

ISTRAŽIVANJE MIKROBIOLOŠKE POPULACIJE NA UZORCIMA POLIKROMIRANOG DRVA A SURVEY OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY ON SAMPLES OF POLYCHROMED WOOD

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Kućna glijiva (Serpula lacrymans, Hausschwamm, Dry rot)¹

sl. 2



sl. 3



sl. 4

Istraživanja su provedena s ciljem utvrđivanja moguće prisutnosti za drvo najopasnije glijive: Serpula lacrymans ili kućne glijive (drugi nazivi: Hausschwamm njem., Dry rot, engl.) na koju je upućivao izgled infestiranog dijela odlomljenog kapitela (slika 2) i uvjeti u kojima se materijal više godina nalazio.² Uzorci infestiranih drva uzeli su godine 1996. (slike 2, 3, 4.) s glavnog oltara crkve "Uznesenja blažene Djevice Marije" u Pakracu koja je bila teško oštećena (granatom probijen krov) tijekom oružanog sukoba 1991. god. nakon čega je došlo do jake biodegradacije polikromiranog drvenog dijela oltara. Za potrebe mikrobioloskog ispitivanja uzeli su komadići drva s površine i presjeka uzorka. U laboratorijskim uvjetima na odgovarajućim hranjivim podlogama izolirane su kulture mikroorganizama i izvedeni su biokemijski testovi u Zavodu za industrijsku ekologiju (dr. sc. Felicita Briski) radi identifikacije mikroorganizama (slike 5-9). Vrste identificiranih pljesni i bakterija nalaze se u tablicama 1 i 2. S obzirom da rast mikroorganizama bitno ovisi o pH supstrata, u Prirodonovom laboratoriju HRZ-a provedena su mjerjenja pH - vrijednosti uzorka pH metrom Mettler Toledo MP 125 pomoću elektrode za mjerjenje pH na ravnim površinama Inlab 426. Izmjerenje vrijednosti koje se kreću u rasponu 4,7-7,3 pogodovale su razvoju pljesni i bakterija (većina bakterija podnosi pH 6-8, dok pljesnima pogoduje kiselo okruženje), a njihovim djelovanjem na polikromirano drvo nastala su karakteristična oštećenja prikazana u tablici broj 3.

Na temelju kvalitativne analize mikroorganizama nije moguće pouzdano odrediti odnos zastupljenosti pojedinih vrsta u ispitivanim uzorcima. Od bakterija su bili najzastupljeniji aktinomiceti i streptomiceti, a što se tiče pljesni u svakom uzorku dominirala je druga vrsta pljesnici. No, pouzdano je zakazano da u uzorcima nema kućne glijive. Uočena sličnost (slike 1 i 2) može se obrazložiti prisutnošću kultura *Verticillium lateritium* i *Penicillium sp.* koje zajedno u kombinaciji stvaraju, samo po vanjskom izgledu i bez povećanja, slične promjene na površini drva kao i kućna glijiva (sl. 6). Sličnost nestaje pregledom lupom, jer kombinacija pljesni imaju izrazito igličastu

Tablica 1
Identificirane kulture pljesnici u uzorcima / cultures of moulds identified in samples

Tablica 3. Karakteristična oštećenja nastala djelovanjem mikroorganizama/Table 3 Typical damages caused by activity of microorganisms

