

Monitoring of fungal inoculum in air samples as an important tool of IPM in Central Europe

Malgorzata Jedryczka¹, Gunilla Berg², Eva Plachká³, Elzbieta Weryszko-Chmielewska⁴, Jana Poslušná⁵, Irena Brazauskienè⁶, Pavel Ryšánek⁷, Idalia Kasprzyk⁸, Radovan Pokorný⁹, Agnieszka Maczyńska¹⁰, Tomáš Spitzer¹¹, Zbigniew Karolewski¹², Jean-Noël Aubertot¹³, Akinwunmi Latunde-Dada¹⁴, Andrzej Brachaczek¹⁵, Anna Podlesna¹⁶, Neil Havis¹⁷, Joanna Kaczmarek¹, Adam Dawidziuk¹, Johanna Holmblad ², Egle Petraitienè⁶, Jana Mazaková⁷, Zdeněk Krédl⁸, Aneta Sulborska⁴, Weronika Haratym⁴, Kalina Gorniak¹⁷

¹Institute of Plant Genetics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan, POLAND; ²Swedish Board of Agriculture, Plant Protection Centre, Alnarp, SWEDEN; ³Oseva Research and Development Ltd., Opava, CZECH REPUBLIC; ⁴Department of Botany, Lublin University of Life Sciences, Lublin, POLAND, ⁵Agritec Plant Research, Sumperk, CZECH REPUBLIC; 6 Department of Plant Pathology and Protection, Institute of Agriculture, Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry, Dotnuva, LITHUANIA; ⁷Plant Protection Department, Czech Agricultural University, Praha, CZECH REPUBLIC; 8 Department of Environmental Biology, University of Rzeszow, Rzeszow, POLAND, ⁹Department of Crop Science, Breeding and Plant Medicine, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC; ¹⁰National Research Institute of Plant Protection, Branch Sosnicowice, POLAND; ¹¹Agrotest Fyto Ltd., Kroměříž, CZECH REPUBLIC, ¹²Department of Plant Pathology, University of Life Sciences, Poznan, POLAND, 13 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR AGIR, Castanet Tolosan, FRANCE, 14Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, UNITED KINGDOM, 15 DuPont Poland Ltd., Warsaw, POLAND, ¹⁶Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation, State Research Institute, Pulawy, POLAND; ¹⁷Scottish Agricultural College, Edinburgh, UNITED KINGDOM;

Abstract

The spores of several fungal pathogens have been monitored in air samples collected in Poland, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Sweden. Primarily the system included mainly *Leptosphaeria maculans* and *L. biglobosa* - two fungal pathogens of oilseed rape, causing stem canker of brassicas. The network is currently composted of 17 monitoring points, including 9 sites in Poland, 5 in the Czech Republic, 2 in Lithuania and 1 site in Sweden. The monitoring in Poland also included *Pyrenopeziza brassicae*, *Ramularia collo-cygni*, *Fusarium* sp. and *Alternaria* sp. The results are passed to the farmers, free of charge, via website pages, emails and SMS text messages. The monitoring serves as a part of Integrated Pest Management systems.