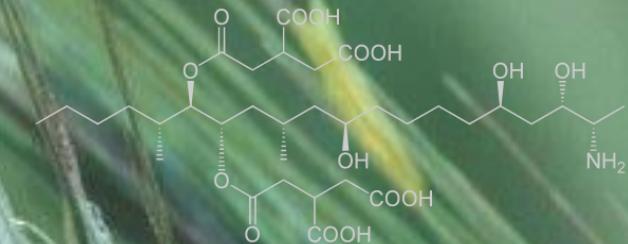
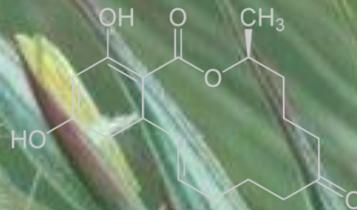




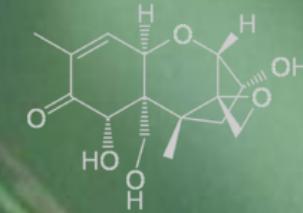
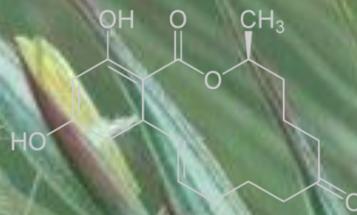
# Kaj so mikotoksini?

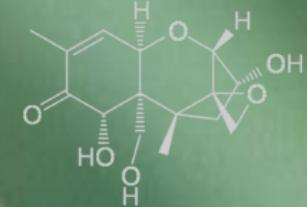
- **Mikotoksini** so sekundarni, strupeni presnovki gliv, ki so škodljivi za ljudi in živali (iz gr. *mykes*, *mukos* – gliva + *toxikon* - stup)
- Zdravstvene motnje, povzročene z mikotoksini, imenujemo **mikotoksikoze**.
- Mikotoksini pridejo v organizem predvsem z **zauživanjem** hrane/krme, poznana pa je tudi **inhalacijska** in **dermalna pot** njihovega vnosa.
- Povzročajo prehranske in reproduktivne motnje ter motnje v živčnem sistemu, slabijo imunski sistem, so lahko citotoksični in rakotvorni idr.



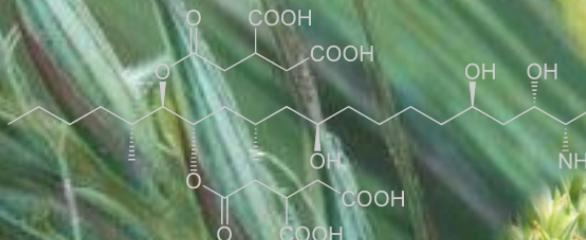
# Kaj so mikotoksinji?

- Znanih je **300 – 400 mikotoksinov**, od tega jih je približno **ducat** skupin pomembnih za zdravje ljudi in živali; **strupeni so že v majhnih količinah**;
- med mikotoksine ne uvrščamo **fitotoksine**, **antibiotike** in **strupe gob**.
- med njih ne uvrščamo niti sekundarnih metabolitov gliv, ki so toksični v večjih odmerkih (npr. **alkohol**)
- Po nekaterih ocenah je v svetovnem merilu kar **četrtina kmetijskih pridelkov** kontaminiranih z mikotoksinji.



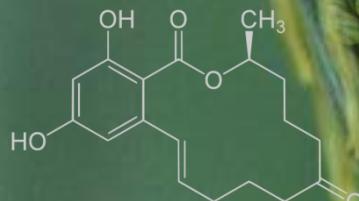


# Naravna vloga (funkcija) mikotoksinov?



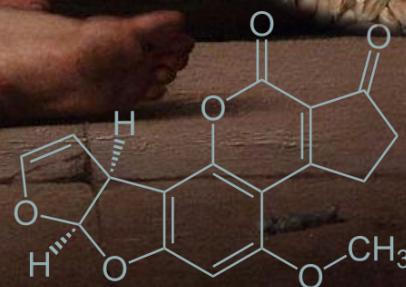
Njihova tvorba je odgovor na povzročen oksidativni stres s strani:

- **abiotičnih dejavnikov:** temperatura, pH, pomanjkanje hrani in dostopne vode ( $a_w$ ), subletalni odmerki fungicidov itd.
- **biotičnih dejavnikov:** drugi mikroorganizmi in gostiteljska rastlina.
- **Med okuženostjo pridelkov in kontaminiranostjo z mikotoksinimi ni premočrtne povezave.**

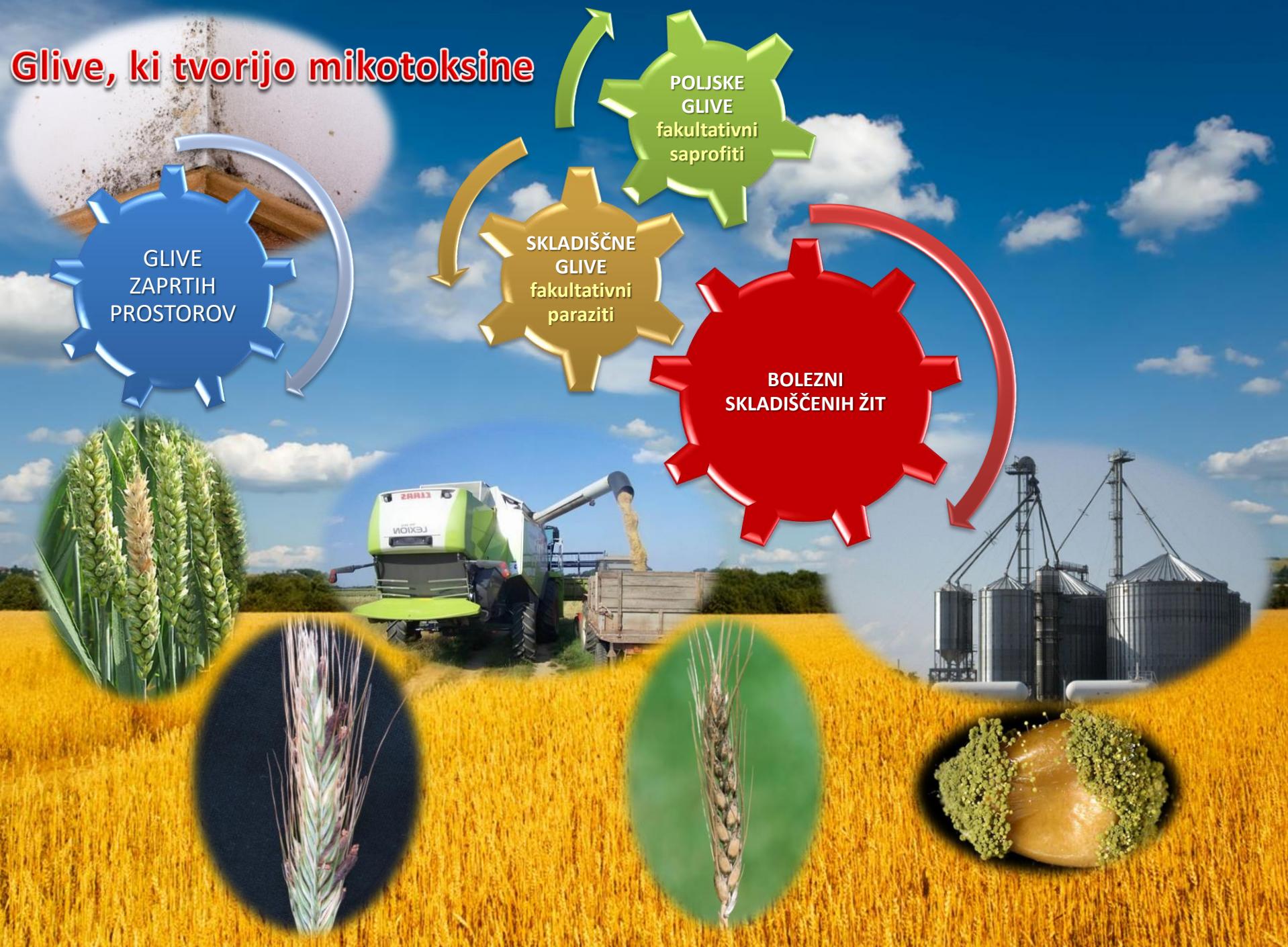


**Človek se z glivami, tvorkami mikotoksinov,  
srečuje že od pradavnine naprej.**

- Tako kot ostale fitopatogene glive so pridobile na pomenu, ko je človek prešel iz nabiralništva oz. nomadske živinoreje na pridelovanje poljščin (Bližnji Vzhod, 10.000 – 8.000 let p.n.š).
- V večjem obsegu so se mikotoksikoze pojavile predvsem po slabih letinah in med vojnama – prehrana s plesnivo hrano oz. onesnaženo z rženim rožičkom.
- Znanost se je začela zanimati za te presnovke, ko je leta 1962 na neki farmi v Angliji zaradi skrivnostne bolezni X pognilo več kot 100.000 puranov (aflatoksin).



# Glive, ki tvorijo mikotoksine

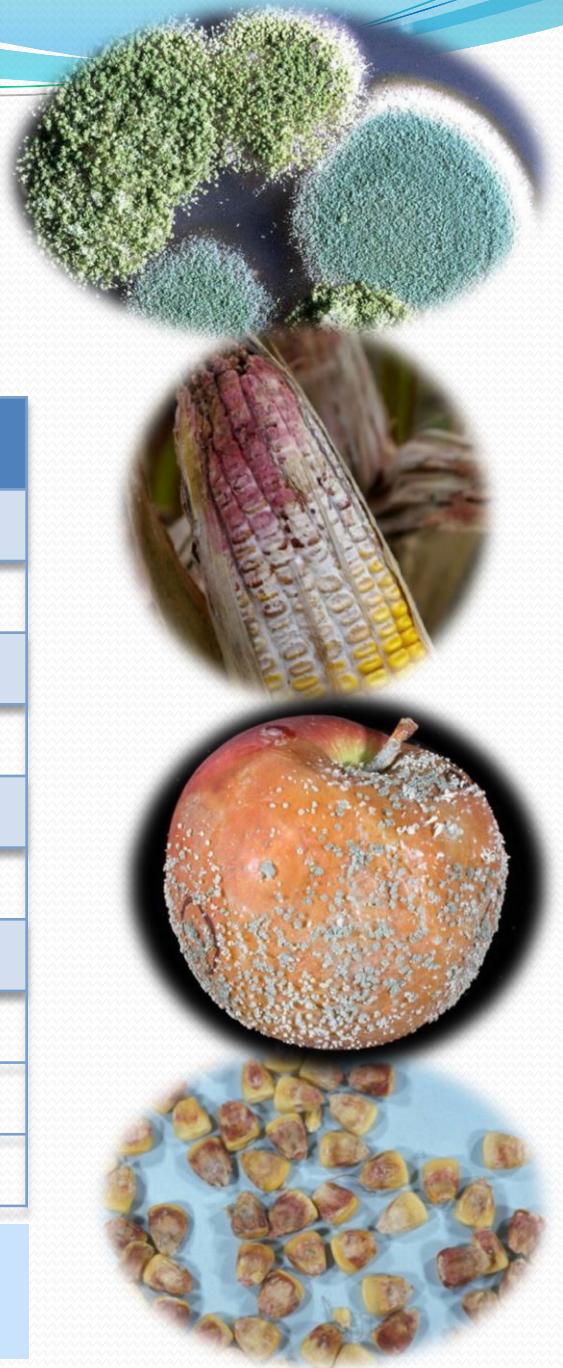


# Mikotoksini

- Tako poljske kot skladiščne plesni so **potencialne tvorke mikotoksinov**, presnovkov, ki negativno vplivajo na zdravje ljudi in živali.

| MIKOTOKSIN                   | GLIVE   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Aflatoksin                   | <i>Aspergillus flavus, A. parasiticus, A. nomius,...</i>              |
| Ohratoksin                   | <i>Aspergillus ochraceus, A. niger, Penicillium verrucosum,...</i>    |
| Fumonozini                   | <i>Fusarium verticillioides, F. proliferatum, F. subglutinans,...</i> |
| Moniliformin                 | <i>F. proliferatum, F. subglutinans</i>                               |
| Deoksinivalenol, nivalenol   | <i>Fusarium graminearum, F. culmorum, F. crookwellense,...</i>        |
| Zearalenon                   | <i>Fusarium graminearum, F. culmorum, F. crookwellense</i>            |
| T-2 in HT-2 toksin           | <i>Fusarium sporotrichoides, F. acuminatum, F. poae?...</i>           |
| Alternariol, tenuazojska ksl | <i>Alternaria alternata, A. tenuis,...</i>                            |
| Patulin                      | <i>Penicillium spp., Aspergillus spp.</i>                             |
| Citrinin                     | <i>Penicillium spp., Aspergillus spp.</i>                             |

- Ena gliva lahko tvori več mikotoksinov oz. več vrst gliv lahko tvori enak mikotoksin.



