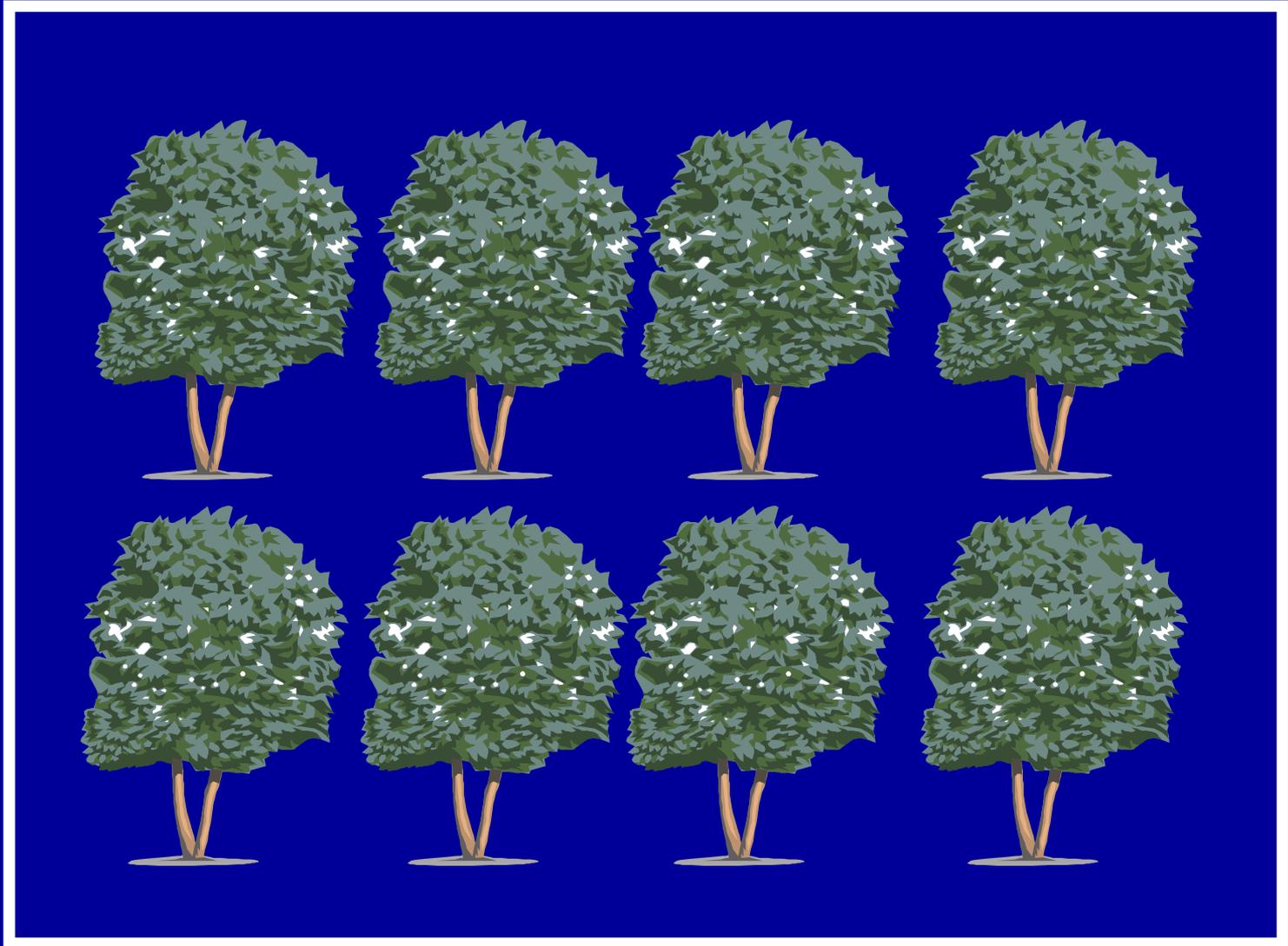


EXCLUSÃO

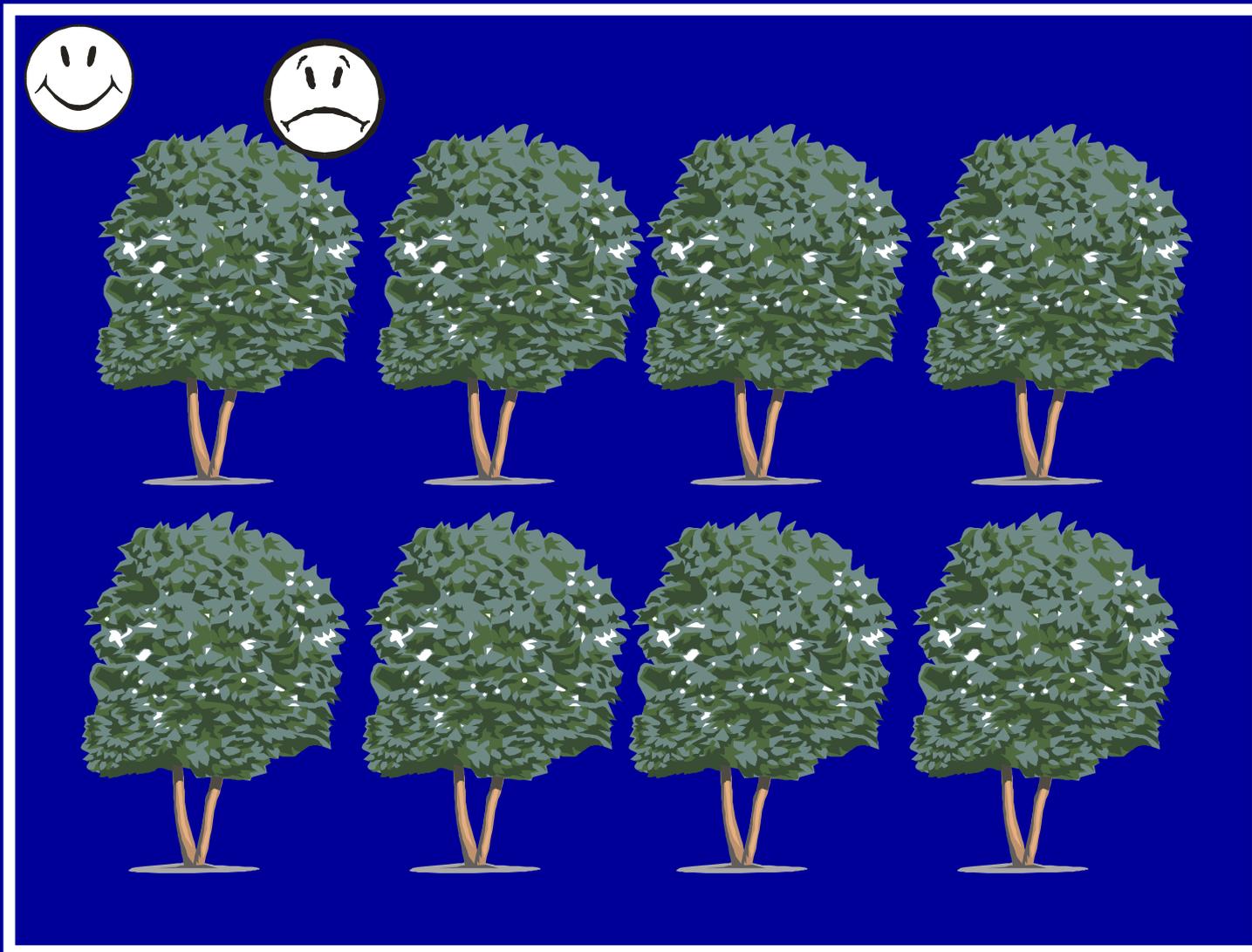


ERRADICAÇÃO



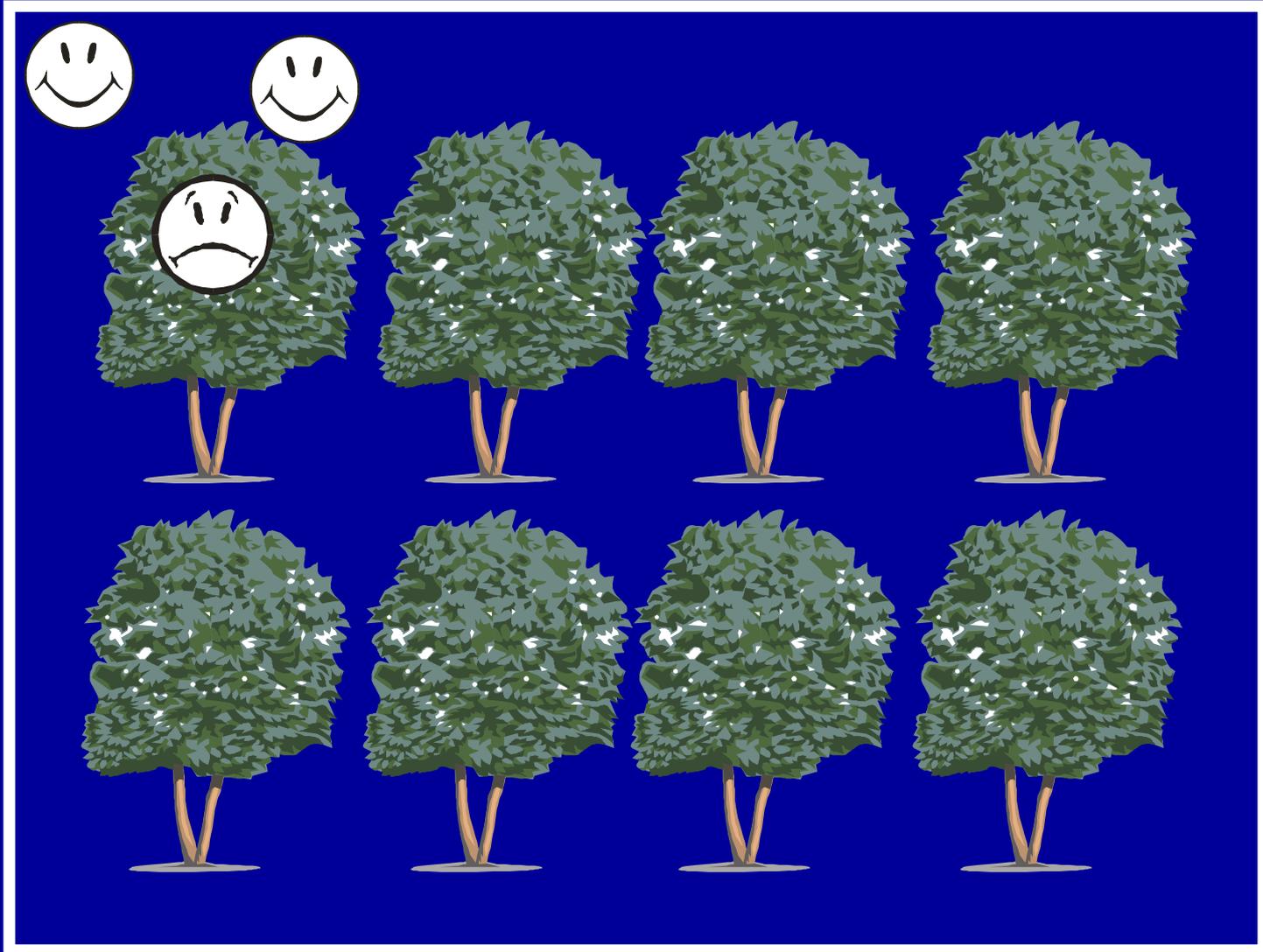


PROTEÇÃO





IMUNIZAÇÃO & TERAPIA



Princípios gerais de controle de Whetzel

- **Exclusão** - prevenção da entrada do patógeno em área não-infestada
- **Erradicação** - eliminação do patógeno de área onde foi introduzido
- **Proteção** - barreira protetora entre partes da planta e inóculo, antes de sua deposição
- **Imunização** - desenvolvimento de plantas resistentes ou imunes em área infestada
- **Terapia** - restabelecimento da sanidade da planta após colonização do patógeno

Princípios gerais de controle

- Exclusão
- Erradicação
- Proteção
- Imunização
- Terapia

Whetzel

- **Regulação** - alteração do ambiente para prevenir ou reduzir a intensidade de doenças (Marchionatto, 1949)
- **Evasão** - fuga da cultura para locais onde o patógeno está ausente ou é desfavorecido

