

EPPO Datasheet: *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*

Last updated: 2020-04-22

IDENTITY

Preferred name: *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*

Authority: (Killian & Maire) Malençon

Taxonomic position: Fungi: Ascomycota: Pezizomycotina:

Sordariomycetes: Hypocreomycetidae: Hypocreales: Nectriaceae

Other scientific names: *Cylindrophora albedinis* Killian & Maire, *Fusarium albedinis* (Killian & Maire) Malençon

Common names: bayoud disease of date palm, fusarium wilt of date palm, tracheomyces of date palm

[view more common names online...](#)

EPPO Categorization: A2 list

[view more categorizations online...](#)

EU Categorization: A1 Quarantine pest (Annex II A)

EPPO Code: FUSAAL



[more photos...](#)

HOSTS

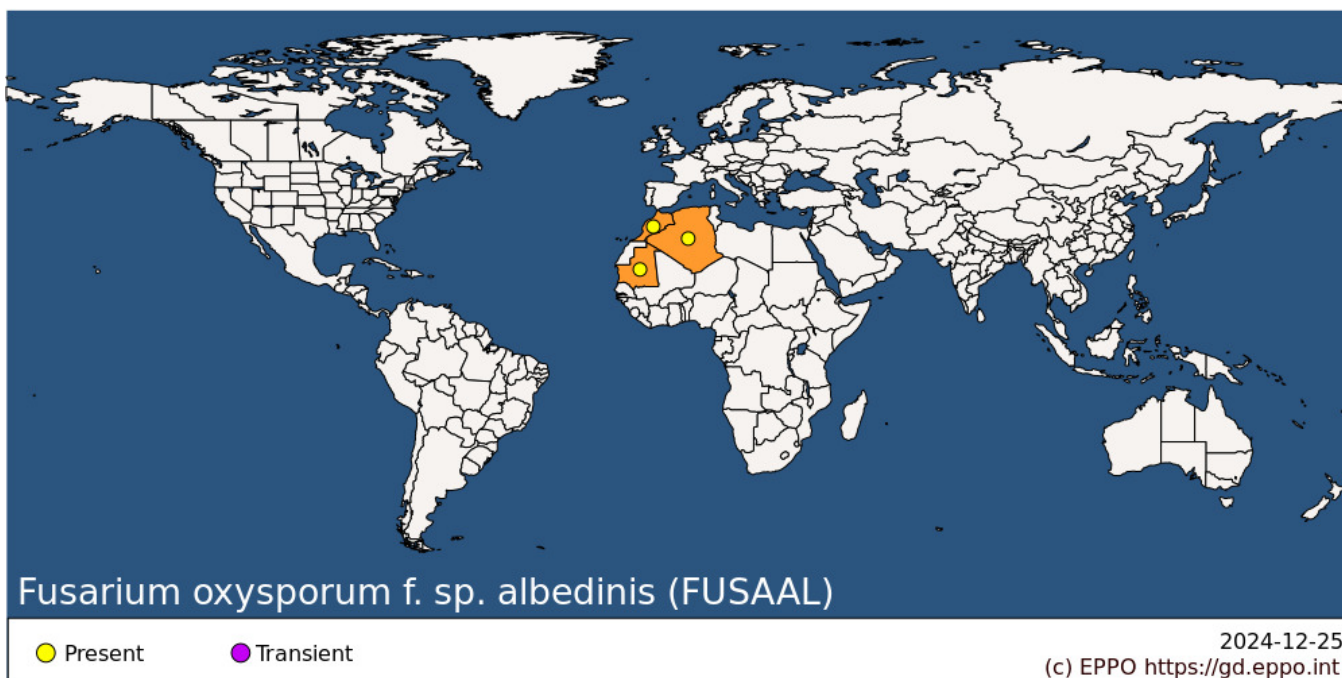
The principal host of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (bayoud disease) is date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*); all commercial high-quality North African cultivars are susceptible (e.g. cvs Mejhoul, Deglet Nour, Bou Feggous). The first observations showed that some cultivars show good resistance (cvs Black Bou Sthammi, White Bou Sthammi, Tadment, Iklane, Sair Layalet, Bou Feggous, Moussa in Morocco and Takerboucht in Algeria). However, among these cultivars, only Sair Layalet and Takerboucht have dates of acceptable quality although not equal to Deglet Nour or Mejhoul (Pereau-Leroy, 1954; Toutain & Louvet, 1974; Saaidi, 1979). Recent studies since 1980s on varietal selection have permitted the obtention of the seventh resistant cultivar (Bou Khanni) and of new varieties that combine resistance and good quality dates (Sedra, 1995; 2003a; 2011a,b; 2012; 2015a).

F. oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* has also been reported on some other species of plants grown in date plantations: *Lawsonia inermis* (henna), a dye plant; *Medicago sativa* (lucerne) and *Trifolium* sp. (Djerbi *et al.*, 1985a). These plants are symptomless carriers of the pathogen and are cultivated in North African and Near East countries (Djerbi *et al.*, 1986a). The pathogen strains isolated from these plants are less aggressive compared to those isolated from infected palm leaves (Sedra, 2004; 2011b).

The causal agent of the vascular wilt of Canary Islands date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) differs from *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in its cultural and pathological characteristics as well as by vegetative compatibility, and belongs to a different *forma specialis* of *F. oxysporum* (Djerbi *et al.*, 1986b; Sedra & Djerbi, 1986; Djerbi, 1990b). Recent research showed that some strains collected from Canary Islands palm have similar cultural morphology to some *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* strains and could react in the same way with the molecular tests used for *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Sedra and Zhar, 2010; Sedra, 2011b; 2013, 2015a).

Host list: *Lawsonia inermis*, *Medicago sativa*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Trifolium*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION



EPPO Region: Algeria, Morocco

Africa: Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco

BIOLOGY

F. oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* persists in the form of chlamydospores in dead tissues of diseased palms (roots, rachis, etc.). With subsequent disintegration of such tissues, the chlamydospores may be released into the soil where they remain dormant. The fungus may also survive on symptomless carriers, e.g. *Lawsonia inermis*, *Medicago sativa* (lucerne), *Trifolium*. *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* can multiply on decomposed plant debris in soil but its saprophytic development is relatively weak compared to that of other saprophytic microorganisms (Sedra, 1993a; Sedra and Bah, 1993).

The fungus is distributed very unevenly in the soil and has been found at depths of 0-30 cm and sometimes more than 1 m (Tantaoui, 1989). Chlamydospores are rare but can persist in soil for more than 8 years. When spores are stored in fine sand under ambient temperature conditions, they can retain their vitality and their level of pathogenicity for more than 30 years (Sedra, 2003a; 2011b). In contaminated oases, the pathogen is unevenly distributed and is usually found in the rhizosphere (30-60cm deep), and in particular in areas where date palm trees are densely planted and actively growing (Sedra, 1993a, 2003a; 2011b). Even relatively small numbers of chlamydospores (some thousands) are sufficient to initiate the disease and infection of only a few roots can result in tree death.

Under suitable conditions, chlamydospores germinate and enter the vascular tissues of roots, from which the mycelium advances to the stem. Microconidia are carried upwards in the vessels; when impeded by a cross-wall, they germinate, the germ tubes penetrate the wall and the microconidia formation is resumed on the other side of the wall. The tree dies when the fungus and its toxins reach the terminal bud. During its upward progression in the xylem, *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* colonizes the surrounding parenchyma by inter- and intracellular mycelium. This later gives the reddish-brown colour characteristic of the diseased tree. After the death of the tree, the mycelium continues to develop in the dead tissues and forms numerous chlamydospores in the sclerenchyma cells (Louvet, 1977). Other studies carried out later (Sedra and Lazrek, 2011; Sedra *et al.*, 2008) show that the pathogen secretes specific and non-specific toxins which cause the same symptoms on young plants and can be used to carry out *in vitro* selection for resistance to bayoud. In general, conditions that are favourable to the host also favour disease development. The optimum range for growth of the fungus is 21-27.5°C; growth remains significant at 18 and 32°C, but stops at 7 and 37°C (Bounaga, 1975).

DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

Symptoms

External symptoms

Bayoud disease attacks mature and young palm trees alike, as well as their basal offshoots.

The first external symptom of the disease, noticeable to experienced observers, appears on one or more leaves of the middle crown. The affected leaf takes on a leaden or ash-grey colour and then withers in a characteristic way: some pinnae or spines situated on one side of the leaf become white; then, the disease progresses from the base to the apex. After one side has been affected, the withering begins on the other side, progressing this time from the top of the leaf to the base, until the whole leaf dies.

