



DSPS Nyhedsbrev nr. 14, februar 2026

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DSPS Billedaften og GF 2026

Generalforsamling 2026 afholdes **kl 19.30** efter den årlige billedaften onsdag d. 18. marts 2026 **kl. 17.00** på IGN, Rolighedsvej 23, Frederiksberg. Se program på næste side. Der serveres et let måltid mad mellem de to arrangementer.

Bogsalg på Generalforsamling

Eigil de Neergaard og Lisa Munk har en række plantepatologiske bøger og tidsskrifter, som de gerne vil afhænde. Materialet kan ses og købes mellem Billedaften og GF.

Kontingent 2025

Kun ganske få medlemmer har betalt DSPS kontingent for 2025. De 150 kr kan betales via bankoverførsel til foreningens konto i Danske Bank 1551 2157586 eller via MobilePay på #26484 DSPS. Husk at betale gebyret på 1,50 kr, dvs. i alt 151,50 kr hvis MobilePay løsning anvendes. Spørgsmål om kontingent sendes til imt@ign.ku.dk eller mobil 22 27 05 00.

DSPS Billedaften program

Billedaften 2026, onsdag den 18. marts 2025, kl 17.00.

Sted: Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet,
Rolighedsvej 23, 1958 Frederiksberg C, mødelokale von Langen.



David B. Collinge: Plant diseases of New Zealand

Iben M. Thomsen: *Phytophthora* arter på træer i Danmark

Apsara Indhu Gopan: Trichoderma spp. as a sustainable alternative to synthetic fungicides for black dot suppression in potatoes

David B. Collinge: The “14th Conference of the European Foundation for Plant Pathology”

Christoffer Echtvad Bergstedt: Egeprocessionsspinder

Tilmelding til imt@ign.ku.dk (mobil 22 27 05 00) senest den 15. marts kl 12.00. Angiv om du vil være fysisk til stede eller ønsker at få tilsendt et zoom-link.

PS: Gæste P-billetter kan fås i receptionen ved ankomst.

A tribute to Denmark and its people

By

Dr. Suresh Behari Mathur, M.Sc., Ph.D., FIS World Seed Prize

Former Director, Danish Government Institute of Seed Pathology for Developing Countries (Frøpatologisk Institut for Udviklingslandene)

Let me say what a wonderful life this has been for me and my family in Denmark. Having lived here for over sixty years, I want to express my gratitude, respect and admiration for the nation and its people.

I was a young man only 30 years old when I had the pleasure of coming to this country. I was invited by the late Dr. Paul Neergaard on a 5-month fellowship to work on a disease of bean seeds produced in Kenya by J. E. Ohlsens Enke Frø, the world-renowned Danish seed company. Paul Neergaard, a famous plant pathologist, was working as a Plant Inspector at Denmark's Plant Protection Service (Statens Plantetilsyn). Paul Neergaard and I had met in the Netherlands in 1964, when I was doing my second post-doctorate at the Institute of Phytopathological Research in Wageningen, after having completed my first post-doctorate at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. It was a chance meeting that led to a lifetime of friendship and scientific collaboration. Paul Neergaard's invitation was a wonderful opportunity to pursue my interest in diseases of seeds. I had developed this interest as a teenager in India when I used to go shopping for my parents to buy food grains of different crops, and often these grains did not look clean to me. I came to Denmark in late December 1964 by train from the Netherlands. It was a beautiful journey. In fact, my first interaction with the people of Denmark was on board this train, a very pleasant conversation on different topics of life. The moment I arrived, I was invited for Christmas and New Year celebrations at "Stendal", Paul Neergaard's farmhouse.

