

## How to identify the symptoms of *Synchytrium endobioticum*?

### Above-ground symptoms

- Few visible symptoms
- **Lack of vigor** in case of severe damage
- **Small green warts** on the stem base



### Underground symptoms

- Older potatoes with **warts** around the eyes
- Initially **white** warts turn **brown to black** when rotting
- No warts are usually visible on the roots



## Can you help us?

*Synchytrium endobioticum* causes warts on potatoes. This fungus is in the **EPPO A2 quarantine list**. This list includes plant-harmful organisms that are already locally present in Europe and the Mediterranean area, and cause a lot of damage there. Therefore, it is important to report if you have seen symptoms of this fungus. **Early detection** allows a quick and efficient implementation of control measures against potato wart disease, so that this invasive exotic **cannot spread**.

If you spot the potato wart disease:

- If possible, take a picture of the damage and note the precise location.
- Report via [waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen](https://www.waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen)

### More info?

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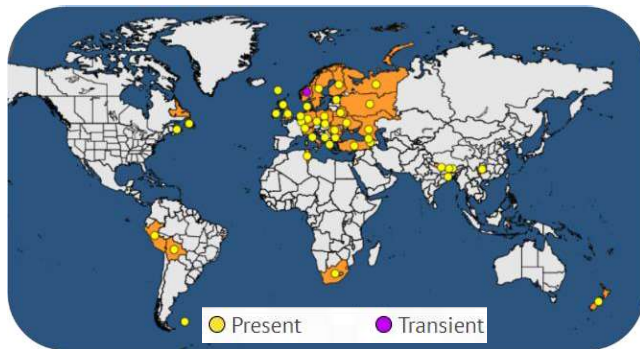
# STOP *Synchytrium endobioticum*

potato wart disease, or black scab



In collaboration with EUPHRESKO and EPPO [www.eppo.int](http://www.eppo.int)

## Distribution



The fungus originated from the Andean region of **South America**, but it is now distributed worldwide. In most **Eastern European countries**, the fungus has a limited presence, but is strictly controlled. Some countries, e.g., Spain, Portugal, France and Belgium are free of *S. endobioticum*.

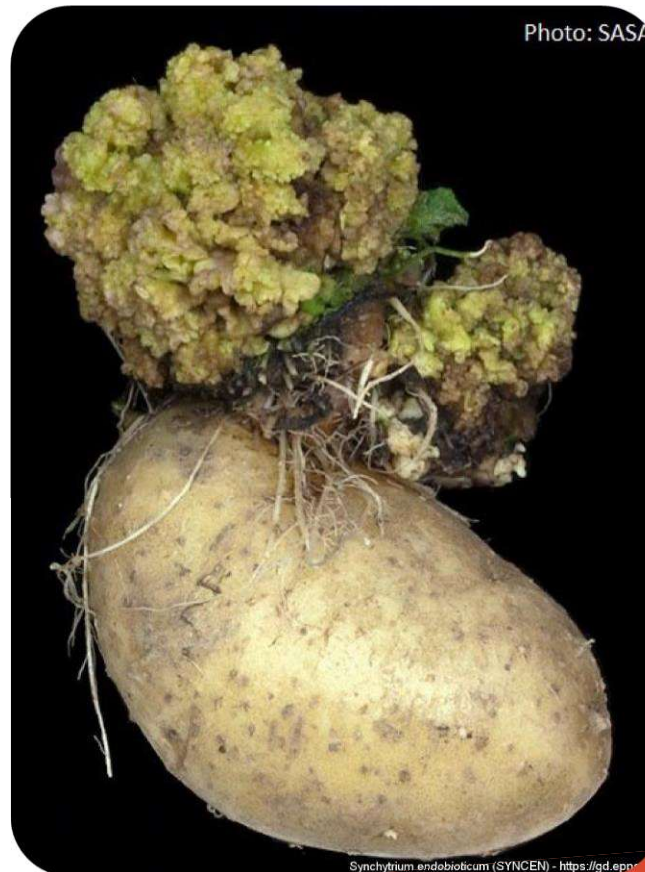
This fungus is spread through **infected potatoes** or tubers used for planting, but also through the **soil** of an infested field. This soil can be spread to other fields by **agricultural machinery**. Regionally, other forms occur. Resting spores are formed in older warts. These spores can **survive in the soil for 30 years**.



## Management

### Phytosanitary measures

- Determining buffer zones in which only varieties may be grown that are resistant to the **forms (pathotypes)** present.
- Use seed potatoes from fields free of *S. endobioticum*
- Potatoes should not be grown on infected fields; plants should not be traded with roots (including bulbs and tubers).



## Host plants

The fungus specializes in attacking **potatoes**. Infestations of other plants of the genus *Solanum* are exceptional and have little practical significance.

