

erleben auf der Oberfläche vegetativer Mikroorganismen oder einer in Mischung eingetragenen auf die Populationen dieser anderen Mikroorganismen übertragen können.

In: Institut für Phytopathologie der Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel wurde ein vertikales PDZ gestütztes System entwickelt um die verschiedenen Mechanismen von GFPs über von L. zosteri stabilisierte und quantifizierbare in Pflanzen dieses Systems mittels der Technik der Phytopathologie systemen und validieren und ermöglicht die relative Quantifizierung anderer Mikroorganismen (komplexen Pathogenen).

In den Jahren 2017 und 2018 wurde an je sieben Standorten in Norddeutschland in der Wintermonatszeit (März) der Einfluss verschiedener Fungicide aus der Gruppe der QBIIs und der fungizid-hydrolytischen Inhibitoren (SDHIs) auf die Frequenz der Mikroorganismen SDHIs-Aktivität und Titer im GFPs bei L. zosteri Folienpopulationen untersucht. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen werden dargestellt.

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QBIIs fungicide-resistance risk in plant pathogens and the relation to other fungicide classes

In the case of the QBIIs fungicides (azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, fenpropimorph) several new compounds have been recently introduced in the market. In the meantime in the market many others have been developed for use in foliar applications in different crops such as cereals, grapes, apple, oil seed rape and many more crops. The new used treatment only compounds will be available soon targeting oil farms, seed farms and/or early foliar pathogens in partially the same crops. Consequently, due to the overlapping spectrum several QBIIs exhibiting fungicide products (members of different fungicide) will be used to control the same pathogens.

In the last years the usage of QBIIs fungicides will reach high and thereby also in many crops the total number of applications is low and the number of applications with QBIIs containing fungicides is even estimated due to the fungicide resistance resistance based for this class. Therefore, a careful monitoring of pathogens spectra, their resistance as well as potential risk assessment studies (such as rotation management, resistance management, and fitness) partly assessment which will be presented. An important aspect is the combined QBIIs sensitivity with the accompanying fungicide either resistant or alternative in the fungicide programs. Therefore, more research information among QBIIs and the other fungicides will be presented and discussed.