

ÜRÜNÜN TÜRÜ

- TEK YILLIK BİTKİLERİN (ÖRNEĞİN MISIR, SEBZELER, ÇELTİK VE PAMUK) HASTALIKLARINDA
- VEYA
- AĞAÇLARIN VE BAĞIN YAPRAK, ÇİÇEK YA DA MEYVE HASTALIKLARINDA EPİDEMİLER,
- ÇOK YILLIK ODUNSU BİTKİLERİN (ÖRNEĞİN MEYVE VE ORMAN AĞAÇLARI) DAL VE GÖVDELERİNİN HASTALIKLARINDAN GENELLİKLE ÇOK DAHA HIZLI (GENELLİKLE BİRKAÇ HAFTADA) GELİŞİR.
- MEYVE VE ORMAN AĞAÇLARININ BAZI EPİDEMİLERİNİN GELİŞMESİ (ÖRNEĞİN TURUNÇGİLLERDE TRİSTEZA, ARMUT ÇÜRÜKLÜĞÜ (DECLİNE), KARAAĞAÇ HASTALIĞI VE KESTANE KANSERİ) YILLAR ALIR.

KONUKÇU BİTKİLERİN YAŞI

- BİTKİLERİN HASTALIKLARA DUYARLILIKLARI YAŞLARINA GÖRE DEĞİŞİR.
- BAZI BİTKİ PATOJEN KOMBİNASYONLARINDA, ÖRNEĞİN *PHYTIUM* ÇÖKERTENİ VE KÖK ÇÜRÜKLÜKLERİ, MİLDİYÖ, ŞEFTALİ YAPRAK KIVIRCIKLIĞI, SİSTEMİK PASLAR, RASTIKLAR, BAKTERİYEL YANIKLIKLAR VE VİRAL İNFEKSİYONLARDA KONUKÇULAR (YA DA ONLARIN PARÇALARI) SADECE GELİŞME PERİYODU BOYUNCA DUYARLIDIRLAR VE OLGUNLAŞMA PERİYODUNDA DAYANIKLI HALE GELİRLER (OLGUNLUK DAYANIKLILIĞI). (8-5Iab)