# Poljske glive



- Okužijo zrna že pred žetvijo: vplivajo na količino in kakovost.
- Če je zrnje primerno suho in skladiščeno v primernih razmerah se ne razvijajo naprej.
- Do močnejših okužb pride, če je v času polnjenja in dozorevanja zrn več padavin.
- Obseg okužb povečujejo tudi poškodbe od ptičev, toče in žuželk.
- Običajne poljske glive na žitnem zrnju pripadajo rodovom *Fusarium*, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Helminthosporium*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* itd.

# Najbolj pogosti mikotokksi

**„POLJSKI MIKOTOKSINI“**  
*Fusarium spp.* (fuzarioze)

**„POLJSKI MIKOTOKSINI“**  
*Claviceps purpurea* (rženi rožiček)

**„POLJSKI MIKOTOKSINI“**  
*Alternaria spp.*

**TRIHOTECENI**

**ZEARALENON**

**MONILIFORMIN**

**FUMONIZINI**

**ERGOT ALKALOIDI**

**ALTERNARIJSKI TOKSINI**

Deoksinivalenol  
(DON)

T-2/HT-2 toksin

Fumonozin B1 (FB1)

Alternariol, ...



# Skladiščne glive (plesni)



 majhne količine trosov prisotne že na zrnju pripeljanem na skladiščenje (0,5 %)

 onesnaženje zrnja s sporami v (na) napravah in opremi za žetev, transport in manipulacijo

 onesnaženi objekti za skladiščenje in ostanki predhodno skladiščenega zrnja

- Najbolj pogosto se razvijajo na poškodovanih in zlomljenih zrnih in na prašnatem odpadu, ki prihaja prek transportnih poti v stik z uskladiščenim zrnjem.
- Vzrok za razvoj skladiščnih gliv so predvsem **neustrezne razmere v skladiščih**.
- Razvoj teh gliv je predvsem odvisen od vsebnosti vode v zrnju, temperature skladiščenja, števila žuželk in pršic ter njihove aktivnosti.

# Najbolj pogosti mikotoksini

„SKLADIŠČNI MIKOTOKSINI“

*Aspergillus spp., Penicillium spp.*

AFLATOKSINI

OHRATOKSINI

PATULIN

CITRININ



## Pregled nekaterih mikotoksinov in njihov vpliv na zdravje

|           | Gliva   | Vrste              | Živilo   | Vpliv na zdravje   | Mejne vrednosti ( $\mu\text{g/kg}$ )                            |
|-----------|---|--------------------|--|--|---|
| AF        | <i>Aspergillus</i> ( <i>A.flavus</i> , <i>A.parasiticus</i> ) | B1, B2, G1, G2, M1 | Koruza, arašidi, suho sadje, začimbe, oreščki mleko                                      | <u>Genotoksičen, rakotvoren</u>  | B1: 2-5<br>Otroci <sup>a</sup> 0,1<br>Vsota <sup>b</sup> : 4-10 |
| OTA       | <i>Penicillium</i> , <i>Aspergillus</i>                       | A, B               | Žita in žitni izdelki, kava, rozine, grozdni sok, vino                                   | <u>Sum za endemske bolezni ledvic, genotoksičnost</u>  | 3-5<br>Otroci <sup>a</sup> : 0,5                                |
| FUM       | <i>Fusarium</i>   | B1, B2             | Koruza in koruzni izdelki  | <u>Vpliv na srčnožilni sistem, rakotvorni za ljudi in živali</u>                             | 800-4000<br>Otroci <sup>a</sup> : 200                           |
| DON       | <i>Fusarium</i>   |                    | Hrana in krma na osnovi žit, kruh in zavitki, fini pekovski izdelki in moka <sup>d</sup> | <u>Učinek na prebavni trakt (bruhanje) živali in ljudi, anoreksija, nižanje telesne teže</u> | 500-1750<br>Otroci <sup>a</sup> : 200                           |
| ZON       | <i>Fusarium</i>   |                    | Koruza, tudi pšenica, ječmen, sirek, rž, koruzno olje                                    | <u>Estrogenska aktivnost</u>   | 50-400<br>Otroci <sup>a</sup> : 20                              |
| T-2 /HT-2 | <i>Fusarium</i>   |                    | Zrna in izdelki iz mletih zrn (predvsem oves in ovseni izdelki)                          | <u>Splošna toksičnost, hematotoksičnost in imunotoksičnost</u>                               | /   |

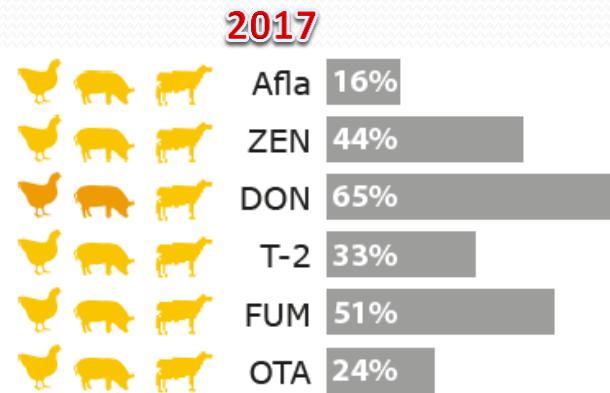
<sup>a</sup>Živila na osnovi žit za dojenčke in majhne otroke

<sup>b</sup>Vsota aflatoksin B1, B2, G1 in G2

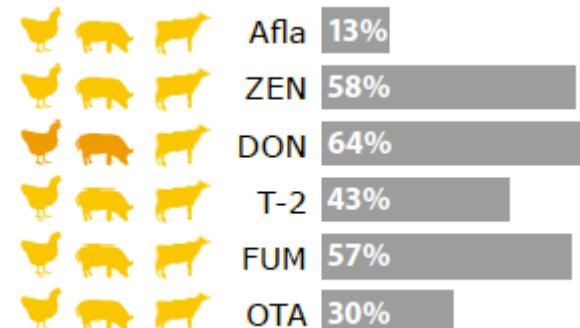
**Mycotoxins in main commodities 2017**

|               | Total samples: 4 812       | Afla | ZEN  | DON   | T-2  | FUM   | OTA  |
|---------------|----------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Finished feed | Number of samples tested   | 1045 | 1330 | 1351  | 1120 | 1075  | 1044 |
|               | % Contaminated samples     | 10%  | 61%  | 76%   | 39%  | 65%   | 39%  |
|               | Average of positives (ppb) | 5    | 33   | 245   | 19   | 398   | 4    |
|               | Median of positives (ppb)  | 2    | 17   | 164   | 9    | 158   | 2    |
|               | Maximum (ppb)              | 54   | 856  | 7000  | 300  | 8725  | 70   |
| Corn          | Number of samples tested   | 497  | 712  | 776   | 492  | 592   | 482  |
|               | % Contaminated samples     | 22%  | 39%  | 71%   | 21%  | 73%   | 9%   |
|               | Average of positives (ppb) | 12   | 151  | 889   | 102  | 1508  | 42   |
|               | Median of positives (ppb)  | 2    | 44   | 417   | 46   | 742   | 2    |
|               | Maximum (ppb)              | 468  | 6082 | 28470 | 978  | 15554 | 889  |
| Cereals*      | Number of samples tested   | 443  | 1463 | 1851  | 667  | 478   | 448  |
|               | % Contaminated samples     | 16%  | 29%  | 57%   | 41%  | 9%    | 11%  |
|               | Average of positives (ppb) | 1    | 77   | 580   | 34   | 171   | 17   |
|               | Median of positives (ppb)  | 1    | 26   | 277   | 22   | 40    | 3    |
|               | Maximum (ppb)              | 4    | 2681 | 19510 | 361  | 3006  | 364  |

