 90 seconds.

After centrifugation, the waste plate was replaced with a clean 96-well PCR plate and 25 µl of the PCR reaction was loaded into the wells and again centrifuged at the same speed and duration. 5 µl of the purified PCR product was mixed with 5 µl of primer (5 pmol of ITS4) and sent for sequencing to GATC Biotech AG (Germany).

The resulting DNA sequences were compared to those deposited in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST). The processing of DNA sequences and phylogenetic analysis was performed with the program CLC Workbench.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

700 m . . . 16 ()
- 5, - 5, - 2, - 2, - 1, -
- 5, - 2
1) 37 *Phytophthora*
(1).

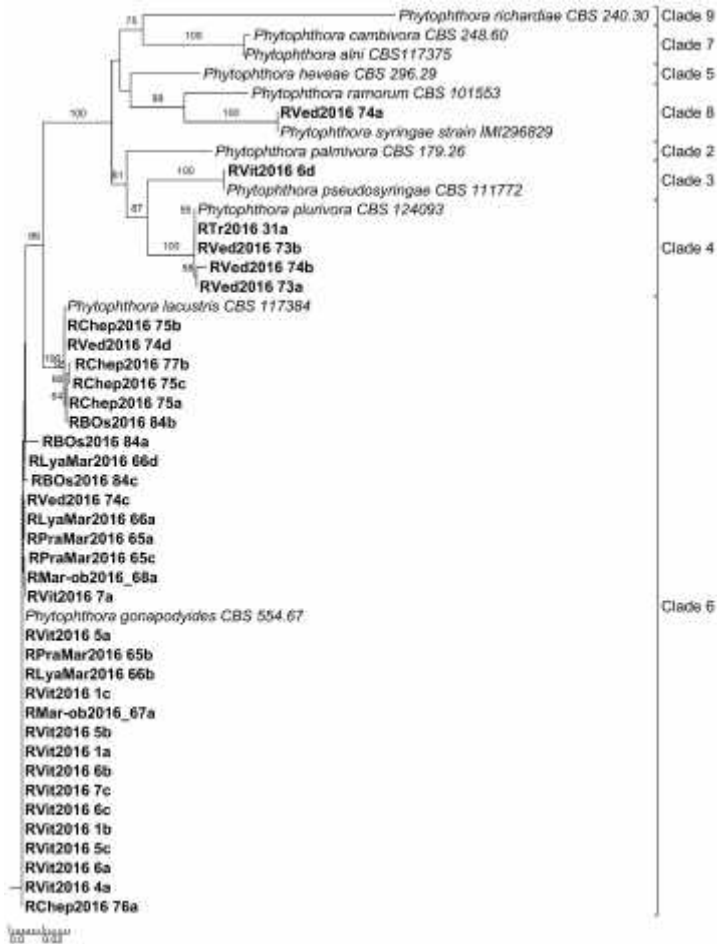
Out of totally 16 baits (in Vitosha - 5, Plana - 2, Ruy - 1, Rila - 5, Rhodopes - 2 and Balkan mountains - 1), placed in mountain rivers over 700 m, 37 *Phytophthora* isolates were obtained (Figure 1).



1.
Fig. 1. Locations of baits in mountain river systems of Bulgaria

ITS
 : 25
 6 *P. lacustris*; 4
Phytophthora plurivora
Phytophthora syringae
pseudosyringae (

According to the similarities in the DNA sequences of the ITS region and the performed phylogenetic analysis they belong to five species as follows: 25 isolates belong to *P. gonapodyides*; 6 to *P. lacustris*; 4 to *Phytophthora plurivora* and by one isolate to the species *Phytophthora syringae* and *Phytophthora pseudosyringae* (Figure 2).



. 2.