Princípios gerais de controle

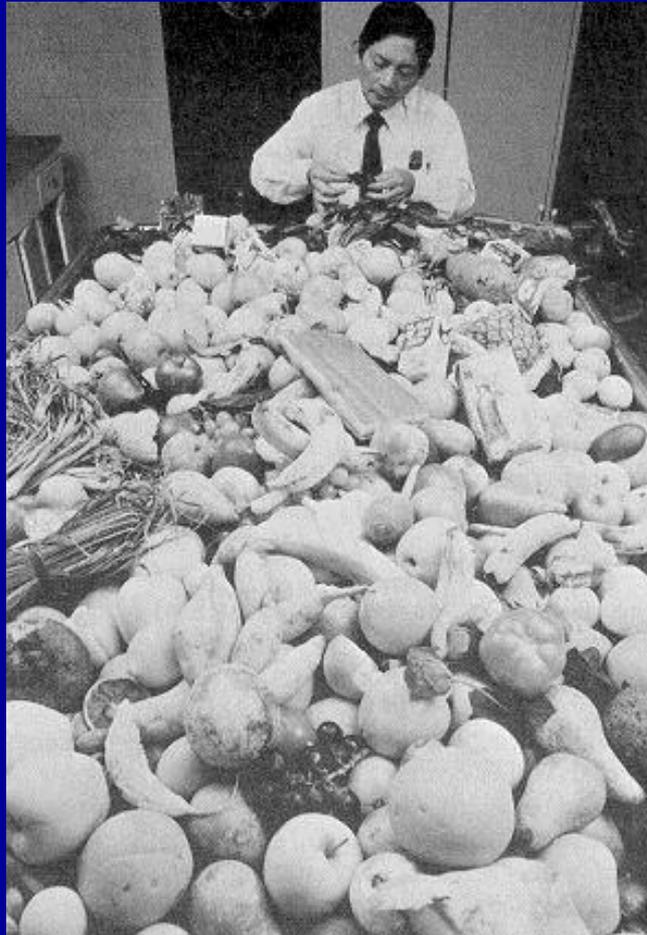


Fases do ciclo onde atuam os princípios de Whetzel



Atuação dos princípios de Whetzel nos componentes do triângulo da doença

EXCLUSÃO Quarentena



**Aeroporto de Nova York
- coleta de 1 dia -**

Malásia



Políticas quarentenárias

<http://www.agricultura.gov.br/vegetal/importacao/requisitos-fitossanitarios/quarentena/lista-de-pragas>

www.cosave.org

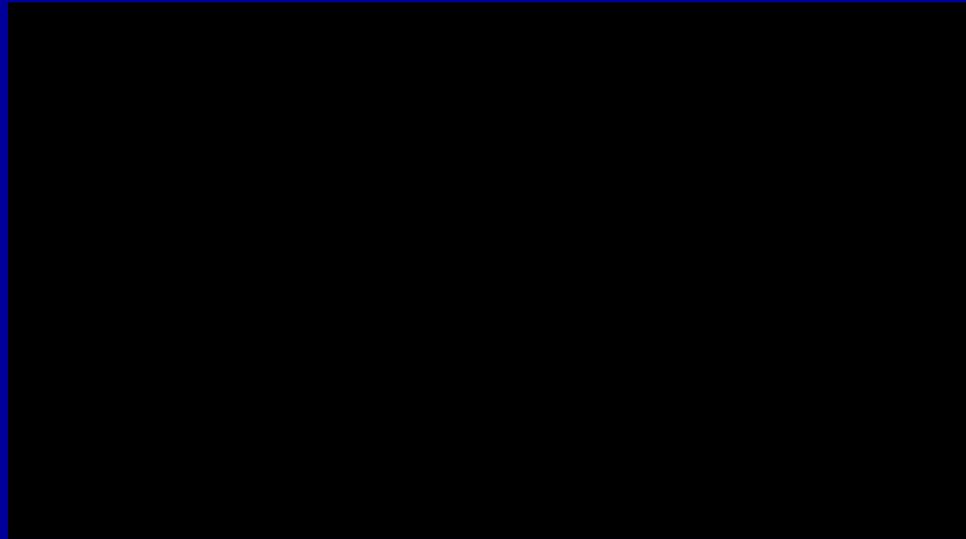


EXCLUSÃO

USDA – Campanha contra introdução de organismos exóticos

“Hungry pest”

“Invasive pest”



Quarentena Federal dos EUA Em Beltsville



Fig. 3. Checking (A) sugarcane accessions for diseases and (B) grasses for scale insects and mites.

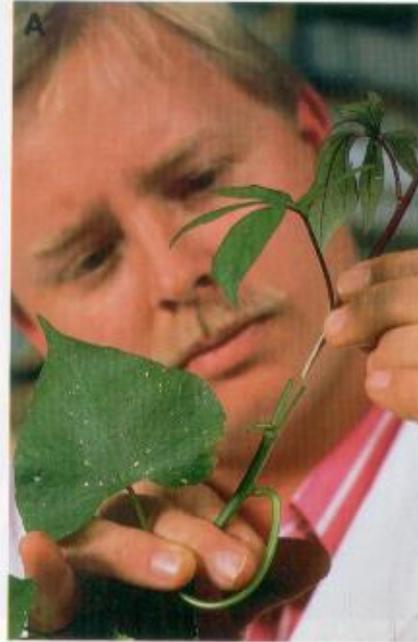
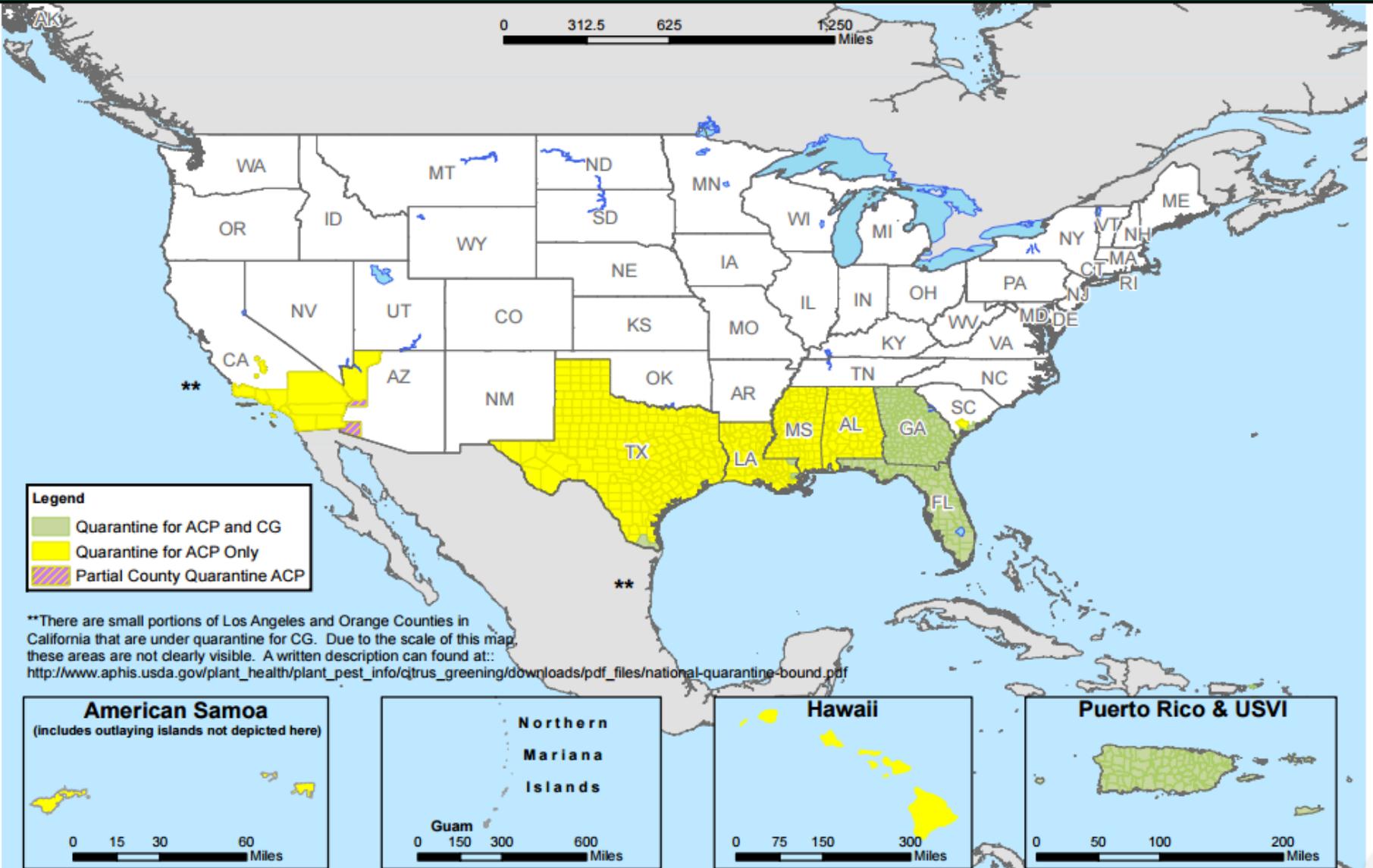


Fig. 4. Tests conducted to detect viruses include (A) the graft test for uncharacterized infectious agents and (B) the sap (mechanical) transmission test.



Fig. 2. (A) Federal plant quarantine facility at Beltsville, Maryland, where prohibited genera are examined for pathogens; (B) interior of greenhouse.

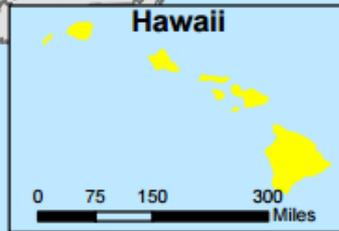
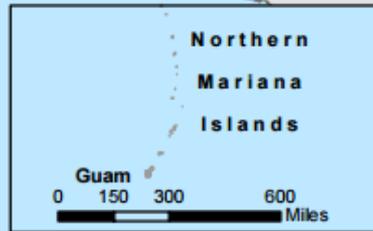
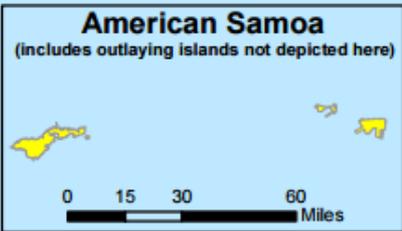
National Quarantine Boundaries for Asian Citrus Psyllid and Citrus Greening



Legend

- Quarantine for ACP and CG
- Quarantine for ACP Only
- Partial County Quarantine ACP

**There are small portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties in California that are under quarantine for CG. Due to the scale of this map, these areas are not clearly visible. A written description can be found at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus_greening/downloads/pdf_files/national-quarantine-bound.pdf



Quarentena na California

Diaphorina citri

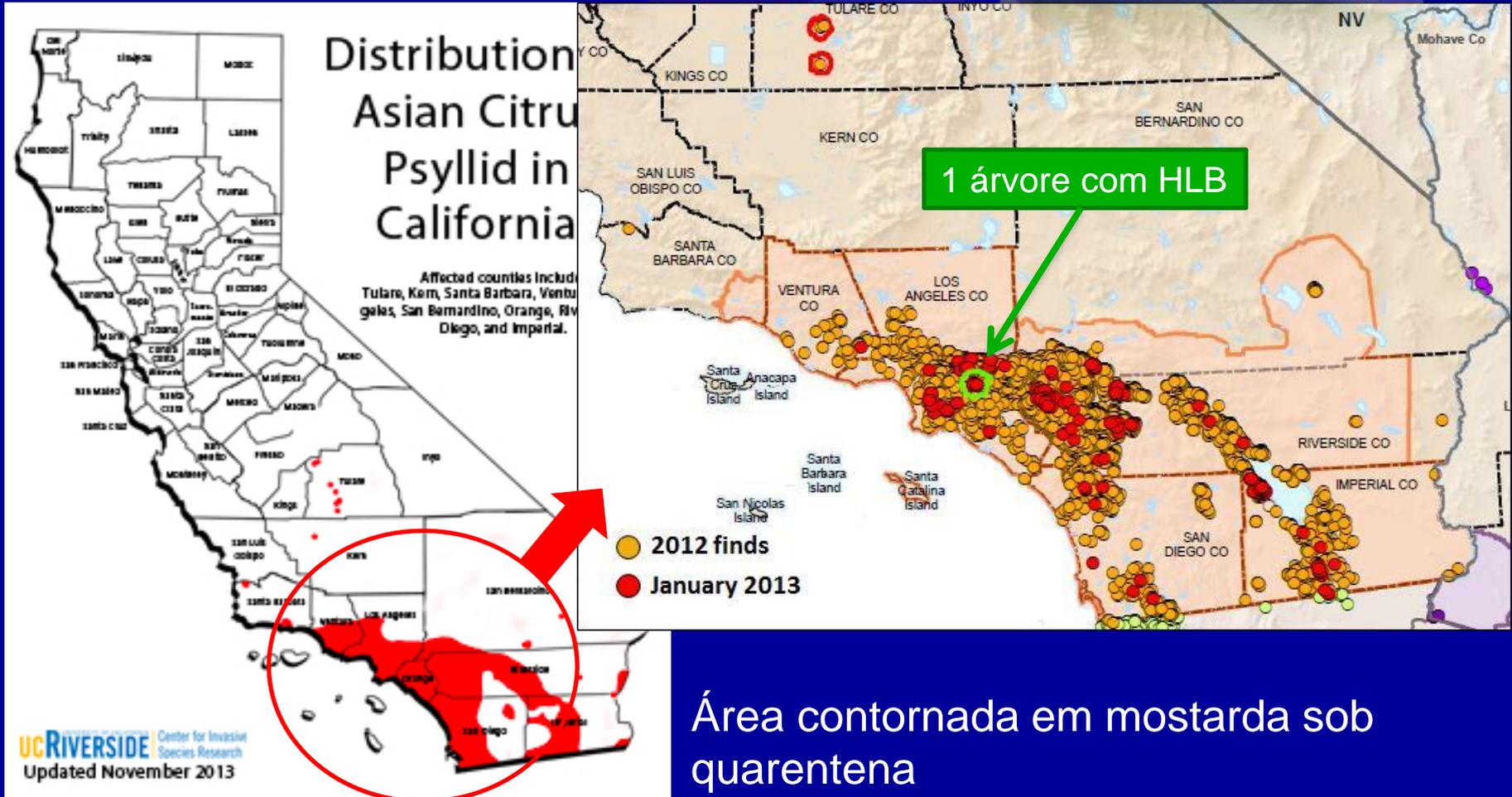


Medidas de exclusão

- Delimitar área quarentenária (AQ)
- Proibir saída de espécies hospedeiras do inseto da AQ sem tratamento químico e rigorosa inspeção
- Impedir na AQ trânsito de espécies hospedeiras em veículos abertos
- Manter programas de inspeção

