T.C.
DIŞİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI
İkili Ekonomik İşler Genel Müdürlüğü

Sayı : 43143608-150.05-2016/10460524 26.01.2016
Konu : Xylella fastidiosa Bakterisi

GIDA TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞINA
(Avrupa Birliği ve Dış İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü)

İlgi: 31.12.2015 tarih ve 17053808-724.01.02/2015-7233 sayılı yazıları.

1. İlgi yazılarına konu İtalya'daki 'Xylella fastidiosa' bakterisiyle bulaşık üretim alanlarına ilişkin Roma ve Ottava Büyükelçiliklerimizden alınan yanıtlar müteakip maddelerde sunulmaktadır.

2. Roma Büyükelçiliğimiz tarafından temas edilen İtalya Tarım ve Ormancılık Bakanlığı yetkilileri, sözkonusu bakteriye sadece ülkenin güneyindeki Puglia bölgesinde rastlandığını belirtmişler ve bahsekonu bakteriden etkilenen üretim alanlarının esasen iki kategoriye ayrıldığını, birincisinin bakteriyle bulaşık, ikincisinin ise bakterinin varlığı nedeniyle sınırlandırılmış alanlar olduğu bilgisini iletmişlerdir. Sözkonusu alanların listesi anılan Bakanlıktan temin edilmekle aşağıda sunulmaktadır.

Bulaşık Alanlar:

Brindisi
Cellino San Marco
Lecce (kentin tamamı)
Oria
San Pietro Vernotico
Torchiarolo

Tampon ve Gözetim Altındaki Alanlar:

Avetrana
Erchie
San Donaci
San Pancrazio Salentino
Francavilla Fontana
Latiano
Manduria
Mesagne
San Michele Salentino
Torre Santa Susanna
San Marzano Di San Giuseppe
Sava

3. Ottova Büyükelçiliğimiz tarafından temas edilen Kanada Gıda Denetleme Ajansı (Canadian Food Inspection Agency - CFIA) tarafından hazırlanan not, Kanada Küresel İşler (Dışişleri) Bakanlığı aracılığıyla alınmakla ekte sunulmuştur.

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Görüleceği üzere notta, sözkonusu bakterinin Kanada'da çok nadir olarak görüldüğü, ekonomik değer taşıyan zeytin, bağ, şeftali veya turunçgil gibi tarımsal üretim alanlarında bulunmadığı, geçmişte yalnızca 3 kez tespit edilmiş olduğu, bu tespitlerin orman alanlarında Karaağaç ve Akçaağaç türlerinde yapıldığı, bu 3 vakanın birer kez olmak üzere Ontario Eyaleti'nde Ulmus americana, Saskatchewan Eyaleti'nde Ulmus spp ve British Columbia Eyaleti'nde Acer macrophyllum ağaçları olduğu belirtilmektedir.

Bilgilerine saygılarımla arzederim.

M. Kemalettin ERUYGUR
Bakan Adına
Daire Başkanı

Canadian distribution status of Xyllella fastidiosa Wells

In Canada, Xylella fastidiosa has only been reported from elm (Ulmus spp.) as Elm Leaf Scorch and from bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum) as Bigleaf Maple Scorch, and then only very rarely. The bacterium has not been reported from any other hosts, including economically important crops, such as grapevine, olive, citrus or peach (Vitis, Olea, Citrus and Prunus spp.), in Canada.

A general review of books on forest diseases of Canada failed to mention either the pathogen or the disease, suggesting that, while present, the incidence of the bacterium appears to be low in tree species. Infections, especially in Ulmus spp., are failing to cause significant damage, or are possibly being missed through mis-diagnosis, in part because X. fastidiosa is difficult to isolate and causes chronic symptoms such as reduced growth, leaf scorch and dieback that can be easily mistakenly attributed to other biotic or abiotic factors. In addition the severity of symptoms can fluctuate year to year (Sherald, JL IN Shade Trees, 1999). A 1997 study by Goodwin focussed on tissue sampling of elm leaves exhibiting symptoms of leaf scorching, since the occurrence of leaf scorching of elm was described by the authors as "widespread" in southern Ontario. However, of 114 symptomatic trees sampled (elm and other hosts), only 3 samples tested positive for X. fastidiosa. This suggests that visual identification of symptoms alone is not a good indicator of infection of X. fastidiosa (Goodwin and Zhang, 1997).

Although prolonged infection can result in mortality, it is difficult to attribute the death of a(n) (elm) tree to X. fastidiosa because other pests and diseases, such as Dutch Elm Disease (DED), can contribute to a tree's decline. Numerous sources suggest that X. fastidiosa-infected trees are very susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease (Gould, 2007; Goodwin and Zhang, 1997; Sinclair et al, 1987). Sinclair et al (1987) suggest that over 40% of cases of DED occurred in trees already affected by bacterial scorch (in the USA). DED is widespread in Canada, and as such, it is difficult to determine the impact of X. fastidiosa on elm populations in Canada, as trees may have succumbed to DED prior to being diagnosed with Elm Leaf Scorch.

In total, there are only three confirmed records of X. fastidiosa occurrance in Canada:

- Ontario (southern Ontario with limited distribution). Reported on Ulmus americana as Xylella fastidiosa (Goodwin, 1997)
- Saskatchewan. Single record. Reported on Ulmus spp. as Xylella fastidiosa (Northover, 2012)
- British Columbia. Reported on Acer macrophyllum as Xylella fastidiosa (Bigleaf Maple Scorch) (FIDS, 1992). Although the bacterium was detected, it had not been consistently correlated with scorch symptoms on bigleaf maple.
- Alberta. Single potential record. Reported on Ulmus spp. as Xylemella fastidiosum (Holley, 1993). See note below.

Note: The report of Xylemella fastidiosum from Alberta (Holley, 1993) from Ulmus spp. is questionable, as the scientific name appears to be illegitimate and for which no other records in the scientific literature (for the genus Xylemella) could be found. There is no additional information in this report indicating if the diagnosis was based solely on visual disease symptoms or lab diagnostic methods. However, given the bacterium's recent reported presence in the neighbouring province of Saskatchewan, the presence of Xylella fastidiosa (on elm) in Alberta is possible. However, at this time, this potential record from Alberta remains unconfirmed.

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