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Suppressive methods of bacterial canker of kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa* var. *deliciosa*) caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* were examined during a five year period starting from 1985.

It was found that the pathogen bacteria could be transmitted from infected-branches to healthy trees during cutting by the use of pruning scissors, contaminated during the cutting process. The scissors were disinfected by use of cotton ball dipped in pharmaceutical ethanol.

Painting thiophanate-methyl paste on the injured parts of the branches was effective in preventing bacterium infection. Therefore it was necessary to use the paste on cuts just after pruning. Tree surgery treatment which removed affected tissue and surrounding healthy parts of branches or trunks was also very effective. Calcium carbonate painting on surgically treated parts made for good curing and the formation of calluses on treated tissues of the kiwifruit trees.

The spraying of antibiotic streptomycin-oxytetracyclin compounds was more effective than streptomycin alone in suppressing leaf spot symptoms.

However, kasugamycin was less effective. A copper spray application just after harvesting, pruning and sprouting during dormant periods decreased the initial infection of bacteria on leaves and copper spraying prevented infections on branches and trunks. But an antibiotic spray application during dormancy was

not effective on symptoms found on branches and trunks. A combined spray application of copper and antibiotics during the growing season was insufficient in suppressing the disease.

Trees with leaf symptoms tended to develop symptoms on branches or trunks the following year, the correlation being  $r = 0.8732$ ,  $p < 0.05$ . This suggests that the infection on leaves was responsible for the occurrence of the disease on branches and trunks at next season.

An injection of colored solution into the trunk after harvest but before defoliation indicated a quick dispersal of coloring to all parts of the tree within a period of one day. An antibiotic solution of streptomycin, kasugamycin and oxytetracyclin, applied at a concentration of 200-100 ppm, remitted symptoms on most of those branches or trunks by injecting of 200-300ml per  $m^2$  of canopy. The phytotoxicity of streptomycin in over a 300ml/ $m^2$  application was apparent on sprouting shoots, but it did not appear with oxytetracyclin or kasugamycin solutions.

The combined use of antibiotic injection, the spraying of copper during the dormant season and the spraying of antibiotics during the growth season were observed to be superior suppressive methods for this disease. However, as the effectiveness of the applied streptomycin seemed to lessen, it is necessary to examine the tolerance of the bacteria to this antibiotic.