

Twinning projekt EU

"Dalje jačanje kapaciteta u fitosanitarnom sektoru iz oblasti sredstava za zaštitu bilja, zdravlja bilja, sjemena i sadnog materijala, uključujući fitosanitarne laboratorije i fitosanitarnu inspekciju"



Surveys and inspections of crops of fruit, ornamentals and vegetables grown outdoor

INTRODUCTION

Outdoor crops maybe divided into:









INTRODUCTION

Containerised outdoor grown crops

Not isolated from the ground (in soil)





Isolated from soil

concreteplastic foil





Field grown outdoor crops

For plants which are moved with soil it's necessary to ensure that the soil is free from quarantine organisms (PCN, free living nematodes, Synchytrium endobioticum, certain bacteria, etc.)

- soil sampling and lab testing (area, place of production, field)
- history of field

E.g. nursery stock plants are moved in soil, so it should be ensured the requirements of the PCN Directive are complied and soil is free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp *sepedonicus* & *Synchitrium endobioticum*

MANAGING WITH GROWING MEDIA

In case of containerised rooted propagating material attention shall be paid growing media is free from specific harmful organisms

Type/composition of growing media usually composed of peat, some other organic substances, soil, fertilizers, etc.

- usually sterile
- sometime lab tested





For containerised crops not isolated from the ground, if roots may have contact with soil (open ground) it's worth to ensure that the soil is free from quarantine organisms



Optimum time to inspect for relevant pests and diseases – when symptoms are most clearly visible

An inspection has to confirm that no symptoms of HO have been observed on plants and if appropriate at the whole place of production and neighbourhood

If this cannot be achieved at one inspection during the growing season then more should be made



Walk along rows/pathways/container beds to enable <u>a view of</u> <u>all susceptible host plants</u>

For field grown crops ensure that all plants are visible by walking <u>enough rows – in practice</u> this may involve walking between 1 in every 3 rows up to 1 in every 6 rows depending on spacing, observing plants on both sides whilst walking

If more detail inspection is required plants maybe selected at random from across the field and inspected carefully with naked eye, loupe or lens for symptoms of infection/infestation

In case of plants with any symptoms more <u>detail</u> examination of suspected plants with naked eye, loupe or lens is required

If more detail inspection is required plants maybe selected at random from across the field and then inspected carefully for symptoms of infection/infestation

Carryout an inspection of host plants to a level whereby you are able to satisfy yourself that there are no quarantine organisms on site

- Where suspect material is found (in result of detail examination of selected plants) the inspector must ensure that a representative sample of the material with symptoms is taken
- In certain cases it may be required to take samples for testing for latent form of relevant quarantine organisms (mainly bacteria, viruses, virus-like pathogens)
- If appropriate, for highly suspect findings prohibition of movement of plants from the infested lot / field should be determined until the results of testing

EXAMINATION OF INSECTS

Use of traps for the purpose of:

Monitoring of occurrence



Mass trapping, as a mean of control



CONCLUSIONS:



Visual examinations of outdoor grown crops is a basic method for plant health status assessment



Inspection of host plants should be detailed enough to ensure that quarantine plants/place of production is free of HO



Any suspicions of new, emerging or quarantine harmful organisms shall be examined in a laboratory

Thank you for your attention!!!

