



Bern University  
of Applied Sciences

# MONITORING OF IMPORTED AND NATIONAL SEED LOTS IN THE CONTROL OF PECTINOLYTIC BACTERIA IN THE SWISS POTATO BRANCH

PATRICE DE WERRA, FLORIANE BUSSEREAU AND ANDREAS KEISER



Bern University  
of Applied Sciences



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra



Département fédéral de  
l'économie DFE  
**Station de recherche**  
**Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil ACW**



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs FDEA  
**Federal Office for Professional Education and Technology OPET**  
Innovation Promotion Agency CTI

# Introduction

## Switzerland and potatoes:

- potatoes production: ~ **12'000 ha**
- Seed potatoes: ~ **1'500 ha**
- Each year ~**50 ha rejected**

mainly caused by pectinolytic bacteria

**Dsp** *Dickeya* sp.

**Pa** *Pectobacterium atrosepticum*

**Pc** *Pectobacterium* sp.

- The pectinolytic bacteria situation in Switzerland

(data based on plants samples from Agroscope ACW)

**2012** 42% fungi and 54% bacteria (n=150 plants)

(**62% Dsp**, 35% Pa, 2% Pc)

**2013** 60% fungi (?) and 40% bacteria (n=112 plants)

(**53% Dsp**, 2% Pa, 44% Pc)



# The Problem!

the use of certified seed is no guarantee that the seed is free of these bacterial pathogens.



# The Solution?

assess the post-harvest health status of seed tuber lots for *Dickeya* sp. or *Pectobacterium* sp.

## Monitoring of imported and national seed lots (first implementation into praxis, financed by the seed potato companies)

25 imported seed lots (from France, Germany, Netherlands)

28 national seed lots (multiplication in Switzerland)

Agata, Agria, Alexandra, Amandine, Annabelle, Bintje, Challenger, Charlotte, Celtiane, Désirée, Ditta, Fontane, Gourmandine, Innovator, Jelly, Lady Christl, Lady Claire, Lady Felicia, Laura, Markies, Nicola, Panda, and Victoria

# The Method

## Analysis of the seed lots

- Analysis of 6 subsamples of 50 tubers (totally 300 tubers per seed lot) 
- PCR analysis with enrichment (DPEM)
- Amplification with specific primers for

**Dsp** *Dickeya* sp.

**Pa** *Pectobacterium atrosepticum*

**Pc** *Pectobacterium* sp.

**vPcc** virulent *Pectobacterium*

ADE1 / ADE2 (Nassar *et al.*, 1996)

