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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 28977-2012

**Detection and identification of *Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi*
(Schwartz) Steiner and Buhrer**

菊花滑刃线虫检疫鉴定方法

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Quarantine;
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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of Plant Quarantine (SAC/TC271) and focal points. This standard was drafted. Ningbo Inspection and Quarantine Institute of Science and Technology, Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau Technology Center. The main drafters of this standard. Gu Jianfeng, Wang Jiangling, Zhang Huili, Zhao Lirong, Chen Xianfeng, Wen Weigang. Daisy quarantine and identification of Aphelenchoides

1 Scope

China's national method for the quarantine detection and identification of Aphelenchoides rizemabosi, the chrysanthemum foliar nematode. It specifies the detection and identification methods for the nematode, and it applies to its quarantine detection and identification in plants and propagation material, in growing media and in soil. The chrysanthemum foliar nematode is a nematode that lives in leaves. That is unusual enough to be the whole point: most plant-parasitic nematodes are root parasites and are found by examining soil, while this one swims up the outside of a wet stem and enters the leaves through the stomata. Inside, it feeds between the veins, and the damage appears as dark patches sharply bounded by the leaf veins - a symptom distinctive enough to be diagnostic in chrysanthemum and unrecognised in the many other hosts it attacks. It survives desiccation in dead leaves and in debris for years, and it moves in the film of water on a plant surface, so overhead irrigation and handling wet plants spread it through a nursery in a season. For a country with a very large ornamental production and a large trade in cuttings, that is a serious pathway: an infested batch of chrysanthemum cuttings distributes the nematode to every grower who buys from that supplier. So the standard covers the examination of material for symptoms, the extraction of nematodes from leaves, growing media and soil - which requires different techniques for each - the preparation and

mounting of specimens, and the morphological identification to species, which in this genus rests on measurements and on characters that require a well-prepared specimen and an experienced eye. Issued on 31 December 2012 and in force since 1 June 2013.

This standard specifies the method for inspection and identification of chrysanthemum *Aphelenchoides* nematodes. This standard applies to plants and propagation material, medium, soil chrysanthemum *Bursaphelenchus* quarantine and identification.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 24829 Burr nematode genera (mass poisoning species) identification of quarantine

3 Chrysanthemum *Aphelenchoides* basic information

Name *Aphelenchoides* *ritzemabosi* (Schwartz, 1911) Steiner English chrysanthemum leaf nematode, chrysanthemum leaf nematode, bud and leaf nematode of chrysanthemum, leaf nematode of chrysanthemum or chrysanthemum meelworm. Chinese name, also known as chrysanthemum leaf nematode, chrysanthemum bud nematode, chrysanthemum buds nematodes, *Aphelenchoides* axillary bud, chrysanthemum leaf blight nematodes or slip *Bursaphelenchus*. Genus *Aphelenchoides* mesh *Aphelenchida*, APHELENCHOIDIDAE *Aphelenchoididae*, *Aphelenchoides* *Aphelenchoides*. Daisy *Aphelenchoides* obligate plant parasitic nematodes, parasitic or spurious outside the main to a variety of host plants buds, leaves or flowers, but also can survive Seed and soil, mainly through the cut flowers and other plant propagation material and for long-distance transmission. Related species have strawberries *Aphelenchoides* *A. fragariae* (RitzemaBos) Christie, *besseyi* *A. besseyi* Christie And destroy buds *Aphelenchoides* *A. blastophthorus* Franklin like. Daisy *Bursaphelenchus* For additional information, see Appendix A.

4 Principle of the method

According to Daisy *Bursaphelenchus* hazards like in quarantine site visually select color, deformity of flowers, leaves, shoots, and rhizosphere soil or media Soil, or by direct immersion method or the like nematodes separation funnel, observed with a microscope, according to the morphological characteristics of the species determination. Female tail tip Sudden and spicules form an important basis for species identification.

6 Symptom Check

When the site to observe whether quarantine plant flowers, leaves, buds, which are

withered, brown angular spots, short stature, deformities and other damage symptoms (see Appendix

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