Phytophthora

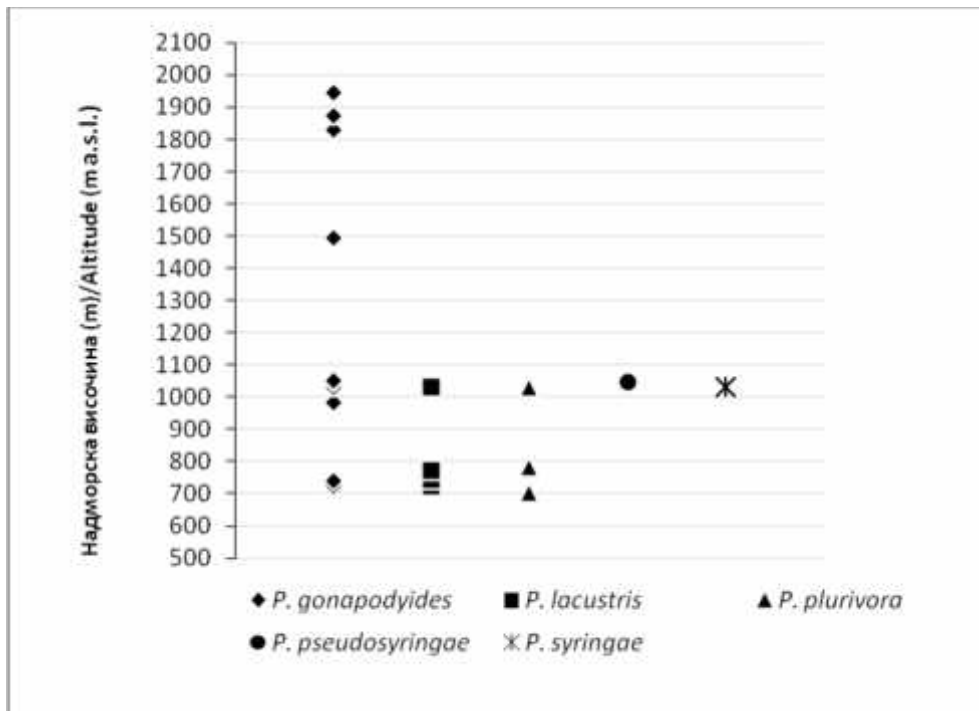
Fig. 2. Phylogenetic tree of *Phytophthora* spp. in the mountain river systems of Bulgaria

700 800 m
P. lacustris *P. gonapodyides*,
P. plurivora.

In the zone between 700 to 800 m were found three species - *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris* and *P. plurivora*. The largest species diversity

1000 1100 m
 - *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. plurivora*, *P. syringae* *P. pseudosyringae*.
 1100 1945 m
P. gonapodyides
 (3).

was observed in the zone between 1000 to 1100 m, where all the five species were present - *P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. plurivora*, *P. syringae* and *P. pseudosyringae*. Over 1100 up to 1950 m only one species - *P. gonapodyides* was isolated (Figure 3).



. 3.

Phytophthora

Fig. 3. Vertical distribution of *Phytophthora* spp. in mountain river systems of Bulgaria

Phytophthora. 3

(*P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. plurivora* *P. syringae*)
Phytophthora,
 700 m . .
 (1).

In most of the cases, from one bait were obtained one to four isolates which belonged to a single *Phytophthora* species. In 3 of the baits, more than one species were recovered, with the grates diversity being found in the River Vedena on the territory of the Plana Mountain, where four (*P. gonapodyides*, *P. lacustris*, *P. plurivora* and *P. syringae*) out of five species of *Phytophthora*, occurring over 700 m, were isolated (Table 1).

1.

Phytophthora,

(- ; -)

Table 1. List of *Phytophthora* isolates collected in mountain river systems of Bulgaria (B - broadleaved species, N - needle-leaf species)