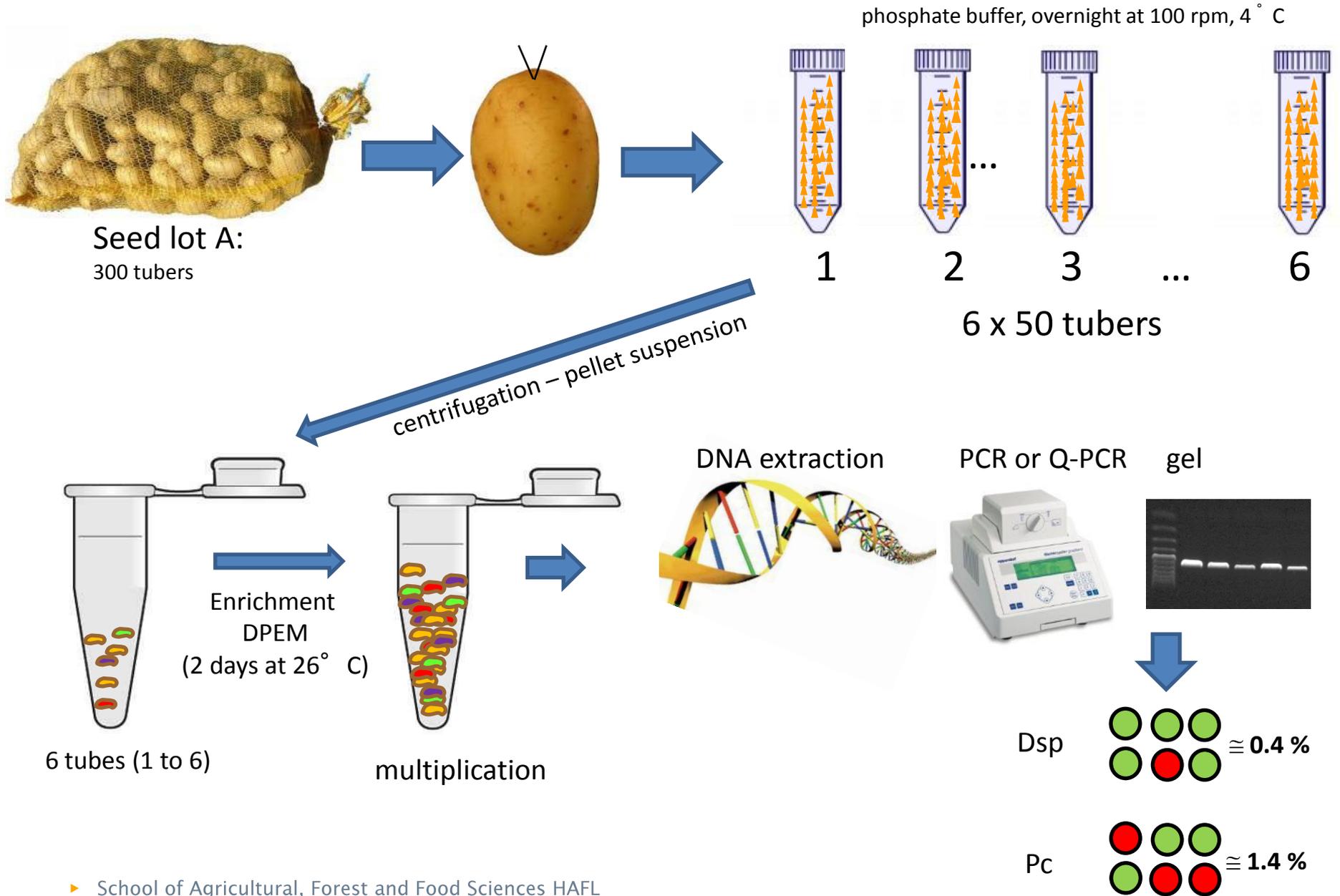
Y45 / Y46 (Frechon *et al.*, 1998)

Y1 / Y2 (Darrasse *et al.*, 1994)

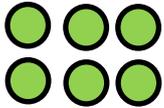
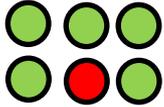
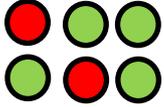
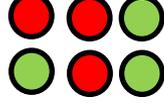
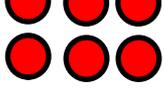
vPCC-F/vPCC-R (de Haan *et al.*, 2008)



# Material and methods I



## Estimation of incidence «I»

1)		p= 0	I ≅ 0%	-
2)		p= 1	I ≅ 0.4%	+
3)		p= 2	I ≅ 0.8%	+
4)		p= 3	I ≅ 1.4%	++
5)		p= 4	I ≅ 2.2%	++
6)		p= 5	I ≅ 3.5%	+++
7)		p= 6	3.5% < I < 100%	+++

$$I = \left( 1 - \left( \frac{N-p}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right) * 100$$

p = number of positive composite samples  
 N = total number of composite samples  
 n = number of potato tubers combined together

(De Boer S.H., 2002, Plant Disease / Vol. 86 N° 9)  
 Geng et al., 1983; Maury et al., 1985; ISTA 2013)

In our study (300 tubers):

N= 6  
 n= 50

# The health status assessment

assess the health status of seed tuber lots for *Dickeya* sp. or *Pectobacterium* sp.

25 imported seed lots (from France, Germany, Netherlands)

28 national seed lots (multiplication in Switzerland)

Agata, Agria, Alexandra, Amandine, Annabelle, Bintje, Challenger, Charlotte, Celtiane, Désirée, Ditta, Fontane, Gourmandine, Innovator, Jelly, Lady Christl, Lady Claire, Lady Felicia, Laura, Markies, Nicola, Panda, and Victoria



sample	variety	seeds lot n°	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision
			Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR	
n <sub>1</sub>	X	123456-789	0%	0%	0%	0%	

**Dsp** *Dickeya* sp.  
**Pa** *Pectobacterium atrosepticum*  
**Pc** *Pectobacterium* sp.  
**vPcc** virulent *Pectobacterium*

sample	variety	seeds lot n°	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision
			Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR	
n <sub>2</sub>	Y	123456-789	<b>1.4%</b>	0%	0.4%	0%	

sample	variety	seeds lot n°	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision
			Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR	
n <sub>3</sub>	Z	123456-789	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	<b>3.5%</b>	0%	



official field controller inform us if black leg symptoms are observed and we go on the field to collect plants samples.

