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Transmission *Xylella fastidiosa*: Evidence from European countries

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The plant *Xylella fastidiosa* causes a diverse range of problems for various host plant species and olive. The bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*, transmitted and carried by insect vectors, attacks a very broad spectrum of plants: vines, olive trees, fruit trees (Prunus), citrus fruits, coffee trees, oaks, alfalfa, etc. The severity of its impacts varies according to the strain, the plant and the ecosystem concerned. Thus, there is a great diversity of situations in the world. *Xylem bacterium*, *Xylella fastidiosa* prevents the plant from feeding by hindering the movements

of the raw sap. The symptoms of its manifestations are not very specific (wilting, leaf burns) and make it difficult to detect. Currently, there are no curative ways to fight against this bacteria. The European decision to prevent the introduction and spread of the bacterium on the territory, advocates the uprooting and destruction of contaminated plants. Our results show that transmission of *Xylella fastidiosa* to 3-year-old wood and olive in Italy and Spain.