N	Coordinates	m a.s.l	Isolate	Mountain, River	Species	Vegetation, dominant species
1	22°38'51.832"E 42°50'55.865"N	703	RTr2016/31a	Ruy, Erma	<i>P. plurivora</i>	/B, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
2	24°32'56.137"E 42°49'35.904"N	723	RBOs2016/84a RBOs2016/84b RBOs2016/84c	Balkan mountains, Beli Osam	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. lacustris</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	+ /B+N, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
3	23°59'58.748"E 42°1'45.485"N	741	RChep2016/76a	Rhodopes, Chepinska	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/
4	23°59'45.919"E 42°1'43.511"N	745	RChep2016/75a RChep2016/75b RChep2016/75c	Rhodopes, Chepinska	<i>P. lacustris</i> <i>P. lacustris</i> <i>P. lacustris</i>	Urban /
5	23°59'20.262"E 42°2'21.997"N	774	RChep2016/77b	Rhodopes, Chepinska	<i>P. lacustris</i>	Urban /
6	23°24'4.082"E 42°33'4.529"N	784	RVed2016/73a RVed2016/73b	Plana, Vedena	<i>P. plurivora</i> <i>P. plurivora</i>	/B, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus petraea</i>
7	23°15'32.082"E 42°38'10.371"N	981	RVit2016/5a RVit2016/5b RVit2016/5c	Vitosha, Boyanska	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/B, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus petraea</i>
8	23°15'30.931"E 42°38'11.194"N	985	RVit2016/4a	Vitosha, Boyanska	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/B, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus petraea</i>
9	23°24'2.109"E 42°32'48.082"N	1030	RVed2016/74a RVed2016/74b RVed2016/74b RVed2016/74d	Plana, Vedena	<i>P. syringae</i> <i>P. plurivora</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. lacustris</i>	/B, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus petraea</i>
10	23°16'8.1"E 42°38'8.562"N	1049	RVit2016/6a RVit2016/6b RVit2016/6c RVit2016/6d	Vitosha, Boyana lake	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	+ /B+N, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i>
11	23°16'9.416"E 42°38'8.233"N	1051	RVit2016/7a RVit2016/7b	Vitosha, Boyana lake	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	+ /B+N, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i>
12	23°15'5.931"E 42°37'22.346"N	1495	RVit2016/1a RVit2016/1b RVit2016/1c	Vitosha, Boyana lake	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	+ /B+N, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i>
13	23°38'30.633"E 42°11'24.87"N	1809	RMar-ob2016/68a	Rila, Maritsa	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/N, <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus peuce</i>
14	23°38'23.232"E 42°11'19.278"N	1829	RMar-ob2016/67a	Rila, Maritsa	<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/N, <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus peuce</i>
15	23°38'13.857"E 42°11'10.726"N	1873	RLyaMar2016/66a RLyaMar2016/66b RLyaMar2016/66c RLyaMar2016/66d	Rila, Maritsa	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/N, <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus peuce</i>
16	23°38'26.028"E 42°10'58.72"N	1945	RPraMar2016/65a RPraMar2016/65b RPraMar2016/65c	Rila, Maritsa	<i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i> <i>P. gonapodyides</i>	/N, <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus mugo</i>

Phytophthora

(Jung et al., 2019).

1000 m

The diversity and species composition of *Phytophthora* in forest soils and rivers, usually decrease with altitude (Jung et al., 2019).

We have observed a similar trend, despite the fact that there was a larger number of species from the lower area

700 800 m. 1100 m

Phytophthora

gonapodyides, 67%

(1945 m 12

16

(Nechwatal et al., 2013). *P. gonapodyides*

lacustris, *Phytophthora*

(Brasier et al., 2003).

P. lacustris

(Nechwatal et al., 2013).

P. gonapodyides

(Jung et al., 1996; Jung, 2009; Corcobado et al., 2010; Orlikowski et al., 2011).

(*Alnus glutinosa*)

(*Prunus persica*) (Nechwatal et al., 2013).

(*Fagus sylvatica*)

between 700 and 800 m compared to the area of about 1000 m. However, in the higher parts of the relief, more than 1100 m, the presence of only one species of *Phytophthora* was found.

The most widespread species in our study is *P. gonapodyides*, representing 67% of all isolates, and is the only species found in higher altitudes, reaching the alpine zone (1945 m a.s.l.).

It is isolated in 12 out of 16 locations on the territory of the mountains Vitosha, Plana, Rila, Rhodopes and Balkan mountains (Table 1). Its distribution in mountain areas can be explained by the relatively low terminal temperatures of growth and the wide presence of host tree species (Nechwatal et al., 2013).

P. gonapodyides, together with the second most common species, *P. lacustris*, are members of a group of *Phytophthora* often isolated from rivers and riparian ecosystems. Both are sterile, a characteristic associated with adaptation to the aquatic environment (Brasier et al., 2003).

P. lacustris is found in Europe, New Zealand, Australia and the United States and characterizes with low to moderate pathogenicity of alder, willow and some orchard tree species (Nechwatal et al., 2013).

P. gonapodyides is traditionally considered as weak to moderate pathogen to oak and beech (Corcobado et al., 2010; Jung, 2009; Jung et al., 1996; Orlikowski et al., 2011). It is also known that under greenhouse conditions it is capable to infect roots and cause necrosis of young alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and peach (*Prunus persica*) trees (Nechwatal et al., 2013). Investigation of symptomatic plants of European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) in Southern Sweden define *P. gonapodyides* as the main