# Results: health assessment

assess the health status of seed tuber lots for *Dickeya* or *Pectobacterium*

25 Import seed tuber lots (from France, Germany, Netherlands)

28 multiplication seed tubers lots (multiplication in Switzerland)

Every seed lot is planted on an average of 6 field (1 to 2 ha)

samples	Class	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision
		Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR	
Imp <sub>1</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>2</sub>	SE	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>3</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>4</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>5</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>6</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>7</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>8</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>9</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>10</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>11</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>12</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>13</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>14</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>15</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>16</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>17</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>18</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>19</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>20</sub>	SE	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	0%	
Imp <sub>21</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	
Imp <sub>22</sub>	S	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	
Imp <sub>23</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Imp <sub>24</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	
Imp <sub>25</sub>	S	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	

# Results: health assessment

assess the health status of seed tuber lots for *Dickeya* or *Pectobacterium*

*25 Import seed tuber lots (from France, Germany, Netherlands)*

*28 multiplication seed tubers lots (multiplication in Switzerland)*

Every seed lot is planted on an average of 6 field (1 to 2 ha)

samples	Class	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision
		Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR	
Mult <sub>1</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	1.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>2</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	1.4%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>3</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	3.5%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>4</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	2.2%	0%	
Mult <sub>5</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0%	
Mult <sub>6</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>7</sub>	S	0%	0.4%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>8</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>9</sub>	SE2	0.4%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>10</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>11</sub>	SE3	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>12</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	0.8%	0%	
Mult <sub>13</sub>	F 4	0.4%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>14</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>15</sub>	S	0%	0%	2.2%	0%	
Mult <sub>16</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0.4%	0.8%	
Mult <sub>17</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>18</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>19</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0%	
Mult <sub>20</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>21</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	>3.5%	0.8%	
Mult <sub>22</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	3.5%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>23</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0%	
Mult <sub>24</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%	
Mult <sub>25</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	2.2%	1.4%	
Mult <sub>26</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	2.2%	0%	
Mult <sub>27</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	
Mult <sub>28</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	2.2%	0%	

# Results: field observations

25 imported seed lots

% Blackleg

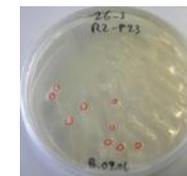
samples	Class	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision	field report
		Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR		
Imp <sub>1</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>2</sub>	SE	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>3</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>4</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>5</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>6</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>7</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>8</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>9</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>10</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>11</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>12</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>13</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>14</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>15</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>16</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>17</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>18</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>19</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>20</sub>	SE	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>21</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>22</sub>	S	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		0.1-0.2%
Imp <sub>23</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>24</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Imp <sub>25</sub>	S	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%

28 multiplication seed lots

% Blackleg

samples	Class	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision	field report
		Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR		
Mult <sub>1</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%		0.1%
Mult <sub>2</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>3</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>4</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>2.2%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>5</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>6</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>7</sub>	S	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		0.2%
Mult <sub>8</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>9</sub>	SE2	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>10</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>11</sub>	SE3	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		0.5%
Mult <sub>12</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		1%
Mult <sub>13</sub>	F 4	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		0.1%
Mult <sub>14</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>15</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>2.2%</b>	0%		0.1-1.5%
Mult <sub>16</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>17</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>18</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>19</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>20</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>21</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>		0.1%
Mult <sub>22</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		0.1%
Mult <sub>23</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		0.1%
Mult <sub>24</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>25</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>26</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	<b>2.2%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>27</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%
Mult <sub>28</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	<b>2.2%</b>	0%		< 0.1%