In early 1965, an idea came to my mind of starting an international institute of seed pathology. I developed this idea after attending the short course on seed pathology delivered by Paul Neergaard at Denmark's Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University. My idea was very much appreciated and endorsed by Mogens Boserup, Director of Denmark's Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. In 1967, I returned to Denmark with my wife and daughter from India. In 1968, the Danish Government Institute of Seed Pathology for Developing Countries (DGISP) was inaugurated by the Foreign Minister of Denmark, Poul Hartling. In his speech, the Foreign Minister quoted the Chinese philosopher Kuan Tzu, 3rd. c. BC, "*When planning for a year, sow corn; when planning for a decade, plant trees; when planning for life, train and educate mankind.*" Paul Neergaard was appointed as the first Director of the Institute, and he and I were considered co-founders. The Institute was the first of its kind in the world.

We started our family life in Denmark laying the foundation for not only the birth of my two sons, but also many cherished friendships. I wish to say that these years have been incredibly satisfying and rewarding. Paul Neergaard deserves my gratitude for his unconditional support in my career. I was fortunate to have worked with him, a brilliant scientist whom I regarded as the Father of Seed Pathology much before the rest of the world. His classic 2-volume book "*Seed Pathology*" published in 1977 was considered to be the Bible of our science. Paul Neergaard was also a true friend of my family.

Our Institute trained over one thousand plant pathologists and seed technologists from 72 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The teaching programme emphasized the role healthy seeds play in generating quality food and the requirement of disease-free seeds for future generations. For the first time in the world, large-scale research on fungal, bacterial, and viral seed-borne diseases of tropical and sub-tropical crops was initiated. We developed seed health testing methods and control strategies for national seed certification programs to reduce food losses caused by seed-borne diseases. We encouraged countries to introduce seed health testing in their national quarantine systems, so that dangerous seed-borne diseases could not spread country to country damaging global food production. Also, we developed the academic curricula for university teaching of seed pathology. Scientists who came to our Institute were requested to train colleagues in their host institutions in the knowledge they had acquired in Denmark. This replication method proved to be highly successful. The work of the DGISP reached all corners of the world through many multiplier mechanisms.

Understanding the importance of seed health and movement of seeds across international boundaries, our Institute was frequently contacted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the World Bank, and international agricultural research centres, like IRRI in the Philippines, CIMMYT in Mexico, ICRISAT in India and CIAT in Colombia, for guidance and technical assistance in their programs. As a result, the activities of the Institute became famous and DGISP gained the reputation for being the world's nucleus institution in the science of seed pathology. Our work was recognized by the apex body for global seed trade, Fédération Internationale du Commerce des Semences (FIS), now known as the International Seed Federation.

In 1992, I was honoured to receive the prestigious FIS World Seed Prize. The World Seed Prize is awarded to persons with an outstanding record in promoting the use of improved seed to increase food production. These achievements were possible because of the support of the officials of DANIDA, the Board of the Institute, and staff members of the Institute. I want to acknowledge the excellent collaboration the Institute had with Denmark's Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark's Seed Testing Station, prominent plant pathologists and seed scientists, and Embassies of Denmark in the developing world.

Denmark may appear on the map of the world to be a small country, but in my opinion, this country of only 6 million people is a 'Towering Nation'. It has led the way in all spheres of life and made monumental contributions for global development. The distinguished scientists of Carlsberg Research Laboratory continue to enlighten the world with scientific breakthroughs, such as the first-time ever isolation of pure yeast, the invention of the pH scale and the Nobel prize-winning development of click and bioorthogonal chemistry. Over a hundred years ago, Nobel Laureate Niels Bohr presented us with an understanding of the atom. Novo Nordisk, the pharmaceutical giant, is delivering a great service to humanity. A pioneer in wind energy, Vestas has helped make our planet a safer place to live for generations to come. A.P. Møller - Mærsk started bridging our continents more than a century ago. Google Maps, used today by millions all over the world, was co-founded by brothers Lars and Jens Rasmussen.