During the whitening and dying of the pinnae, a brown stain appears lengthwise on the dorsal side of the rachis and advances from the base to the tip of the frond, corresponding to the passage of the mycelium in the vascular bundles of the rachis. Afterwards, the leaf appears arched, resembling a wet feather, and hangs down along the trunk. This process may take a few days to several weeks.

The same symptoms then begin to appear on adjacent or opposite leaves. The disease advances to the central cluster and the tree dies when the terminal bud is affected. Finally, offshoots at the base of the palm tree are attacked.

Sometimes, symptoms develop differently. The brown stain appears in the middle of the rachis on its dorsal side, not unilaterally, and progresses upwards until the rachis becomes so narrow that all tissues are affected, leading to the death of the tip. Thereafter, the whitening and dying of pinnae progress downwards until the leaf is killed. Other variations may occur in the early symptoms; a general yellowing may be detected before the appearance of typical symptoms, mainly during autumn and winter. The atypical symptoms of bayoud on date palm are often observed under stress conditions of the plant and sometimes in palm trees affected by other rot diseases of the apical part and during infections of the palms by *Thielaviopsis paradoxa* and/or *Botryodiplodia theobromae*. These have been encountered in contaminated Mauritanian oases (Sedra, 1999, 2003a,b, 2007, 2011b, 2013, 2015a, 2018).

Palm trees may die within 6 months to 2 years after the appearance of the first symptoms, depending on the cultivar, age of trees and planting conditions (Bulit *et al.*, 1967; Louvet *et al.*, 1970; Djerbi, 1982). On young plants planted in the field (less than two years old) from seedlings or produced by in vitro culture, the signs of the disease are characterized by a slight yellowing of diseased palms. On seedlings grown in the greenhouse or in the nursery, the symptoms are characterized by wilting and curling of the juvenile leaves (Sedra, 1993e; 1994; 2011a, 2013, 2015a, 2018).

Internal symptoms

When an affected tree is uprooted, only a small number of diseased roots, which are reddish in colour, are revealed, and seem limited in proportion to the extent of damage observed above ground. These diseased roots correspond to several groups of vascular bundles found on the stipe (with the sclerenchyma and the parenchyma surrounding them) which have taken on a reddish-brown colour. Towards the stipe base, the coloured areas are large and numerous. Higher up, the coloured vascular bundles separate and their convoluted paths, inside the healthy tissues, can be followed. When cut, palm fronds manifesting external symptoms exhibit a reddish-brown colour with highly coloured vascular bundles.

Symptoms have not been reported in peduncles, flowers or fruits (Koulla & Saaidi, 1985).

Morphology

The pathogen can be isolated on potato dextrose agar from discoloured date palm tissue and from symptomless carriers, or on selective media from soil. Fresh cultures appear salmon-pink, but cultures maintained on synthetic media by mass transfers become peach, pink, purple or violet and whitish when cultures are incubated in the dark. In addition to the shrubby appearance of the wild strain of the pathogen, certain colonies in successive cultures can have several different aspects (or mixtures of these aspects): cottony, flaky, fluffy, flat, spreading (Sedra, 1993b,c,d; 2003a).

Microconidia are spherical to elongate, slightly curved, mostly unicellular, hyaline, 3-15 x 3-5 µm; they are produced by microphialides, swollen at the base and pointed at the tip. Macroconidia are falcate, usually three-septate, 20-35 x 3-5 µm. Chlamydospores are intercalary or terminal, spherical, occurring singly or in groups of two to three. Sclerotia are rare in culture, dark-blue to black, 100-200 µm diameter, either distributed over the mycelium or in groups. See also Brayford (1992).

Detection and inspection methods

To confirm *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* among isolates of *F. oxysporum* obtained from date palm, symptomless plants and soil, a pathogenicity test can be carried out. Isolates can be artificially inoculated to the roots of young date plants at the two-leaf stage; *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* is recognized by death of the plants after 1-2 months (Dubost & Kada, 1974; Watson, 1974; Saaidi, 1979; Sedra, 1993e; 1994).