	-	cause of the observed stem canker and the authors concluded that the potential of this pathogen to cause damage might be underestimated (Cleary et al., 2016).
(Cleary et al., 2016).	-	Recent studies expand the hosts list of <i>P. gonapodyides</i> as it has been found to cause decline of walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>) in Italy (Belisario et al., 2016) and that artificial inoculation leads to an infection of poplar trees (Milenkovi et al., 2018).
<i>P. gonapodyides</i> ,	-	
(Belisario et al., 2016)	-	
(Milenkovi et al., 2018).	-	The presence of <i>P. gonapodyides</i> in rivers at altitudes above 1700 m passing through areas with predominant needle-leaf trees is interesting observation from the viewpoint of the known host species, which exclusively belong to the broadleaved tree species (Table 1).
<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	-	
1700 m	-	
	-	
(1).	-	An additional study of the ability of this species to infect representatives of the family of <i>Pinaceae</i> or other alpine flora species would help to explain this fact.
<i>Pinaceae</i>	-	
	-	
<i>gonapodyides</i>	-	Recently published data show that <i>P. gonapodyides</i> infects berry plants, including high altitude species such as the black berries, which indicates the potential threat to mountain grasses and bushes (Christova et al., 2018).
	-	
et al., 2018).	-	In previous studies including areas with humid continental and Mediterranean climates across Europe, the vertical distribution limit of <i>P. gonapodyides</i> is found to be 800 m in Bavaria, Germany (Jung, 2009) and 1700 m in Sicily, Italy (Jung et al., 2019).
	-	
<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	-	
800 m	-	
(Jung, 2009)	-	
1700 m	-	
(Jung et al., 2019).	-	
<i>P. gonapodyides</i>	-	
1945 m	-	
	-	
<i>gonapodyides</i>	-	In our study <i>P. gonapodyides</i> was discovered at 1945 m and to the best of our knowledge this is the highest point of distribution reported so far for this species on our continent.
	-	
	-	The presence of <i>P. gonapodyides</i> and its prevalence in the mountainous areas over 700 m above sea level is an indicator of the high ecological plasticity
700	-	
m	-	

of this species.

- Inconclusive information on its
- pathogenicity requires a cautious approach and monitoring of the sensitive vegetation in forest and riparian ecosystems, especially in years with higher rainfall and long cool weather periods.

CONCLUSIONS

Phytophthora

- During the study of the distribution of *Phytophthora* species in rivers passing through mountainous territories of Bulgaria the prevalence of one species - *P. gonapodyides* was found.

gonapodyides.

Its presence should be taken into account when creating new forest stands involving sensitive species such as oak and beech, especially at locations with increased soil moisture, as well as when using surface waters for irrigation in agriculture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

„Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens (RESIPATH)“
BiodivERsA 2012-2013 Joint call.

This study is funded under the BiodivERsA 2012-2013 Joint Call program "Responses of European Forests and Society to Invasive Pathogens (RESIPATH)".

/ REFERENCES

1. **Belisario, A., L. Luongo, S. Vitale, M. Galli and A. Haegi**, 2016. *Phytophthora Gonapodyides* Causes Decline and Death of English (Persian) Walnut (*Juglans regia*) in Italy. *Plant Disease*, 100, 2537-2537.
2. **Brasier, C. M., D. E. Cooke, J. M. Duncan and E. M. Hansen**, 2003. Multiple New Phenotypic Taxa from Trees and Riparian ecosystems in *Phytophthora Gonapodyides*–*P. megasperma* ITS Clade 6, Which Tend to be High-Temperature Tolerant and Either Inbreeding or Sterile. *Mycological Research*, 107, 277-290.
3. **Brazee, N. J., R. L. Wick and J. P. Hulvey**, 2016. *Phytophthora* Species Recovered from the Connecticut River Valley in Massachusetts, USA. *Mycologia*, 108, 6-19.
4. **Burgess, T. I., D. White, K. M. McDougall, J. Garnas, W. A. Dunstan, S. Català, A. J. Carnegie, S. Worboys, D. Cahill and A.-M. Vettraino**, 2017. Distribution and Diversity of *Phytophthora* across Australia. *Pacific Conservation Biology*, 23, 150-162.
5. **Christova P., A. Lyubenova, K. Kostov and S. Slavov**, 2018 Diversity and Pathogenicity of *Phytophthora* species, Isolated from Osam River. *Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans*, 21 (1), 179-191.
6. **Cleary, M., M. Ghasemkhani, M. Blomquist and J. Witzell**, 2016. First Report

of Phytophthora Gonapodyides Causing Stem Canker on European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) in Southern Sweden. *Plant Disease*, 100, 2174.

7. **Corcobado, T., E. Cubera, A. Pérez-Sierra, T. Jung and A. Solla**, 2010. First Report of Phytophthora gonapodyides Involved in the Decline of Quercus Ilex in Xeric Conditions in Spain. *New Disease Reports*, 22, 2044-0588.