\*Cereals: wheat, barley, oats, triticale, rye, sorghum, millet



**jan. – sept. 2018**

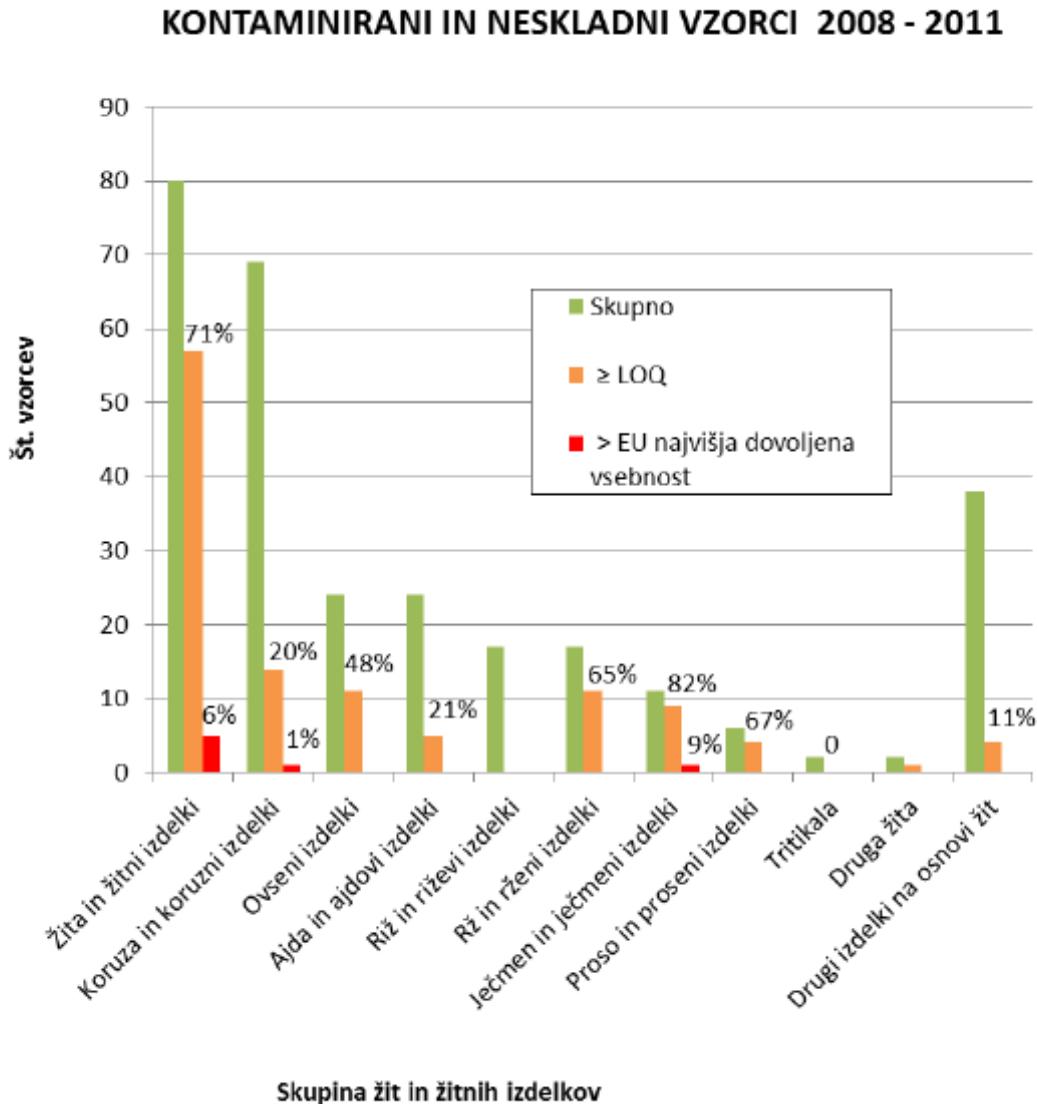


**Table 1.** Detailed results of mycotoxin occurrence by region

**2017**

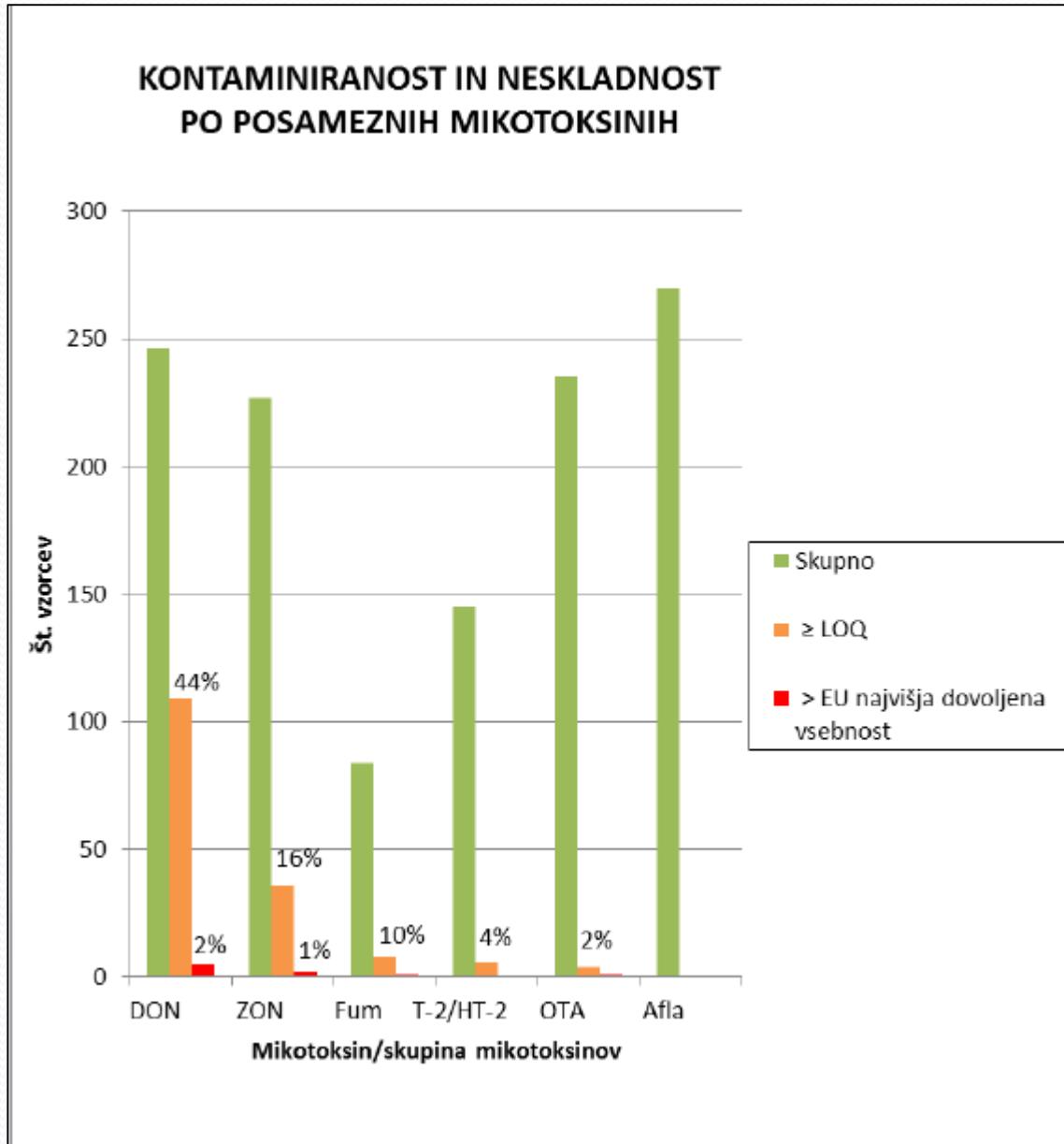
|        |                           | Afla | ZEN  | DON   | T-2  | FUM   | OTA  |
|--------|---------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Europe | Number of samples tested  | 2470 | 4231 | 4755  | 2765 | 2649  | 2454 |
|        | Positive (%)              | 16%  | 44%  | 65%   | 33%  | 51%   | 24%  |
|        | Average of Positive (ppb) | 6    | 72   | 555   | 36   | 777   | 8    |
|        | Maximum (ppb)             | 468  | 6082 | 28470 | 978  | 15554 | 889  |

**NIJZ- uradni nadzor živil:** 290 vzorcev, 40 % vsebovalo enega ali več mikotoksinov, **2,4 %** več od najvišje dovoljene vsebnosti

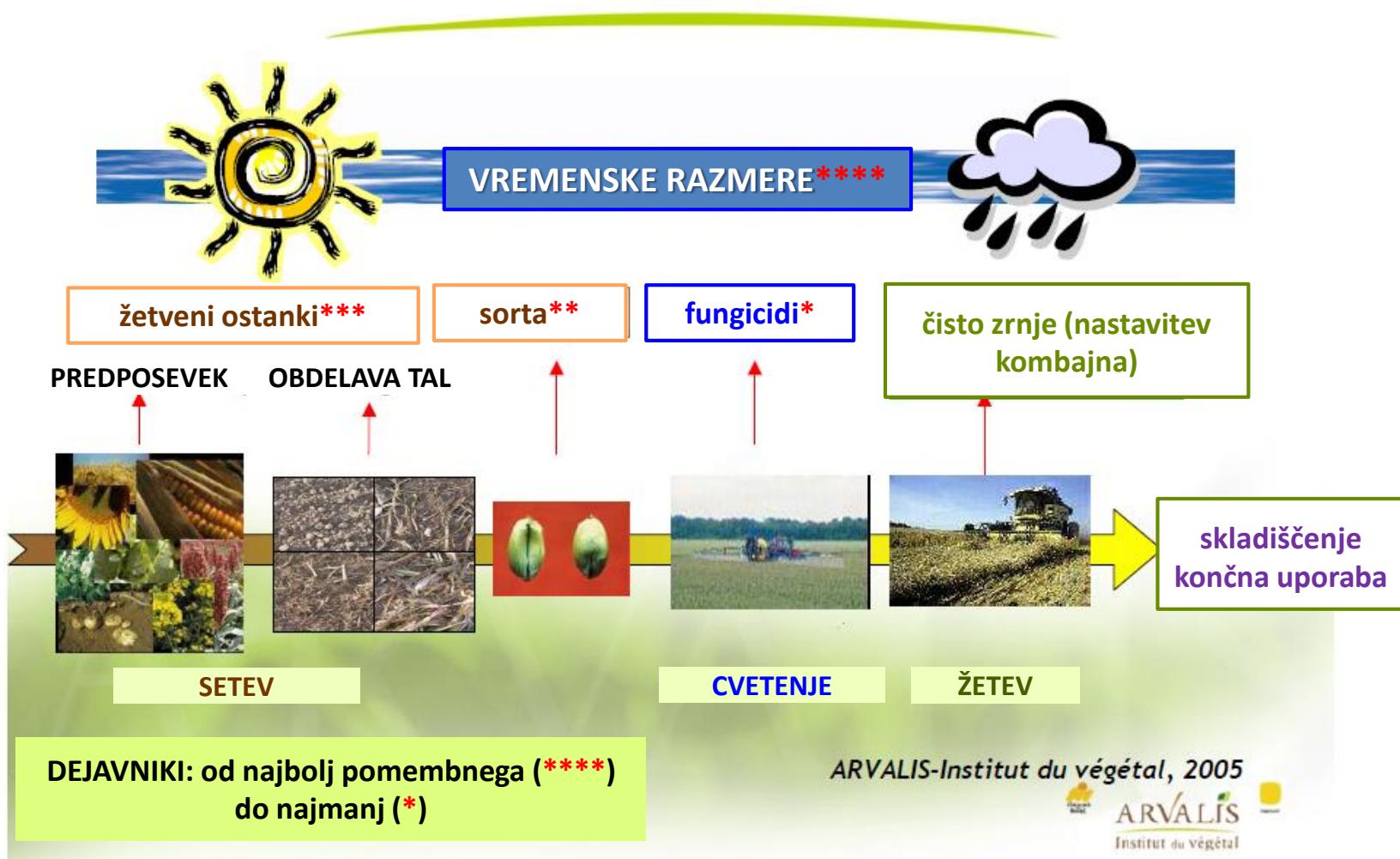


VIR:

# NIJZ- uradni nadzor živil: žita in žitni izdelki

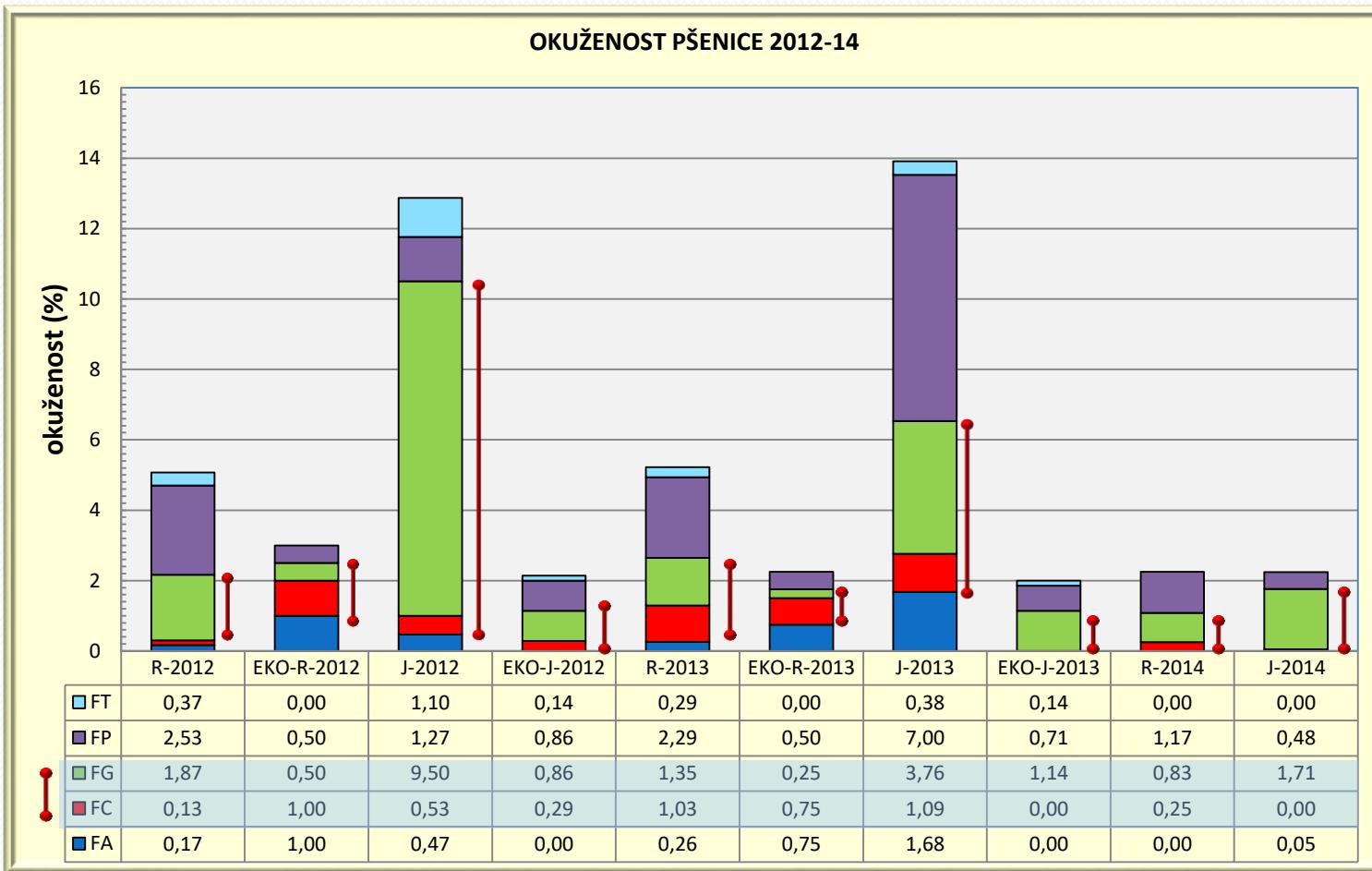


# Dejavniki, ki vplivajo na kontaminiranost zrnja pšenice z DON



# OKUŽENOST ZRNJA PŠENICE 2012-14

## Jablje in Rakičan

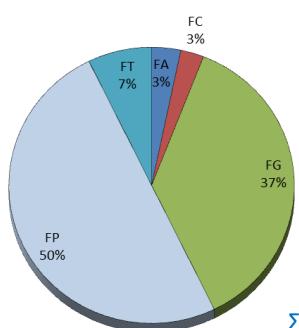


Okuženost zrn koruze s fuzariozami iz Rakičana (R), Jabel (J) v posameznih letih (FT – *Fusarium tricinctum*, FP – *F. poae*, FG – *F. graminearum*, FC – *F. culmorum*; FA – *F. avenaceum*)

# OKUŽENOST ZRNJA PŠENICE 2012-14

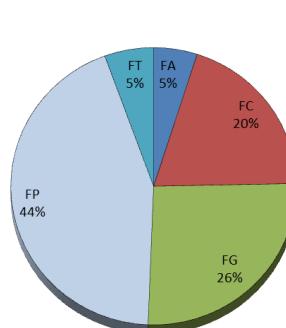
## vrstna sestava fuzarioz

Rakičan-2012



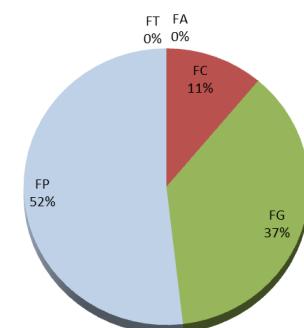
Σokuž. ≈ 5%

Rakičan-2013



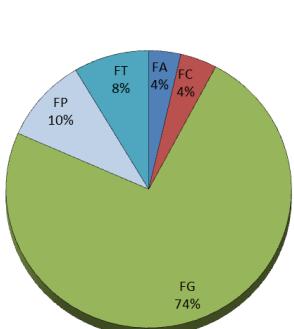
Σokuž. ≈ 5%

Rakičan-2014



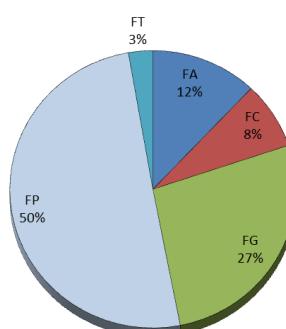
Σokuž. ≈ 2%

Jable-2012



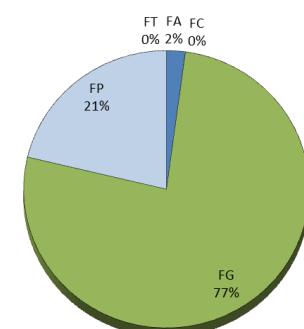
Σokuž. ≈ 13%

Jable-2013



Σokuž. ≈ 14%

Jable-2014



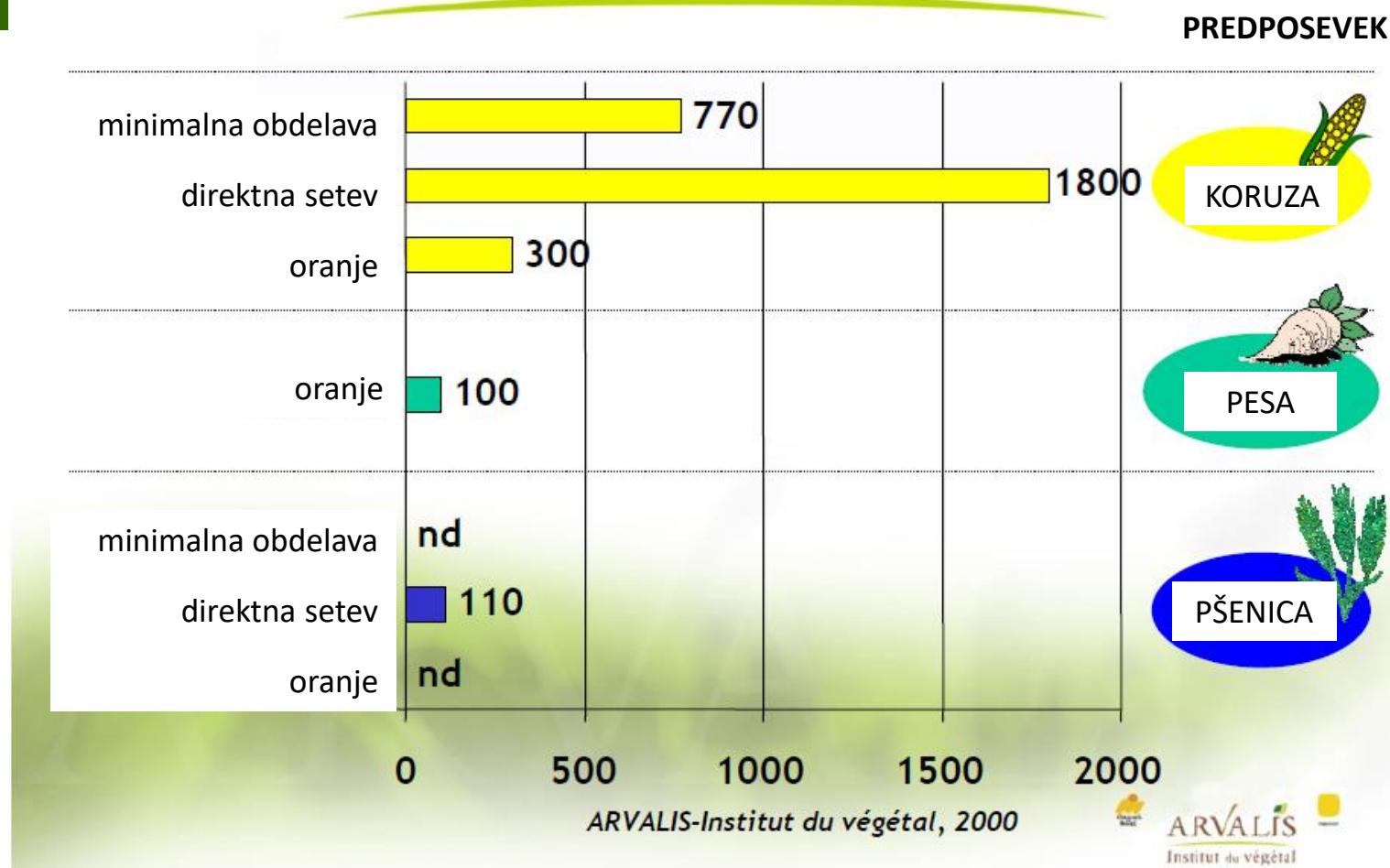
Σokuž. ≈ 2%

Delež posameznih *Fusarium* vrst se med leti in lokacijami lahko močno razlikuje.

# Fuzarioze korenin, stebla in klasa žit

VARSTVO – kolobar in obdelava tal

## Vsebnost DON ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) v zrnju pšenice glede na obdelavo tal in predposevek





