S	SPORADIC OCCURRENCE OF THE GRAPEVINE TRUNK DISEASE PATHOGEN	
	<b>DIPLODIA MUTILA IN THE TOKAJ WINE REGION, HUNGARY</b>	
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## INTRODUCTION

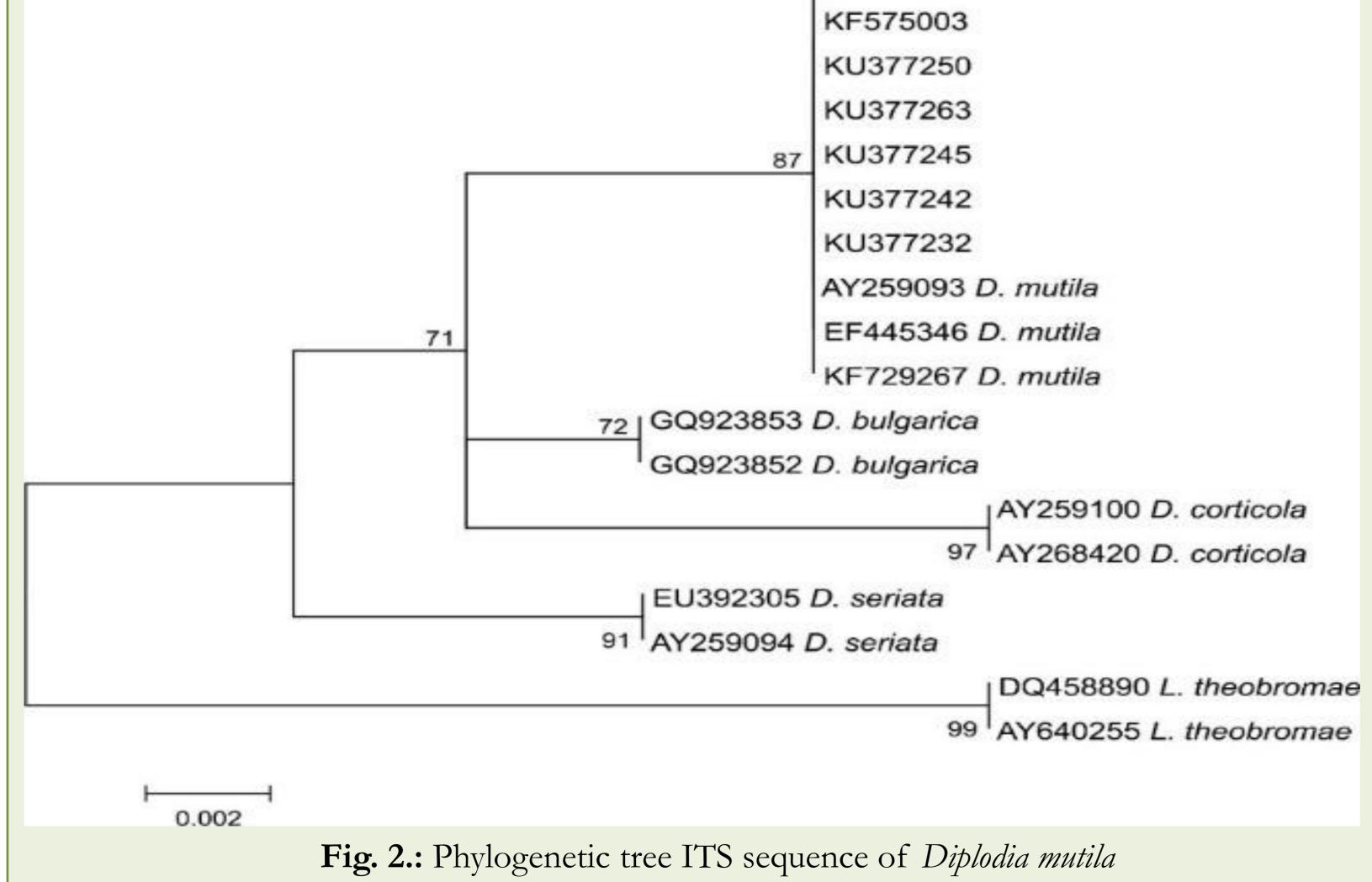
Black dead arm (currently known as Botryosphaeria dieback, BD) was first described by Lehoczky (1974) in mature Hungarian vineyards. The disease was characterised with sporadic occurrence in several grapevine-growing districts, including the Tokaj Wine Region.