# Results: diseased plants diagnostic



Bacterial  
isolation



DNA  
extract

samples	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision	field report
	Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR		
Imp <sub>22</sub>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		0.1-0.2%
Mult <sub>11</sub>	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		0.5%
Mult <sub>12</sub>	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		1%
Mult <sub>13</sub>	<b>0.4%</b>	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		0.1%
Mult <sub>15</sub>	0%	0%	<b>2.2%</b>	0%		0.1-1.5%
Mult <sub>23</sub>	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		0.1%

samples	Field information			diseased plant diagnostic		
	number of field	+ black leg	plantes sampeled	Dsp Q-PCR	Pa Q-PCR	Pc PCR
Imp <sub>22</sub>	8	2	6	0	0	<b>3</b>
Mult <sub>11</sub>	3	3	12	0	0	<b>11</b>
Mult <sub>12</sub>	1	1	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
Mult <sub>13</sub>	3	1	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Mult <sub>15</sub>	6	6	10	0	0	<b>10</b>
Mult <sub>23</sub>	4	1	5	<b>1</b>	0	<b>4</b>

# • Monitoring 2013

*Pectobacterium* sp. cause black-leg symptoms in field



***Pectobacterium*...**

*P. atrosepticum* (Pa)

*P. wasabiae* (Pwas)

*P. carotovorum* (Pc)

*P. carotovorum* subsp. *carotovorum* (Pcc)

*P. carotovorum* subsp. *brasiliensis* (Pbra)

# Results: diseased plants diagnostic

samples	Field information			diseased plant diagnostic					
	number of field	+ black leg	plantes sampeled	Dsp Q-PCR	Pa Q-PCR	Pc PCR	Pcc PCR	Pbra PCR	Pwas PCR
Imp <sub>22</sub>	8	2	6	0	0	3	6	0	5
Mult <sub>11</sub>	3	3	12	0	0	11	0	7	0
Mult <sub>12</sub>	1	1	4	0	0	4	0	2	0
Mult <sub>13</sub>	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mult <sub>15</sub>	6	6	10	0	0	10	0	6	0
Mult <sub>23</sub>	4	1	5	1	0	4	0	2	0

**Dsp** *Dickeya* sp.

**Pa** *Pectobacterium atrosepticum*

**Pc** *Pectobacterium* sp.

**Pcc** *Pectobacterium carotovorum* subsp. *carotovorum*

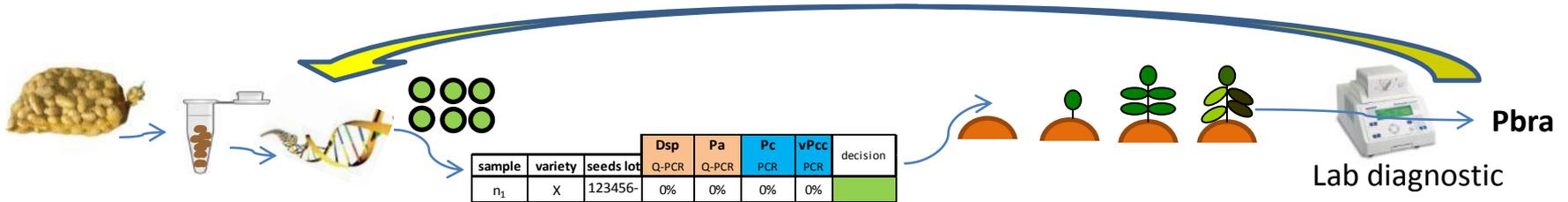
**Pbra** *Pectobacterium carotovorum* subsp. *brasiliensis*

**Pwas** *Pectobacterium wasabiae*

samples	Dsp Q-PCR	Pa Q-PCR	Pc PCR	vPcc PCR	decision	field report	mostly founded bacteria
Imp <sub>22</sub>	0.4%	1.4%	3.5%	0.4%		0.1-0.2%	<i>P. wasabiae</i>
Mult <sub>11</sub>	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%		0.5%	<i>P.c.</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>
Mult <sub>12</sub>	0%	0%	0.8%	0%		1%	<i>P.c.</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>
Mult <sub>13</sub>	0.4%	0%	0.4%	0%		0.1%	<i>P.c.</i> subsp. <i>carotovorum</i>
Mult <sub>15</sub>	0%	0%	2.2%	0%		0.1-1.5%	<i>P.c.</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>
Mult <sub>23</sub>	0%	0%	0.8%	0%		0.1%	<i>P.c.</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>

# Back to the Method

DNA extract from the original seed lots were used again to analyze *Pectobacterium* sp. which might cause balck leg.