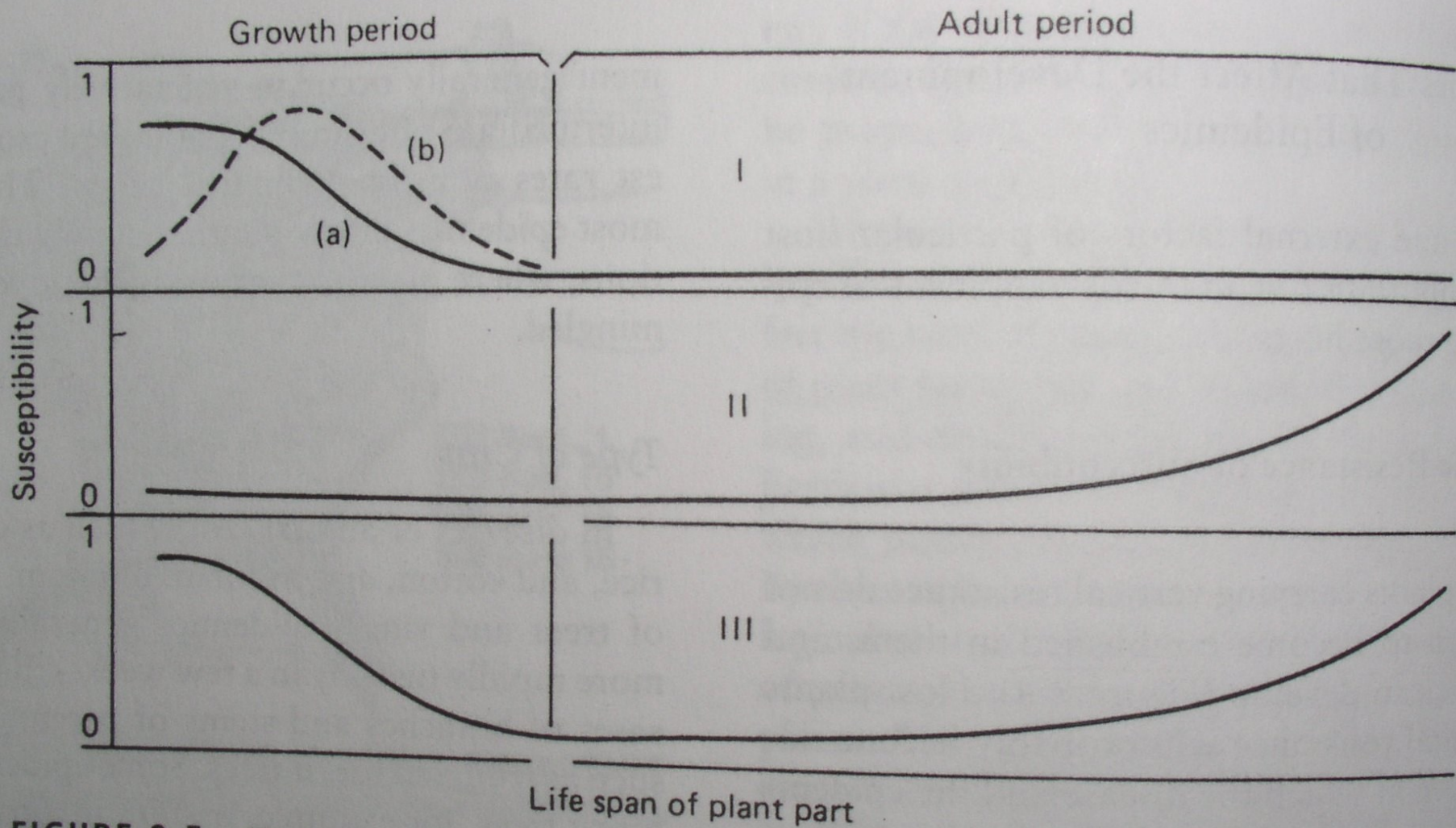


FIGURE 8-5 Change of susceptibility of plant parts with age. In pattern I, plants are susceptible only in the stages of maximum growth (Ia) or in the earliest stages of growth (Ib). In pattern II, plants are susceptible only after they reach maturity, and susceptibility increases with senescence. In pattern III, plants are susceptible while very young and again after they reach maturity. [After Populer (1978), *In* "Plant Disease" (J. G. Horsfall and E. B. Cowling, eds.), Academic Press, New York.]

Birçok hastalıkta,

- ÖRNEĞİN PASLAR VE VİRAL İNFEKSİYONLARLA BULAŞIK BİTKİ KISIMLARI HENÜZ ÇOK GENÇKEN ASLINDA OLDUKÇA DAYANIKLI,
- GELİŞMELERİNİN DAHA İLERİKİ DÖNEMLERİNDE DAHA DUYARLI HALE GELİRLER VE SONRA TAM GELİŞME DÖNEMLERİNDEN ÖNCE TEKRAR DAYANIKLI HALE GELİRLER. (8-5 Ib ve 8-6)