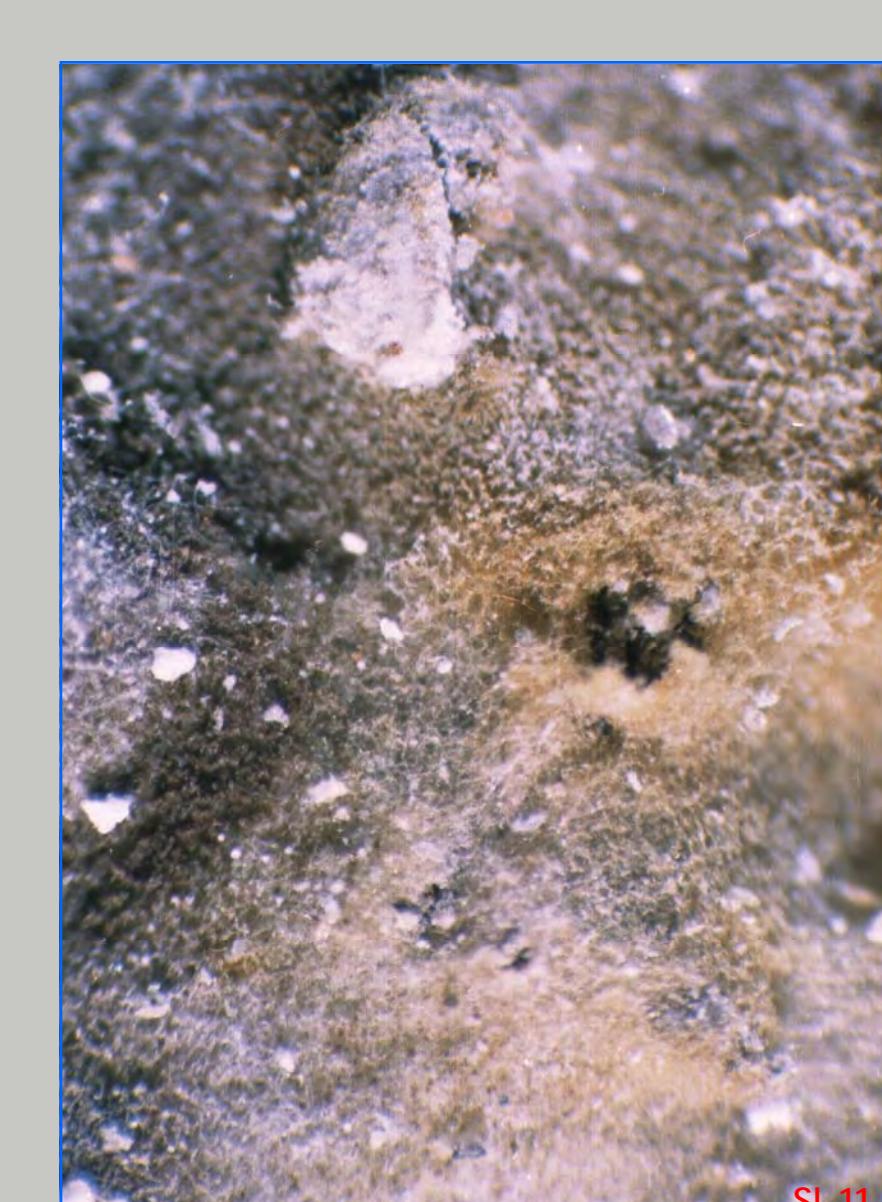
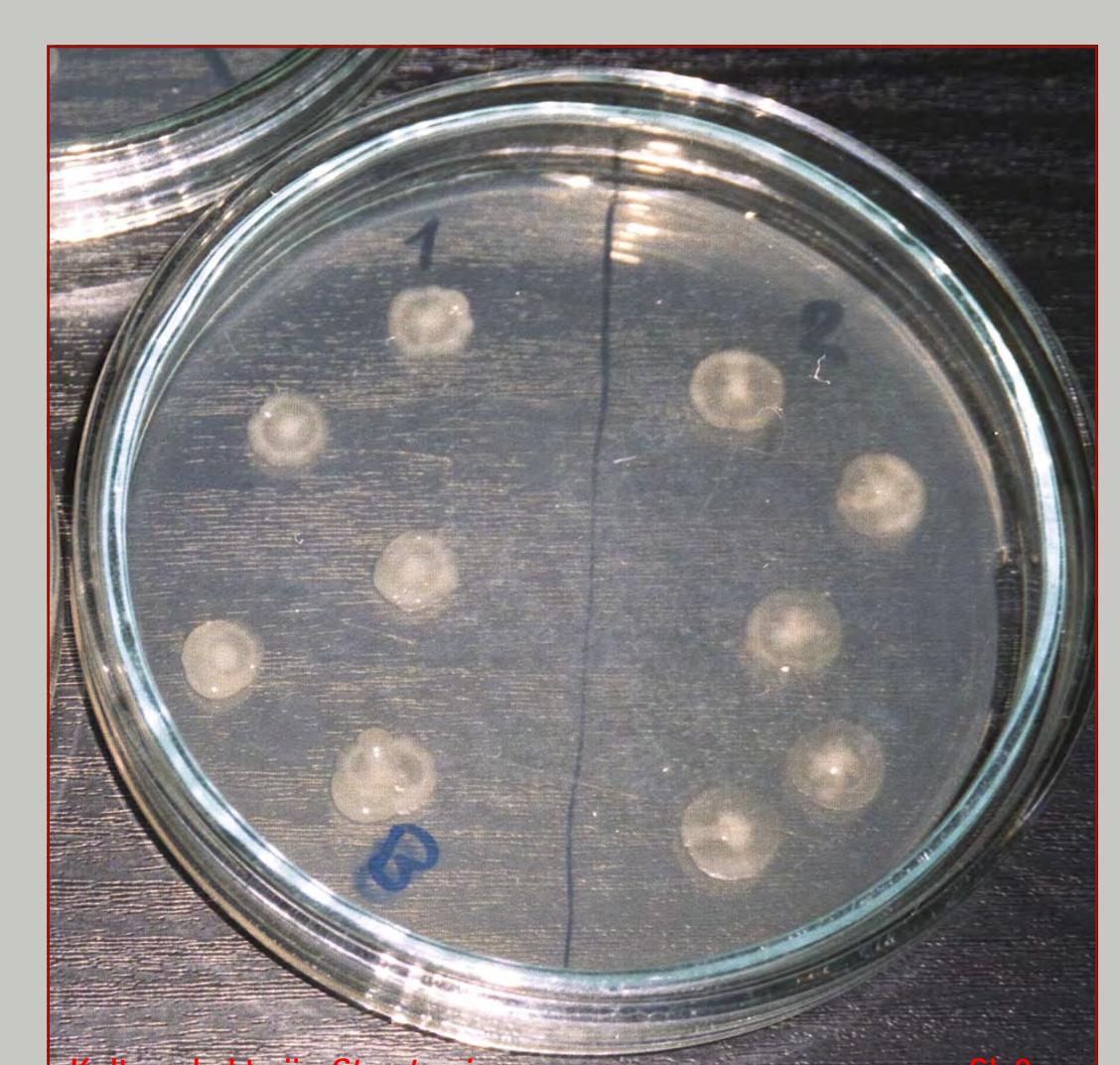
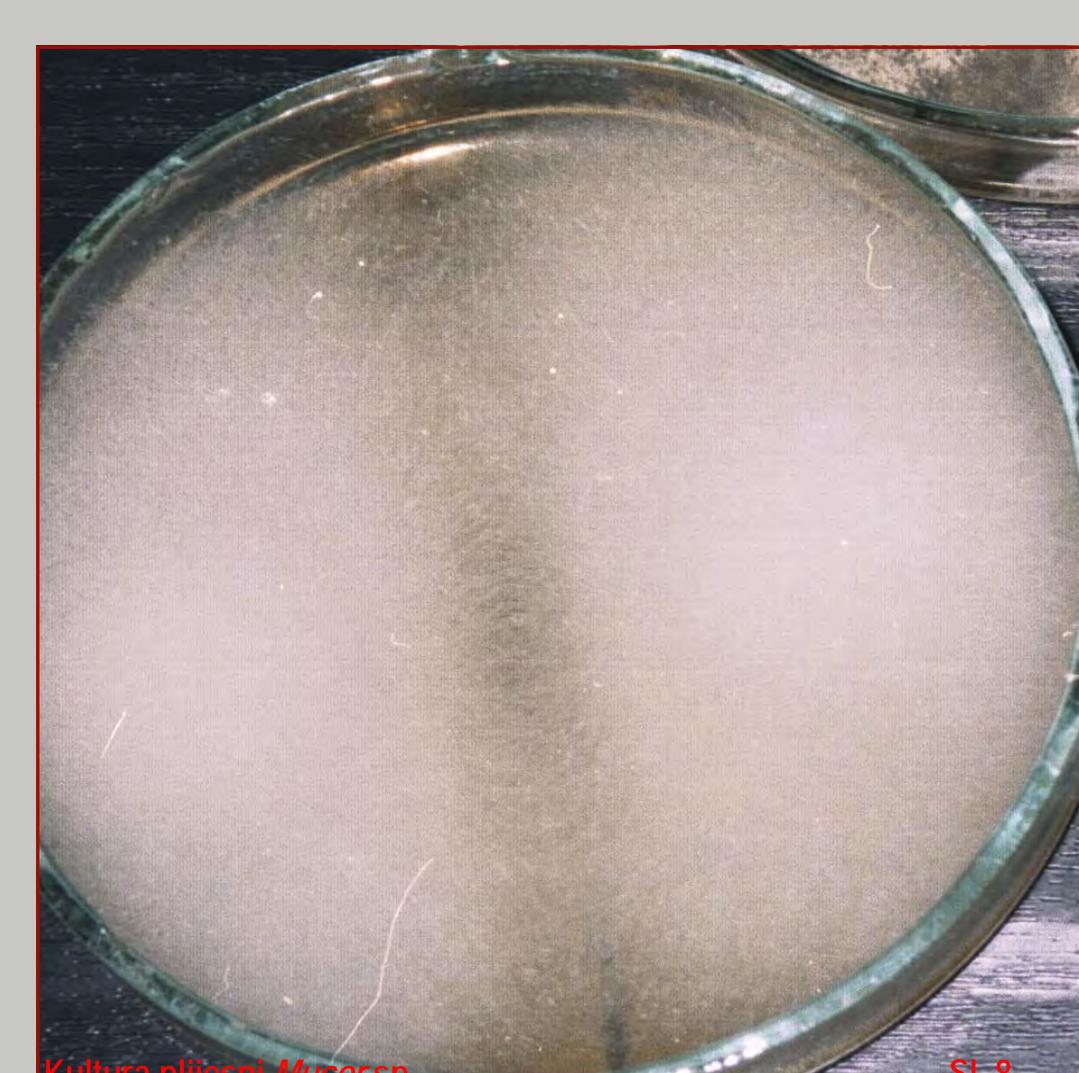
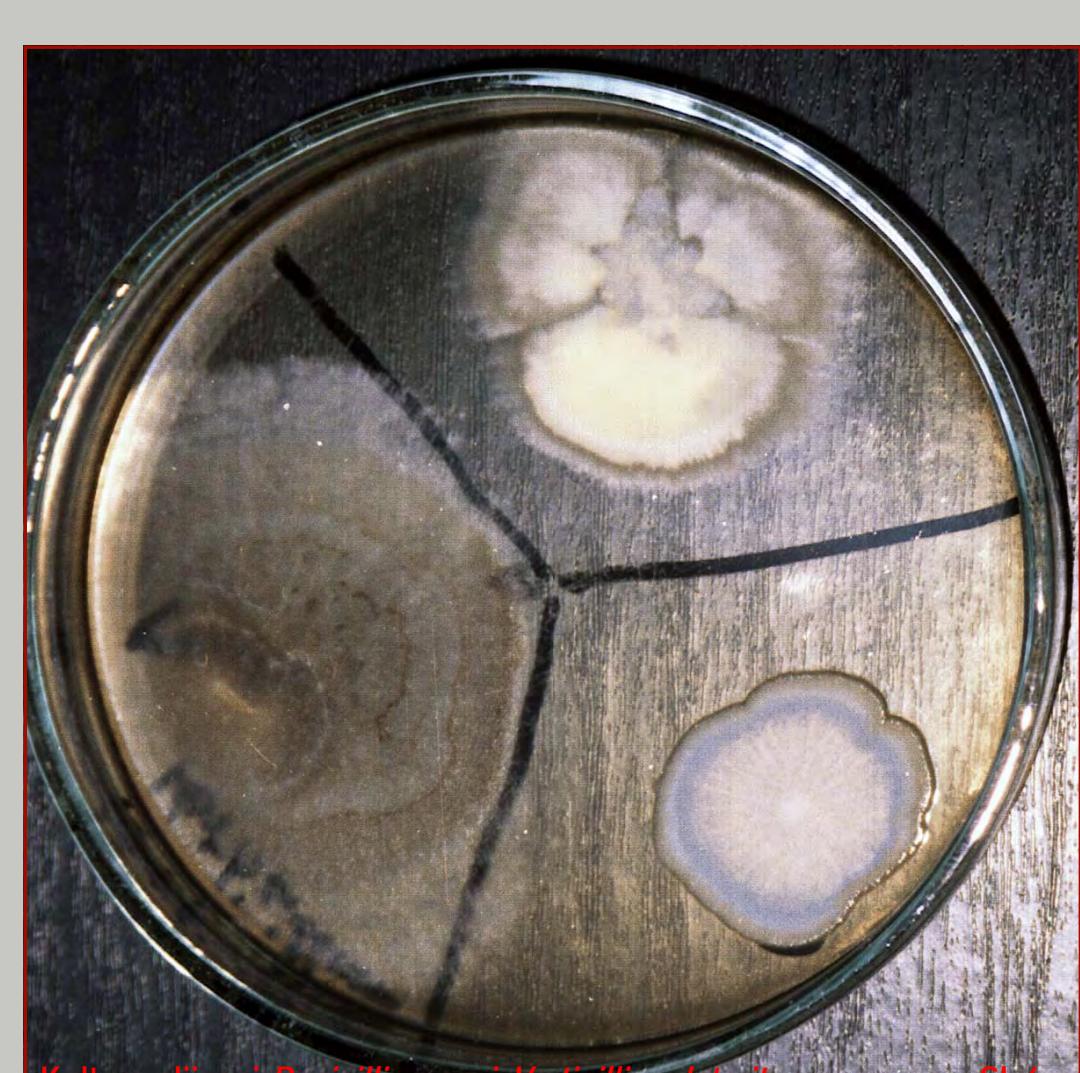
| Vidljive promjene/ visible changes | Mikrobiolosko djelovanje/microbiological activity |
|---|--|
| Promjena boje drva (tamnjenje, slaba ēvrotiča drva)/The color of wood changes (darken, poor strength of wood) | Razgradnja celuloze (hidroliza)/Cellulose degradation (hydrolysis) |
| Ljuskanje slojeva polikromije i odvajanje od drvenog nosilca/flaking of layers of polychromy and the separation from the wood | Kolonizacija mikroflora ispod površine, razgradnja organskog vezika polikromije/Colonization of microflora beneath the surface, decomposition of organic binders of polychromy |
| Nagrijen površinski sloj polikromije/Eroded surface of paint layer | Izljučivanje organskih kiselina/The excretion of organic acids |
| Smeđe, zelene, žute crvene, ljubičaste i crne mrlje na površini/Brown, green, yellow, red, purple and black spots on surface | Biogeno proizvedeni pigmenti/Biogen manufactured pigments |
| Promjene boje pigmenta polikromije/Changes in the color of pigments of the polychromy | Redoks – reakcija metalnih elemenata/Redox - the reaction of metallic elements |