The masterpieces of Arne Jacobsen, Georg Jensen, Poul Henningsen, and Peter Bang & Svend Olufsen are loved for their innovation, quality and designs. The legendary fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen were written almost two centuries ago, yet to this day children everywhere enjoy his stories. Ole Kirk Christiansen, the founder of LEGO has given every child on earth a wonderful gift. Arla Foods, a Swedish/Danish company in the dairy business, has become a household name across

nations. In fact, Denmark played a vital role in the success of the dairy industry of India. Denmark's cooperative model and use of its dairy technology helped transform India into the world's largest producer of milk. Around the start of World War II, two Danish engineers Henning Holck-Larsen and Søren Kristian Toubro from FLSmidth A/S were visiting India when they founded Larsen & Toubro, one of modern-day India's most prestigious and successful multinational conglomerates. I have mentioned just a few of Denmark's success stories. There are many more that are equally notable for the impact they have had on mankind.

Mahatma Gandhi once said, "*A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people*". I speak from my heart when I say that I have stayed in this country because of the immense goodwill of the Danish people. This is a great nation. People of this country are open-minded, warm-hearted, sincere in their work, and have a giving nature. I have very much respected these qualities, and I have appreciated Danish traditions. Flying the national flag *Dannebrog* on birthdays of neighbours living on the same street, I find to be a beautiful gesture of friendship. Walking to the bakery with children on weekends, enjoying the aroma of freshly baked bread are simple pleasures of life that I have valued. I have greatly admired the aesthetics of Danish interior design and the art of creating a cozy atmosphere with candles during darkness, cold days, and even daylight. What a magnificent way to nurture the soul. In 1964, when I came here as a bachelor, I stayed at Nimbs Pensionat, a guesthouse of the famous Nimb family of Tivoli Gardens. Every weekend, guests were served delicious smørrebrød with snaps. I have continued to enjoy this culinary tradition. Living here has been a genuine pleasure and privilege.

I would like to put on record that both in my personal and professional life, I have always been welcomed and supported in this wonderful nation. From my very first days in Nimbs Pensionat to my retired life in these beautiful forested surroundings of northern Zealand, it has been a remarkable life journey that never would have been possible without the support of this country and its people. While India may have been my *Janma Bhumi*, country of birth, Denmark is my *Karma Bhumi*, country of my life's work. Slowly but surely over the last sixty years, I have become a part of this great nation. There is no greater honour for me than to be one of you, with all my heart and soul. I am proud to be a citizen of Denmark.

I want to salute Denmark and its people.