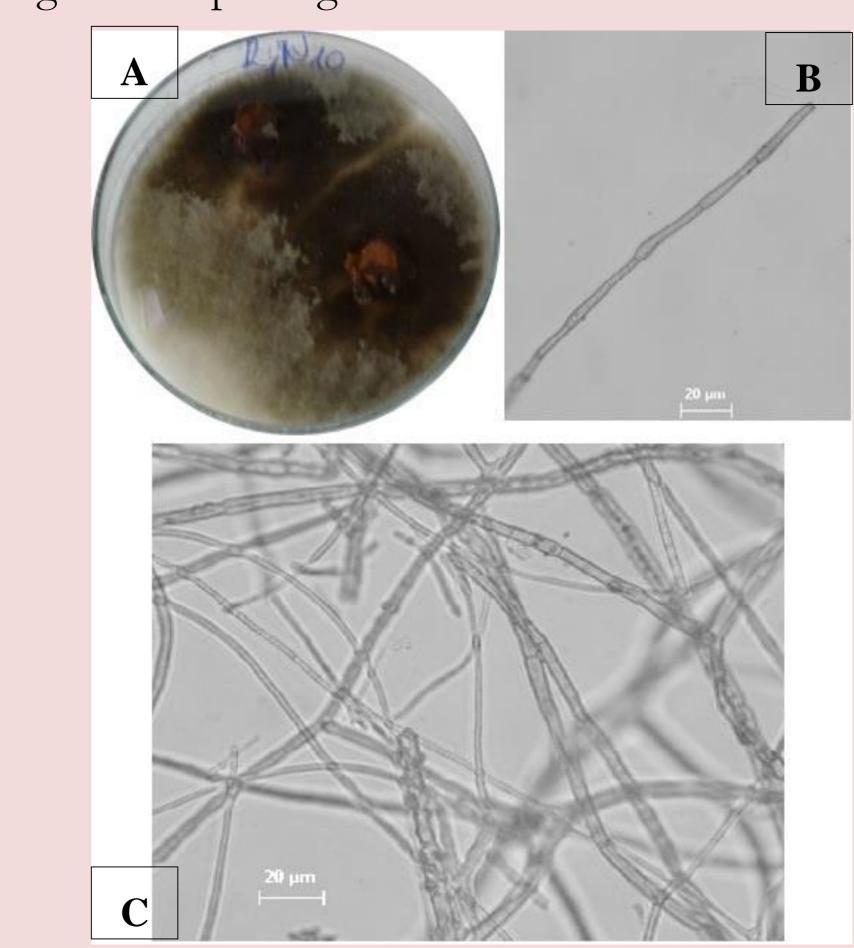


## MATERIALS AND METHODS

- 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 <i>Diplodia mutila</i>			Morphological identification of <i>Diplodia mutila</i>			
	Seven isolates were identified as <i>Diplodia mutila</i> species based on ITS1,2 sequences (Fig.		➤ The morphological characters of <i>D. mutila</i> was identified from all grapevines in 2013.			
	2.).		Pure fungal cultures were grown on PDA agar medium.			
$\succ$	The Accession numbers of the deponated isolates were KU377231, -32, 377242,					
	377245, 377250, 377263, KU377212)		$\triangleright$ The colony formation, the pigment production and the shape of spore were			
	KU377231		studied during for morphological identification.			





**Fig. 1.:** Morphological characters of *D. mutila* (A): colony on PDA; (B, C): septate hyphae

## **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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