The pathogenicity test is valid if the final mortality exceeds 20% for the known pathogenic isolate (positive control) and also for the isolate studied, and if the seedlings inoculated with the non-pathogenic isolate (negative control) do not show any signs of the disease. Date palm is genetically variable due to its dioecious nature, so at least 50 seedlings must be used in the pathogenicity test (EPPO, 2003). In addition, it is possible to use at least 20 genetically compliant plants produced by the tissue culture technique based on organogenesis (Sedra, 1993e, 1995, 2003a).

The pathogen can also be identified by cultural characteristics of single-spore cultures (Chettab *et al.*, 1978; Djerbi *et al.*, 1985b; Sedra & Djerbi, 1985; Cherrab, 1989; Sedra, 1993c) or by the vegetative compatibility test (Djerbi, 1990a; 1990b; Djerbi *et al.*, 1990). These two methods allow relatively rapid and accurate identification of the pathogen without the need for artificial inoculation, but also require considerable experience.

The development of molecular tests has made it possible to rapidly identify *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. Fernández *et al.* (1998) developed a PCR test which produced two amplicons of 400 bp and 200 bp using the pairs of primers TL3-FOA28 (3?-ATCCCCGTAAAGCCCTGAAGC-5?) and BIO-FOA1 (3?-GGTCGTCCGCAGAGTATACCGGC-5?), respectively. This test differentiates the date palm pathogen from other special forms of *F. oxysporum*, as well as from saprophytic strains. Extended studies in a population of *Fusarium oxysporum* including *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, have showed that the use of these primers, especially the primer that is producing the 200 bp band, did not provide reliable results (Sedra, 2011b, 2013, 2015a, Sedra and Zhar, 2010). Other additional molecular markers have also been developed to enable the diagnosis of strains of the pathogen (Sedra, 2006, 2011b, 2013, 2018; Sedra and Zhar, 2010) and others new markers (Sedra, unpublished). Other *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* tests have been developed in recent years (Raja *et al.* 2017; Belarbi *et al.*, 2018) but performance characteristics remain to be confirmed on a large number of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* strains of different origin. Since these molecular markers were generally developed on strains isolated from infected plants, it is also necessary to optimize performance on the telluric pathogenic strains of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in the total DNA extracted from soil.

PATHWAYS FOR MOVEMENT

F. oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* can be spread by infected offshoots, soil, symptomless hosts, infected date tissues (especially infected pieces of rachis) and by irrigation water passing through infested fields, as well as by tools and objects which can transport contaminated soil. It is not carried by date fruits or seeds.

Within a plantation, the disease is spread by contact between diseased and healthy roots; the extent of such spread varies according to cultural conditions (e.g. it is increased by copious irrigation and organic fertilization, or by tillage).

PEST SIGNIFICANCE

Economic impact

Bayoud disease occurs in major epidemics and causes death of trees. In the 20th century, the disease has destroyed

more than two-thirds of the Moroccan palm groves (12 million trees), and it continues to cause the death of 4.5 to 12% of date palms per year (Djerbi, 1983). Morocco, which was formerly an exporter of dates, is now an importer. Currently, the disease occurs in the majority of Moroccan date groves and has spread, in recent years, to areas beyond traditional oases (Sedra 2003a, 2004, 2006, 2011b, 2015a). In Algeria, more than 3 million trees have been destroyed, particularly in Tidikelt, Touat and M'Zab (Brochard & Dubost, 1970a,b; Benzaza *et al.*, 1970; Dubost & Kellou, 1974; Toutain, 1965). Surveys in the Drâa Valley (Morocco) in 1981 revealed 165 574 date palms killed among 2 million trees (Djerbi *et al.*, 1986a). In the majority of oases, more than half the commercial cultivars have been destroyed; this has resulted in the progressive disappearance of high-quality cultivars in favour of poor-yielding, seedling trees. Oases that formerly had 300-400 palms per hectare were reduced to 40-50 palms per hectare (Saaïdi, 1979; Djerbi *et al.*, 1986a). Since the 1980s, farmers have been trying to repopulate the devastated orchards with commercial cultivars, but as these are susceptible to bayoud, this has not solved the problem (Sedra, 2015a). In Morocco, the number of bayoud foci has considerably increased in the last decades. Recently, within the traditional plantations at the Draa valley for example, the distance between the outbreaks of the disease ranges from 50 to 200 m, compared to 300 to 800 m in the past (Sedra, 2018).