S. B. Mathur October 2, 2025
Dickens Alle 25-B, 2860 Søborg, Denmark

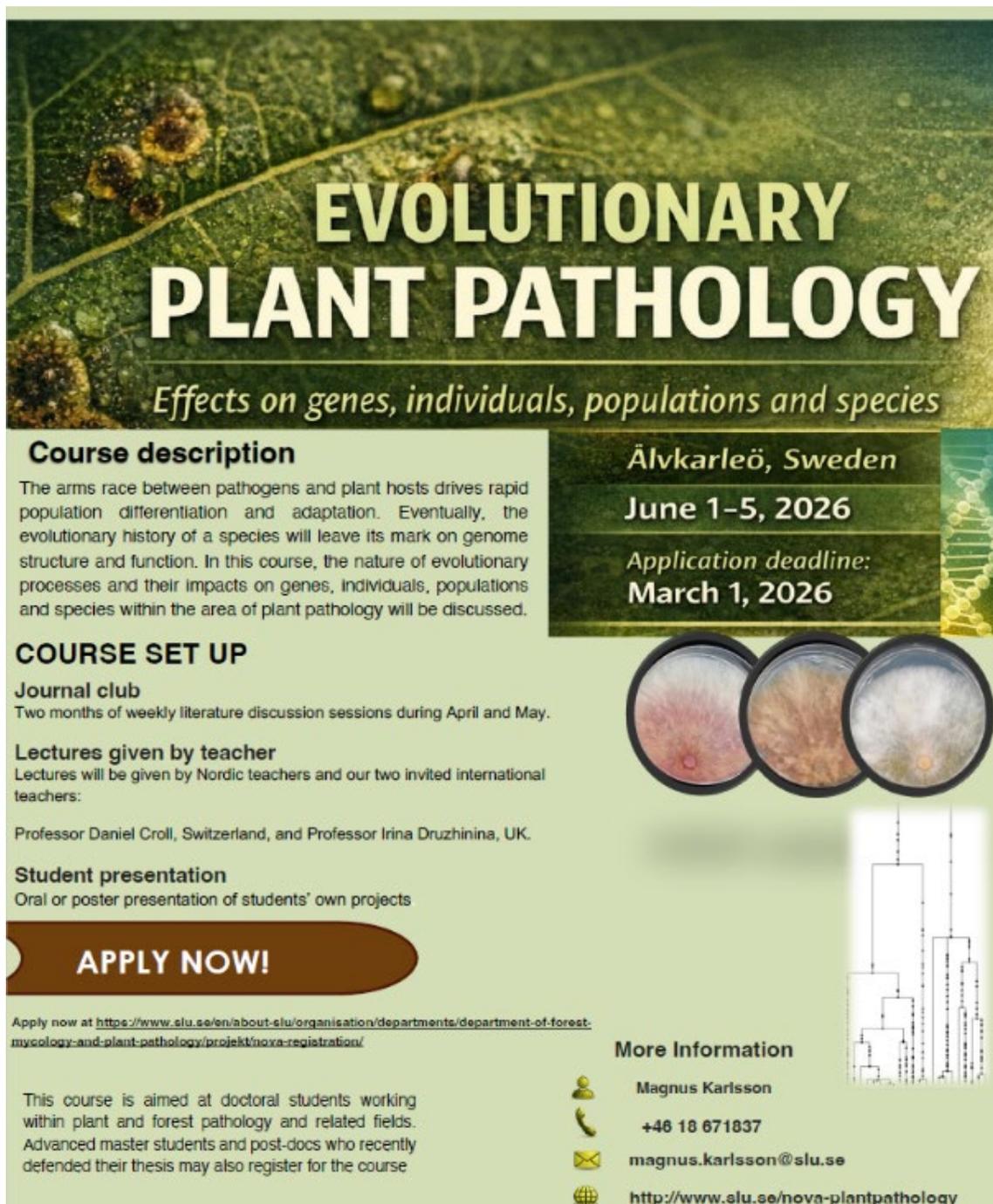
Relevante kurser



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EVOLUTIONARY PLANT PATHOLOGY

Effects on genes, individuals, populations and species

Course description
The arms race between pathogens and plant hosts drives rapid population differentiation and adaptation. Eventually, the evolutionary history of a species will leave its mark on genome structure and function. In this course, the nature of evolutionary processes and their impacts on genes, individuals, populations and species within the area of plant pathology will be discussed.

COURSE SET UP

Journal club
Two months of weekly literature discussion sessions during April and May.

Lectures given by teacher
Lectures will be given by Nordic teachers and our two invited international teachers:
Professor Daniel Croll, Switzerland, and Professor Irina Druzhinina, UK.

Student presentation
Oral or poster presentation of students' own projects

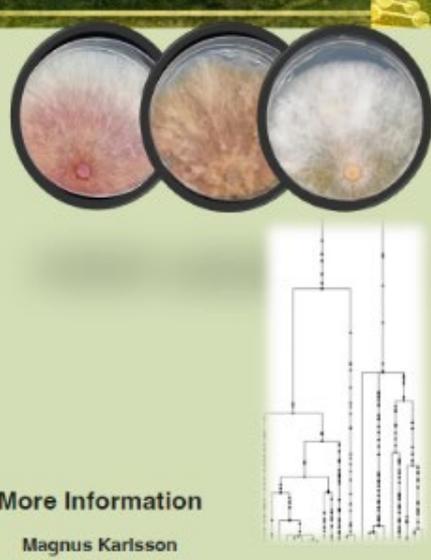
Älvkarleö, Sweden
June 1–5, 2026
Application deadline: March 1, 2026

APPLY NOW!