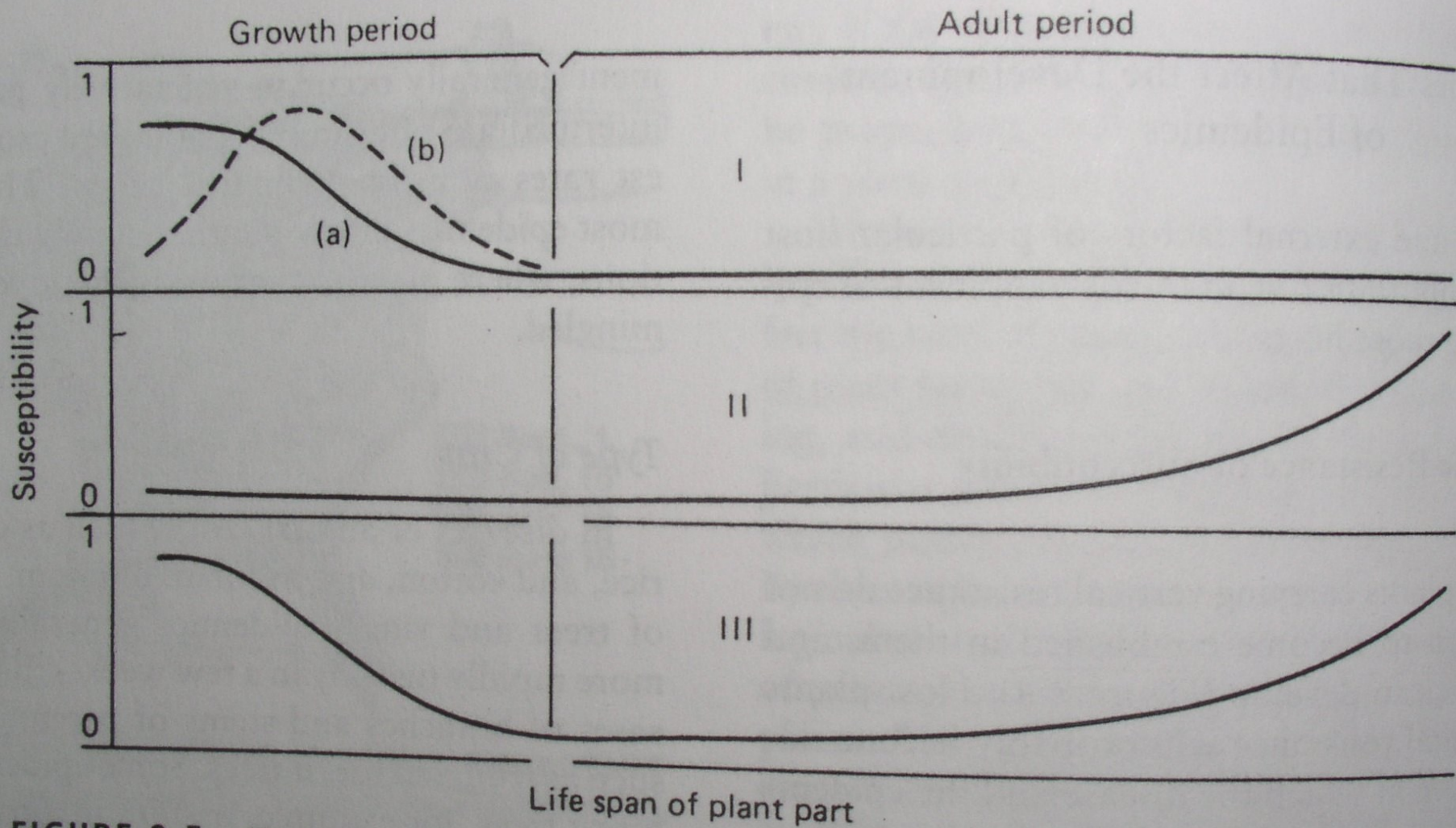


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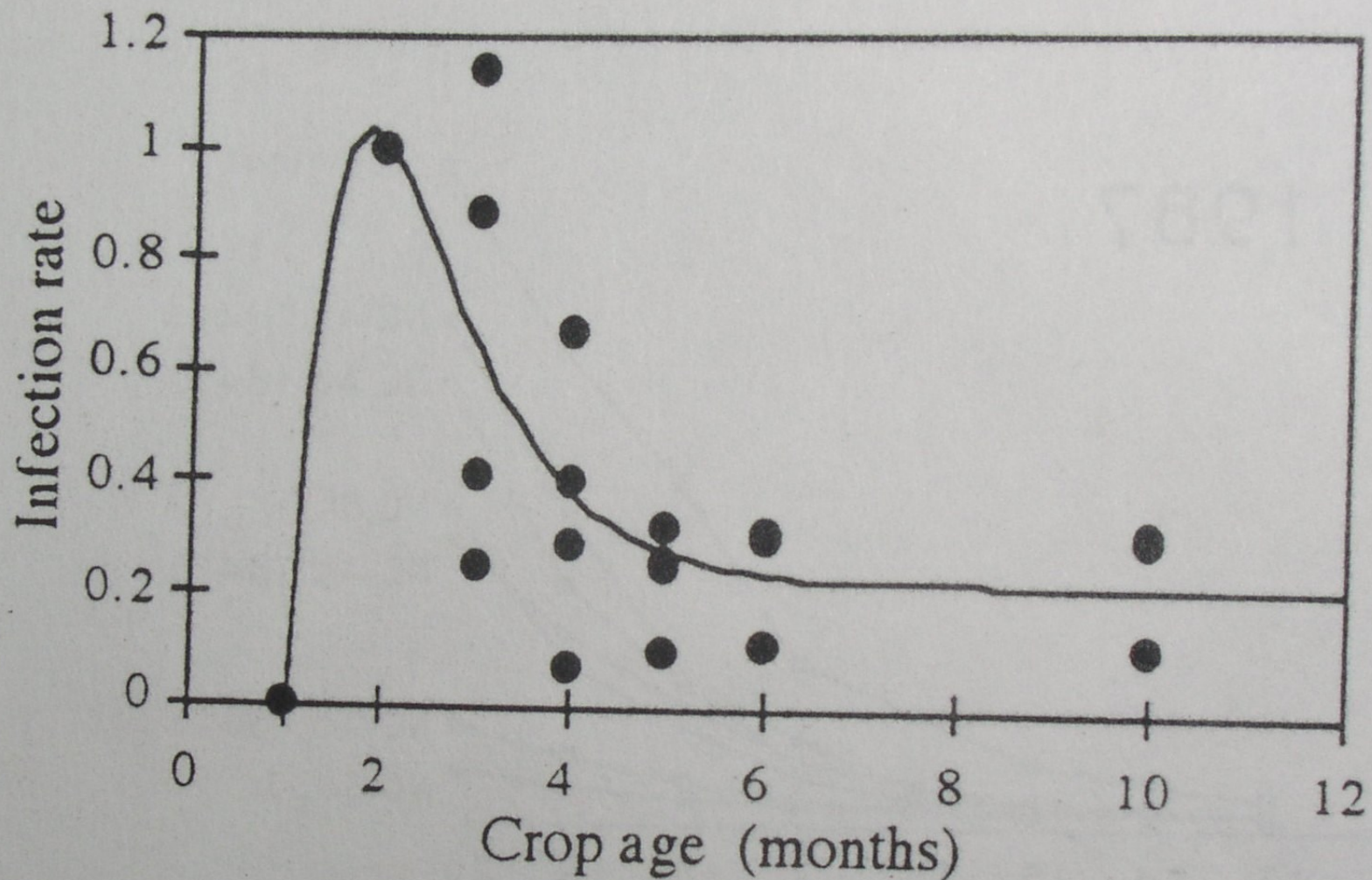


FIGURE 8-6 Effect of crop age on rate of infection. Cassava plantings of different ages exposed to the whitefly-transmitted African cassava mosaic geminivirus show increased resistance to infection as they age. [From Fargette and Vie (1994), *Phytopathology* 84, 378-382.]

Diğer hastalıklarda,

- ÖRNEĞİN *BOTRYTIS*, *PENICILLIUM*, *MONILINIEA* VE *GLOMERELLA*'NIN NEDEN OLDUĞU ÇİÇEK YA DA MEYVE İNFEKSİYONLARINDA VE TÜM HASAT SONRASI İNFEKSİYONLARDA
- BİTKİ KISIMLARI GELİŞME VE ERKEN OLGUNLUK DÖNEMLERİNİN BAŞINDA DAYANIKLI, OLGUNLAŞMAYA YAKIN DÖNEMDE DUYARLI HALE GELİRLER. (8-5 II)

