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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3682-2013

Detection and identification of Phoma glomerata(Corda)Wollenw. and Hochapfel

葡萄茎枯病菌检疫鉴定方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Distribution of this document Institutions do not assume the responsibility to identify these patents.

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

This standard was drafted. Tianjin People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine, Ningbo People's Republic of China Bureau, People's Republic of China Xinjiang Exit Inspection and Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the grape stem blight pathogen [Phomaglomerata (Corda) Wolenw Step identification method.

This standard applies to grape stem blight pathogen host plant seedlings in quarantine and identification of grape stem blight bacteria.

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.

SN/T 1126 entry and exit quarantine rules for timber SN/T 1157 export plant seedlings quarantine rules

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3 Grape stem blight pathogen basic information

Scientific name. Phomaglomerata (Corda) Wolenweber Synonyms. Coniothyriumglomeratum Corda PhomaalternariaceaBrooks Aposphaeriafibricola (BERK.) SACC.

Sexual generation scientific name. LeptosphaeriasacchariBredadeHaan (not found a sexual type, but there was this naming.) Chinese Name. Grape stem blight pathogen Taxonomic position. Ascomycota (Ascomycota), Ascomycetes (Ascomycetes), fecal bacteria shell subclass (Sordariomycetidae), Zama bacteria mesh (Diaporthales), black fungus Branch Block (Valsaceae), Phoma (Phoma).

Transmission. close-way spread spores spread with the wind and rain as well as high density in soil dormancy chlamydospores. Long-distance transmission Sowing way chlamydospores with seed, soil and plant residues spread. Bacteria in the soil can be long-term survival, when the harvest left the field Plant residues in the chlamydospores have become the source of infection early times.

Grape stem blight pathogen additional information, see Appendix A.

Principle 4

Culture traits and morphological characteristics of pathogens (see Appendix B) as the main basis of grape stem blight quarantine and identification of bacteria.

5.1 Equipment

Stereo microscope, biological microscope, clean benches, biological incubator, electronic scales (sense of volume 0.01g), Autoclave.

5.2 Test device

Magnifying glass, sterilized Petri dish, flask, forceps, surgical scissors, scalpels, inoculating needle, cotton yarn, scalpel, alcohol lamp, label, slide the cover Slides and the like.

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