

**FEATURES OF THE EFFECT OF BACTERIAL INFECTION IN *BETULA  
PENDULA* IN THE IN THE KOROSTYSHIV STATE FORESTRY**

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Bacterial dropsy significantly affects the resistance of trees and, in most cases, causes dieback. Pathogen bacteriosis – the phytopathogenic bacterium *Enterobacter nimipressuralis*. Its penetration into the plant occurs through the lenticels, frost cracks and other damage to the tree trunk. In the formation of rot under the influence of secretions of the causative agent of bacterial dropsy, in particular enzymes, the intercellular walls are first dissolved, followed by cell maceration. In the study of the pathogen of bacterial dropsy, we found its intraspecific variability, as a result of which there are strains of bacteria with somewhat different properties, which helps them weaken the immunity of resistant birch trees. Therefore, the emergence of new forms (strains) of phytopathogenic bacteria in the last decade leads to a massive weakening of birch stands and the appearance of epiphytoties. The development of the disease is promoted by various factors: drought, sudden early spring temperature drops, eating of leaves by insects, and the like. Bacterial infection affects trees of different ages. In older stands, diseased trees are distinguished by a sparse crown with small, underdeveloped leaves and dead shoots. During the growing season, multiple roundish wounds of various sizes are formed on the trunks of birch trees. Dieback of trees can be accompanied by settling with trunk pests and macromycetes. It's necessary to regularly monitor the condition of the birch and the manifestation of pathology from may to september, and to conduct sanitary cuttings in the outbreaks of the disease in the autumn-winter period, when the development and spread of the pathogen is inhibited. When cutting in other terms it is necessary to timely export from the forest of fresh cut timber, which may be a source of infection.