8. **Hansen, E. M.**, 2008. Alien Forest Pathogens: Phytophthora Species are Changing World Forests.

9. **Hwang, J., S. W. Oak and S. N. Jeffers**, 2009. Monitoring Occurrence and Distribution of Phytophthora Species in Forest Streams in North Carolina Using Bait and Filtration Methods. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-221. Albany, CA: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, 221, 91-95.

10. **Jung, T.**, 2009. Beech Decline in Central Europe Driven by the Interaction between Phytophthora Infections and Climatic Extremes. *Forest pathology*, 39, 73-94.

11. **Jung, T., H. Blaschke and P. Neumann**, 1996. Isolation, Identification and Pathogenicity of Phytophthora Species from Declining Oak Stands. *European Journal of Forest Pathology*, 26, 253-272.

12. **Jung, T., F. La Spada, A. Pane, F. Aloï, M. Evoli, M. Horta Jung, B. Scanu, R. Faedda, C. Rizza and I. Puglisi**, 2019. Diversity and Distribution of Phytophthora Species in Protected Natural Areas in Sicily. *Forests*, 10, 259.

13. **Jung, T., M. Stukely, G. S. J. Hardy, D. White, T. Paap, W. Dunstan and T. Burgess**, 2011. Multiple New Phytophthora Species from ITS Clade 6 Associated with Natural Ecosystems in Australia: Evolutionary and Ecological Implications. *Persoonia: Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi*, 26, 13.

14. **Kroumova, Y.**, 2016. Mountains and Mountain Regions in Bulgaria. In: G. Zhelezov ed. *Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions: Southeastern Europe*. pp. 35-41. Springer International Publishing, Cham.

15. **Milenkovi, I., N. Ke a, D. Karadži, Z. Radulovi, J. Nowakowska, T. Oszako, K. Sikora, T. Corcobado and T. Jung**, 2018. Isolation and Pathogenicity of Phytophthora Species from Poplar Plantations in Serbia. *Forests*, 9, 330.

16. **Nechwatal, J., J. Bakonyi, S. Cacciola, D. Cooke, T. Jung, Z. Nagy, A. Vannini, A. Vettraino and C. Brasier**, 2013. The Morphology, Behaviour and Molecular Phylogeny of Phytophthora taxon Salixsoil and its Redesignation as Phytophthora lacustris sp. nov. *Plant Pathology*, 62, 355-369.

17. **Nechwatal, J., A. Wielgoss and K. Mendgen**, 2008. Diversity, Host, and Habitat Specificity of Oomycete Communities in Declining Reed Stands (*Phragmites australis*) of a Large Freshwater Lake. *Mycological research*, 112, 689-696.

18. **Oh, E., M. Gryzenhout, B. D. Wingfield, M. J. Wingfield and T. I. Burgess**, 2013. Surveys of Soil and Water Reveal a Goldmine of Phytophthora Diversity in South African Natural Ecosystems. *IMA fungus*, 4, 123-131.

19. **Orlikowski, L., M. Ptaszek, A. Rodziewicz, J. Nechwatal, K. Thinggaard and T. Jung**, 2011. Phytophthora Root and Collar Rot of Mature Fraxinus Excelsior in Forest Stands in Poland and Denmark. *Forest Pathology*, 41, 510-519.

20. **Reeser, P. W., W. Sutton, E. M. Hansen, P. Remigi and G. C. Adams**, 2011. Phytophthora Species in Forest Streams in Oregon and Alaska. *Mycologia*, 103, 22-35.

21. **Stamler, R. A., S. Sanogo, N. P. Goldberg and J. J. Randall**, 2016. Phytophthora Species in Rivers and Streams of the Southwestern United States. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, 82, 4696-4704.

22. **Yamak, F., T. Peever, G. Grove and R. Boal**, 2002. Occurrence and Identification of Phytophthora spp. Pathogenic to Pear Fruit in Irrigation Water in the Wenatchee River Valley of Washington State. *Phytopathology*, 92, 1210-1217.

1* , 1 , 2
2¹ , 4000 ,
4004 ,

Pesticide Resistance and Integrated Pest Management

Milena Dimova^{1*}, Nedyalka Palagacheva¹, Vassiliy Dzhuvinov²

¹Agricultural university, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

²Fruit Growing Institute, 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

*E-mail: milenad@abv.bg

Review paper

Received: 06.06.2019

Accepted: 13.06.2019

Published: 28.06.2019

SUMMARY

The massive use of pesticides in recent years has led to an increase in the resistance of diseases, pests and weeds.