- Analysis of 6 subsamples of 50 tubers (totally 300 tubers per seed lot)
- PCR analysis with enrichment (DPEM)
- Amplification with specific primers for

<b>Dsp</b>	<i>Dickeya</i> sp.	ADE1 / ADE2 (Nassar <i>et al.</i> , 1996)
<b>Pa</b>	<i>Pectobacterium atrosepticum</i>	Y45 / Y46 (Frechon <i>et al.</i> , 1998)
<b>Pc</b>	<i>Pectobacterium</i> sp.	Y1 / Y2 (Darrasse <i>et al.</i> , 1994)
<b>vPcc</b>	virulent <i>Pectobacterium</i>	vPCC-F/vPCC-R (de Haan <i>et al.</i> , 2008)

- **Pbra** *Pectobacterium carotovorum* subsp. *brasiliensis* BR1f/L1r (Duarte *et al.*, 2004)
- Pwas** *Pectobacterium wasabiae* PhF/PhR (De Boer *et al.*, 2012)

# Analyses of the latent infection of seed tubers for Pbra and Pwas

samples	Class	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision	field report	field diagnostic	P. wasabiae	P. c. subsp. brasiliensis
		Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR					
Imp <sub>1</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>2</sub>	SE	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>3</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>4</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>5</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>6</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>7</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>8</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>9</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>10</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>11</sub>	S	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>12</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>13</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>14</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>15</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>0.8%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>16</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>17</sub>	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>18</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>19</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>20</sub>	SE	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>21</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%	-	<b>1.4%</b>	0%
Imp <sub>22</sub>	S	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		0.1-0.2%	<i>P. wasabiae</i>	0%	0%
Imp <sub>23</sub>	S	0%	0%	0%	0%		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>24</sub>	SE	0%	0%	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%
Imp <sub>25</sub>	S	0%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>&gt;3.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>		< 0.1%	-	0%	0%



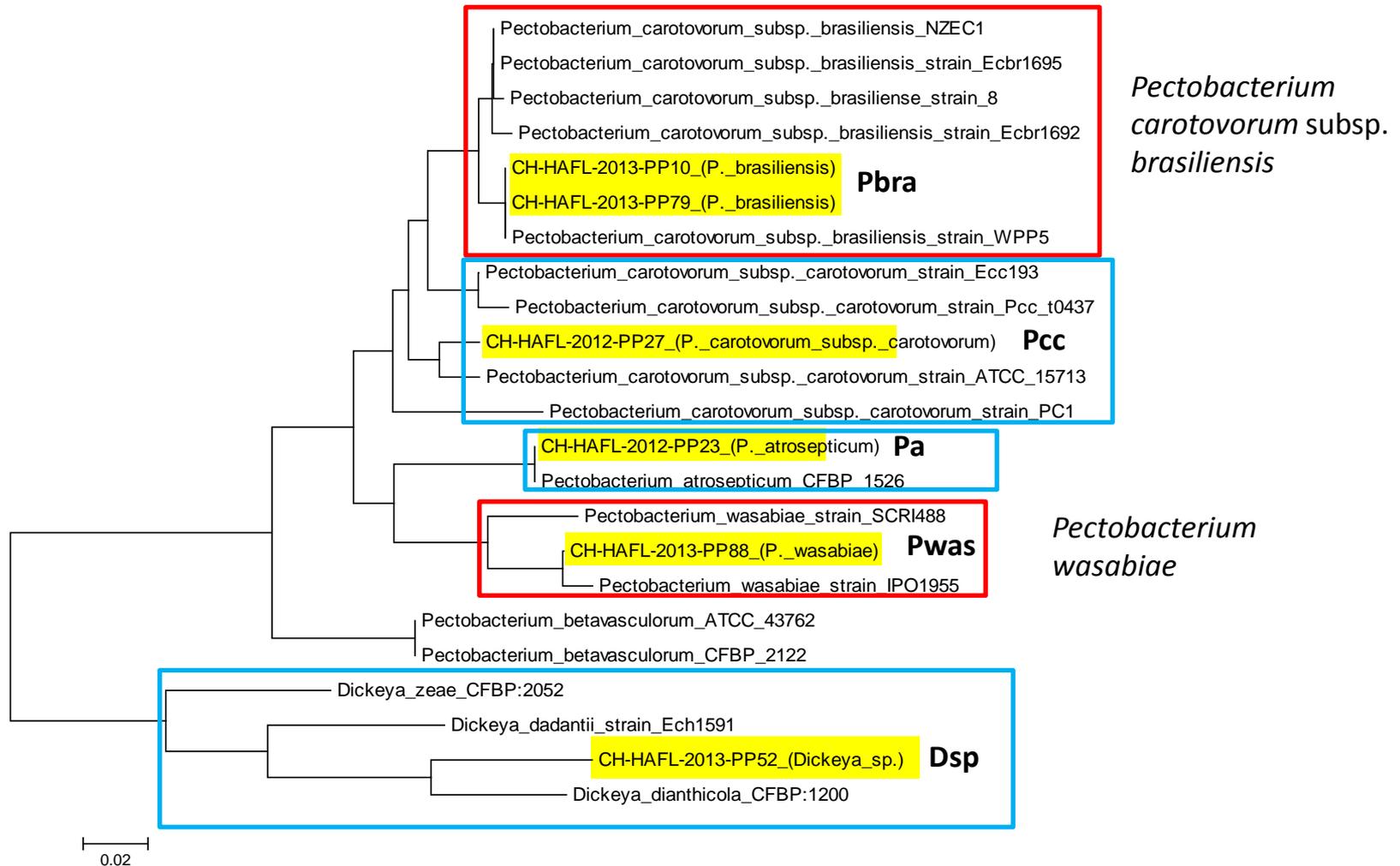
# Analyses of the latent infection of seed tubers for Pbra and Pwas