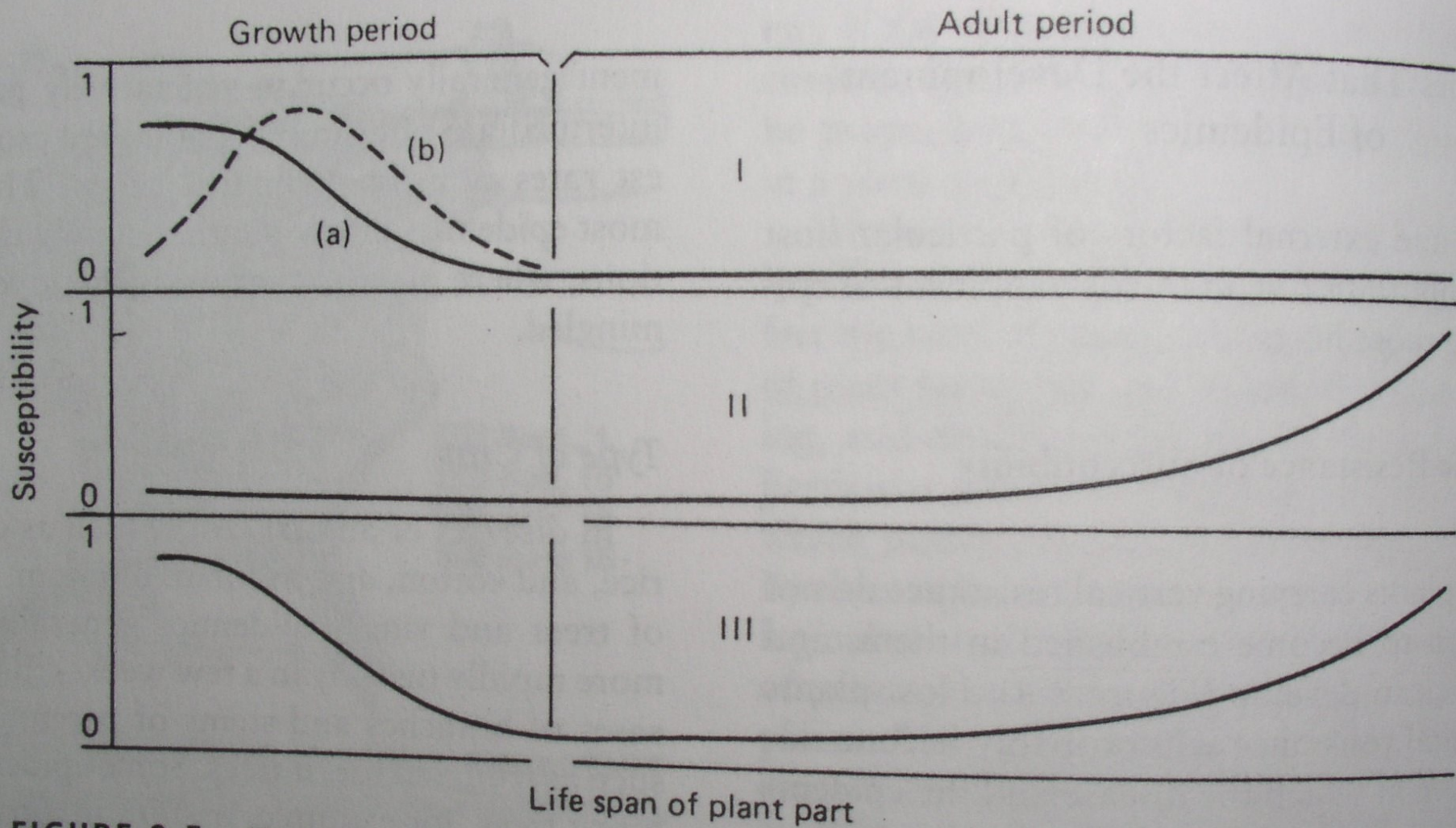


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Henüz diđer hastalıklarda,

- BİTKİ GELİŐME DÖNEMİ SIRASINDA [ÖRNEĐİN PATATES MİLDİYÖSÜ (*PHYTPHTHORA İNFESTANS*) VE DOMATES ERKEN YANIKLIĐINDA (*ALTERNARIA SOLANI*)] GENÇLİK DUYARLILIĐININ BİR EVRESİNİ, OLGUNLAŐMA DÖNEMİNİN BAŐINDA GÖRECELİ BİR DAYANIKLILIK PERİYODU VE OLGUNLAŐMADAN SONRA DUYARLILIK İZLER (ŐEKİL 5, III).