The first sustainability publication was more than 100 years ago. For the period 1914-1946, an additional 11 cases of sustained resistance were reported. All this is a result of the massive introduction of pesticides into agricultural production and other human activities.

The main approach in sustainability management is to implement Integrated Plant Protection, because then there is pest monitoring, economic harm is observed, no pesticide methods are used, such as organic, agrotechnical, sanitary and, most importantly, host plants resistant to major diseases and pests.

Key words: diseases, pests, integrated production, fungicides, insecticides

11 1914-1946 . 100 .

100 - Melander (1914).
 (Quadraspidiotus
 perniciosus Comstock)
 11 1914-1946 .
 40-
 , 80- 90- 7%
 , 13 %
 ,
 ,
 , 1947 . 6-7
 ,
 20 80- 500
 ,
 1945-2000 . 1000
 (Miller, 2004).

Through the latter two-three decades is observed increasing resilience of diseases, pests and weeds to use against pesticides. The first publication for resistance was more than 100 years ago – Melander (1914). He has registered resistance to San Jose Scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Coms.) to an inorganic insecticide in the state of Washington, USA. For the period 1914-1946 have been reported another 11 cases for pesticide resistance.

In the 40s of the last century farmers in the USA have lost 7% of their crop, but in the 80s and 90s these losses of resistance to pesticides reach 13% however, that they are used larger quantities of them.

The development of organic insecticides as DDT has given hope that this resilience will be overcome, but even after 6-7 years of use in 1947 stability was found in house fly, and later DDT has been without effect in the fight against vectors of malaria in many countries.

In the mid-1980s, over 500 persistent pests were recorded, while other authors reported about 1,000 for the period 1945-2000. All this was the result of the massive introduction of pesticides into agricultural production and other human activities (Miller, 2004).

Definition for sustainability reasons for its appearance

IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee)

According to IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee) this resistance is hereditary change the sensitivity of the pest population, after multiple use of a pesticide as a period of years and number of treatments during season. Resistance to pesticides is based on a genetically natural phenomenon, because under the pressure of the pesticide not all pests die, because they live on individuals genetically predisposed to develop resistance to the pesticide

used.

- Many pests develop a large number of generations for one season, which is a prerequisite for increasing the occurrence of mutations, from which rapid expansion of emerging sustainable generations begins. In such a situation the farmers increase doses and number of treatments during the season and season. As a result, and their losses are increasing.

- It is known, that many pests in nature for years have been subjected to natural toxins before developing agriculture as an industry, because there are not enough plants, which produce phytotoxins to protect them from pests.

Other examples for triggered sustainability

Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.) in potatoes has shown resistance to 52 different active substances of the main groups of insecticides (Alyokhin et al., 2008; Janmaat et al., 2003) that in the greenhouses of Canada it is observed increasing resistance to cabbage loopers (*Trichoplusia ni* Hübner) to the *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

In 1993-1994 in France problems appear in the fight with apple fruit worm (*Cydia pomonella* L.) in the main areas producing these fruits, due to the established cross-resistance with this dangerous enemy to the used pyrethroids (Note National Spv-INRA, 2003).

Widespread was the resistance of apple fruit worm to organophosphates therefore, in 2005 and 2006 studies have been carried out in Northeast Spain in apple gardens that have been treated with Ainfos-methyl and Carbariil.

The result was unsatisfactory due to the low mortality caused of the insecticides used, respectively, below 39% and 53% (Rodriguez et al., 2012).

In 2005 a study was conducted

used.

- Many pests develop a large number of generations for one season, which is a prerequisite for increasing the occurrence of mutations, from which rapid expansion of emerging sustainable generations begins. In such a situation the farmers increase doses and number of treatments during the season and season. As a result, and their losses are increasing.

- It is known, that many pests in nature for years have been subjected to natural toxins before developing agriculture as an industry, because there are not enough plants, which produce phytotoxins to protect them from pests.

Other examples for triggered sustainability

Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.) in potatoes has shown resistance to 52 different active substances of the main groups of insecticides (Alyokhin et al., 2008; Janmaat et al., 2003) that in the greenhouses of Canada it is observed increasing resistance to cabbage loopers (*Trichoplusia ni* Hübner) to the *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

In 1993-1994 in France problems appear in the fight with apple fruit worm (*Cydia pomonella* L.) in the main areas producing these fruits, due to the established cross-resistance with this dangerous enemy to the used pyrethroids (Note National Spv-INRA, 2003).