# FUZARIOZE NA KORUZI IN STRNIH ŽITIH



| VRSTA                      | POJAVLJANJE            |           | MIKOTOKSIN  |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---|
|                            | severni/ centralni del | južni del |   |
| <b>»Rdeče fuzarioze«</b>   |                        |           |   |
| <i>F. graminearum</i>      | +++                    | +         | DON, AcDON, NIV, FUS, ZEN                           |
| <i>F. subglutinans</i>     | ++                     | ±         | MON, BEA, FUP                                       |
| <i>F. avenaceum</i>        | ++                     | ±         | MON   |
| <i>F. cerealis</i>         | +                      | ±         | NIV, FUS, ZEN, ZOH                                  |
| <i>F. culmorum</i>         | +                      | -         | DON, NIV, ZEN, ZOH                                  |
| <i>F. sporotrichioides</i> | +                      | -         | T2, HT2, NOS  |
| <i>F. poae</i>             | +                      | -         | DAS, NIV  |
| <i>F. equiseti</i>         | +                      | ±         | DAS, ZEN, ZOH                                       |
| <i>F. acuminatum</i>       | +                      | ±         | T2, NEO   |
| <i>F. verticillioides</i>  | +                      | +         | -   |
| <i>F. proliferatum</i>     | +                      | +         | -   |
| <b>»Rožnate fuzarioze«</b> |                        |           |   |
| <i>F. verticillioides</i>  | +                      | +++       | FB <sub>1</sub> , FB <sub>2</sub> , FB <sub>3</sub> |
| <i>F. proliferatum</i>     | ±                      | +++       | FB <sub>1</sub> , FB <sub>2</sub> , FUP, MON, BEA   |
| <i>F. subglutinans</i>     | +++                    | +         | MON, BEA, FUP                                       |
| <i>F. graminearum</i>      | +                      | ±         | -   |
| <i>F. culmorum</i>         | +                      | ±         | -   |
| <i>F. equiseti</i>         | +                      | ±         | -   |
| <i>F. solani</i>           | ±                      | +         | -   |
| <i>F. semitectum</i>       | ±                      | +         | -   |
| <i>F. cerealis</i>         | ±                      | ±         | -   |
| <i>F. sporotrichioides</i> | ±                      | -         | -   |
| <i>F. oxysporum</i>        | -                      | +         | -   |

| VRSTA                      | POJAVLJANJE            |           | MIKOTOKSIN                |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
|                            | severni/ centralni del | južni del |                           |
| <i>F. graminearum</i>      | +++                    | +++       | DON, NIV, ZEN, AcDON, FUS |
| <i>F. avenaceum</i>        | +++                    | ++        | MON, BEA, ENS             |
| <i>F. culmorum</i>         | +++                    | ++        | DON, ZEN, ZOH, NIV        |
| <i>F. poae</i>             | ++                     | +         | NIV, BEA, DAS, FUS, ENS   |
| <i>F. equiseti</i>         | ++                     | +         | DAS, ZEN, ZOH             |
| <i>F. tricinctum</i>       | +                      | +         | MON                       |
| <i>F. cerealis</i>         | +                      | ±         | NIV, FUS, ZEN, ZOH        |
| <i>F. sporotrichioides</i> | +                      | ±         | T2, HT2, T2ol, NEO        |
| <i>F. acuminatum</i>       | ±                      | ±         | T2, NEO                   |
| <i>F. subglutinans</i>     | ±                      | -         | MON                       |
| <i>F. solani</i>           | ±                      | -         | -                         |
| <i>F. oxysporum</i>        | ±                      | -         | -                         |

**NEPOSREDNA škoda: manjši PRIDELEK**  
**POSREDNA škoda: MIKOTOKSINI**

Od 17 ugotovljenih *Fusarium* vrst se jih kar 11 pojavlja tako na koruzi kot žitih

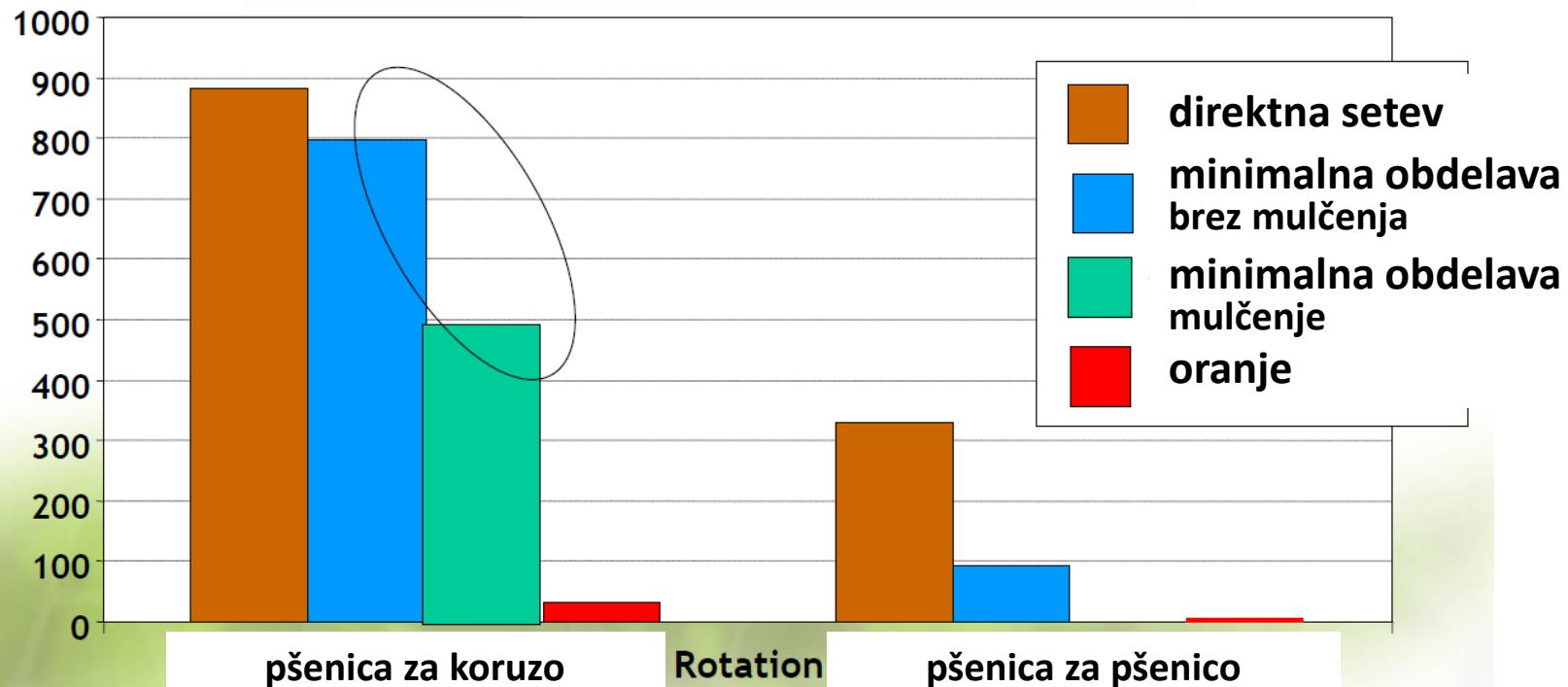
DON= deoksinivalenol, NIV= nivalenol, ZEN= zearalenon, AcDON= monoacetil deoksinivalenol, FUS= fuzarenon-X, MON= moniliformin, BEA= beauvericin, ENS= eniatini, ZOH= zearalenoli ( $\alpha$  in  $\beta$  izomere), DAS= diacetokskirpenol, T2= T-2 toksin, HT2= HT-2 toksin, T2ol= T-2 tetraol, NEO= neosolaniol, FB= fumonizini

## Fuzarioze korenin, steba in klasa žit

VARSTVO – kolobar in obdelava tal- rastlinski ostanki

Rastlinski ostanki gSS/m<sup>2</sup>

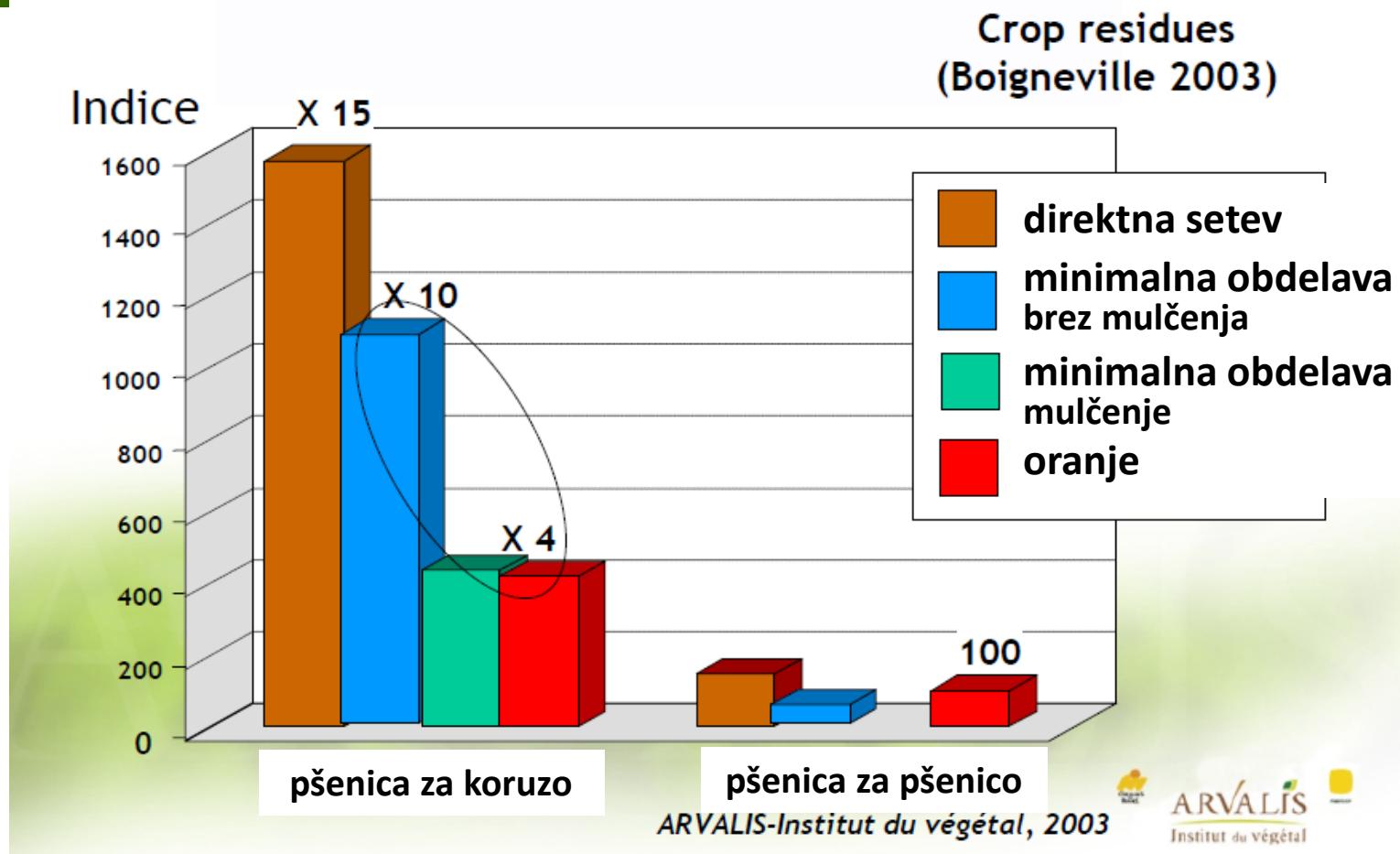
Crop Residues  
(Boigneville 2003)