Quarentena na California

Diaphorina citri



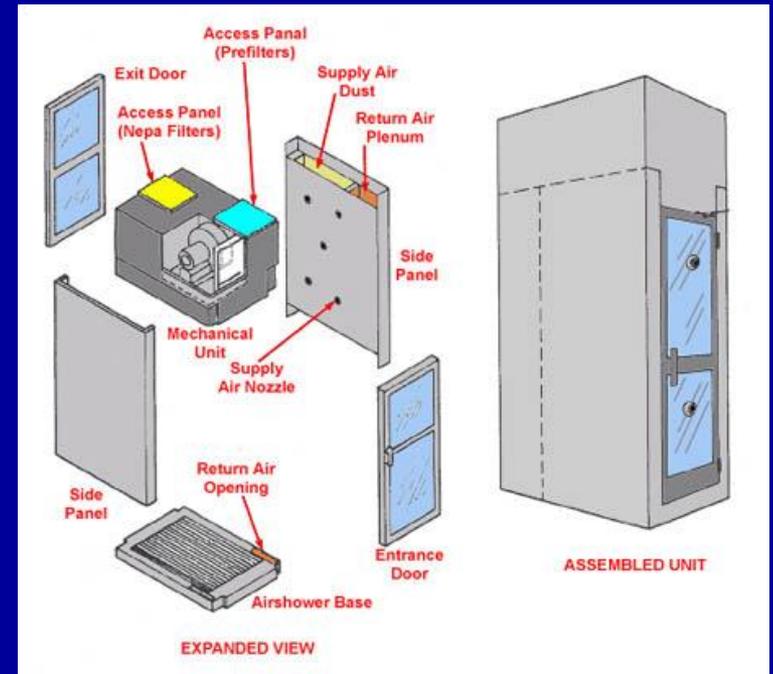
Quarentena na California

Diaphorina citri



Quarentena em Kew Gardens Inglaterra

Filtros de ar, tratamento de água e de sólidos

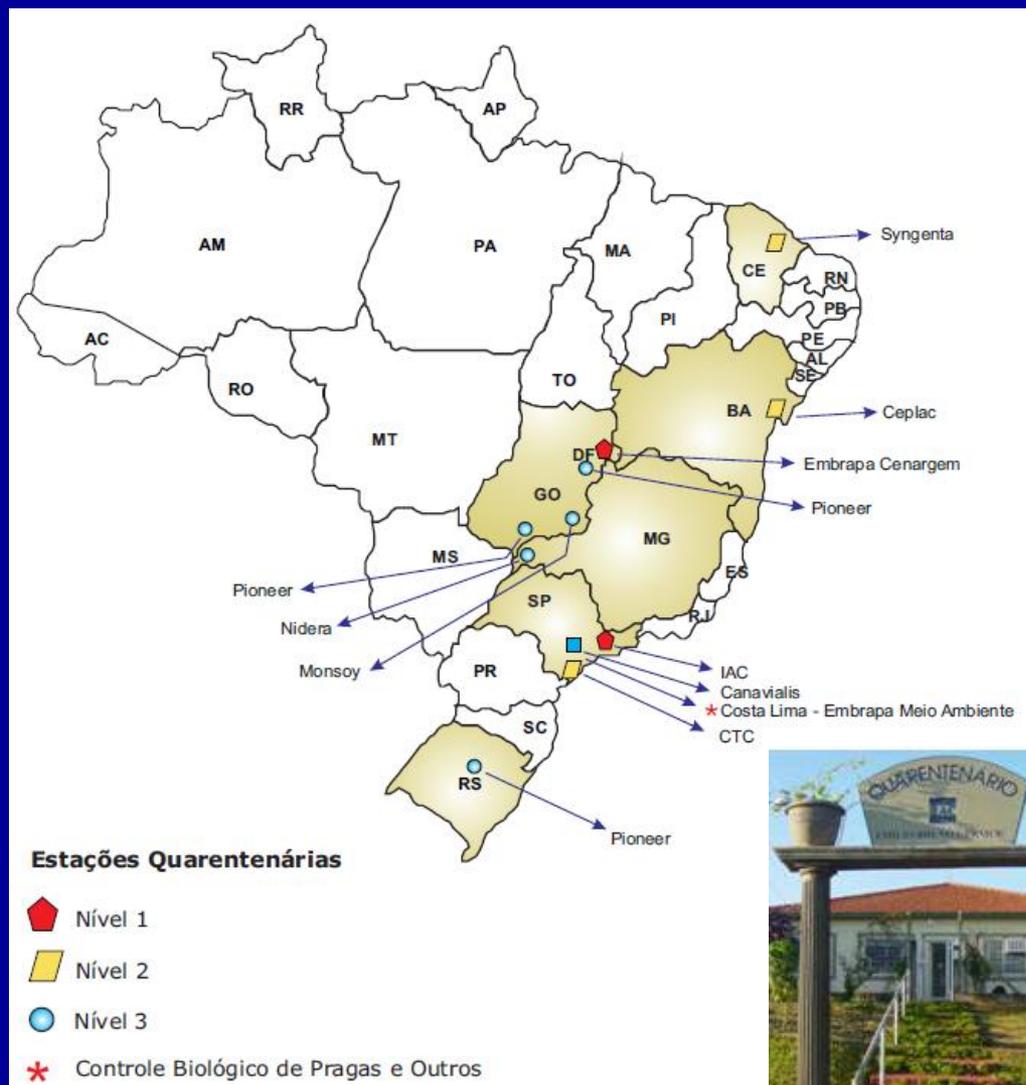


EXCLUSÃO Quarentenas no Brasil

“Nível 1” – Estação quarentenária (EQ) com infraestrutura completa para *todas as espécies vegetais e solo*, com Comissão Interna de Quarentena (CIQ) com pesquisadores capacitados, em todas as especialidades da fitossanidade;

“Nível 2” – EQ... para *determinadas espécies de vegetais...*

“Nível 3” – EQ com infraestrutura parcial própria, no país, e quarentenário principal associado, no exterior, para *determinadas espécies de vegetais...*



Complexo Quarentenário IAC “Emílio Bruno Germek

Fonte: Dr. Renato Ferraz de Arruda Veiga.

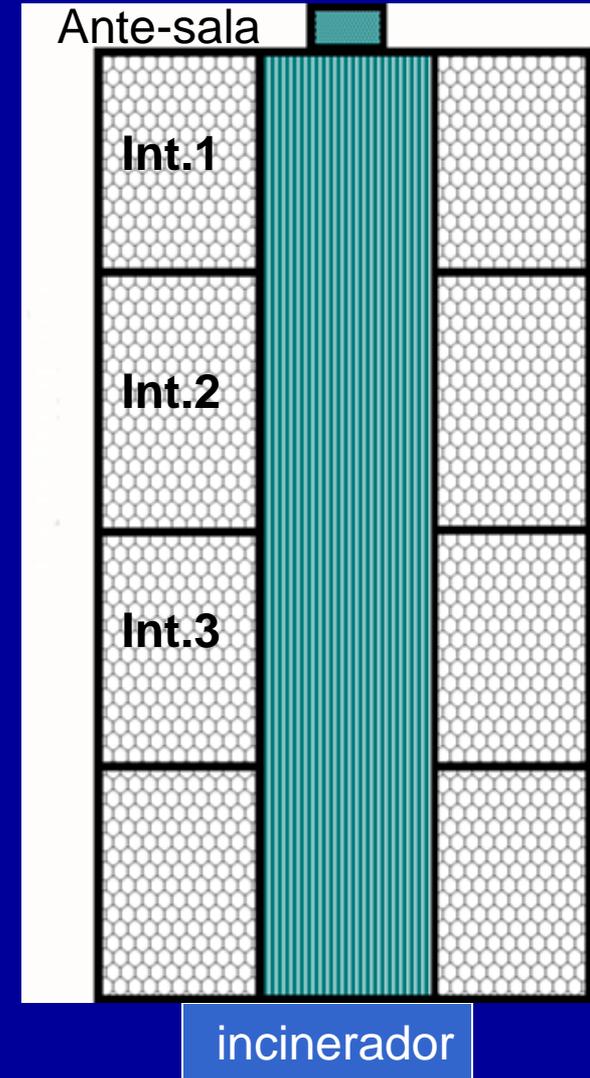
EXCLUSÃO Quarentena de cana-de-açúcar



Município de Miracatu - SP



Casa-de-vegetação blindada



Consequências da ausência de Quarentena

Leopold Trouvelot (naturalista e artista francês)

1868 – Medford, Massachussetts

Limântria (*Lymantria dispar dispar*)

Praga de culturas arbóreas



PLATE II. The Trouvelot house, No. 27 Myrtle Street, Glenwood, Medford, where the gypsy moth was first introduced into America. From a photograph taken in 1895.