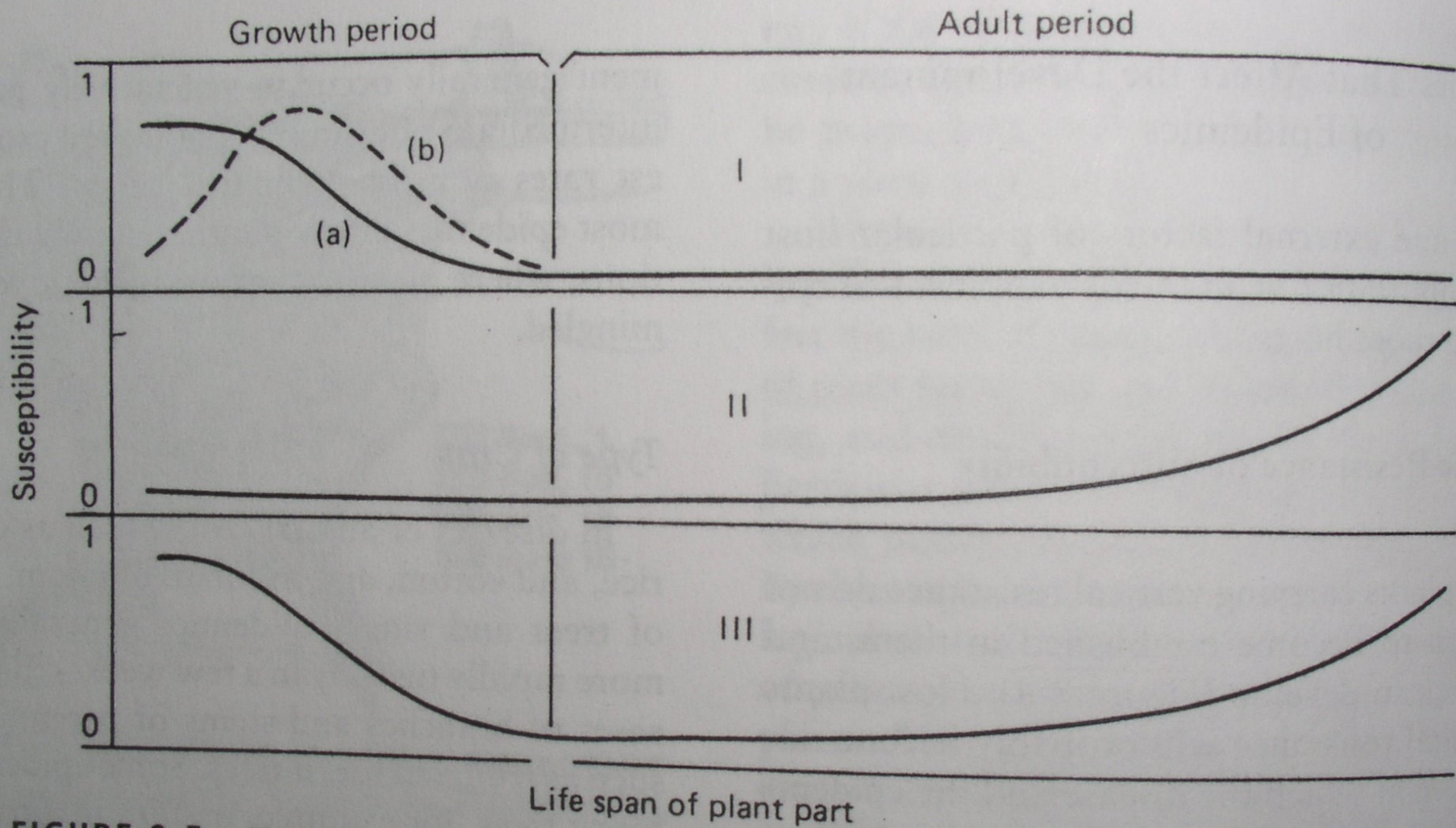


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SONUÇ

- BELLİ BİR BİTKİ-PATOJEN KOMBİNASYONUNA BAĞLI OLARAK, PATOJENİN BAŞARIYA ULAŞTIĞI ANDAKİ BİTKİNİN GELİŞME DÖNEMİ BİR EPİDEMİNİN İNFEKSİYON GELİŞİMİNİ OLDUKÇA ETKİLEYEBİLİR.