# Fuzarioze korenin, stebla in klasa žit

VARSTVO – kolobar in obdelava tal

## Vsebnost DON ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) glede na obdelavo tal in predposevek



# PREDHODNI POSEVEK

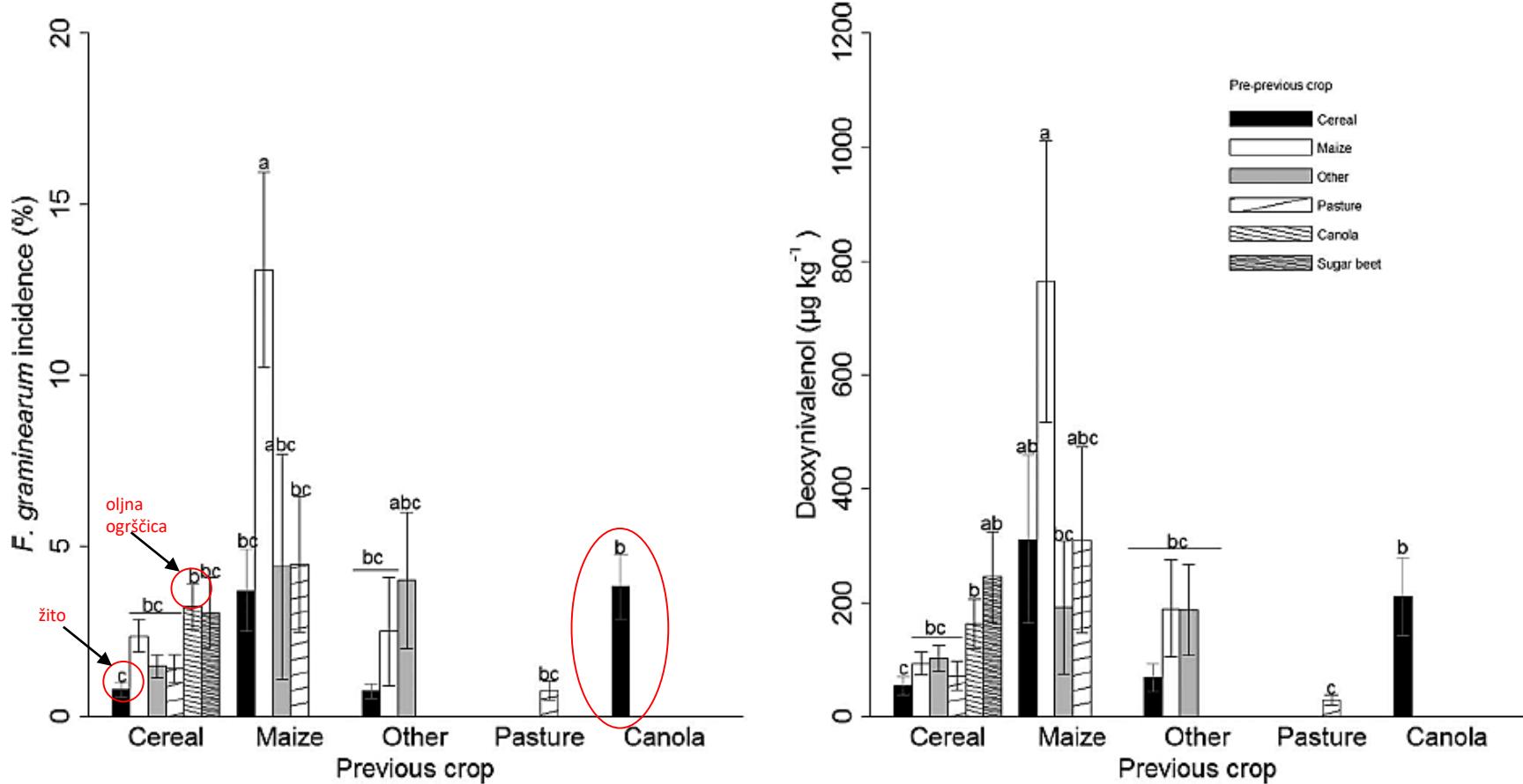


**Table 5.** Effect of previous crop on *F. graminearum* (FG) incidence and deoxynivalenol (DON) content in Swiss barley samples, collected in 2013 and 2014.

| Previous crop | n   | FG incidence (%) |  | DON ( $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ ) |
|---------------|-----|------------------|--|-------------------------------|
|               |     | Mean (SEM)       |  |                               |
| Maize         | 64  | 7.3 (1.2) a      |  | 447.7 (102.0) a               |
| Canola        | 28  | 3.8 (0.9) ab     |  | 209.3 (64.2) ab               |
| Other         | 41  | 2.6 (0.9) bc     |  | 154.1 (34.7) ab               |
| Cereal        | 280 | 2.1 (0.2) bc     |  | 110.1 (13.6) b                |
| Pasture       | 27  | 0.8 (0.3) c      |  | 31.1 (8.1) c                  |

Note: n: number of samples; SEM: standard error of the mean. Means with the same letters are not significantly different according to a Games-Howell test at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Details about previous crops are as explained in the main text.

# DVA PREDHODNA POSEVKA pred ječmenom



**Figure 4.** Effect of the previous two crops on *F. graminearum* incidence (%) and deoxynivalenol content ( $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ ) in Swiss barley samples, collected in 2013 and 2014,  $n = 424$ . Error bars represent the standard error of mean, means with the same letters are not significantly different according to a Tukey-Kramer test for interactions at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Meanings in cropping factors are as explained in the main text.

**Table 2.** Average probability of occurrence of fungi isolated from discoloured roots of noncereal crops sampled in eastern Saskatchewan, in 2000 and 2001

| Variable/statistic          | Crop              |      |                |      | <i>P</i> value <sup>a</sup> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------------------|
|                             | Canola            | Flax | Lentil         | Pea  |                             |
| <i>Alternaria</i> spp.      |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 1.00 <sup>b</sup> | 1.00 | 0.92           | 0.74 |                             |
| <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.52              | 0.52 | 0.14           | 0.41 | 0.118                       |
| SE                          | 0.10              | 0.12 | 0.10           | 0.11 |                             |
| <i>Fusarium acuminatum</i>  |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.20              | 0.13 | 0.31           | 0.14 | 0.484                       |
| SE                          | 0.05              | 0.06 | 0.13           | 0.06 |                             |
| <i>F. avenaceum</i>         |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.88              | 0.88 | 1.00           | 1.00 |                             |
| <i>F. culmorum</i>          |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.13              | 0.03 | 0 <sup>c</sup> | 0.06 | 0.266                       |
| SE                          | 0.04              | 0.03 | —              | 0.04 |                             |
| <i>F. equiseti</i>          |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.71              | 0.55 | 0.87           | 0.62 | 0.162                       |
| SE                          | 0.13              | 0.17 | 0.11           | 0.16 |                             |
| <i>F. graminearum</i>       |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.10              | 0.03 | 0.08           | 0.03 | 0.485                       |
| SE                          | 0.03              | 0.03 | 0.07           | 0.03 |                             |
| <i>F. oxysporum</i>         |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.05              | 0.02 | 0.23           | 0.06 | 0.263                       |
| SE                          | 0.06              | 0.03 | 0.25           | 0.07 |                             |
| <i>F. sporotrichioides</i>  |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.05              | 0.06 | 0              | 0.26 | 0.008                       |
| SE                          | 0.02              | 0.04 | —              | 0.07 |                             |
| <i>Microdochium bolleyi</i> |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.54              | 0.53 | 0.15           | 0.20 | 0.003                       |
| SE                          | 0.06              | 0.09 | 0.10           | 0.07 |                             |
| <i>Stemphylium</i> spp.     |                   |      |                |      |                             |
| Avg                         | 0.63              | 0.91 | 0.19           | 0.45 | <0.001                      |
| SE                          | 0.31              | 0.12 | 0.23           | 0.34 |                             |

<sup>a</sup>Statistical significance of crop effect.

<sup>b</sup>The average (Avg.) for each crop represents the probability (multiply by 100 to convert to percentage basis) of encountering an isolate in a crop, derived from an analysis conducted using presence data, binary distribution, and logit link specification. The occurrence of *Alternaria* spp. and *F. avenaceum* was too high to conduct a formal analysis to estimate probability of occurrence; for these species, probability of occurrence was estimated by taking number of fields present and dividing by total number of fields. SE: standard error.

<sup>c</sup>0 represents instances where isolate was not detected.



# OBDELAVA TAL in PREDHODNI POSEVEK



**Table 6.** Effect of tillage and the interaction of previous crop × tillage on *F. graminearum* (FG) incidence and deoxynivalenol (DON) content in Swiss barley samples collected in 2013 and 2014.

| Cropping factor                | n   | FG incidence (%) | DON ( $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ ) |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                |     | Mean (SEM)       |                               |
| <i>Tillage</i>                 |     |                  |                               |
| Reduced tillage                | 160 | 4.2 (0.5) a      | 202.7 (26.3) a                |
| Plough                         | 280 | 2.2 (0.3) b      | 143.1 (25.3) b                |
| <i>Previous crop × tillage</i> |     |                  |                               |
| Maize + reduced                | 33  | 9.8 (1.6) a      | 448.5 (99.6) a                |
| Maize + ploughed               | 31  | 4.6 (1.8) bc     | 446.8 (184.0) ab              |
| Canola + ploughed              | 13  | 3.8 (1.4) abc    | 280.8 (128.2) abc             |
| Canola + reduced               | 15  | 3.7 (1.1) bc     | 147.3 (45.1) abcd             |
| Other + ploughed               | 20  | 3.0 (1.7) bc     | 181.0 (59.8) abcd             |
| Cereal + reduced               | 86  | 2.8 (0.4) b      | 146.4 (22.1) b                |
| Other + reduced                | 21  | 2.3 (0.7) bc     | 128.6 (37.5) bcd              |
| Cereal + ploughed              | 194 | 1.8 (0.3) c      | 94.1 (16.9) cd                |
| Pasture + reduced              | 5   | 1.2 (0.8) bc     | 26.0 (13.6) bcd               |
| Pasture + ploughed             | 22  | 0.7 (0.3) bc     | 32.3 (9.6) d                  |

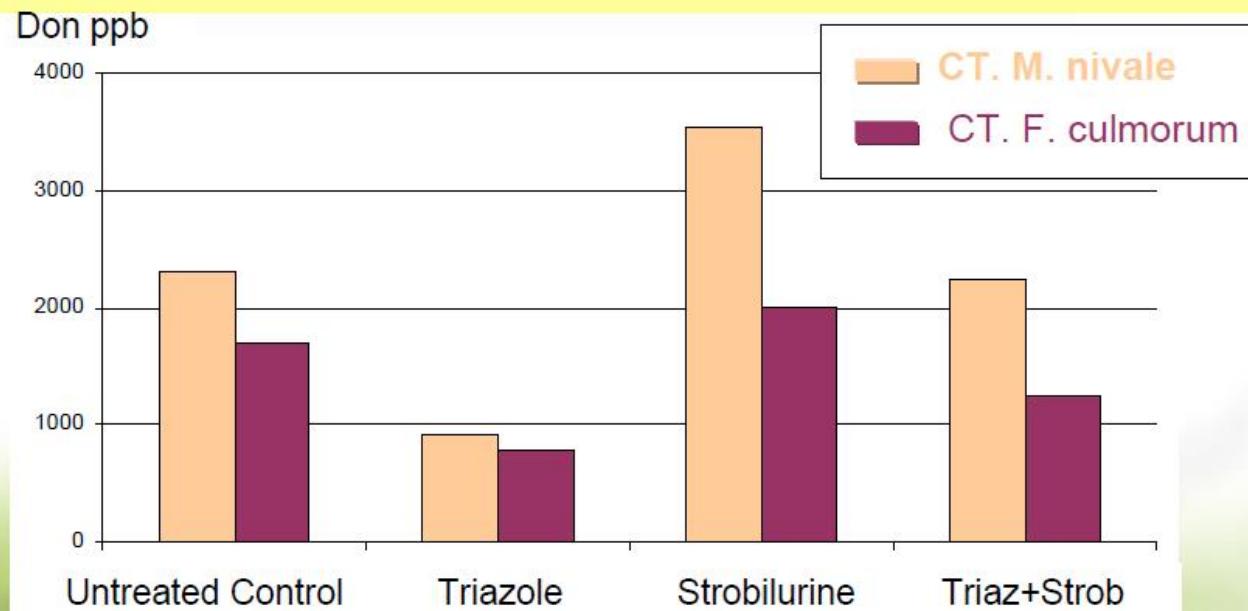
Note: n: number of samples; SEM: standard error of the mean. Means with the same letters are not significantly different according to a Games–Howell test and a Tukey–Kramer test for interactions both at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Meanings in cropping factors are as explained in the main text.