Tablica 2
Identificirane kulture bakterija u uzorcima / cultures of bacteria identified in samples

| |
|-------------------|
| Actinomyces sp. |
| Bacillus cereus |
| Bacillus subtilis |
| Micrococcus sp. |
| Streptomyces sp. |

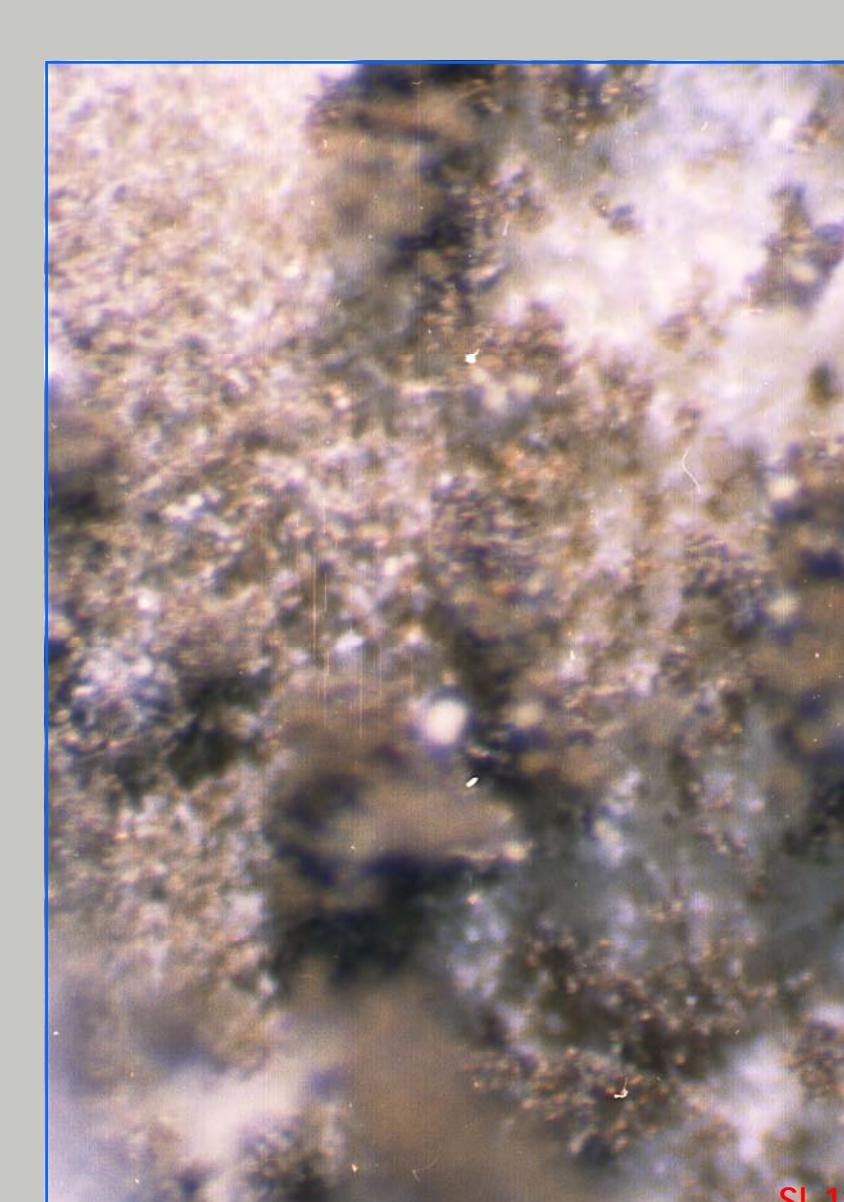
taurori R. Jagić i M. Fučić odu u Pakracu na uvidj radi provedbe mjera dezinfekcije materijala. 13. 3. 1996. jedan od zaključaka Stručne komisije za dezinfekciju je da se prenese djejstvo arhitekture oltara iz crkve u Zagreb i da se što prije trećiraju gama zrakama i izvrši monitoring. 6.10.1996. uzeli su uzorci sa polikromiranim dijelova glavnog oltara za mikrobiolosku analizu. Uzorci je uzel R. Jagić te poslala na analizu radi utvrđivanja prisutva kućne glijive. Nakon perioda dugotrajnog sušenja, Hrvatski restauratorski zavod preuzeo je izradu smjernica i obimne konzervatorsko-restauratorske radove na inventaru Pakracu, a voditelj tog projekta je konzervator-restaurator Miroslav Pavlić, voditelj odsjeka u V Odjelu za drvenu polikromiranu skulpturu.

