

RiskCheck Rose
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

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Original

Muestra	Número del encargo: 153973/003343263	La toma de muestra: 12-05-2014	Fecha informe: 28-05-2014
	Código del estudio: 154	Fecha de recepción: 27-05-2014	Muestra tomada por: Terceros

Resultado En el siguiente cuadro, usted encontrará la descripción de los hongos sometidos a pruebas y su correspondiente grado de presencia en la muestra analizada. Estos valores pueden diferir de las determinaciones realizadas con el método en el cual los hongos se siembran de una manera clásica. Allí el recuento se lleva a cabo basándose en una prueba de germinación.

Organismos	Resultados	leve	moderada	alta
Hongos comunes:				
Pythium spp.	1			
Trichoderma spp.	0			
Trichoderma harzianum	0			
Hongos patógenos:				
Colletotrichum spp.	0			
Cylindrocarpon destructans	0			
Cylindrocladium scoparium	0			
Fusarium oxysporum	0			
Fusarium solani	1			
Phytophthora spp.	0			
Phytophthora cactorum	0			
Phytophthora cryptogea	0			
Phytophthora drechsleri	0			
Phytophthora nicotianae	0			
Pythium aphanidermatum	0			
Pythium ultimum	0			
Rhizoctonia solani	0			
Verticillium albo-atrum	0			
Verticillium dahliae	0			

0 = no detectable, 1 = presencia leve, 2 = presencia moderada, 3 = presencia alta

verde = no es necesario tomar medidas, naranja/rojo= considerar tratamiento

Explicaciones En su muestra se detectó *Fusarium solani*. Se recomienda tomar medidas. Para obtener información adicional acerca de este/estos hongo(s), vea la parte posterior del informe.

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Explicaciones

Fusarium oxysporum, *Fusarium solani*

The presence of *Fusarium* species is, under normal conditions, common in cultivation of rose on substrates. The fungus will not necessarily cause problems in rose. In some cases this fungus can cause a minor root rot, but it can cause a minor root rot, but is absolutely not seen as a primary plant pathogen. A treatment against this fungus is not necessary.

Pythium sp.

A signal of *Pythium* sp. in the water is not a reason for action. Most of the times this fungus is living on dead organic material and is therefore not a threat for rose. Measurements against these fungi are not necessary.

Pythium aphanidermatum and *Pythium ultimum*

These *Pythium*-species are common but can do serious root rot damage in a rose cultivation. Especially when the crop is weakened by an other cause like too much water or a nematode infection. Only the roots will be infected by the fungus. If one of the fungi is detected, it is recommendable to do a treatment against this organism.

Cylindrocarpon destructans

Symptoms of *Cylindrocarpon destructans* are often confused with the symptoms of *Pythium*. This fungus causes light root rot and is often seen in substrate cultivation. A light to moderate signal of this disease should not directly lead to a treatment of your crop.

Phytophthora sp., *P. cactorum*, *P. cryptogea*, *P. drechsleri* and *P. nicotianae*

Phytophthora species can be very damaging in rose. The roses are then suffering from root rot and rot at the foot of the stem. Plants are wilting and turn yellow. The growth and the shoot formation is not optimal. This fungus can be very aggressive. It can infect a healthy and good growing crop. This fungus is adjusted to moist conditions, therefore water is an enormous source of spreading of the disease. If this fungus is present in your water, it is recommendable to do a treatment if your water immediately.

Rhizoctonia solani

This is a very common plant pathogen in a lot of different crops. The symptoms are not serious in a rose cultivation. If this fungus is detected it is not necessary to take action immediately.

Verticillium albo-atrum and *Verticillium dahliae* (wilting disease)

Plants are partly wilting, eventually the whole plant will wilt. Older leaves turn yellow. The vascular bundles in the stem will turn brown. The upward transport in the stems is blocked. When the fungus is detected we recommend to take accurate measures immediately. There is no curative treatment against this fungus.

Trichoderma sp. and *T. harzianum*

Trichoderma is an antagonistic fungus. This fungus is often used to protect the roots preventively against other harmful fungi. *Trichoderma* is able of colonizing the roots and because of that it prevents other (harmful) fungi from infecting the roots.