# Fuzarioza korenin, steba in klasa žit

## VARSTVO – kemično varstvo – strobilurini?

### Effect of phytosanitary protection : triazole Triazole Fusarium/strobilurine

The use of strobilurines solo can increase the DON content



(3 trials with artificial contamination *M. nivale* and 5 trials with artificial contamination *F. culmorum*)

## Fuzarioza korenin, steba in klasa žit VARSTVO – kemično varstvo – strobilurini?

**Table 1.** Effect of strobilurin containing fungicides on deoxynivalenol content in winter wheat under natural infection conditions

| Year | Cultivar | Fungicide     | Time of application (BBCH) | DON-concentration compared to check (%) |
|------|----------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1998 | Borenos  | Juwel Top     | 49                         | + 48                                    |
|      |          | Amistar       | 49                         | + 53                                    |
| 1999 | Ritmo    | Amistar       | 49                         | + 36                                    |
|      |          | Juwel Top     | 33                         | + 27                                    |
|      |          | Juwel Top     | 55                         | + 5                                     |
| 2000 | Flair    | Amistar       | 33                         | + 43                                    |
|      |          | Amistar       | 49                         | + 22                                    |
|      |          | Juwel Top     | 49                         | + 56                                    |
|      | Bussard  | Juwel Top     | 55                         | + 20                                    |
|      |          | Amistar       | 49                         | + 65                                    |
|      |          | Amistar       | 55                         | + 8                                     |
|      |          | Juwel/Amistar | 33                         | +/- 0                                   |

Results of long-term field studies into the effect of strobilurin containing fungicides on the production of mycotoxins in several winter wheat varieties

## Vpliv aktivnosti vode ( $a_w$ ), temperature in fungicidov na rast različnih izolatov glive *F. culmorum*)

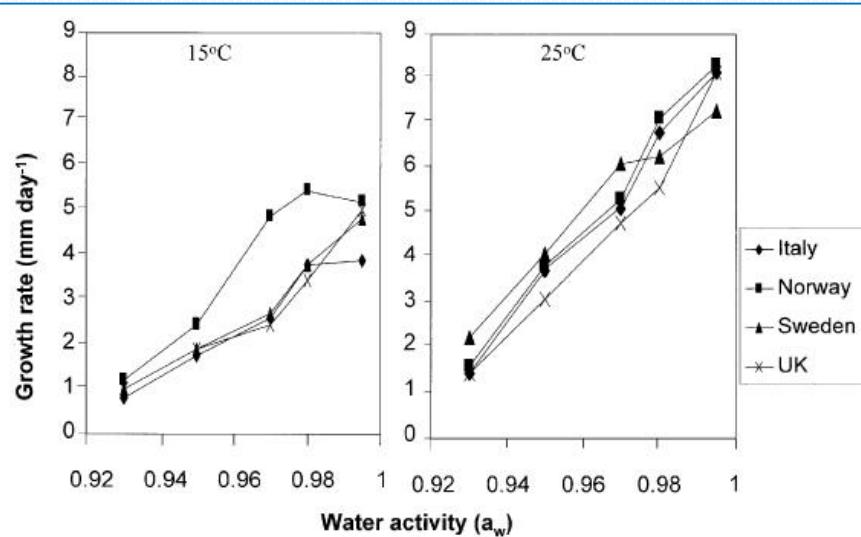


Figure 1. Comparison of water relations and growth of *F. culmorum* isolates from different European countries *in vitro* on a milled wheat agar medium.

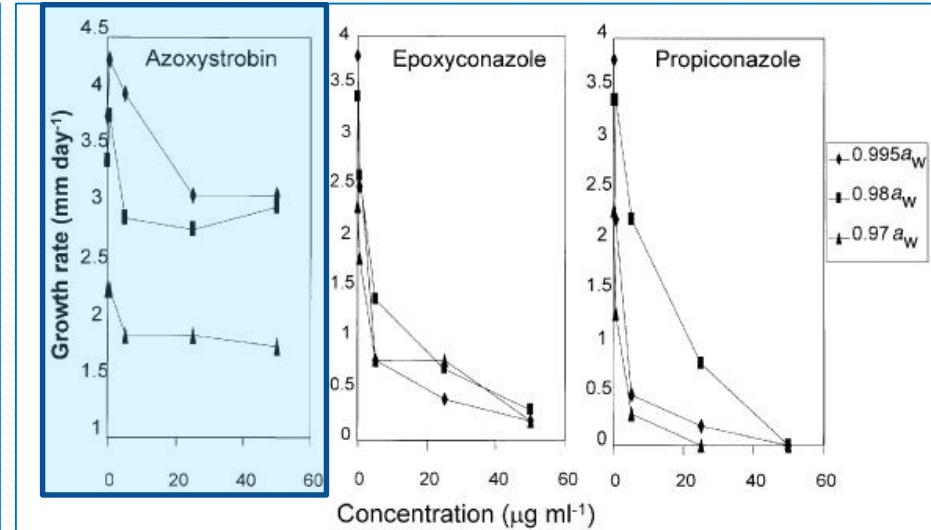


Figure 2. *In vitro* efficacy of three fungicides against a mycotoxicogenic isolate of *F. culmorum* at 15 °C and three different water availability conditions (as indicated on the right axis).

## Vpliv aktivnosti vode ( $a_w$ ) in fungicidov na tvorbo DON

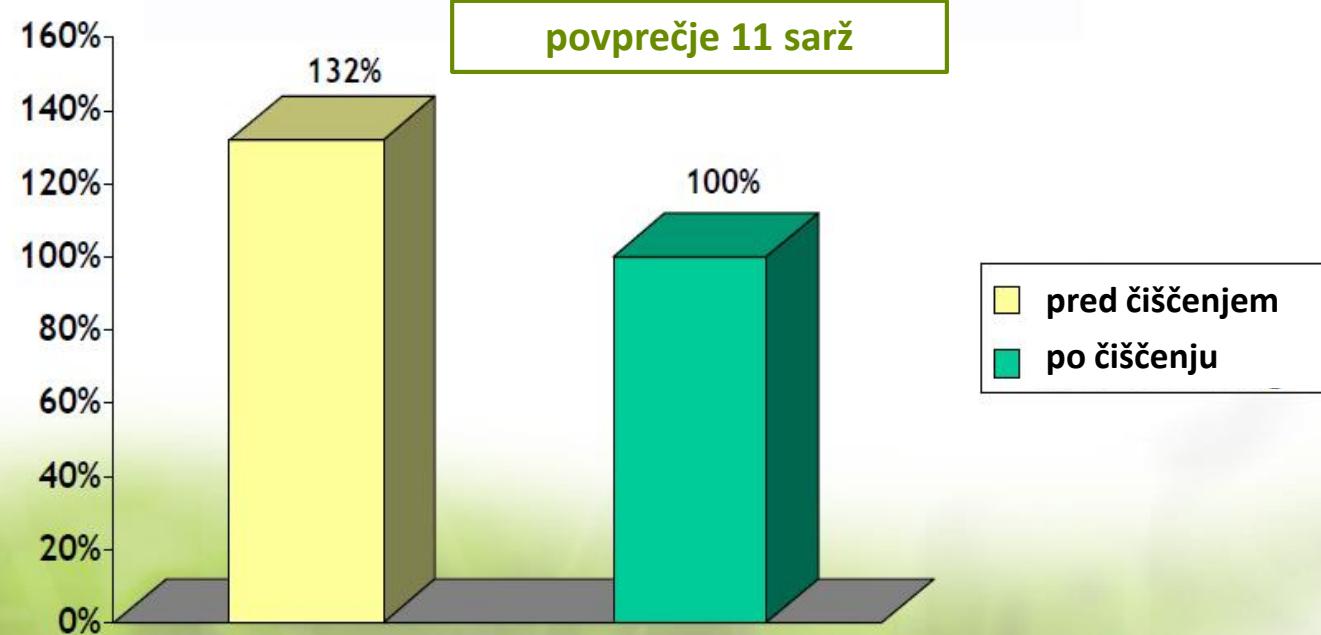
Table 2. Effect of water activity ( $a_w$ ) and fungicide (25 µg ml<sup>-1</sup>) on DON production by strains of *F. culmorum* from different parts of Europe grown on irradiated wheat grain with conserved germination capacity

| Isolate source | $a_w$ | Deoxynivalenol concentration (µg <sup>-1</sup> ) |               |               |
|----------------|-------|--|---------------|---------------|
|                |       | Control  | Epoxiconazole | Propiconazole |
| U.K.           | 0.99  | 0.31   | 0.05*         | 0.55*         |
|                | 0.98  | 0.72   | 0.88          | 1.23*         |
|                | 0.97  | 1.09   | 1.31*         | 1.26*         |
| Italy          | 0.99  | 0.67   | 0.41          | 0.88          |
|                | 0.98  | 3.10   | 1.93          | 3.26          |
|                | 0.97  | 5.03   | 20.00*        | 16.70*        |
| Sweden         | 0.99  | 2.60   | 2.53          | 3.26          |
|                | 0.98  | 19.33  | 5.93*         | 3.93          |
|                | 0.97  | 5.03   | 20.00*        | 20.00*        |
| Norway         | 0.99  | 3.20   | 3.40          | 2.26          |
|                | 0.98  | 0.85   | 5.13*         | 4.73*         |
|                | 0.97  | 1.16   | 20.00*        | 20.00*        |

\*, indicates significantly different from the control at  $P = 0.05$ .

## Fuzarioza korenin, stebla in klasa žit

UČINEK ČIŠČENJA ZRNJA na vsebnost DON v zrnju pšenice



ITCF (2001)

## Vsebnost DON v zrnju koruze pri različnih načinih skladiščenja in različni začetni vlažnosti zrnja

| Načina skladiščenja                              | vlažnost | DON mg/kg    |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Začetna koncentracija                            | 15%      | 3,4 +/- 0,5  |
| <b>Navadna atmosfera<br/>1 leto</b>              | 15%      | 3,7 +/- 0,6  |
| N <sub>2</sub> : CO <sub>2</sub> 70:30<br>1 leto | 15%      | 3,3 +/- 0,8  |
| Začetna koncentracija                            | 19%      | 3,4 +/- 0,5  |
| <b>Navadna atmosfera<br/>7 dni</b>               | 19%      | 15,4 +/- 0,5 |
| N <sub>2</sub> : CO <sub>2</sub> 70:30<br>7 dni  | 19%      | 3,9 +/- 0,8  |