Forbush & Fernald, 1896. The Gypsy Moth. Wrigth and Potter Printing

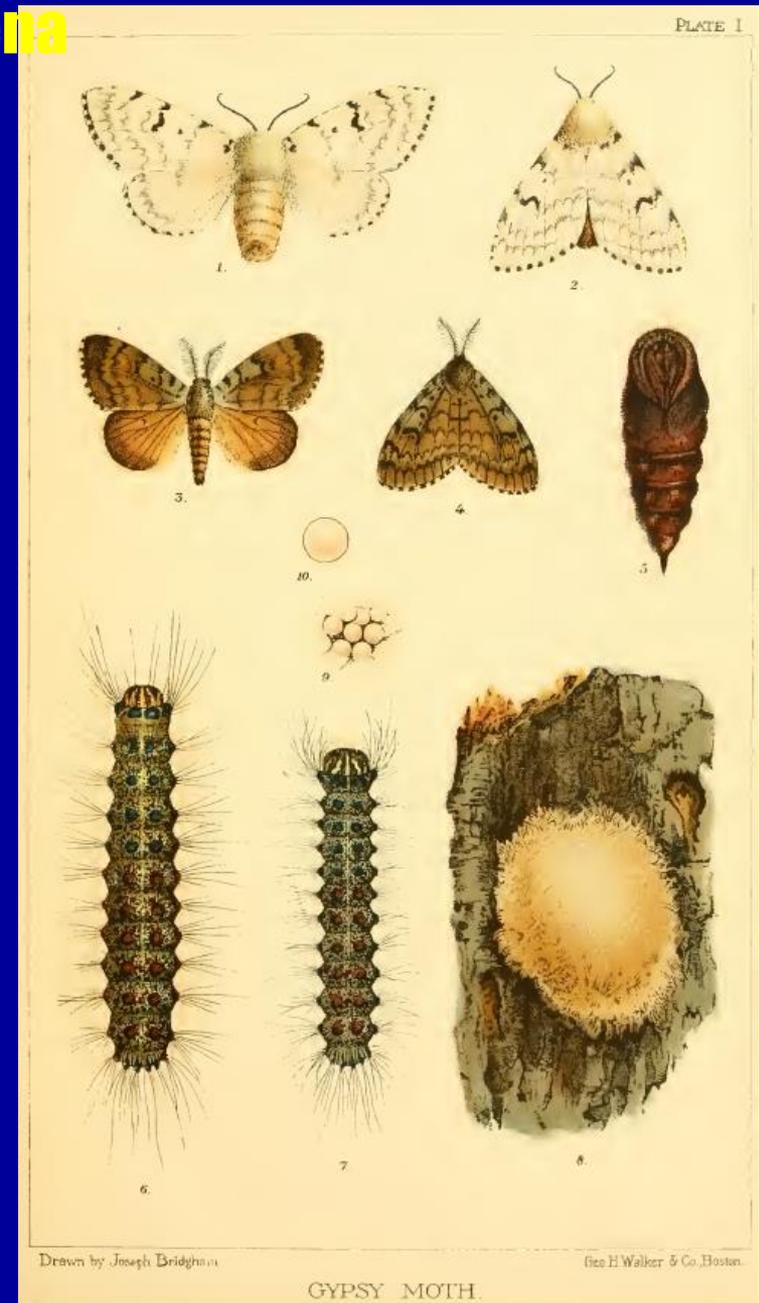
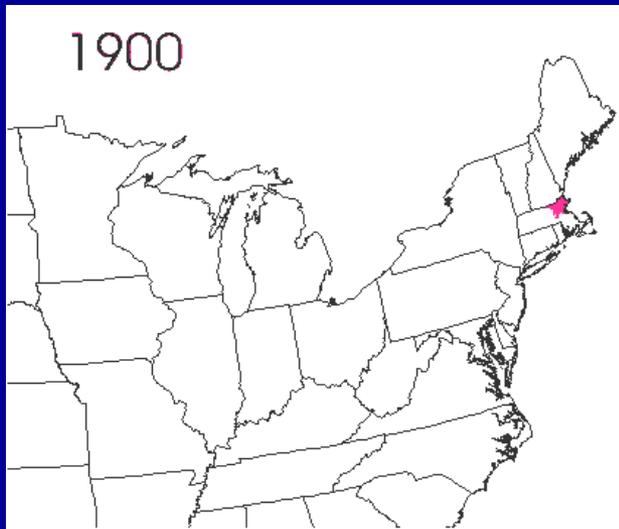
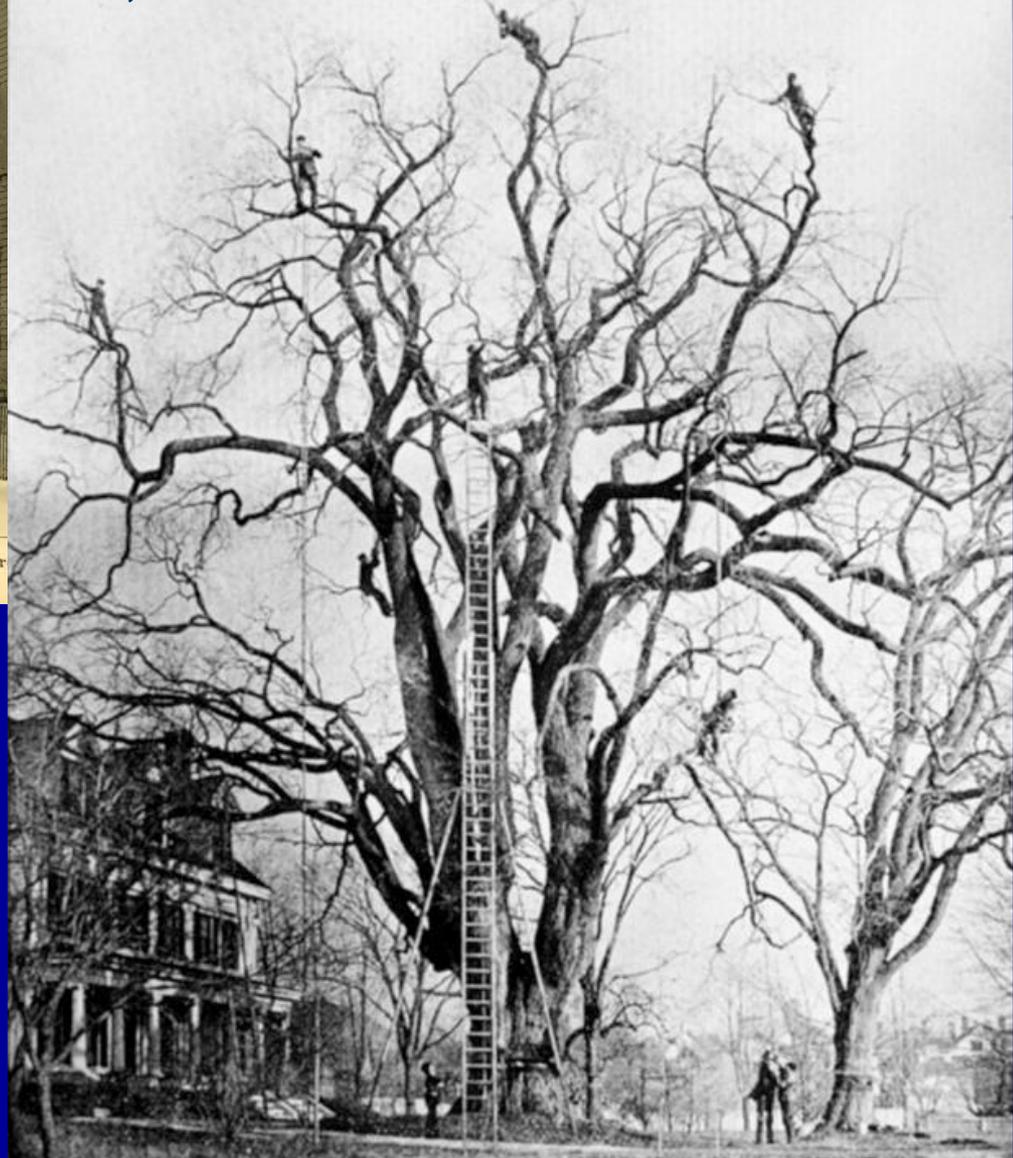


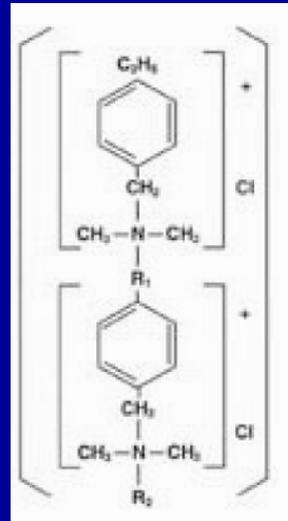


PLATE III. View of Myrtle Street, Medford, showing the locality where the first outbreak occurred in 1889. From a photograph taken in 1895.

1893 – inspeção em busca de ovos de *L. dispar dispar*
Maine, Massachusetts



EXCLUSÃO - Cancro cítrico



Bactericida ou
Amônia quaternária

- veículos
- ferramentas
- embalagens...



ERRADICAÇÃO

Cancro cítrico



ERRADICAÇÃO - Cancro cítrico



Até 1999 – Erradicação num raio de 30 m

1999 - 2009

Incidência < 0,5 % Raio de 30 m

Incidência > 0,5 % Área Total

Reincidência < 0,5 % Queima de planta
foco

2009 – Erradicação num raio de 30 m



ERRADICAÇÃO – Ferrugem do trigo

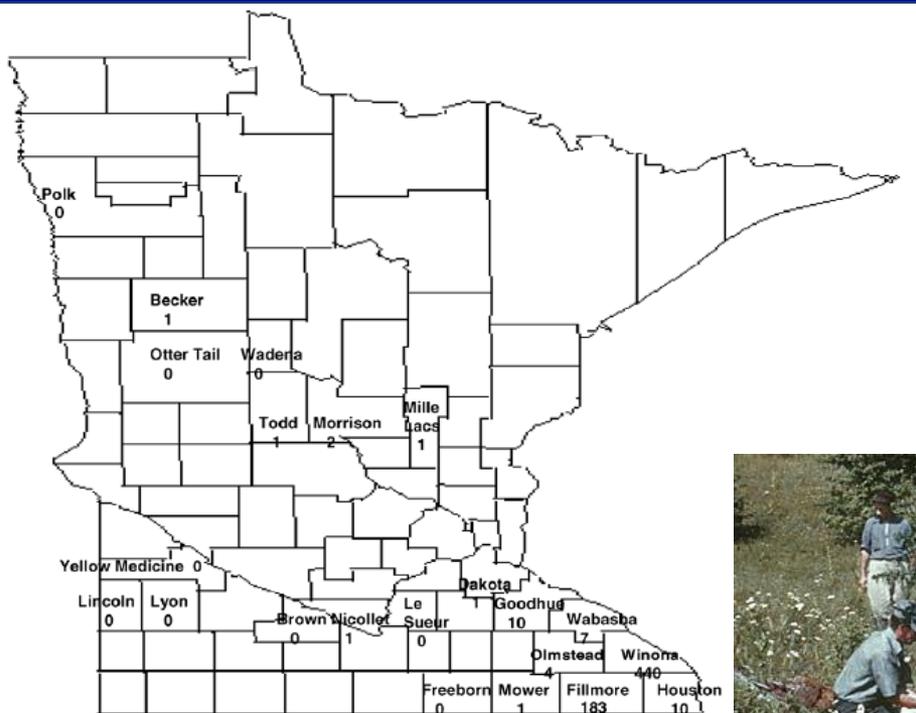
Prevalence and Distribution of Common Barberry, the Alternate Host of *Puccinia graminis*, in Minnesota

P. D. Peterson, Clemson University, Pee Dee Research and Education Center, Florence, SC 29506; K. J. Leonard, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108; J. D. Miller, USDA-ARS Northern Crop Science Laboratory, Fargo, ND 58105 (retired); R. J. Laudon, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, St. Paul 55107 (retired); and T. B. Sutton, Department of Plant Pathology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh 27695

ABSTRACT

Peterson, P. D., Leonard, K. J., Miller, J. D., Laudon, R. J., and Sutton, T. B. 2005. Prevalence and distribution of common barberry, the alternate host of *Puccinia graminis*, in Minnesota. *Plant Dis.* 89:159-163.

A federal and state program operated from 1918 until the 1980s to eradicate common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), the alternate host of *Puccinia graminis*, from the major areas of cereal production in the United States. Over 500 million bushes were destroyed nationally during the program, approximately 1 million in Minnesota. Some sites in Minnesota where barberry bushes were destroyed remained in the "active" class when eradication was phased out in the 1980s. Active sites were defined as those on which there was still a possibility of emergence of barberry seedlings or sprouts arising from the parent bush. In the present study, from 1998 to 2002, 72 of the approximately 1,200 active sites in Minnesota were surveyed. Areas within 90 m of mapped locations of previously destroyed bushes were searched carefully at each site. Reemerged barberry plants were found on 32 sites. The reproductive status and GPS coordinates were recorded for each reemerged bush. More than 90% of the barberry bushes were found in counties with less than 400 ha of wheat per county, mostly in southeastern Minnesota, but one bush was found in a major wheat-producing county in northwestern Minnesota. Reemergence of barberry may serve as a source of new wheat stem rust races in future epidemics.

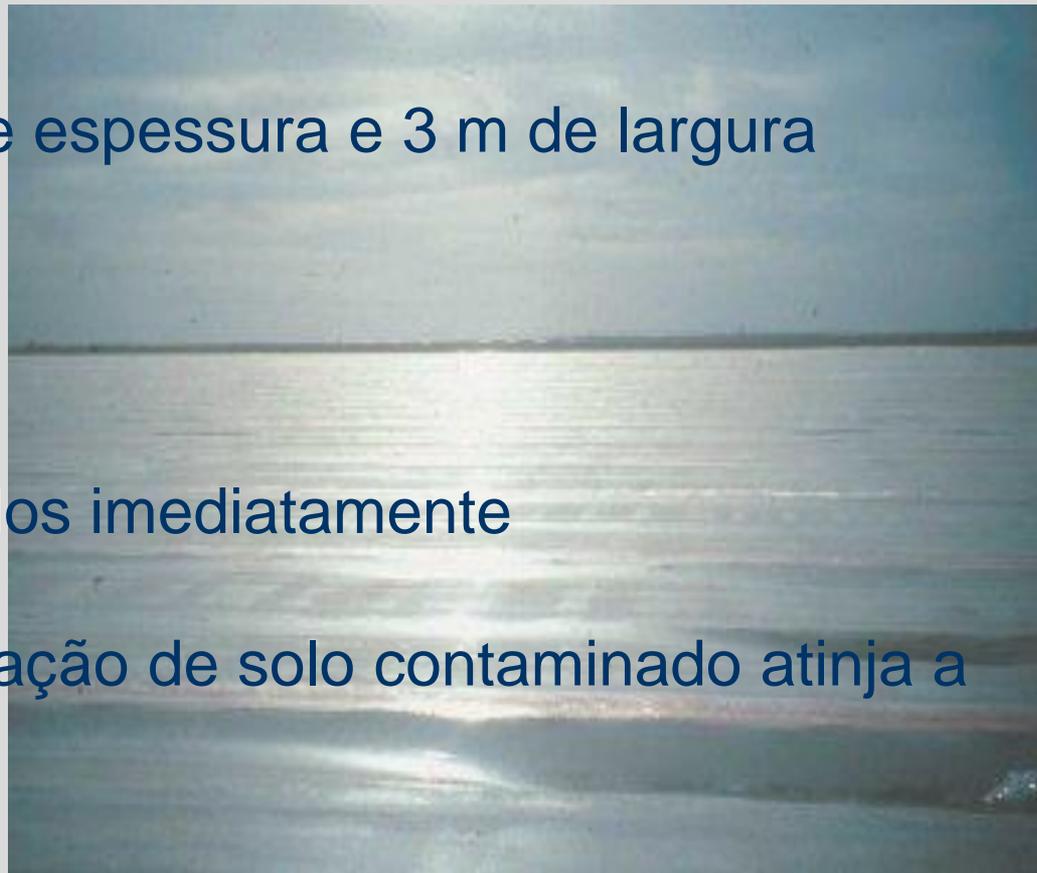


Map of Minnesota indicating counties surveyed and where barberry bushes were located, 1998 to 2002.



ERRADICAÇÃO - Solarização

- Plástico transparente de 25 a 100 μm de espessura e 3 m de largura
- 50 mm de irrigação
- 1 mês
- Evitar furos e consertá-los imediatamente
- Evitar que água de irrigação de solo contaminado atinja a área solarizada
- Duração de 3 safras



Erradicação - Solarização

Patógenos controlados

Bipolaris, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Verticillium, Pythium, Sclerotinia, Sclerotium, Rhizoctonia, Meloidogyne, Heterodera, Globodera...