The disease has caused not only the loss of a staple food for the Saharan population but also the loss of a major source of income and foreign currency. Damage by bayoud disease has also reduced the annual crops formerly protected by date palms and has accelerated desertification.

Since the best North African and commercial cultivars are highly susceptible, bayoud disease constitutes a phytosanitary crisis for Moroccan and Algerian Saharan agriculture. It reduced the genetic inheritance in the devastated oases and is responsible for the disappearance of several cultivars such as Idrar and Berni in Morocco. Most of the best commercial cultivars of Mauritania and the Gulf countries have also proved to be susceptible to the disease (Sedra, 2011b, 2013, 2018).

The disease was discovered in the North of Mauritania in 1999. The pathogen has been confirmed in Ammaria and Chanker oases, near Atar city in the region of Adrar (Sedra 1999, 2004, 2003a,b, 2006, 2007, 2011b, 2013, 2015b). In this country, the disease has caused damage and losses have been estimated to several thousand palms in some contaminated date palm orchards (Sedra, 2007, 2015b, 2018).

Symptoms resembling those of bayoud disease have been reported in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan but the strains isolated from diseased roots and leaves remain to be fully confirmed. Based on molecular markers, some of these strains showed a great similarity with the pathogen (Sedra, 2018; Sedra and Zhar 2010). Symptomatic palms presenting an external hemiplegia character were found in Sultanate of Oman and Yemen but no fungus could be isolated from the diseased leaves (Sedra, 2008, 2018). In Saudi Arabia, the same situation was seen (Ammar and El-Naggar, 2011). These symptoms are attributed to a disease called 'false bayoud' whose causes are not yet known.

Control

Control of bayoud disease depends on strict internal quarantine measures. Soil disinfection is uneconomic and difficult, except perhaps at a primary focus of infection in a disease-free area; in this case, soil can be treated with metam sodium (Essarioui and Sedra, 2007, 2010, 2017). Soils suppressive to bayoud disease have been identified in Morocco (Sedra, 1993a, 2010; Sedra and Rouxel, 1989; Sedra *et al.* 1994) and Algeria (Amir *et al.*, 1985); the mechanisms of suppressiveness of these soils may be biotic or abiotic (Sedra, 1993a, 2011b; Sedra *et al.*, 1990; Amir and Amir, 1988).

Promising results have been obtained in selecting resistant high-quality cultivars among the natural date palm population or in breeding such cultivars (Louvet & Toutain, 1973; Toutain & Louvet, 1974; Djerbi *et al.*, 1986a). The first restoration programmes for palm groves damaged by bayoud disease in Morocco were made in 1990 by planting 200 000 plants propagated *in vitro*. Many new resistant varieties with a good date quality were selected and characterized. Some of these new resistant varieties were multiplied on a large scale and planted in diseased areas in Morocco (Sedra, 2003a, 2011a, 2012, 2013, 2015a). Examples of these selected varieties are: Najda, Al-Amal, Sedrat, Bourihane, Daraouia, Mabrouk, Al-Faïda. About 3 million date palm trees produced by tissue culture have been planted in less than 10 years in the framework of the 'Green Morocco Plan' program, of which almost 30% of the resistant Najda variety were planted in contaminated oases.

A similar breeding programme for resistance has been operating since 1981 at Adrar, Algeria (Djerbi, 1982). The cv. Takerbouchte is known to be resistant (Bulit *et al.* 1967) and Tirichine (1991) identified another resistant cv. named Akerbouch in the region of Mzab. No cultivar produced outside Morocco and Algeria is known to be resistant to bayoud (Sedra, 2018).

Phytosanitary risk

F. oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* is listed as an A2 quarantine pest by EPPO (EPPO, 1982) and is also of quarantine significance for Inter-African Phytosanitary Council. In view of its considerable potential for spread, it poses extremely serious human, social and economic risks to other date-producing areas in the EPPO region (eastern Algeria, Tunisia, and other North African countries), and also throughout the Near East.

