

University of Torino

DISAFA Università degli studi di Torino

Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences

Eurochestnut Network Thematic Group: Fungi Associated with Nut Rots

The nut rots of chestnut and the emerging pathogen Gnomoniopsis castaneae: state of the art and perspectives



ASSEMBLÉE DES RÉGIONS EUROPÉENNES FRUITIÈRES, LÉGUMÈRES ET HORTICOLES ENΩΣΗ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΉΣ ΦΡΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ ASSEMBLEA DELLE REGIONI EUROPEE FRUITICOLE ORTICOLE E FLORICOLE A SAMBLEA DE LAS REGIONES EUROPEAS HORTOFRUTICOLAS

Eurochestnut Network Thematic Group: Fungi Associated with Nut Rots

Country	Institution	Researchers (R)/Professionals (P)
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	Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL)	Joana Beatrice Meyer (R) Simone Prospero (R)

Nut rot of chestnut in pre-harvest and post-harvest conditions

Botrytis cinerea

Ciboria batschiana

Cytodiplospora castanea

Diplodina castaneae

Dothiorella spp.

Fusarium spp.

Penicillium spp.

Pestalotia spp.

Phoma castanea

Phomopsis endogena

Phomopsis viterbensis

Rhizopus spp.







An emerging nut rot of chestnut

Journal of Plant Pathology (2012), 94 (2), 411-419

Edizioni ETS Pisa, 2012

GNOMONIOPSIS CASTANEA sp. nov. (GNOMONIACEAE, DIAPORTHALES) AS THE CAUSAL AGENT OF NUT ROT IN SWEET CHESTNUT

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Teleomorph (perithecia)



An emerging nut rot of chestnut

Gnomoniopsis castaneae





An emerging nut rot of chestnut

Phytopathologia Mediterranea (2015) 54, 2, 199–211 DOI: 10.14601/Phytopathol_Mediterr-14712

RESEARCH PAPERS

Gnomoniopsis castanea is the main agent of chestnut nut rot in Switzerland

Francesca G. DENNERT¹, Giovanni A.L. BROGGINI^{1,3}, Cesare GESSLER¹ and Michelangelo STORARI^{1,2}

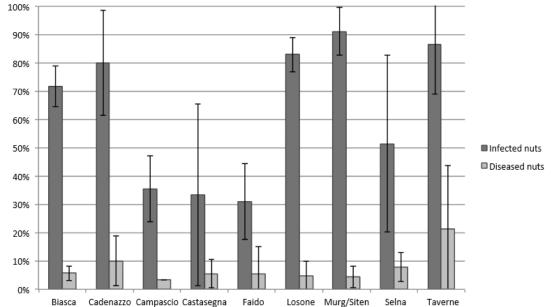
¹ ETH Zürich, Institute of Integrative Biology, Plant Pathology Group, Universitätsstrasse 2, 8092 Zürich

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³ Agroscope Wädenswil, Schloss 1, CH-8820 Wädenswil

Summary. Nuts of sweet chestnut have been an important food source for the alpine population in Switzerland

since the Middle Ages and are still valued today for the preparent



Average percentage of infected nuts (from which Gnomoniopsis castanea was isolated) and diseased nuts

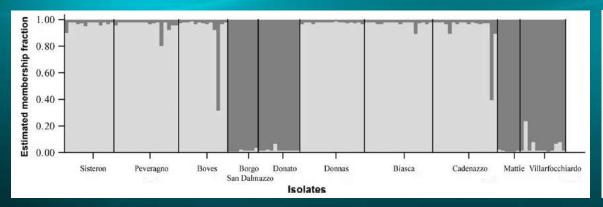
HRM analysis provides insights on the reproduction mode and the population structure of *Gnomoniopsis castaneae* in Europe

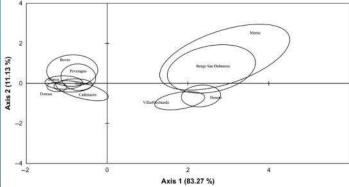
F. Sillo^a, L. Giordano^{ab}, E. Zampieri^a, G. Lione^a, S. De Cesare^a and P. Gonthier^{a*}

Two distinct subpopulations of *G. castaneae* are present in Europe

At least one subpopulation might have been introduced to Europe

High genetic differentiation along with absence of linkage disequilibrium suggest that sexual reproduction might be prevalent





KEYPONS

G. castaneae and the nut rot fungus present in Australasia (G. smithogilvyi) are the same species (current name: G. castaneae)

G. castaneae is associated with canker symptoms on chestnut and hazelnut



Pasche et al., 2016

Promising results have been obtained from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens and Trichoderma atroviride which seem to be suitable candidates for the biological control of *G. castaneae*

STRONG POINTS

WEAK POINTS AND POINTS NEEDING FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS

G. castaneae is diffused worldwide and it is associated with both nut rot and canker symptoms

The fungal species is both a pathogen and an endophyte

The incidence of the nut rot is related to the temperatures and it is locally predictable, while it is not influenced by the plantation density

At least wo distinct subpopulations are present in central-southern Europe

Sexual reproduction is prevalent

G. castaneae interacts positively with Dryocosmus kuriphilus increasing its spreading potential

Promising results have been obtained from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens and Trichoderma atroviride, which seem to be suitable candidates for the biological control of G. castaneae European distribution area of *G. castaneae* and other nut rot agents

Risk maps

Worldwide distribution of *G. castaneae* populations

Transmission and possible introduction pathways

Susceptibility profiles of different chestnut cultivars and wild-type

Effects of management practices in coppices (canker) and in orchards (canker and nut rot)

Interactions with *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, hazelnut and other fungal pathogens causing nut rot

Relations among endophytism, latency and patogenicity

Control strategies