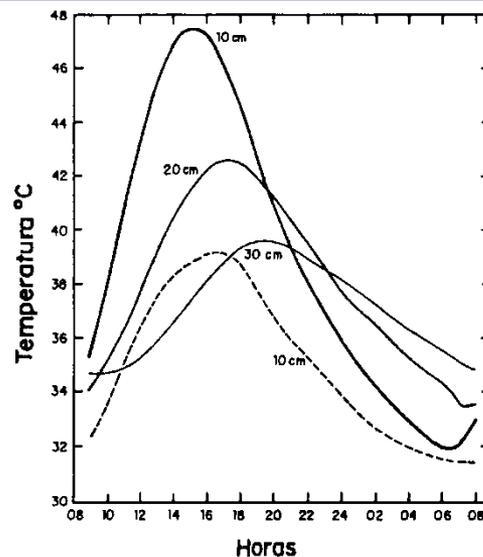
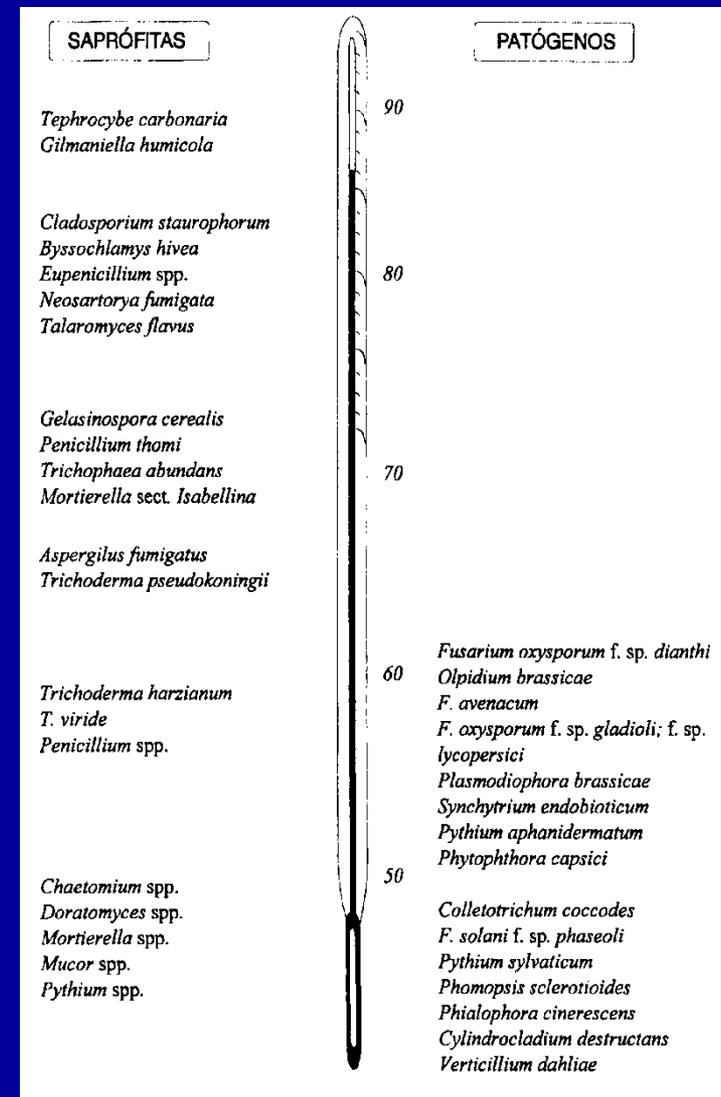


Figura 39.3 - Variação diária da temperatura em profundidades do solo solarizado (linhas contínuas) e não solarizado (linha tracejada). De Katan (1987).



Alface

Aumento de massa fresca

Piracicaba 46%

Mogi das Cruzes 27%

Aumento de massa seca



Erradicação - Solarização

Controle da podridão branca e preta da cebola (*Sclerotium cepivorum*) por solarização

- < Doença
- > Nitrogênio
- > Estrutura do solo
- < Competição ervas

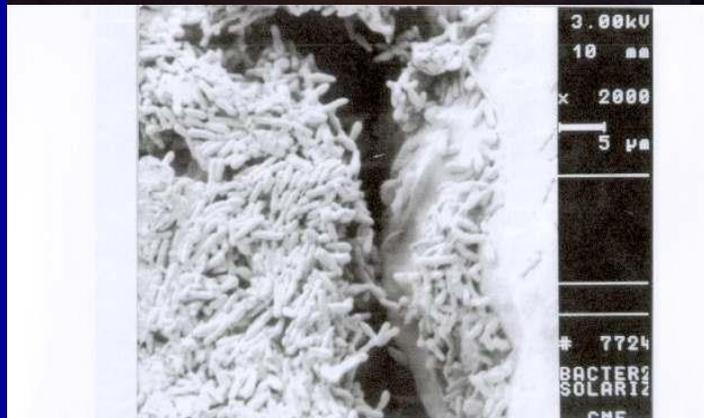


Figura 14. Bactérias observadas em rachaduras de escleródios de *S. sclerotiorum* incubados em solo aquecido a 60°C por 24h (1º ensaio de efeito de diferentes temperaturas do solo sobre a viabilidade dos escleródios de *S. sclerotiorum*) (foto mev).



Erradicação – Fungicida Fenarimol

Pulverização das folhas após a colheita para eliminar o inóculo e evitar formação de pseudotécios no ciclo seguinte

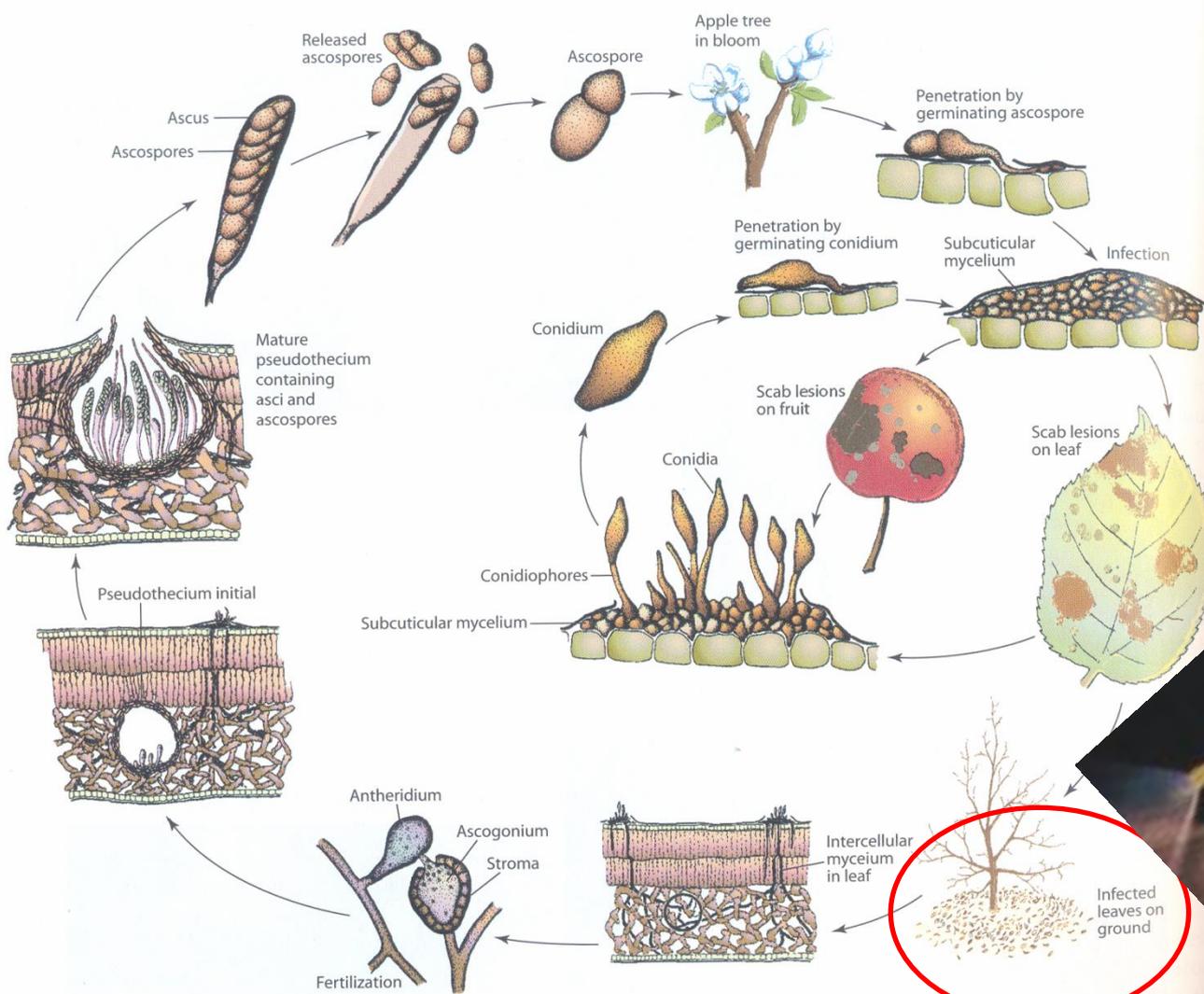
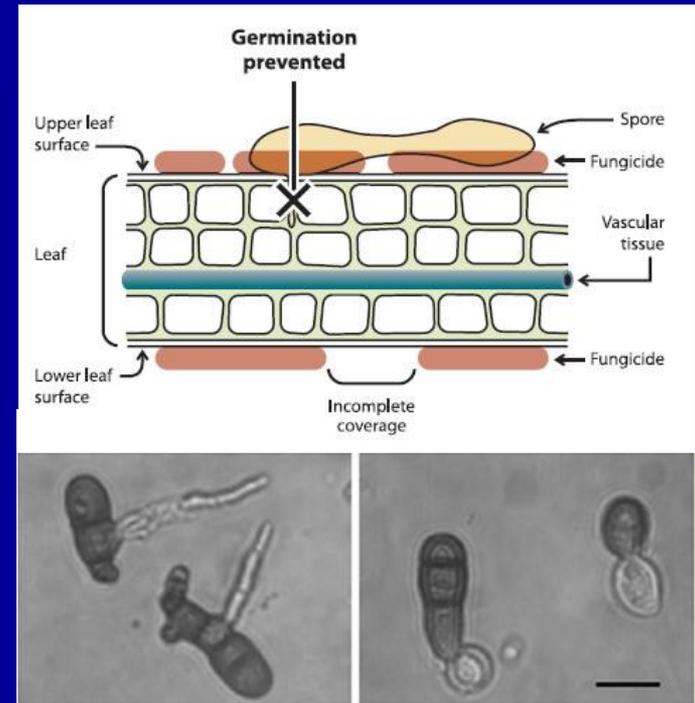


