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Presentation Summaries and Speaker Biographies



P-036

Sensitivity of different potato cultivars to the presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum* bacteria in *in vitro* cultures

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Overview

The presence in potatoes' dangerous diseases caused by numerous pathogens is usually associated with significant economic losses.

Particularly troublesome for potato cultivation are quarantine diseases, including bacterial wilt of potato, caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Rs) (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. - one of the most important quarantine potato pathogens.

There are several factors that can stimulate the uncontrolled spread of R. solanacearum in the environment. One of them is the lack of an effective biological or chemical method of utilization of those in potato tissue. Moreover, R. solanacearum is capable of infecting more than 200 species of various plants and, although it is a thermophilic pathogen, it can relatively easily adapt to colder climates. In the era of progressive climate change related to global warming and the occurring drought, the more and more frequently used irrigation of plantations favors the uncontrolled spread of Rs bacteria, which can survive and move in the water. The presence of R. solanacearum in low concentrations in potato tissue is particularly dangerous, as is the inhibition of symptoms of infection by tolerant cultivars, which in turn contributes to the rapid spread of these pathogens in the environment.

In all of the above cases, these bacteria put future potato generations at risk.

Therefore, the purpose of the presented research was to determine the sensitivity of different potato cultivars to the presence of Ralstonia solanacearum. Due to the high level of the disease expression symptoms and the simplicity of multiplication, potato varieties in form of in vitro cultures were used for research. The obtained results allowed for the determination of the influence of the examined Ralstonia solanacearum strains, on the level of expression symptoms on the tested in vitro plants and for comparison with the obtained result of the molecular test.

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