

Mini data sheet on *Phytophthora boehmeriae*

Added in 1998 - Deleted in 2001

Reasons for deletion:

The pest *Phytophthora boehmeriae* was first mentioned in the EPP0 Reporting Service 1998, and since then no new information has been found. In 2001, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

Phytophthora boehmeriae (a new disease of cotton found in Greece)

Why	<i>P. boehmeriae</i> came to our attention because it was reported to cause a new disease of cotton in Greece in 1993. This is the first report of this fungus in Europe.
Where	<i>P. boehmeriae</i> was first described in 1927 by Sawada as a new species on <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> (ramie - a fibre plant), in Formosa (Taiwan). The geographical distribution of the fungus is the following: EPP0 region: Greece; Asia: China, Japan, Taiwan; South America: Argentina; Oceania: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales).
On which plants	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>). It may also attack: Citrus (brown rot of fruits reported in Argentina), <i>Pinus patula</i> (root rot reported in Australia), <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (Paper mulberry - reported as a host in China).
Damage	It causes a severe boll rot.
Pathway	Cotton plants for planting(?), seeds(?), soil from infested countries.
Possible risks	Cotton is an important crop for Mediterranean countries. The disease can be severe (affecting yield and quality). Seed transmission appears possible, and the fungus can overwinter in the soil. Already present in Greece.
Source(s)	Elena K, Paplomatas EJ (1998) <i>Phytophthora boehmeriae</i> boll rot: A new threat to cotton cultivation in the Mediterranean region. <i>Phytoparasitica</i> , 26(1), 20-26. Zhang, X.Z.; Ling, P.L.; Ma, P., Chen, X.H. (1995) Studies on cotton seed-borne pathogen of <i>Phytophthora</i> boll rot and its lethal temperature. <i>Acta Phytophylactica Sinica</i> , 22(1), 67-69 (abstract). Zheng, X.B.; Lu, J.Y.; He, H., Wang, T.L., Wang, H.Y. (1992) Oospores of <i>Phytophthora boehmeriae</i> overwintered in soil as an infection source of cotton boll disease. <i>Acta Phytophylactica Sinica</i> , 19(3), 251-256 (abstract).

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Panel review date

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