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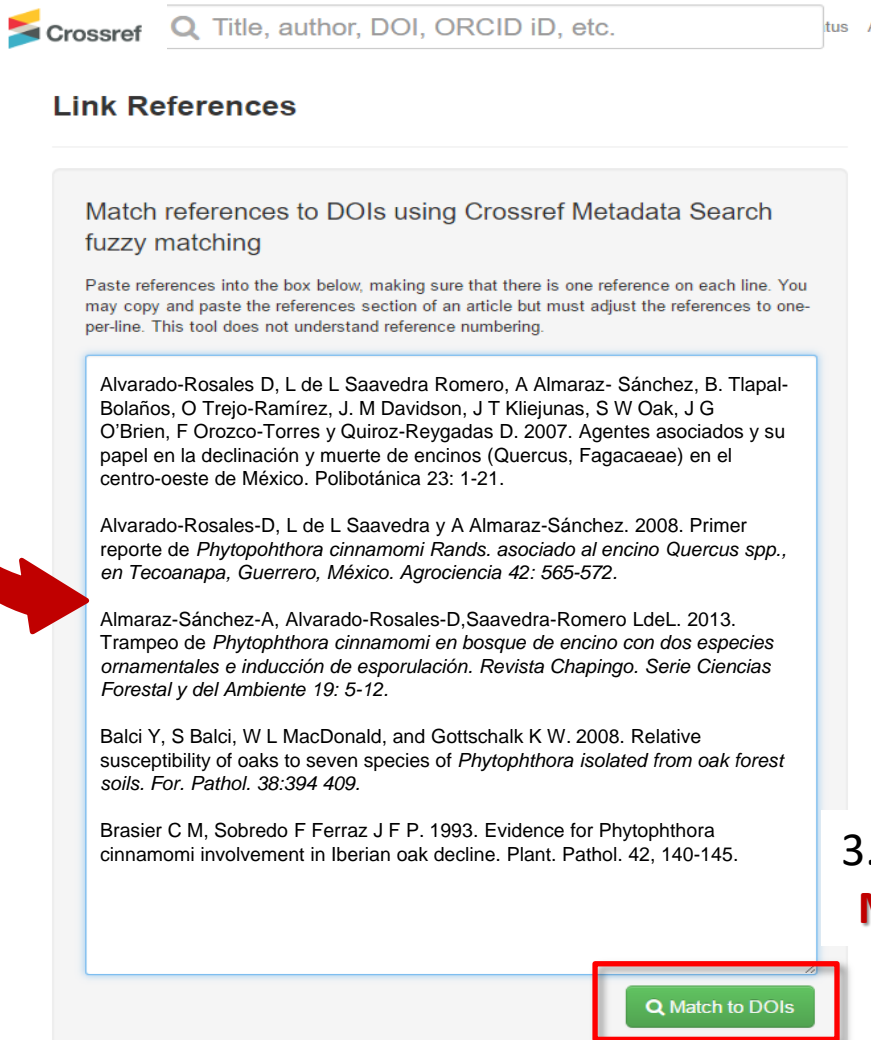
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Almaraz-Sánchez-A, Alvarado-Rosales-D, Saavedra-Romero L de L. 2013. Trampeo de *Phytophthora cinnamomi* en bosque de encino con dos especies ornamentales e inducción de esporulación. *Revista Chapingo. Serie Ciencias Forestal y del Ambiente* 19: 5-12.

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Volumen XIX, Número 1: enero - abril 2013, p. 5-12

TRAMPEO DE *Phytophthora cinnamomi* EN BOSQUE DE ENCINO CON DOS ESPECIES ORNAMENTALES E INDUCCIÓN ESPORULACIÓN.

Alejandra Almaraz-Sánchez; Dionicio Alvarado-Rosales; Luz de L. Saavedra-Romero;

Doi: [dx.doi.org/10.5154/r.rchscfa.2011.09.062](https://doi.org/10.5154/r.rchscfa.2011.09.062)

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La mortalidad del encino se ha acentuado recientemente en varios estados del país. La etiología en muchos casos se desconoce. Los bosques de encino están siendo afectados por la "enfermedad de la tinta" (*Phytophthora cinnamomi* Rands.) en los estados de Colima, Jalisco y Guerrero. La enfermedad causada por *P. cinnamomi* es de gran importancia; sin embargo, el aislamiento y la esporulación del patógeno representan una gran dificultad. Del anterior, los objetivos del presente estudio fueron a) evaluar la eficiencia de dos plantas trampa, *Camellia japonica* y *Rhododendron indicum* (L.) utilizando una suspensión de suelo y b) inducir la esporulación del patógeno. Para ello, discos de tejido foliar (6 mm) de las especies trampa embebidos en una suspensión de suelo por 24 y 48 h para luego ser sembrados en medio selectivo PARPH. La especie *R. indicum* presentó una efectividad de captura de 64.10 % comparada con 6.83 % de *C. japonica*. Los mejores resultados de esporulación se obtuvieron con una mezcla de suelo (350 mL-200 g).

Palabras clave: Suelo, encino, camelia, azalea, esporangios.

