

# The Effect of Composting on *Synchytrium endobioticum*, the Organism Causing Potato Wart Disease

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- Potato waste might be contaminated with quarantine pests like Synchytrium endobioticum, the organism causing potato wart disease
- > Sanitation of organic waste prior to application on arable land is required by German law
- > Composting is an approved method to sanitise waste
- The efficacy of this measures concerning robust quarantine pests has still to be proven
- Aim of the project: To study the effect of composting and pasteurisation on quarantine pests of potato



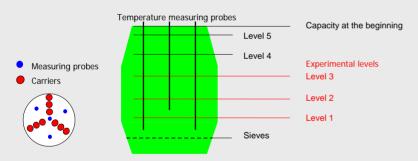
Potatoes infected with Synchytrium endobioticum

## Experimental set up in 60-L-Composter

- Samples: silica sand containing resting spores of Se
- > Composting substrate: potato waste mixed with compost at a ratio of 2:1
- ightharpoonup Conditions: 2 months T < 50 °C n = 54 12 days T > 60° C n = 27



Sample carrier to introduce the pathogen into the process



Scheme of composter and of carriers arrangement at various experimental levels

## **Analysis**



Extraction of resting spores with wet sieving





- Analysis of spore suspension with stereo microscope for
- filled (vital) resting spores



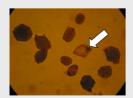
empty (dead) resting spores





- Bioassay with potato tubers
- Rating for warts at potato germs
- Conditions: 12 weeks at 16 h light and 15 °C

# **Results and Conclusion**



Viable and dead (with arrow) resting spores after composting for 2 months at T< 50  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 



Freshly grown warts ( white arrows) at potato tuber germs after composting for 2 months at T < 50  $^{\circ}$ C

### Composting for 2 months, T < 50 °C:

- Filled (viable) resting spores could be found
- Freshly grown warts were detected after bioassay

#### Composting for 12 days, T > 60 °C:

- > Filled (viable) resting spores could be found
- Bioassay has not yet been finished
- Current results indicate that composting is no adequate measure to sanitise potato waste and to prevent potential spreading of Se
- Alternative methods have to be proven