

## **Fire blight disease of pome fruit trees in Iran-its dissemination and control**

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A germ-negative *Erwinia amylovora* is the causative bacterium which is especially destructive to pear and apple trees, but it also affects most species of the sub-family pomoidae of the Rosaceae. The disease observed for the first time in 1882 in the United States and exactly after one century it has been occurred in Iran, an orchard near Karaj.

Characteristics symptoms of disease as indicates by its name includes wilting and blighting of young shoots, watersoaking and necrosis of lesions and oozing under certain climatic conditions.

The bacterium enters through natural openings and wounds and invades the vascular systems of the host plants.

For identification of the strains of bacterium, different methods including culture on semi-selective media, pathogenicity tests, serological and molecular assays are developed and justified.

To control the disease, some effective measurements such as integrated disease managemants have been recommended.

The research findings showed that three types of extracellular polysaccharides are known to involve in the pathogenicity of the bacterium, of which amylovoran has been considered as the main factor in virulence of *E. Amylovora*.

**Attention to researchs and education**

**In this paper more informations about this proposition will be reviewed.**