Widespread was the resistance of apple fruit worm to organophosphates therefore, in 2005 and 2006 studies have been carried out in Northeast Spain in apple gardens that have been treated with Ainfos-methyl and Carbariil.

The result was unsatisfactory due to the low mortality caused of the insecticides used, respectively, below 39% and 53% (Rodriguez et al., 2012).

In 2005 a study was conducted

(Cooke) – *Venturia inaequalis* 4

(11).

(Micoud and Remuson, 2006).

Sulz. *Mysus persicae*

(Bass et al., 2014).

1955 . (IRAC, 2014).

marantus palmeri

2005 . 2010 . 13 4

(Robert, 2013).

(*Diabrotica virgifera*),

about the primary disease *Venturia inaequalis* (Cooke) with 4 types of fungicides – strobilurins, anilinopyrimidines, ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitors and a combination of them (with 11 active substances).

In various regions of France, as Provence, Alps, Lazuren Bryag, Languedoc-Roussillon, Alzas and others have been found to have progressively increasing resistance such as the occurrence of gene mutations following repeated use of strobilurins (Micoud and Remuson, 2006).

Enhanced use of insecticides to combat against *Mysus persicae* Sulz. in peach trees for many years resulting in the emergence of populations that are now resistant to several classes of insecticides (Bass et al., 2014). The first messages related to this problem were from 1955. Resistance to carbamates, organophosphates, pyrethroids and neocotinoids has been established (IRAC, 2014).

In the southern states of the United States, *Amaranthus palmeri* has been resistant to the herbicide glyphosate in cotton plantations, and later resistance to this herbicide is established in fields with soybean, corn, tobacco and rice. From 2005 to 2010 they have registered resistance to 13 different weeds, and for the next 4 years they were discovered two more glyphose-resistant weeds (Robert, 2013).

Some pests successfully adapted and against non-chemical treatments, such as crop rotation. An example is the western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera*), which goes into diapazon when after maize is sown soy.

Types of sustainability

From registered enemies' resilience about half have been resistant to two or five different active substances, which is why this resistance is cross-linked or

- multiple.
 - **Cross resistance** – when one factor causes resistance to more than one pesticide. For example, an enemy is showing resistance to the parathion, but he dramatically reduced his sensitivity to several other organophosphates.
 - In this case, the parathion has proved ineffective against an enemy due to its robust stability, and then other organophosphates have become less effective in combating a pest.
 - The key point in this cross-resistance is that a single gene mechanism is responsible for this resistance to more than one pesticide, but it may also occur to a pesticide, which you have never used, i.e. there is cross-resistance to individual groups of pesticides such as organophosphates and carbamates at the same time.
 - **Multiple resistances** – here two persistent gene mechanisms independent of each other have developed resistance to two different pesticides.
 - For example, a mite has shown resistance to Plctrana and Celtana because they are responsible for this resistance two distinct genetic modifications and the resistance of this pest to a pesticide does not make it sensitive to another.
 - Acquired resistance may be stable and unstable under field conditions, according to many environmental factors, the chemicals used, agro-technical events and others.
- Management Pesticide Resistance**
- Here must be showed moderation by not exceeding the dose and the treatment interval is not reduced.
 - Pesticides should be used with less residual activity, and to treat the specified area of the orchard where the pest is

established.

We need to keep up untreated areas, to allow for useful insects to multiply and to treat only certain from the development of pests, when the manufacturer is indicating in what the pest develops is the most effective pesticide

Also useful is the multiple attacks, when rotation of pesticides is applied mixtures of two or more pesticides with different active substances are made.

- Saturation can also be applied by using chemical synergists to neutralize the metabolic processes leading to resistance.
- Basic Approach in sustainability management is to implement Integrated Pest Management, because then it is pest monitoring, the economic threshold of harm, pesticide methods such as biological, agrotechnical, sanitary and sanitary mostly host plants resistant to basic diseases and enemies

IOBC –

- According to IOBC – International Organization for Biological Plant Protection – Integrated production is economic profitable high quality production, giving priority to environmentally friendly methods, to minimize the side effect negative effect of the pesticides used; protect the environment and (Cross and Dickler, 1994; Pelov et al., 1996; Cross et al., 1997).

(Cross and Dickler, 1994; Pelov et al., 1996; Cross et al., 1997).

