

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

SN/T 1135.8-2017

Replacing SN/T 1135.8-2009

Detection and identification of *Phoma foveata* Foister

马铃薯坏疽病菌检疫鉴定方法

(English Translation)

Issued on: July 21, 2017

Implemented on: March 1, 2018

**Issued by: The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection
and Quarantine**

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Foreword

SN/T 1135 is divided into 13 parts;

- Part 1. Quarantine and identification methods for potato cancer;
- Part 2. Quarantine and identification methods for potato yellowing dwarf virus;
- Part 3. Quarantine and identification methods for potato dome virus;
- Part 4. Quarantine and identification methods for potato black powder bacteria;
- Part 5. Quarantine and identification methods for potato ring rot;
- Part 6. Quarantine and identification methods for potato rot fungus;
- Part 7. Potato A virus quarantine identification method;
- Part 8. Quarantine and identification methods for potato gangrene;
- Part 9. Quarantine and identification methods for potato bacterial wilt;
- Part 10. Potato V virus quarantine identification method;
- Part 11. Quarantine and identification methods for potato skin spot bacteria;
- Part 12. Quarantine and identification methods for potato M virus;
- Part 13. Potato Y virus quarantine identification method.

This part is the eighth part of SN/T 1135.

This part is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This part replaces SN/T 1135.8-2009 "Potato gangster quarantine identification method".

The main technical differences between this part and SN/T 1135.8-2009 are as follows.

--- Supplemented the culture traits and spore morphology in biological characteristics, and increased the molecular biology detection method.

This part is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This section drafted by. Liaoning Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Gansu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of Plant Protection, Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

1 Scope

This part of SN/T 1135 specifies the quarantine and identification methods for potato gangrene.

This section applies to the quarantine and identification of potato gangrene bacteria carried by all imported potato tubers.

2 Basic information

Chinese name. potato gangrene English name. potatogangrene, gangreneofpotato, tuberrot, tubergangrene, dryrot of potato, leavespot Oftobacco, leafspot of bean Having sex. Boeremiafoveata (Foister) Aveskamp, Gruyter Asexuality. PhomafoveataFoister Synonym. Phomaesiguavar.foveata(Foister)Boerema Phomasolanicolavar.foveata (Foister) Malc.

Phomasolanicolaf.foveata (Foister) Malc.

Classification status. KingdomFungi, Ascomycota, Dothideomycetes, Phytophthora Pleosporales, Didymelaceae family, Boeremia genus.

Route of transmission. The transportation of infected potato seed potatoes is the main way to spread long-distance. Insects and nematodes benefit pathogens Local spread.

See Appendix A for additional information on potato gangrene.

3 Principle of the method

In this part, the main hazard characteristics of the pathogen on the potato, the culture characteristics, pathological characteristics and specific PCR reaction of the pathogen the basis for identifying potato gangrene.

4.1 Instrumentation

Electronic balance (sensing 1/10000g), dissecting mirror, microscope, ultra-clean workbench, temperature-controlled incubator, autoclave, low-temperature refrigerator, general Through the refrigerator, tweezers, measuring cylinders, petri dishes, pipettes, horizontal gel electrophoresis devices, PCR instruments, gel imaging systems, high-speed

refrigerated centrifuges and so on.

4.2 Primary reagents and media

Taq DNA polymerase, DL2000, dNTP, 10xPCR buffer, absolute ethanol, sodium hypochlorite, ammonia, potato agar culture Base (PDA), oatmeal medium (OA), maltose agar medium (MEA) (see Appendix B for medium formulation).