The aim of this investigation was to determine the possible presence of dry rot, the most dangerous wood-destroying fungi (also known as: Serpula lacrymans, Hausschwamm ger.) because the colony of microorganisms on the top of one of samples looked like attack of the dry rot (picture № 2). In the year 1996 samples were taken from the main altar of the church of the "Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary" in Pakrac which's roof had been badly damaged by flammable missiles during the fall of the year 1991 and that caused a severe disintegration of the inventory. Small pieces of wood were taken from the surface and cross section of the sample. The microorganism were identified after they had been isolated on suitable layout podlogi and the biochemical tests to identify them were carried out in a laboratory of Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Dept. for Industrial Ecology, (dr. sc. Felicita Briski) (picture № 5-9). Species of identified mould and bacteria are shown in tables 1 and 2. The pH of samples were measured in Natural science laboratory of Croatian Conservation Institute. The pH of samples were measured because the growth of microorganism directly depends on pH of substance (equipment used: pH meter Mettler Toledo MP 125 using electrodes to measure pH on flat surfaces Inlab 426). The measured values in a range of 4,7-7,3 were suitable for the growth of moulds and bacteria (the most bacteria can stand pH 6-8, while the acidic environment is suitable for moulds and fungi). The effects of their activity on the polychrome wood: characteristic damage and discoloration has been presented in table 3. Based on qualitative analysis of microorganisms is not possible to reliably determine the relationship between the representation of individual species in the samples. The most represented bacteria were *actinomycetes* and *streptomycetes*, but as far as mould was concerned, in each sample different species of mould was dominant. Executed analysis proved that there is no presence of dry rot on those samples. The noted resemblance in appearance (picture № 1-2) could be explained by the presence of *Verticillium lateritium* and *Penicillium sp.* They together create changes but only on the surface of material), that very much looks like dry rot (picture № 6). The similarity disappears by examination under the magnifying glass, because the combination of mould have needle-like surface structure. The polychrome works of art offers a great deal of nutritive elements to the microorganisms due to the heterogeneity of materials the wood is composed of. Because of the nature of those materials, the most chemical biocides may have degrading effect on them and one should pay a special attention to methods of microbial control. The choice of suppress methods is rather limited concerning the treatment of microorganisms on the works of art. In this case the most acceptable between methods was irradiation (in doses required for the suppression of microorganisms). Irradiation treatment is also recommended because it decreases the possible health hazard for people handling artefacts and harmful chemicals.³



