2012년 4월 충남 태안의 백합시험장 포장에서 재배중인 아시아틱계통에서 정식 5일 후 지체부의 줄기가 갈색으로 변하면서 물러지고 고사하는 증상이 관찰되었다. 피해 규모는 Sunshine 품종의 95% 이상이 발생되어 꽃봉우리가 형성되기 전에 대부분이 약해서 절단하게 되어 판매할 수 없는 상황으로 조사되었다. 포장에서 채집한 병든잎과 줄기의 병변으로부터 병원균을 순수 분리하여 균학적 특징과 병원성을 검정하였고, 또한 rDNA의 ITS(internal transcribed spacer) 염기서열을 분석하여 동정하였다. 지금까지 우리나라에서 발생하는 백합 병으로는 일마름병(Botrytis elliptica) 등 13종이 보고되어 있으며(The Korean Society of Plant Pathology, 2009), 그 중 세균에 의한 무름 증상이나는 병으로는 Pectobacterium carotovorum subsp. carotovorum과 Pseudomonas marginalis에 의한 무름병이 있으나, Rhizopus oryzae에 의한 무름병 발생은 보고되지 않았다. 따라서 본 연구는 백합에 발생한 무름병 증상을 관찰하고 균학적 특성과 병원성을 검정하여 그 결과를 보고한다.

Reference:
http://www.online-rpd.org/journal/view.html?uid=32&sort=&scale=&key=year&keyword=&s_v=20&s_n=1&pn=vol&year=2014&vmd=Full

베트리지 5단계 번역 프로세스 중 1, 2단계는 고객님의 학문 분야에 맞는 학술 전문 번역가가 1차원 문 번역을 진행한 후 번역 리뷰어에 의한 번역본 검토까지 2중 번역으로 철저하게 원문과 대조하여 작업합니다.

번역본 검토
In April 2012, the following symptoms were observed in Asiatic hybrid lilies growing at Taean Lily Experimental Station in Korea’s Chungnam Province: starting five days after planting, the lower stem near the ground turned brown and softened, and the lilies withered. The symptoms were observed in more than 95% of Sunshine breed lilies. Since most lilies rotted and were cut before the formation of flower buds, they were unsellable. The pathogen was isolated from lesions in rotten leaves and stems collected from the station, and its mycological characteristics and pathogenicity were examined. The sequence of the ribosomal DNA (rDNA) internal transcribed spacer (ITS) was also analyzed to identify the pathogen. Thus far, 13 lily diseases, including leaf blight caused by Botrytis elliptica, have been reported to occur in South Korea (The Korean Society of Plant Pathology, 2009). Among these, diseases characterized by bacteria-caused soft rot include soft rot caused by Pectobacterium carotovorum subsp. carotovorum and Pseudomonas marginalis. No report of soft rot caused by Rhizopus oryzae has been made yet. Thus, the present study makes the first report of soft rot caused by Rhizopus oryzae, together with an examination of the symptoms of soft rot observed in our lilies, the mycological characteristics of the pathogen, and its pathogenicity.

프리미엄 교정
To date, 13 lily diseases, including leaf blight caused by Botrytis elliptica, have been reported to occur in South Korea (The Korean Society of Plant Pathology, 2009). Among these, diseases characterized by bacteria-caused soft rot include soft rot caused by Pectobacterium carotovorum subsp. carotovorum and Pseudomonas marginalis. However, no report of soft rot caused by Rhizopus oryzae has been made yet. Thus, the present study makes the first report of soft rot caused by Rhizopus oryzae, together with an examination of the symptoms of soft rot observed in our lilies, the mycological characteristics of the pathogen, and its pathogenicity.
Since 2012, most lilies rotted and were cut before they had formed flower buds, they could not be used commercially. The bacterial pathogen was isolated from lesions in rotten leaves and stems collected from the station, and its mycological characteristics and pathogenicity were examined. The sequence of the ribosomal DNA (rDNA) internal transcribed spacer (ITS) was also analyzed to identify the pathogen. Thus far, 13 lily diseases, including leaf blight caused by Botrytis elliptica, have been reported to occur in South Korea (The Korean Society of Plant Pathology, 2009). Among these, diseases characterized by bacteria-casted soft rot include soft rot caused by Pectobacterium carotovorum subsp. carotovorum and Psudomonas marginalis; however, no report of soft rot caused by Rhizopus oryseae has been made yet. Thus, the present paper makes reports for the first time the first report of soft rot caused by Rhizopus oryseae; it also presents the results of an examination of the symptoms of soft rot observed in the lilies, the mycological characteristics of the pathogen, and its pathogenicity.