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SPORADIC OCCURRENCE OF THE GRAPEVINE TRUNK DISEASE PATHOGEN

Diplodia mutila IN THE TOKAJ WINE REGION, HUNGARY

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INTRODUCTION

Black dead arm (currently known as Botryosphaeria dieback, BD) was first described by Lehoczky (1974) in mature Hungarian vineyards. The disease was characterised with sporadic occurrence in several grapevine-growing districts, including the Tokaj Wine Region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

• Fungi were isolated from woody parts of the seven sampled Furmint grapevines expressing BD symptoms in the Tokaj Wine Region, Hungary.
• BD was detected only one year (2013) in the Tokaj Wine Region with less than 1% occurrence in the monitored vineyards.
• Dead parts of the plants with BD symptoms were removed and used for laboratory analysis to identify the pathogens.
• Taxonomical identification: based on their ITS1 and ITS2 marker sequences.
• The sequences of the amplified rDNA region were deposited in GenBank.

RESULTS

Taxonomical identification of Diplodia mutila

➢ Seven isolates were identified as Diplodia mutila species based on ITS1,2 sequences (Fig. 2).
➢ The Accession numbers of the deponated isolates were KU377231, -32, 377242, 377245, 377250, 377263, KU377212

Morphological identification of Diplodia mutila

➢ The morphological characters of D. mutila was identified from all grapevines in 2013.
➢ Pure fungal cultures were grown on PDA agar medium.
➢ The colony formation, the pigment production and the shape of spore were studied during for morphological identification.

SUMMARY

Interestingly, the expression of BD was not detected visually following the removal of the dead plant parts and D. mutila was not isolated from the cordon of the seven plants with BD symptoms in 2013.

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