

# Plant Protection Field Trials against Fire Blight in Switzerland

**Vanessa Reininger, Anita Schöneberg, Sarah Perren, Cosima Pelludat, Eduard Holliger**

Agroscope, CH-8820 Wädenswil; www.agroscope.ch; vanessa.reininger@agroscope.admin.ch, anita.schoeneberg@agroscope.admin.ch

## Background

In Switzerland an entirely covered field trial has been established to investigate alternative strategies against fire blight as a replacement for the antibiotic Streptomycin.

## Materials and methods

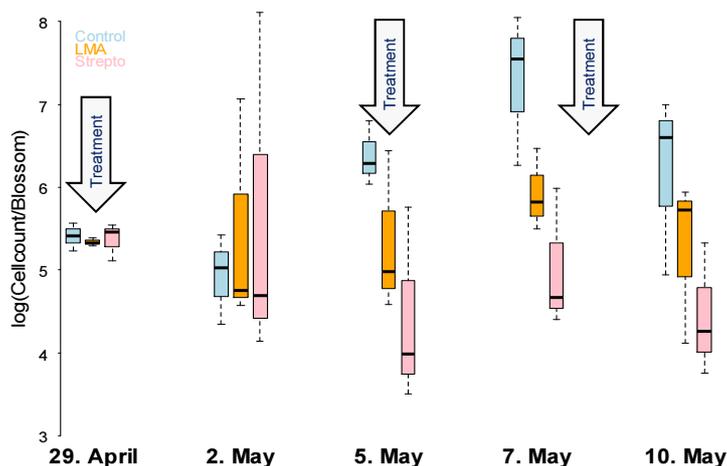
- Potted apple trees (var. 'Gala Galaxy')
- Two consecutive testruns (April/May and June/July)
- Flowers inoculated with *Erwinia amylovora* ( $5 \times 10^6$ , resp.  $1 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml)
- 6 different plant protection treatments
- Rating of % infested flowers, calculation of efficacy values
- Quantification of bacterial cells on flowers by real-time PCR and cfu counting



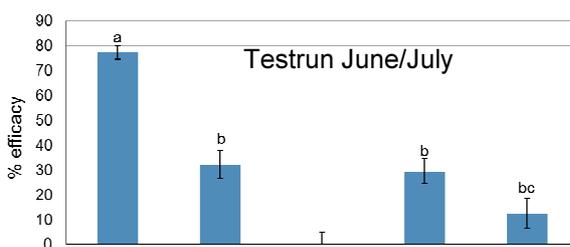
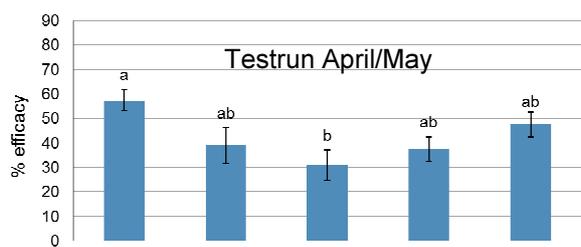
## Investigation of the *E. amylovora* population depending on different plant protection strategies and their efficacy values



## Real-time PCR - Testrun April/May 2015



## Efficacy values of two testruns in 2015



Treatment	% efficacy (April/May)	% efficacy (June/July)
Untreated control (Infestation)	31 %	36 %
Strepto	57 %	77 %
LMA	39 %	32 %
LMA LMA LMA	31 %	0 %
Myco-Sin	38 %	29 %
Myco-Sin LMA LMA	48 %	12 %
Vacciplant (2x) Vac.+Myco-Sin BlossomProtect BlossomProtect		

## Conclusions

The efficacy of the reference treatment with Streptomycin and LMA was highest, but most of the treatments showed infestation rates significantly different compared with the untreated control. Cell quantification data were in accordance with infestation data. Due to high infestation

rates, efficacy values were rather low. Further experiments in 2016 and the following years are needed to adjust the timing for application of alternative strategies depending on weather conditions and the products.