Background of the project and current state: in 1995 when the danger of war stopped, the church was visited by the expert team of the State office of the protection of culture heritage to review the damages and determine the required emergency action August 1995. Erasmus Weddigen, conservator, he visited the church in Pakrac accompanied by Velimir Ivezic, conservator. In its report he warns of a worrying presence of mold, fungi, lichens and dry rot on the remaining inventory. September 1995th Erwin Emmerling, conservator and Dr. Gerhard Binker accompanied by Croatian colleagues visited the church in Pakrac and warned of an alarming condition of soaked inventory. October 1995, at a meeting of the Commission for disinfection (enlarged by the presence of F. Meder, V. Štrkalj, B. Perdić-Kavur and J. Antolović), it was concluded that the restorers Jagić R. and M. Fučić go to Pakrac to see possibility for the desinfection of remaining materials. March 13th 1996 one of the conclusions of the Commission for disinfection was to transfer parts of the architecture of the altar of the church in Zagreb on the treatment of gamma rays as soon as possible and to monitor it. 06/10/1996. samples were taken from polychrome parts of the main altar for microbiological analysis. Samples were taken by R. Jagić and sent to the analysis for the presence of dry rot.

After a long drying period, the Croatian Conservation Institute took over the drafting of guidelines and extensive conservation works on inventory from Pakrac, a head of the project is conservator-restorer Miroslav Pavlić, Supervisor of the Section V for Wooden Polychrome Sculpture.



1)Preuzeto: <http://www.baum-pathologie.de/Selten/verbautesHolz.html>

2) Za optimalan rast Serpula lacrymans potreban je minimalni sadržaj vlage u početnom stadiju, a kako ona raste potreba za vlagom se povećava (optimalni sadržaj vlage je 35%) Optimalna temperatura rasta glijive iznosi 18–22°C, a maksimalna 26–28°C.

3) PATOGENOST MIKROORGANIZAMA—Neki identificirane vrste mikroorganizama spadaju u grupu uvjetno patogenih tj. onih koji izazivaju bolest samo u čovjeku osobljenog imuniteta i u određenim uvjetima: *Actinomyces* sp. žive u sluznicama usne šupljine, ali ako dođu u tkivo tada postaju patogene i izazivaju infektivnu bolest a k t i n o i m i k o z u: *Bacillus cereus* - može uzrokovati težu infekciju kao sepsu, meningitis, težku infekciju oka: *Scopulariopsis* sp. može uzrokovati kožne mikoze (bolesti uzrokovane prisutnošću i rastom glijive u organizmu): *Mucor* sp. - uzrokuje z i g o m i k o z u (glijivice infekcije unutarnjih organa): *Penicillium citrinum* - može uzrokovati infekciju mokraćnih organa: *Penicillium chrysogenum* - proizvodi mikotoksins (toksični proizvod mnoge nekih vrsta pljesnici) citrinin koji p e n i c i l l o z u (plućna i cerebralna): *Stachybotris atra* - proizvodi mikotoksins koji uzrokuje s t a h i b o t r i o t o k s i k o z u, nekrozu usta, zdržala i crjeva: *Trichoderma* sp. - toksični metaboliti su : trihidermol, trihidermin, uzrokuje kožne i probavne mikotoksike (bolesti koje izazivaju mikotoksini nekih vrsta pljesnici).

Korišteni materijali: Radni izvještaj s obilaska crkve sv. Kriza u Pakracu, Darwin Butković, Erasmus Weddigen od 10.08.1995., Dragica Krstić, Romana Jagić: Istraživanje mikrobioloske populacije na glavnom oltaru župne crkve u Pakracu, 3. znanstvenostručni skup iz DDD-a s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem *Zdravo očuvati zdravim*, zbornik radova, 7.-9. svibnja 1998., str. 341-346.