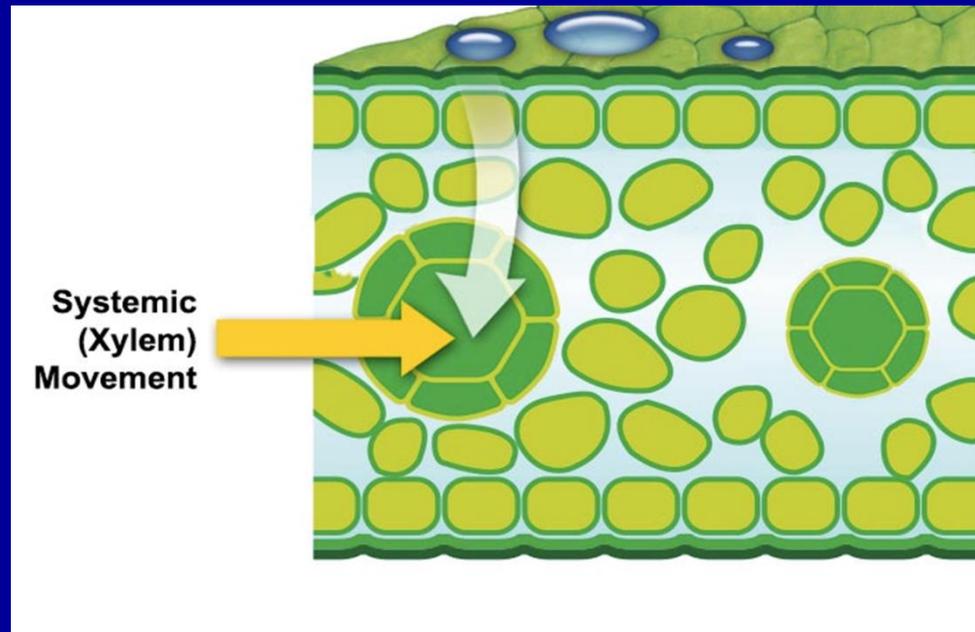
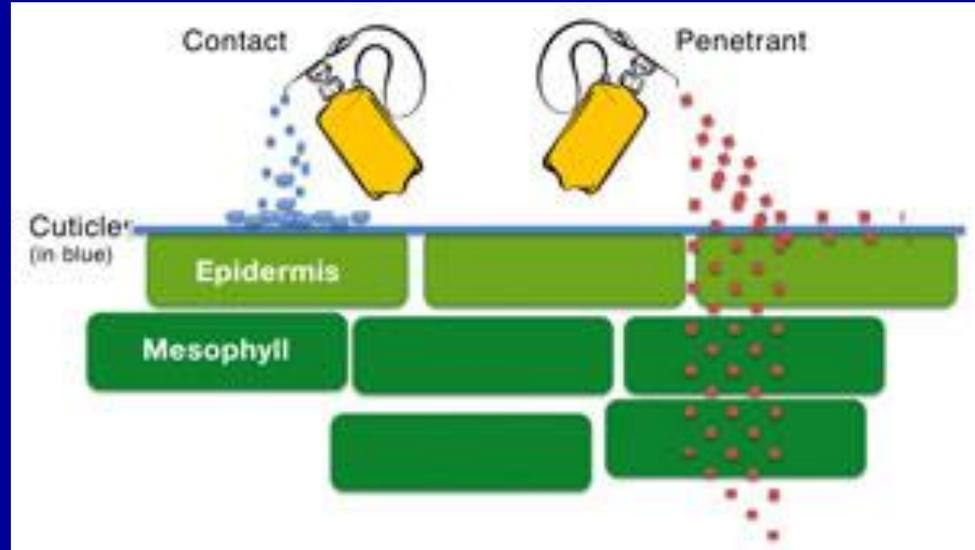
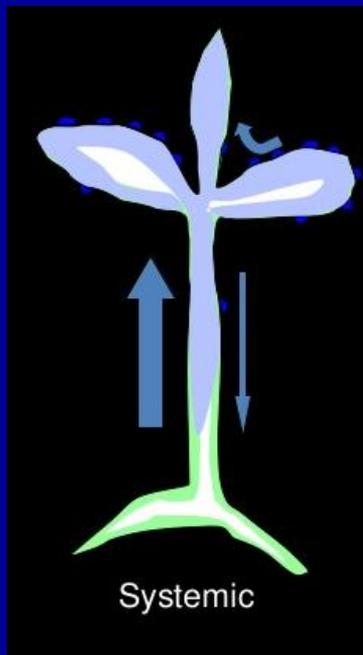
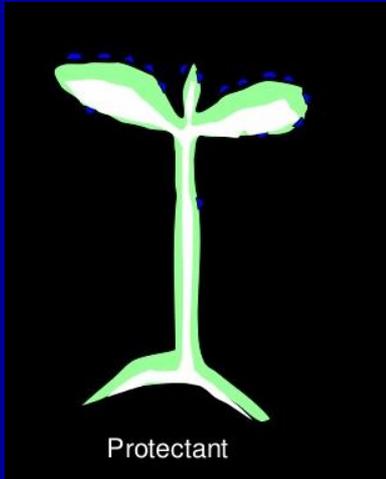
FIGURE 11-90 Disease cycle of apple scab caused by *Venturia inaequalis*.



PROTEÇÃO – fungicida protetor



PROTEÇÃO – fungicida protetor



Proteção – Fungicida Fenarimol

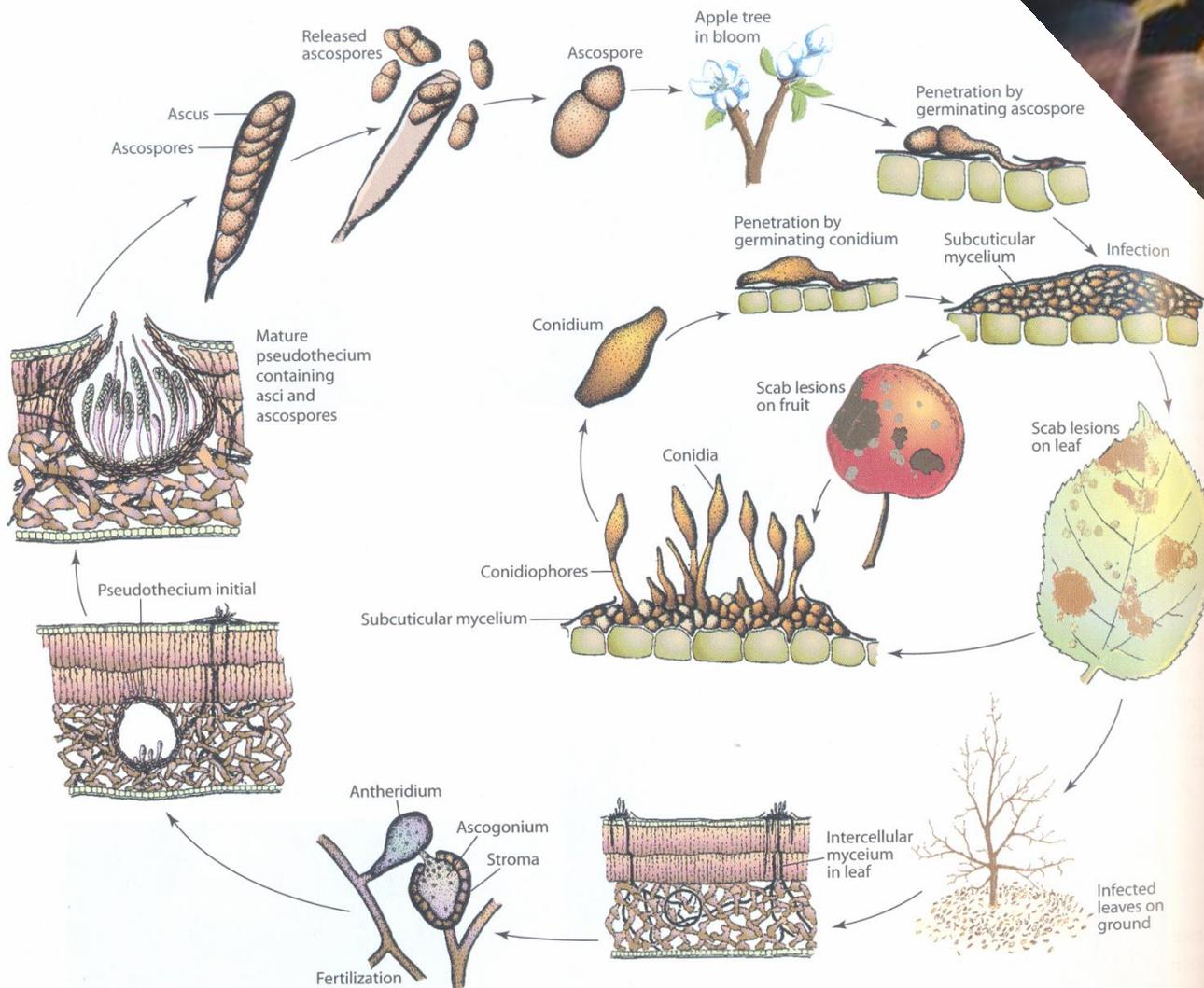


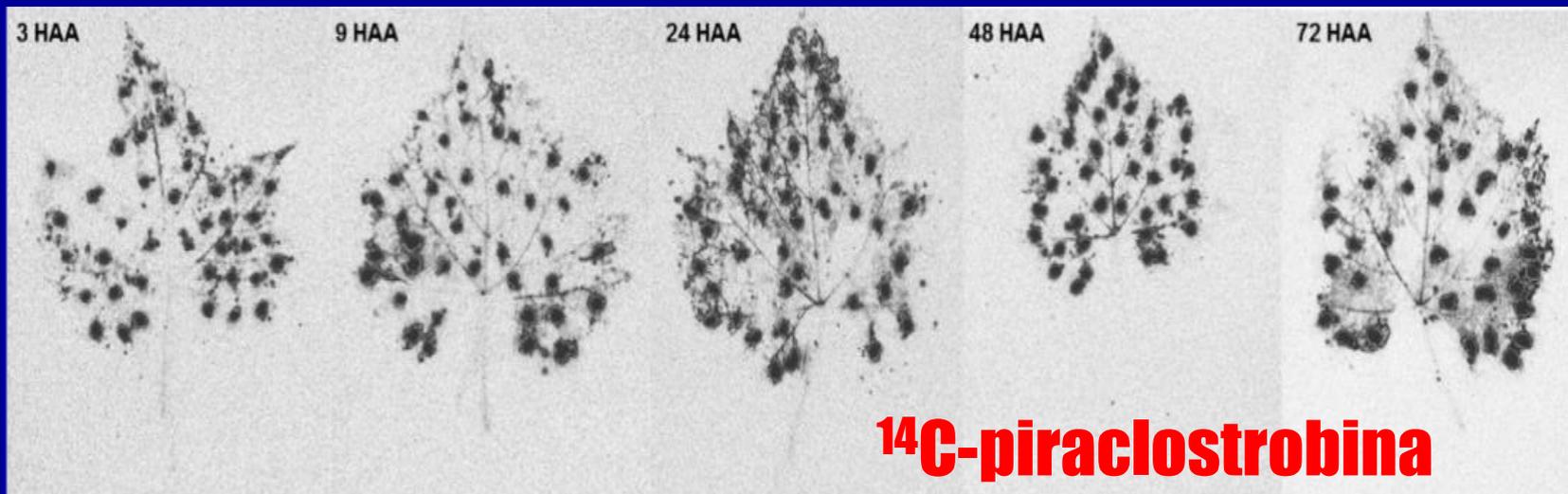
FIGURE 11-90 Disease cycle of apple scab caused by *Venturia inaequalis*.

Pulverização da parte aérea na primavera protegê-la da infecção

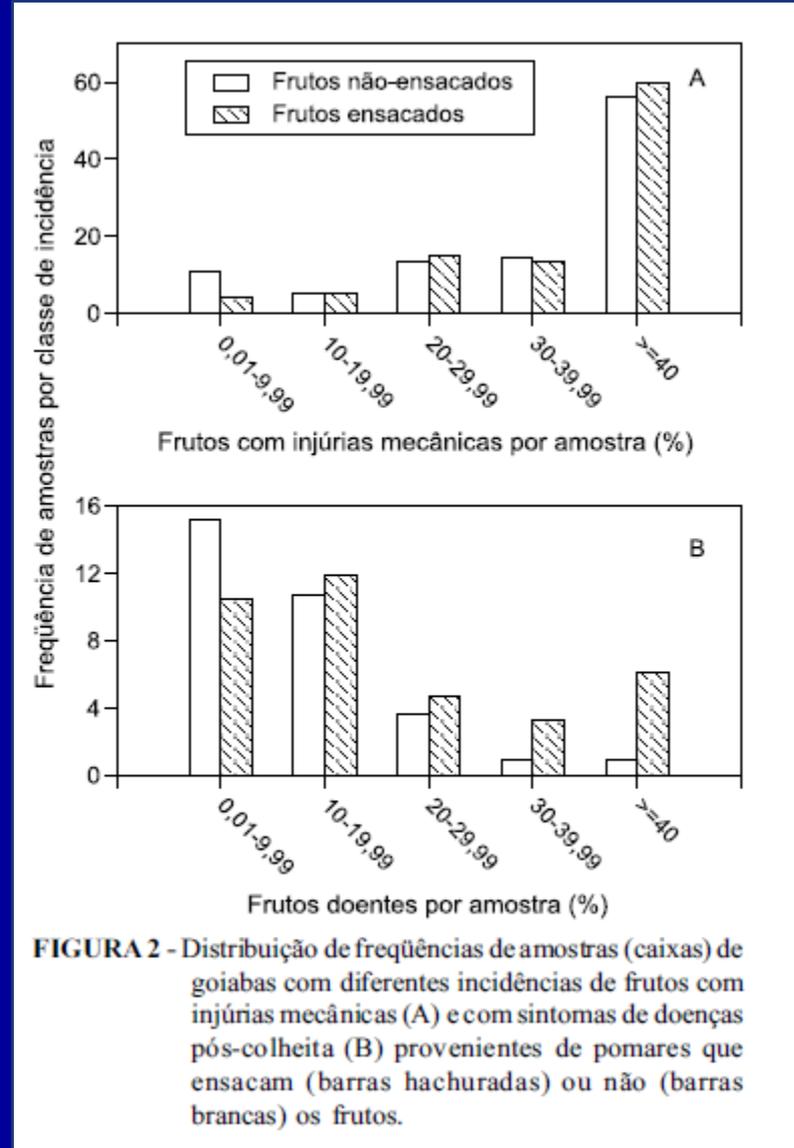
Proteção – Fungicida Piraclostrobina (Agrofit Comet– sistêmico)

Distribuição da radioatividade absorvida (%) por diferentes partes da muda de videira, as 3, 9, 24, 48 e 72 horas após a aplicação piraclostrobin . (Santos, 2015)

Piraclostrobina	3	9	24	48	72
Folha tratada (FT)	21,72	26.22	36.18	53.82	53.49
Folha acima da FT	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10
Caule acima da FT	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00