Apply now at <https://www.slu.se/en/about-slu/organisation/departments/department-of-forest-mycology-and-plant-pathology/projekt/nova-registration/>

This course is aimed at doctoral students working within plant and forest pathology and related fields. Advanced master students and post-docs who recently defended their thesis may also register for the course

More Information
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<http://www.slu.se/nova-plantpathology>



Nyt om skadedyr og sygdomme

Ny cikadeart medfører kraftige skader på ligusterhække

Tekst og foto: Magnus Gammelgaard

I august 2025 blev der i 2 jyske parcelhushaver henholdsvis i Resenbro og Mundelstrup observeret skader på ligusterhække i form af rødbedefarvede og brune blade samt efterfølgende løvfald. Det var især den nederste tredjedel af hækkene, der havde symptomer. Skaderne var kraftige og kunne minde om tørreskade eller skade efter et ukrudtsmiddel.



Skade på ligusterhæk i Jylland i august 2025

Haveejernes beretning om et mylder af små springende insekter i bunden af hækkene ledte til en nærmere undersøgelse, og en specialist på området så nærmere på specielt hannernes genitaler¹⁾. Det viste sig at være tale om en for Danmark ny cikadeart *Igutettix oculatus* tilhørende gruppen af småcikader (Cicadellidae). Udover de 2 nævnte lokaliteter er arten i år yderligere rapporteret i Frederiksberg (Århus) og i Ørum ved Randers (2024).



Arten har ikke noget dansk navn, men kendes fra Østeuropa som Lilac leafhopper. Navnet syrécikaden kunne være passende.

Voksent individ af *Igutettix oculatus* med de typiske 2 sorte prikker mellem øjnene.

Udbredelse og værtsplanter

I Danmark har vi i øjeblikket registreret 354 cikadearter, hvoraf de 269 tilhører gruppen småcikader¹⁾. Nogle arter f.eks. rosen cikaden (*Edwardsiana rosae*) har et bredt værtplanteregister. Andre findes kun på enkelte plantearter. Skaderne efter småcikaderne er oftest begrænsede og kun af æstetisk karakter, men med *Igutettix oculatus* kunne det se ud til at være anderledes alvorligt.

Cikaden stammer fra Japan og det østlige Rusland, hvor den lever på syrén (*Syringa reticulata*). I 1980 er den registreret i det vestlige Rusland og senere i Belarus, Estland, Litauen, Ukraine og Finland. I Finland er den første gang registreret i 2002. Her er den angivet som en invasiv art.

Med spredningen vestover har cikaden også udvidet sit værtplantespektrum. I 2013 blev den således truffet i den nordøstlige del af Litauen på *Ligustrum vulgare* og er også set på blade af unge asketræer (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

I Sverige er den registreret første gang i 2017 og i dag findes den udbredt flere steder især omkring Stockholm, men også omkring Gøteborg er det set. I Sverige træffes den især på *Syringa reticulata* og *Ligustrum*.

Det er uvist hvor længe *I. oculatus* har været i Danmark. I Resenbro fandtes den i et nyt boligkvarter og havde spredt sig fra en enkelt have til flere haver i løbet af de sidste par år. Spredningen over længere afstande er sandsynligvis sket med liguster hækplanter, medes den lokale spredning er sket ved de voksnes flyveaktivitet.

Biologi

Igutettix oculatus har 2 årlige generationer. Cikaderne overvintrer i æg stadiet. Æggene lægges i sensommeren/efteråret hvor de stikkes ind i hvilende bladknopper. 1. generation nymfer fremkommer tidligt i juni måned. De voksne ses fra sidst i juni hvor de lægger æg i bladenes midt nerve. 2. generation nymfer fremkommer i begyndelsen af august til midt august. Både nymfer og voksne suger på bladundersiden, men de voksne kan også træffes på oversiden.