# RŽENI ROŽIČEK (*Claviceps purpurea*) NA VRSTAH IZ DRUŽINE TRAV (Poaceae)



Univerza  
v Ljubljani  
*Biotehniška*  
fakulteta

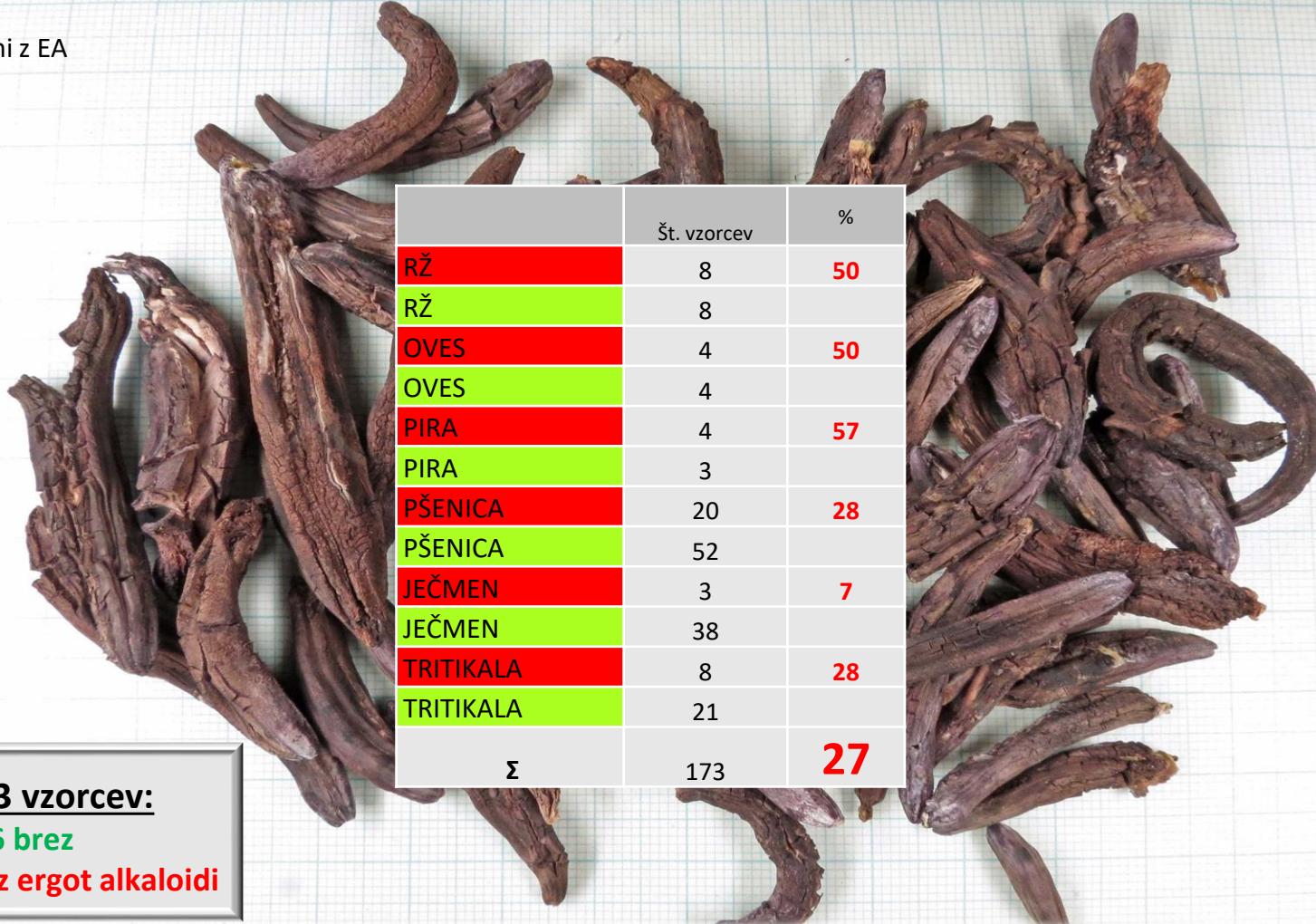


Univerza v Ljubljani  
*Veterinarska* fakulteta



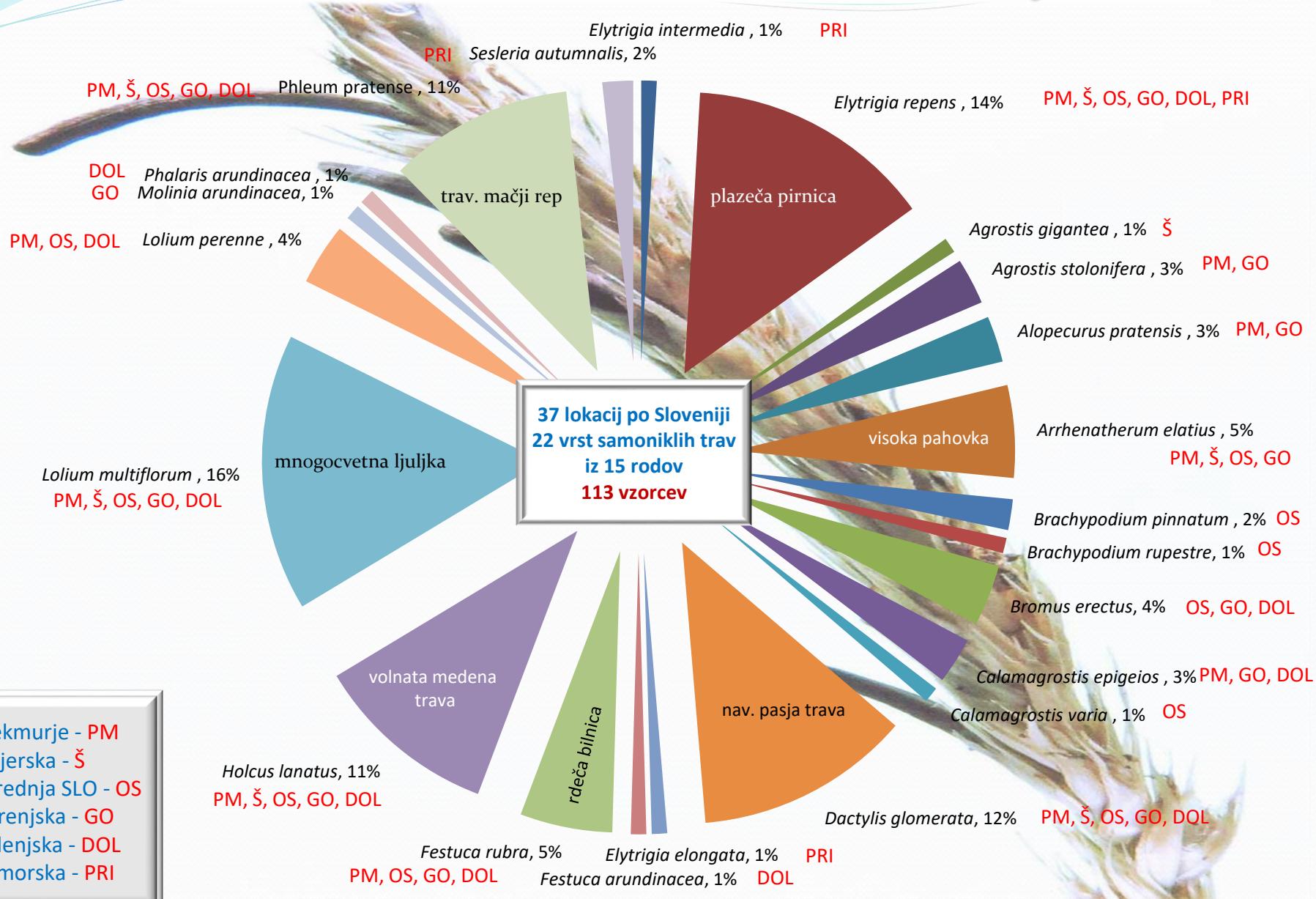
# VZORCI ŽIT GLEDE NA VSEBNOST ERGOT ALKALOIDOV (leto 2014)

■ brez EA  
■ onesnaženi z EA



onesnaženih **27 %** vzorcev

# ROŽIČKI NA SAMONIKLIH TRAVAH v Sloveniji leta 2014



# RŽENI ROŽIČKI NA RAZLIČNIH VRSTAH IZ DRUŽINE TRAV



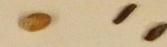
oves

*Avena sativa*



ozimna rž

*Secale cereale*



pšenica

*Triticum aestivum*

mnogocvjetna ljljinka  
*Lolium multiflorum*

plazeča pirnica  
*Elymus repens*

podaljšana pirnica  
*Elymus elongatus*

mačji rep  
*Phleum pratense*

volnata medena trava  
*Holcus lanatus*

pasja trava  
*Dactylis glomerata*

rdeča bilnica  
*Festuca rubra*

pokončna stoklasa  
*Bromus erectus*

navadna glota  
*Brachypodium pinnatum*

pisana šašulica  
*Calamagrostis varia*

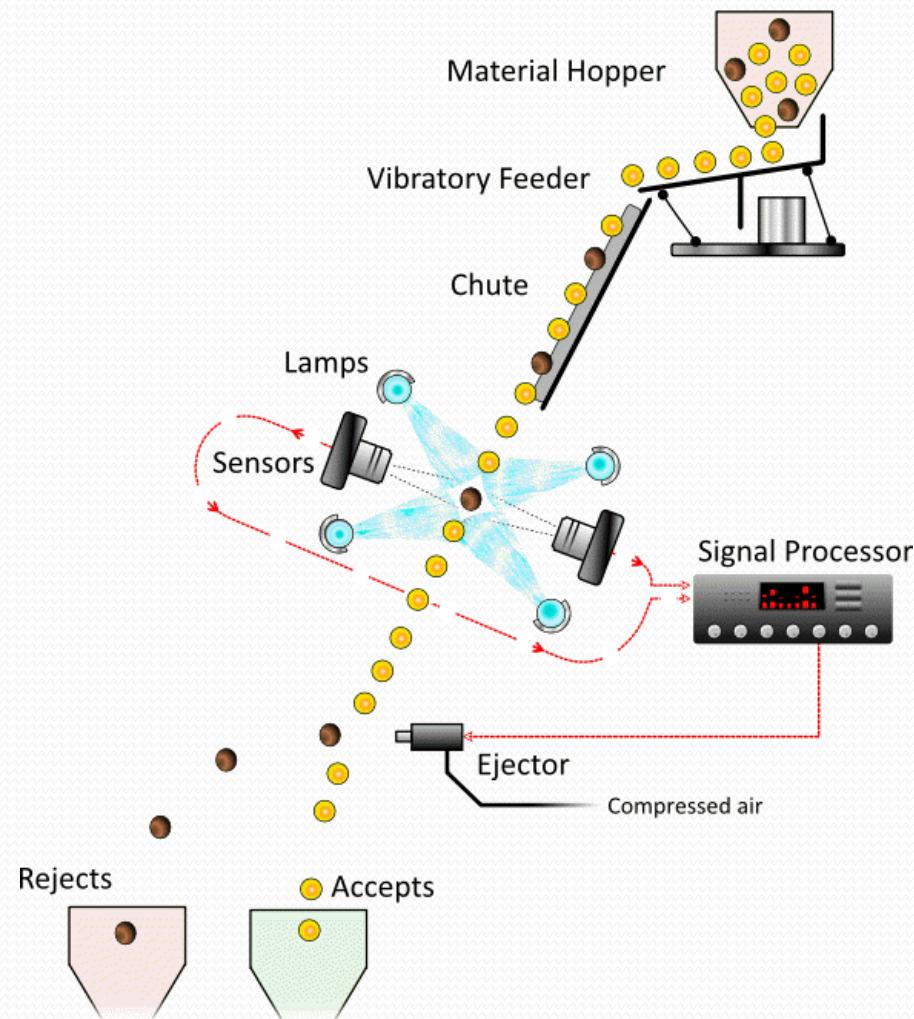
plazeča šopulja  
*Agrostis stolonifera*

orjaška šopulja  
*Agrostis gigantea*

travniški lisičji rep  
*Alopecurus pratensis*

visoka pahovka  
*Arrhenatherum elatius*

# Optični čistilnik



*Hvala za pozornost*