PROTEÇÃO – ensacamento de frutos



PROTEÇÃO – cera de carnaúba

Monilinia

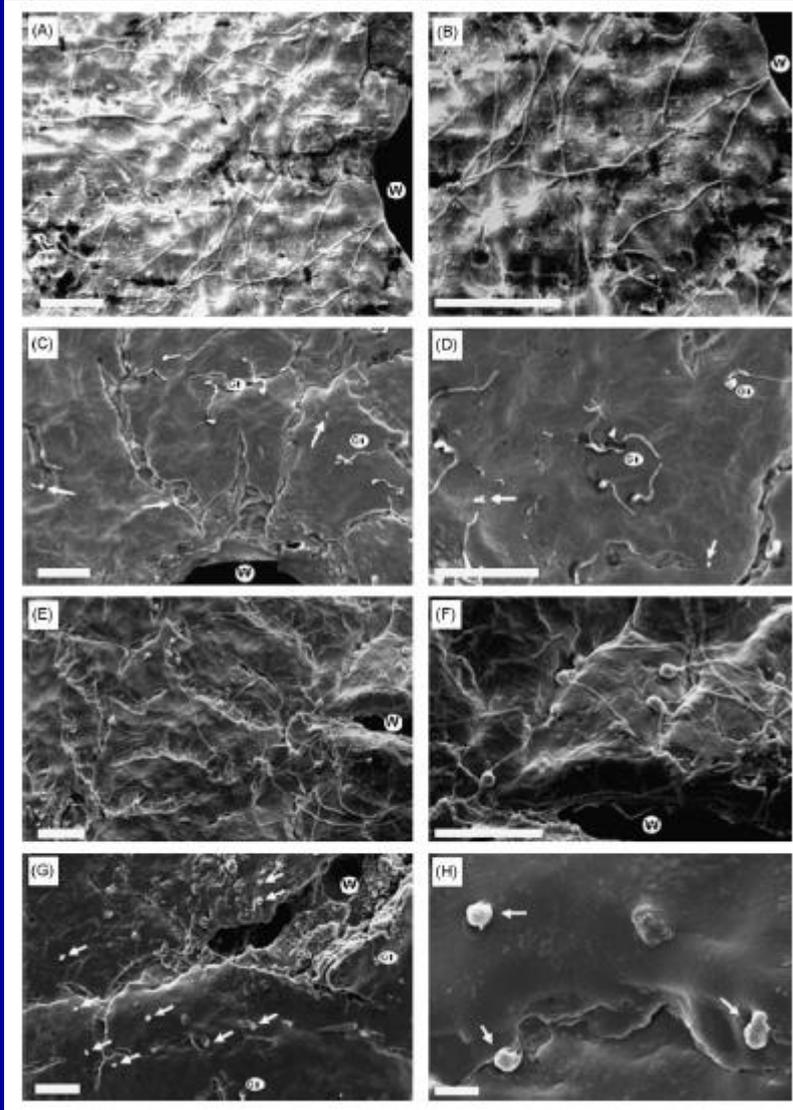
sem cera

com cera

Rhizopus

sem cera

com cera



Podridão parda

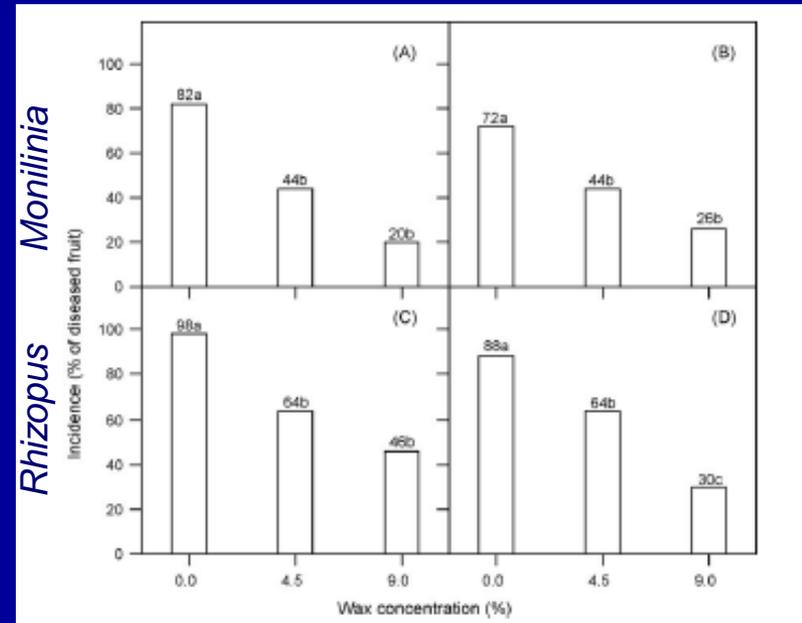


Podridão mole



Ameixa

Nectarina



PROTEÇÃO – cera de carnaúba

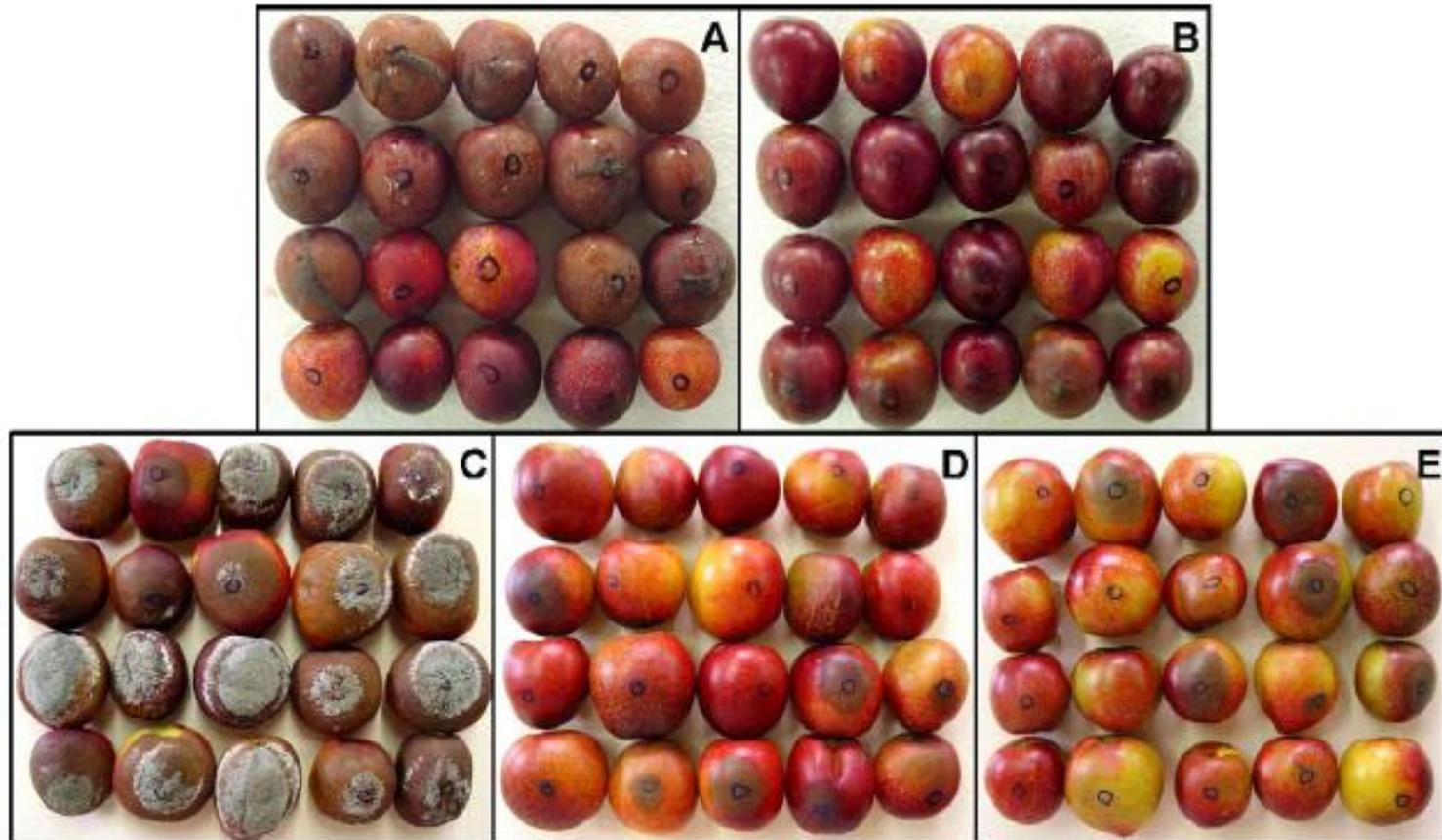


Fig. 4. Plums (A and B) inoculated with *Rhizopus stolonifer* and nectarines (C–E) inoculated with *Monilinia fructicola* treated in a protective manner with 4.5% wax (D) and 9% wax (B and E). Water was applied over fruit in control treatment (A and C).

IMUNIZAÇÃO

Tristeza dos citros: CTV

Laranja Pera } Suscetível e intolerante
Limão galego }

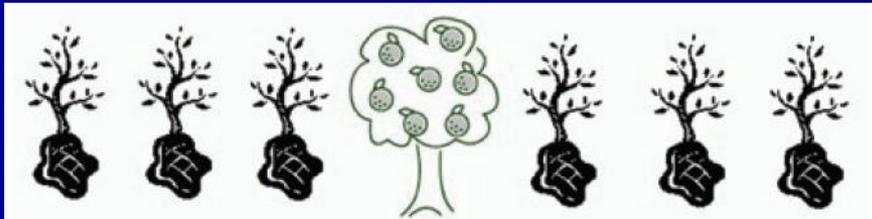
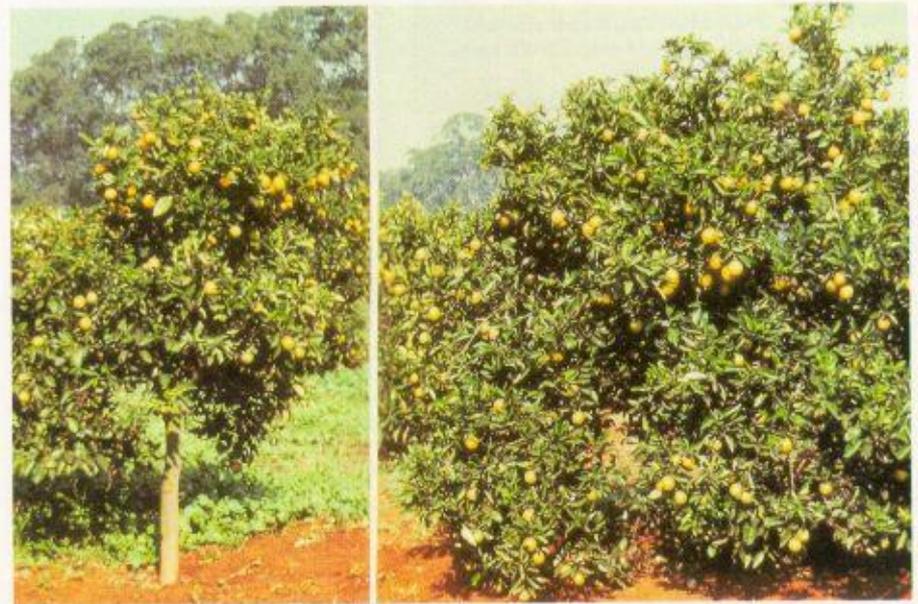
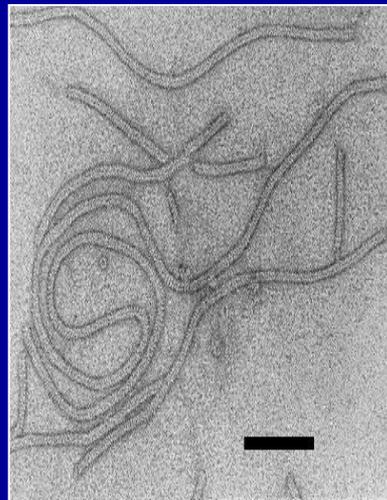
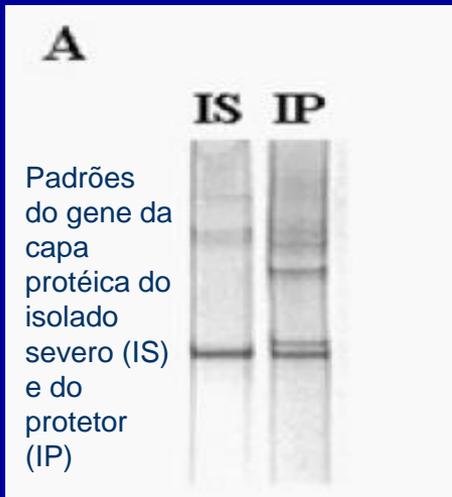


Figura 1. Esquema de seleção de uma planta-elite em pomar com tristeza dos citros.



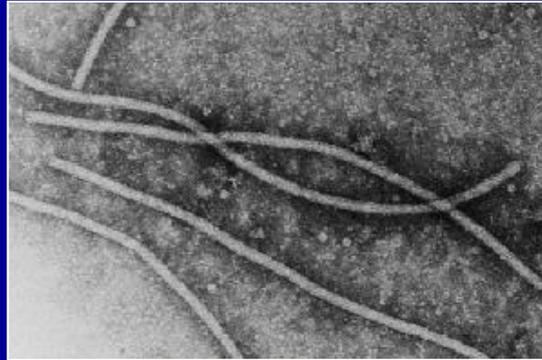
Pera sweet orange on Rangpur lime rootstock. (Left) Tree naturally infected with severe strain of tristeza virus and (right) tree cross-protected by mild isolate of the virus. Both plants were exposed under comparable conditions.



