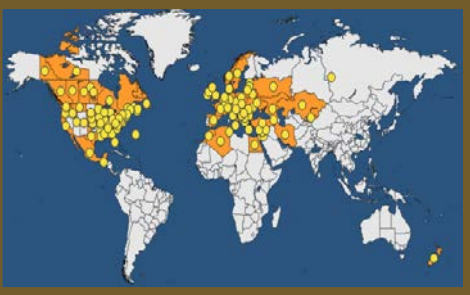
Development and validation of innovative diagnostic tools for the detection of fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) (ERWINDECT)

Euphresco

11/2008-10/2009



Funding

Virtual Common Pot, via a competitive call. Each funder only paid for the participation of their own national researchers. The total funding of the project was € 231,074.

Research consortium

Austria: Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES); France: Institute National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), French national laboratory for plant health (LNPV); Spain: Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Agrarias (IVIA); Slovenia: National Institute of Biology (NIB); Switzerland: Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil (ACW);

Contact information

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Goals

The aims of the project were the development of methods to source-track E. amylovora considering sampling protocols and molecular identification to the strain level and the validation of recently published diagnostic screen tests and recently revised diagnostic protocols by ring testing.

Objectives

The objectives of the project are:

• development of methods to source-track E. amylovora considering sampling protocols and molecular identification to the strain level.

• Ring-testing trials to validate new test methods for application for:

i. detection of E. amylovora in asymptomatic plants in laboratories

ii. detection of E. amylovora in symptomatic plants on-site or in laboratories

Key outputs and results

The final results of ring testing of newly available methods showed that Isolation, conventional PCR assays (according Llop 2000, Taylor 2001, Stöger 2006 and Obradovic 2007) and real time PCR assay (Ams assay according Pirc 2009) with the tested DNA extraction protocols can be advised for the analysis of asymptomatic and symptomatic plant material.