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Forest Pathology



Relative susceptibility of oaks to seven species of *Phytophthora* isolated from oak forest soils

Y. Balci^{1,4}, S. Balci², W. L. MacDonald² and K. W. Gottschalk³

Issue

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Summary

Isolates of *Phytophthora cambivora*, *P. cinnamomi*, *P. citricola*, *P. europaea*, *P. quercetorum* and two unidentified species were tested for their pathogenicity to eastern US oak species by root and stem inoculations. Experiments were conducted during two different periods and included 1-, 2- and 20-year-old oaks grown under greenhouse and field conditions. Species of *Phytophthora* were pathogenic in varying degrees to the oak species tested. All species were pathogenic to fine and taproots of at least one oak species. The fine root damage caused by the species of *Phytophthora* ranged from 9 to 55% when compared to the controls. Roots were more susceptible during the fall inoculation period than the summer. With exception of *Phytophthora* sp1 and *P. quercina*-like, all species of *Phytophthora* were pathogenic to oak stems with *P. cinnamomi* and *P. citricola* being the most aggressive. *Quercus montana* and *Q. rubra* were the most susceptible oak species to stem inoculation. Lesion sizes were considerably larger when 20-year-old trees were inoculated. Generally, no significant differences in lesion sizes were detected in greenhouse tests when the summer and fall inoculation periods were compared. However, on 2-year-old field-grown seedlings, lesion sizes were considerably smaller or not significantly different from controls during the fall inoculation period, suggesting lower, late season temperatures may restrict lesion development.

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Food Microbiology

Volume 21, Issue 1, February 2004, Pages 105–110



Inactivation of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 by cinnamic aldehyde purified from *Cinnamomum cassia* shoot

H.-O. Kim¹, S.-W. Park², H.-D. Park³  

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Abstract

Escherichia coli O157:H7 is a pathogen, which causes the hemorrhagic colitis, hemolytic uremic syndrome and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. Control of the bacterial cells in foods is an important factor to reduce outbreaks of foodborne diseases. In this study, cinnamic aldehyde possessing antimicrobial activity against bacterial cells was purified from the extract of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum cassia* Blume) shoot by sequential fractionation with various solvents and silica gel column chromatography. When *E. coli* O157:H7 cells were incubated in the presence of 500 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ of the purified cinnamic aldehyde, the viable counts decreased dramatically (from 4.9×10^6 to 1.0×10^2 cfu ml^{-1}) of the substance, most of the cells were killed after 2 h of incubation. Scanning electron microscopic observations revealed that the bacterial cells treated with the cinnamic aldehyde suffered from severe damages in their surface structure. Minimal inhibitory concentration of the cinnamic aldehyde was determined to be 250 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ against *E. coli* strains O157:H7 and O26 or 500 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ against strains ATCC11105 and O111.

Keywords

Antimicrobial effect; Bacteriocidal; Cinnamic aldehyde; Cinnamon shoot; *E. coli*; O157:H7



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Inactivation of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 by cinnamic aldehyde purified from *Cinnamomum cassia* shoot

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Received 16 October 2002; accepted 16 January 2003

Abstract

Escherichia coli O157:H7 is a pathogen, which causes the hemorrhagic colitis, hemolytic uremic syndrome and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura in humans. Control of the bacterial cells in foods is an important factor to reduce outbreaks of foodborne diseases. In this study, cinnamic aldehyde possessing antimicrobial activity against bacterial cells was purified from the extract of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum cassia* Blume) shoot by sequential fractionation with various solvents and silica gel column chromatography. When *E. coli* O157:H7 cells were incubated at 37°C for 12 h in the presence of 500 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ of the purified cinnamic aldehyde, the viable counts decreased dramatically (from 4.9×10^6 to 1.0×10^2 cfu ml^{-1}). In the presence of 1000 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ of the substance, most of the cells were killed after 2 h of incubation suggesting that the antimicrobial activity of cinnamic aldehyde is bacteriocidal in *E. coli*. Scanning electron microscopic observations revealed that the bacterial cells treated with the cinnamic aldehyde suffered from severe damages in their surface structure. Minimal inhibitory concentration of the cinnamic aldehyde was determined to be 250 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ against *E. coli* strains O157:H7 and O26 or 500 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ against strains ATCC11105 and O111. © 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antimicrobial effect; Bacteriocidal; Cinnamic aldehyde; *Cinnamomum cassia*; Cinnamon shoot; *E. coli*; O157:H7

1. Introduction

Strains of *Escherichia coli* reside in the intestine of humans as an integral part of the normal bacterial flora. These commensal strains may perform essential functions for the host, but a few strains are pathogenic, which cause distinct diarrhea syndromes. Among them are enteropathogenic, enteroinvasive, enterotoxigenic and enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC). *E. coli* O157:H7, a strain of EHEC, was first recognized as a human pathogen in 1982 which causes the hemorrhagic colitis, hemolytic uremic syndrome and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura in humans (Zottola and Smith, 1991). Although person-to-person transmission of the pathogenic *E. coli* has been reported in some day-care centers and nursing home outbreaks, its main transmission mode has been reported to be through

foods. Many food-associated outbreaks caused by *E. coli* O157:H7 have occurred from apple cider, ground beef, poultry, milk, hamburger, ham and cheese sandwiches (Zottola and Smith, 1991). Therefore, there have been many studies on the detection and control methods of *E. coli* O157:H7 in foods (Onoue et al., 1999). Studies on the control of *E. coli* O157:H7 have been largely focused on the use of chemical additives (Conner and Kotrola, 1995; Zhao et al., 1993; Bari et al., 1999).

Various spices have been used for the purpose of food preservation and appetizer promotion as well as medicinal purposes. In particular, extracts from many kinds of oriental spice plants containing their essential oil and essence have been known to possess antimicrobial effects. Among them are cassia, clove, garlic, sage, oregano, pimento, thyme, rosemary, mint and allspice (Saleem and Ai-Delaimy, 1982; Shelef et al., 1980; Tassou et al., 2000; Yildirim et al., 2000; Zaika and Kissinger, 1981). Oils of cinnamon, clove, bay and thyme (Bullerman et al., 1977; Smith et al., 1998) as well as plant flavanones (Deng et al., 2000) have been reported to exhibit inhibitory effects against many

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