samples	Class	Dsp	Pa	Pc	vPcc	decision	field report	field diagnostic	P. wasabiae	P. c. subsp. brasiliensis
		Q-PCR	Q-PCR	PCR	PCR					
Mult <sub>1</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	1.4%	0%		0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>2</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	1.4%	0.4%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>3</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	3.5%	0.4%		<0.1%	-	0%	0.4%
Mult <sub>4</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	2.2%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>5</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>6</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>7</sub>	S	0%	0.4%	0.4%	0%		0.2%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>8</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>9</sub>	SE2	0.4%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0.4%
Mult <sub>10</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>11</sub>	SE3	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%		0.5%	<i>P.c. sub. brasiliensis</i>	0%	0.8%
Mult <sub>12</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	0.8%	0%		1%	<i>P.c. sub. brasiliensis</i>	0%	0.4%
Mult <sub>13</sub>	F 4	0.4%	0%	0.4%	0%		0.1%	<i>P.c. sub. carotovorum</i>	0%	0%
Mult <sub>14</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%		<0.1%	-	0%	0.4%
Mult <sub>15</sub>	S	0%	0%	2.2%	0%		0.1-1.5%	<i>P.c. sub. brasiliensis</i>	0.4%	0.8%
Mult <sub>16</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0.4%	0.8%		<0.1%	-	1.4%	0.4%
Mult <sub>17</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>18</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>19</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>20</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0%	0.4%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>21</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	>3.5%	0.8%		0.1%	-	0.8%	0.4%
Mult <sub>22</sub>	F 4	0%	0%	3.5%	0.4%		0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>23</sub>	S	0%	0%	0.8%	0%		0.1%	<i>P.c. sub. brasiliensis</i>	0%	0.4%
Mult <sub>24</sub>	F 3	0%	0%	0.8%	0.4%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>25</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	2.2%	1.4%		<0.1%	-	1.4%	0.4%
Mult <sub>26</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	2.2%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>27</sub>	SE1	0%	0%	0.4%	0%		<0.1%	-	0%	0%
Mult <sub>28</sub>	SE2	0%	0%	2.2%	0%		<0.1%	-	0.4%	0%



# Results: sequencing of the malate dehydrogenase gene (*mdh*)

Maximum likelihood phylogeny analysis of *Pectobacterium* spp. and *Dickeya* spp. based on malate dehydrogenase (*mdh*) gene.



# Summary

- **Low latent infection** of imported and swiss seed lots 2013 (3 out of 53 positive for Dsp).
- **Low disease expression** in the field, although there were favorable climatic conditions for disease expression.
- **No Pa** and **almost no Dsp** could be identified in the fields with blackleg.
- **Unexpected** aggressive *Pectobacterium* sp.:  
     Pbra (4 seed lots) and Pwas (1 seed lot)  
     could be identified as causal agent of the black leg in field.
- **Pbra** was found as latent infection in the seed tubers   
     of the 4 concerned seed lots.
- **Pwas** could not be found as latent infection... 
- **First report** of Pbra and Pwas in Switzerland
- This monitoring will be repeated next year...