Voksent individ af *Igutettix oculatus* på bagsiden af et ligusterblad.



Nymferne er helt lyse og gennemsigtige. De findes kun på undersiden af ligusterbladene.

Udseende

De voksne cikader er fra 4-4,5 mm lange. Kroppen har en særlig klar farvemarkering med gullig orange striber og brune markeringer. Foran på hovedet findes 2 iøjnefaldende mørke pletter. Forvingerne er langstrakte, gullig orange med mørke streger. Nymfestadierne er helt klare og lyse.



De voksne cikader (Iguttix oculatus) er 4-4,5 mm lange med kraftige farver.

Skader

I Danmark er *I. oculatus* hidtil kun set i få haver i Jylland, hvor den hos ligusterhække medførte betydelige skader. I litteraturen beskrives at den netop hos hækplanter har let ved at sprede sig sammenlignet med solitære buske. Bladene fik i begyndelsen hvide prikker og brune bladspidser efter sugningen.



Typiske skader på ligusterblade efter sugninger fra cikaderne.

Rødbedefarvede blade, som er plantens forsvar mod angreb, udvikledes senere. Ved kraftige angreb blev bladene brune, og et betydeligt bladfald fandt sted, så hækken blev transparent.



Rødbedefarvede blade efter længere tids sugning.



Ved kraftige angreb bliver bladene brune og falder af.

De kraftigste angreb sås hvor hækken stod i læ og var mest eksponeret af sollyset. 2025 var kendt for en lang varm sensommer som vi også i tidligere år har oplevet. Dette er sandsynligvis årsagen til den store opblomstring af populationen.

Erfaringerne er få med hensyn til den langvarige skade. Liguster er dog kendt for at kunne sætte nye blade f.eks. efter kraftige og helt afløvende angreb af ligusterbladlus. Fremtiden vil vise om dette insekts spredning vil udfordre anvendelsen af Liguster som hækplante.

Bekæmpelse

I forbindelse med indfangning af insekter til bestemmelse, blev der samtidig registreret tilstedeværelse af en del næbtæger (Orius sp.) Næbtæger er kendte insektprædatorer for netop småcikader så måske er der håb om en naturlig balance.



Ved fangst af cikader blev der samtidig fanget en del næbtæger, her almindelig næbtæge (*Antochoris nemoralis*), der måske med tiden vil kunne regulere cikadepopulationen.

Haveejerne havde forsøgt sig med en sprøjtning med insektsæbe uden at kunne registrere synderligt resultat. For private haveejere kan kraftig og hyppig spuling med hård vandstråle eller højtryksrenser sikkert fjerne en del cikader. De voksne kan dog flyve tilbage til hækken igen.

Støvsugning af hækken med en nylonstrømpe i fastgjort med elastik i røret som filter er en anden mulighed. Strømpen bindes sammen efter brug og lægges i fryser, så dyrene dør.

Kilder

- 1) **Ulrik Hasle Nielsen** Artskoordinator har bestemt arten *Igutettix oculatus*
- 2) **Arturs Stalazs** Cicadina 13 (2013): 59-67 The invasive lilac leafhopper, *Igutettix oculatus* (Lindberg 1929) continues to spread in Europa: new host plant and new findings
- 3) **Staffan Kihl** Graphosoma 2022 (31) *Igutettis oculatus*
- 4) **Guy Söderman** Beiträge zur Zikadenkunde 8: 1-4 (2005) The eastern Palaeartic leafhopper *Igutettix oculatus* (Lindberg, 1929) in Finland: morphology, phenology and feeding
- 5) <https://www.gbif.org/ru/species/2025553>

Vi opfordrer alle medlemmer til at komme med bidrag til Nyhedsbrevet, f.eks. henvisninger til konferencer, interessante faglige nyheder og stillingsopslag, der kan have interesse for Selskabets medlemmer.

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