- What are the basic principles, norms and application rules for integrated pest management. For each plant species and variety should be chosen the appropriate habitat depending on their biological soil and climate requirements.

Seed or propagation material should be

- clean, healthy and quality. As regards the orchard propagation material, it must be authentic and certified, that is, free from viruses and mycoplasmas diseases.

- It is desirable to create conditions around the garden for insectivorous birds, parasites and predatory insects.

- Formations and pruning have to provide good light and air mode in the crown, good spraying with plant protection products, as well as a good balance between growth and fruiting, to ensure regular and quality fruit production.

- Distractions naturally occur or as gravelly grass as the mulch and organic fertilizer, and grass mixtures should attract bees for pollination of orchards and shrubs.

- Drop irrigation to be combined with fertilization, to apply fertilization as the need for nutrients is determined after periodic soil analysis and regular follicular diagnosis.

- The fertilization itself is done according to the phonological phases of plant development during the season. The grass roots help to improve the microclimate in the garden, not to destroy the soil structure not to form tracks after falling rains.

- For the correct removal of plant protection, small meteor stations help when they are equipped with RIMPRO programs and others, when to start fighting with major diseases in apples and pears or fruit worms at plow and stone fruit species.

- They can also be equipped with sensors to determine soil moisture of a certain depth. Pheromone traps are suitable for monitoring the pests in the plantation, and pheromone dispensers will help fight fruit worms that they will contribute to nets against hail.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Alyokhin, A., M. Baker, D. Mota-Sanchez, G. Dively and E. Grafius**, 2008. Colorado Potato Beetle Resistance to Insecticides. *American Journal of Potato Research*, 85: 395-413.
2. **Bass, C., A. M. Puinean, C. T. Zimmer, I. Denholm, L. M. Field, S. P. Foster, O. Gutbrod, R. Nauen, R. Slater and M. S. Williamson**, 2014. The evolution of insecticide resistance in the peach potato aphid, *Myzus persicae*. *Insect Biochem Mol Biol.*, 2014 Aug, 51: 41-51.
3. **Cross, J. V. and E. Dickler**, 1994. Guidelines for Integrated Production of Pome Fruits in Europe, Technical Guideline III, 2-nd Edition, IOBC wprs Bulletin, 17(9), 1-8.
4. **Cross, J. V., C. Malavolta and E. Jorg**, 1997. Guidelines for Integrated Production of Stone Fruits in Europe. The technical Guideline, First Edition, IOBC wprs Bulletin, 20 (3), 1-9..
5. IRAC, 2018. Major Mechanisms of Insecticide Resistance in Green Peach Aphid *Myzus persicae* Sulzer
6. **Janmaat, Alida F., Myers, Judith**, 2003. Rapid Evolution and the Cost of Resistance to *Bacillus Thuringiensis* in Greenhouse Populations of Cabbage Loopers, *Trichoplusia*. In: Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences. 270 (1530), 2263-2270.
7. **Kain, Wendy C., Zhao, Jian-Zhou, Janmaat, Alida F., Myers, Judith, Shelton, Anthony M., Wang, Ping**, 2004. Inheritance of Resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ac Toxin in a Greenhouse-Derived Strain of Cabbage Looper (*Lepidoptera: Noctuidae*). *Journal of Economic Entomology*. 97 (6), 2073-2078.
8. **Micoud, A. and F. Remuson**, 2006. La tavelure de pommier comment gerer les resistances. *Phytoma*, No 590, Fevrier, 2006:20-23.
9. **Miller, G. T.**, 2004, Sustaining the Earth, 6th edition. Thompson Learning, Inc. Pacific Grove, California. Chapter 9, pp. 211-216.
10. Note Nationale Spv – INRA 2003. Carposcapse des pommes et poires-point sur la resistance et preconisations le pommier, *Phytoma*, No 559, Avril, 2003:36-39.
11. **Pelov, V., R. Angelova, S. Karov, G. Nikolova, M. Borovinova and A. Balinova**, 1996. General Principles, Rules and Standards for the Production of Integrated Apple and Pear Production, Sofia.
12. **Robert, S.**, 2013. What Happens When Weed Killers Stop Killing? *Science*, Vol. 341, 6152: 1329.
13. **Rodriguez, M. A., D. Basch and J. Avilla**, 2012. Azinphos-metil and Carbaril Resistance in Adults of the Codling Moth (*Cidra pomonella* L., *Lepidoptera: Tortricide*) from Northeastern Spain. *Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology*, 103: 43-48.