Pera sweet orange fruits from (left) tree naturally infected with severe strain of tristeza virus and (right) tree cross-protected by mild isolate of the virus.

IMUNIZAÇÃO

Mosaicos da abobrinha: PRSV-W e ZYMV



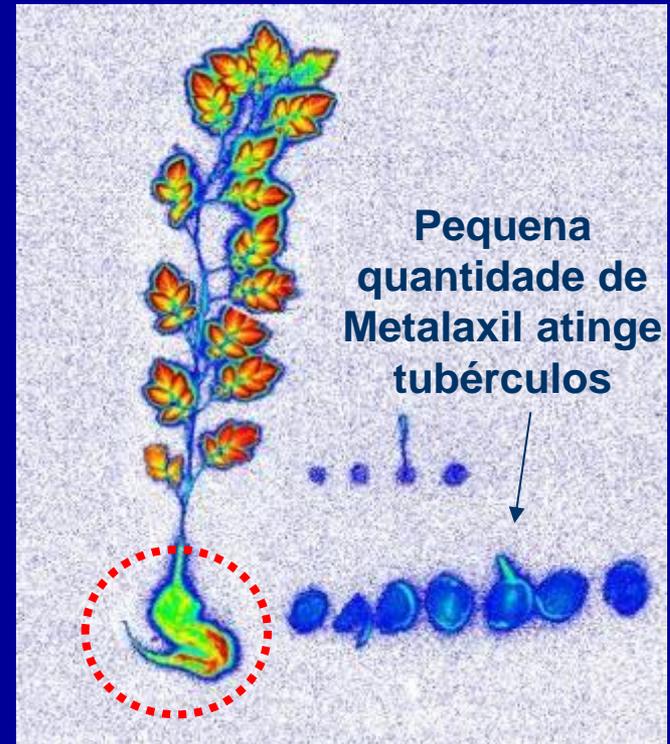
premunizadas

Não
premunizadas



IMUNIZAÇÃO

ARROZ RESISTENTE E
SUSCETÍVEL A BRUSONE



Tratamento via solo: Metalaxil absorvido pela raiz move-se para folhas

Imunização – Fungicida Fenarimol

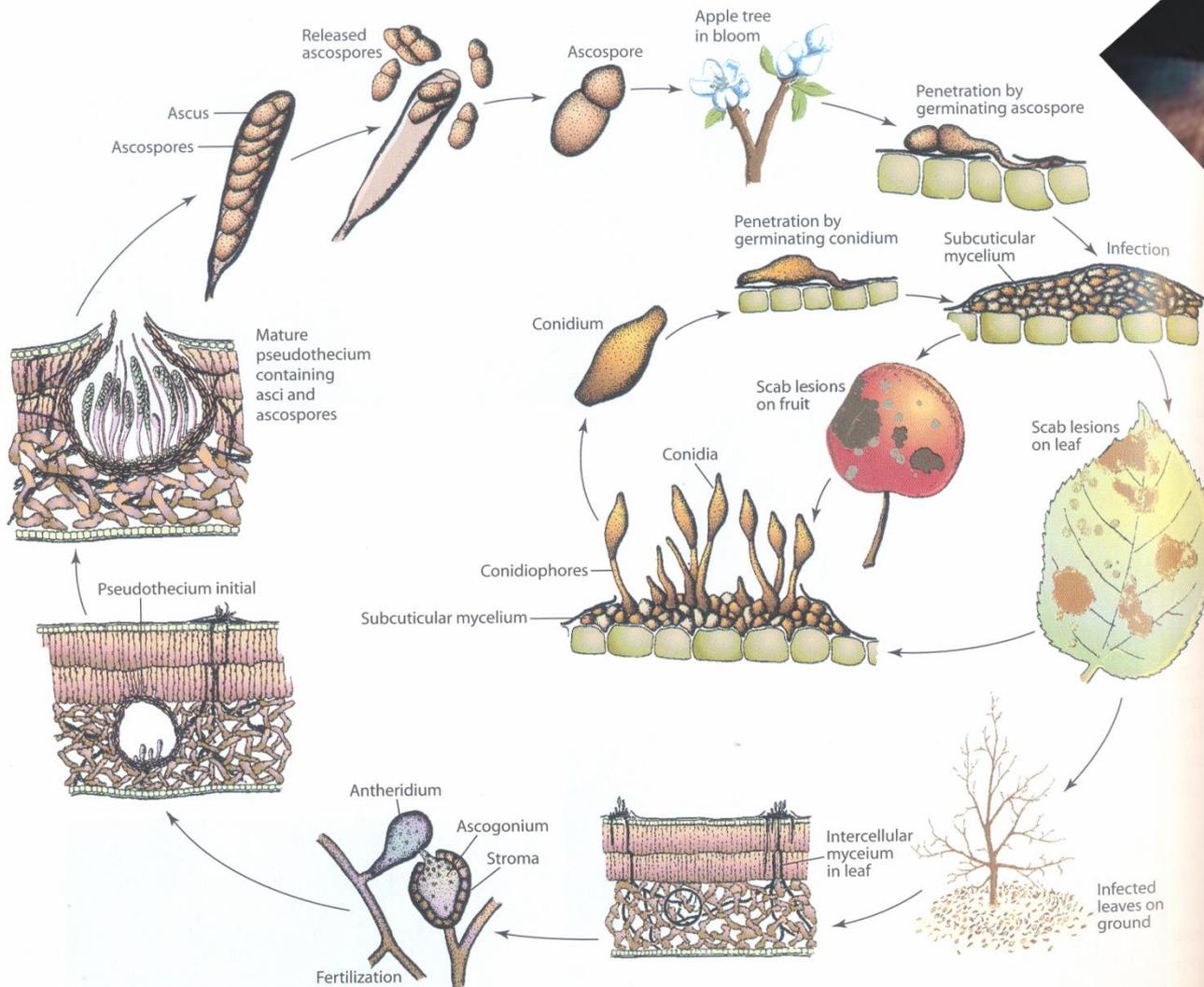


FIGURE 11-90 Disease cycle of apple scab caused by *Venturia inaequalis*.

Pulverização da parte aérea na primavera
A porção translocada para órgãos jovens impedirá a colonização

REGULAÇÃO

Manejo ambiental de estufas e câmaras frias para armazenamento de produtos perecíveis



5. Fan-jet ventilation uses perforated plastic ducting above the crop canopy.



6. Perforated plastic ducting near the ground improves ventilation around the stems of tall crops. Courtesy of C. von Zabeltitz.



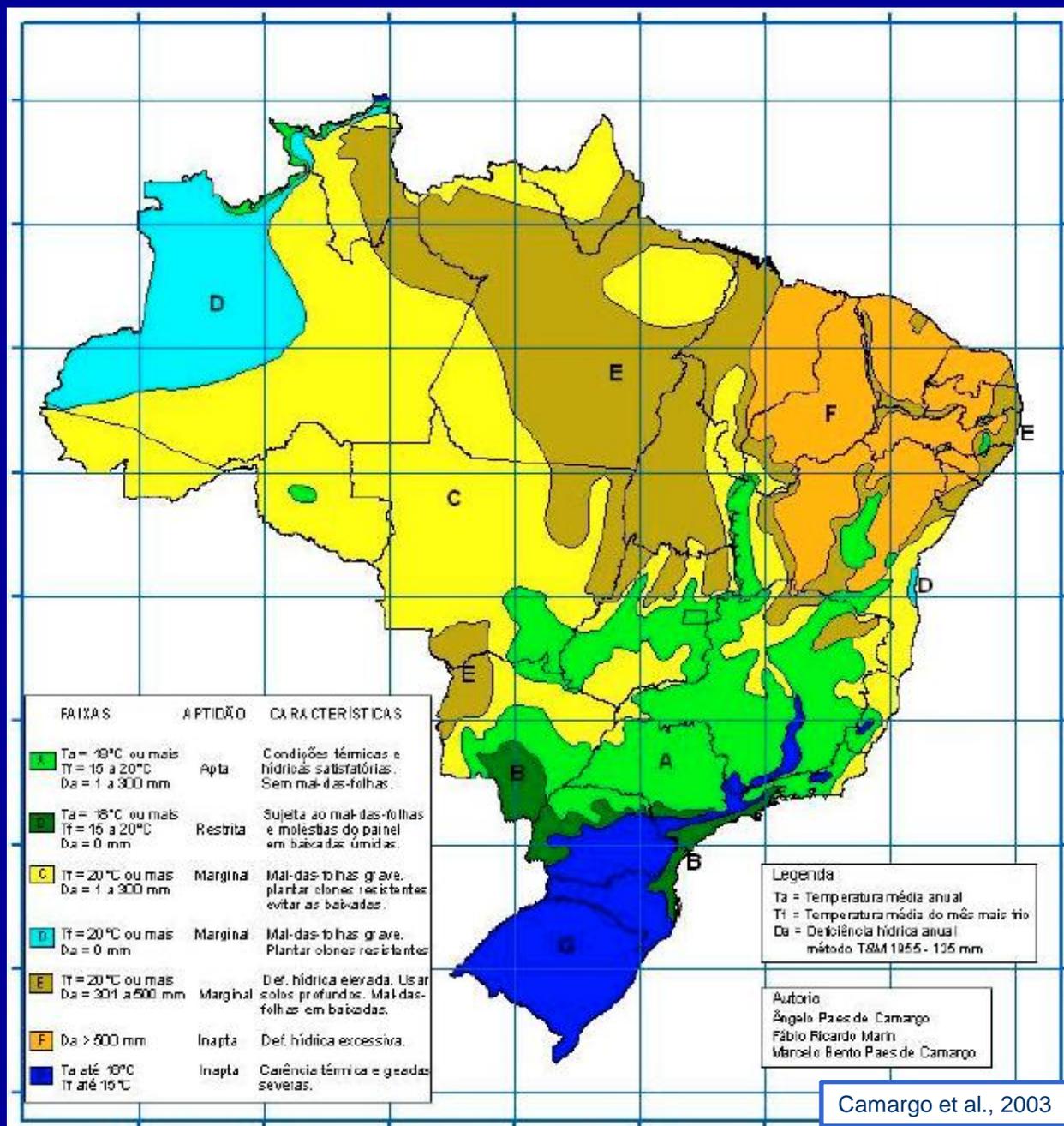
EVASÃO

Zoneamento heveicultura no SE

Plantio na região apta –
Fuga da doença



(© M. Seguin/CIRAD)

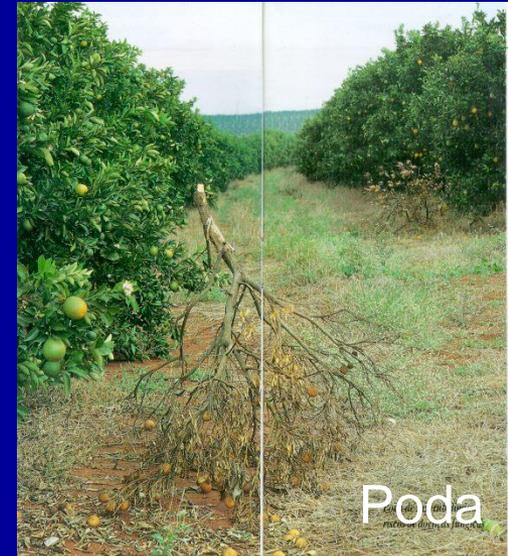
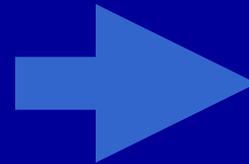


Camargo et al., 2003

TERAPIA – Rubelose dos citros



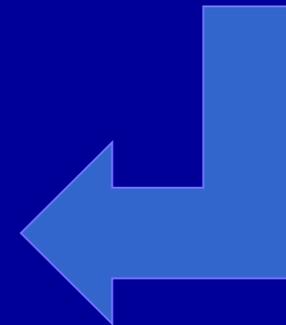
Erythricium salmonicolor



Poda



Proteção



TERAPIA – Tratamento térmico

Tratamento térmico para eliminação de vírus – Batata doce

sweetpotato feathery mottle virus (SPFMV) & sweetpotato little leaf disease (SPLL)



Temperaturas / tempo de incubação

(Total de 49 dias)

25°C / 7 dias

29°C / 14 dias

39°C / 28 dias

Cultura de meristemas



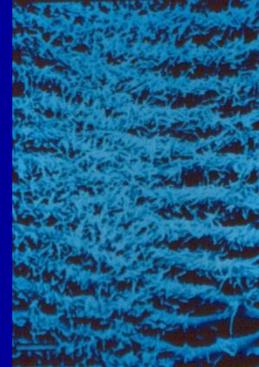
Aclimação

TERAPIA ou EXCLUSÃO? – Tratamento térmico

Raquitismo das soqueiras *Leifsonia xyli*

Controle – Termoterapia (50,5 °C por 2 h ou 54 °C por 30')

Extração de gemas



Viveiro para seleção de gemas viáveis



Bandejas perfuradas para banho térmico