The related *Phoenix canariensis*, widely grown as an ornamental in many Mediterranean countries, is affected by a *Fusarium* wilt which is not strictly bayoud disease, since cross-infection studies show that different formae speciales of *F. oxysporum* are involved. *Fusarium* wilt of *P. canariensis* is a much less severe disease, and does not deserve quarantine status in its own right. However, a certain ambiguity remains on the status of the two forms and on the possibility that *P. canariensis* might carry bayoud disease. This is in particular the case as certain strains of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis* will produce the 400 bp band with the primers used to test for *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Sedra, 2011b, 2013; Sedra and Zhar, 2010). Sedra (2003a, 2011b, 2013) has suggested that *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis* could be an ancestor of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* which has evolved on date palm cultivars because the introduction of *Phoenix canariensis* in Morocco coincides with that of the first appearance of bayoud in this country.

PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Algeria (1942 and 1949) and Morocco have implemented internal quarantine on all contaminated oases to prevent the movement of offshoots from diseased areas to healthy ones. For the purpose of development in Morocco, this country put in place the law 01/06 in 2007 for the sustainable development of palm groves and the protection of the date palm and Order No. 2027-15 of June 20, 2015 (modified in 2018 by decree 1812-18) fixing the conditions of production, circulation, transfer and planting of date palms in certain zones protected against bayoud disease. Morocco has also demarcated zones for planting disease-free date palms and has adopted phytosanitary measures to be implemented in these zones.

Date-producing countries are advised to prohibit the importation of the following from countries where bayoud disease is present: (i) all date-palm material (offshoots, leaves, handicrafts, etc., but not fruits); (ii) soil and plants for planting (with roots, cuttings) accompanied by soil; (iii) plants for planting of *Lawsonia inermis* (except seeds).

REFERENCES

- Amir H, Amir A (1988) Le palmier dattier et la fusariose. XIV. Antagonisme dans le sol de souches de *Fusarium solani* vis-à-vis de *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. *Revue d'Ecologie et de Biologie du Sol* **25**, 57-74.
- Amir H, Bennaceur M, Laoufi Z, Amir A, Bounaga N (1985) Le palmier dattier et la fusariose. XIII. Contribution à l'étude de l'écologie microbienne du sol de deux palmeraies atteintes de Bayoud. *Revue d'Ecologie et de Biologie du Sol* **22**, 313-330.
- Ammar MI, El-Naggar MA (2011) Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.) fungal diseases in Najran, Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Plant Pathology* **2**, 126-135.
- Benlarbi L, Bellahcene M, Mebarki M, Vander Wauven C, Cornu B, Moussaoui A (2018) Pathogenic and molecular detection of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* isolates from different areas in southwest Algeria. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* **17**(8), 1629-1635.
- Benzaza HB, Brochard P, Dubost D, Hethener P (1970) Progression du bayoud en Algérie et résultats des prospections entreprises. In: Travaux sur le bayoud, 1969-70, MARRA-PV, Congrès Maghrébin d'Agronomie

Saharienne.

Bounaga N (1975) Germination de microconidies et macroconidies de *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle d'Afrique du Nord* **66**, 39-44.

Brayford D (1992) *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. *IMI Descriptions of Fungi and Bacteria* No. 1111. CAB International, Wallingford, UK.

Brochard P, Dubost D (1970a) Observations sur de nouveaux foyers de bayoud dans le département des oasis (Algérie). *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle d'Afrique du Nord* **60**, 185-193.

Brochard P, Dubost D (1970b) Progression du bayoud dans la palmeraie d'In-Salah (Tidikelt, Algérie). *Al Awamia* **35**, 143-153.

Bulit J, Bouhot D, Louvet J, Toutain G (1967) Recherches sur les fusarioses. I. Travaux sur le bayoud fusariose vasculaire du palmier dattier en Afrique du Nord. *Annales des Epiphyties* **18**, 213-239.

Cherrab M (1989) *Caractérisation morphologique et biochimique du Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* et autres formes spéciales. DES, University Cadi Ayyad, Marrakech, Morocco.

Chettab N, Dubost D, Kada A (1978) Remarques sur l'identification du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, agent de la fusariose vasculaire du palmier dattier (bayoud). *Bulletin d'Agronomie Saharienne* **1**, 38-53.

Djerbi M (1982) Bayoud disease in North Africa: history distribution, diagnosis and control. *Date Palm Journal* **1**, 153-197.

Djerbi M (1983) *Diseases of the date palm Phoenix dactylifera*. FAO, Baghdad, Iraq.

Djerbi M (1990a) Méthodes de diagnostic du bayoud. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* **20**, 607-613.

Djerbi M (1990b) Characterization of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, the causal agent of bayoud disease on the basis of vegetative compatibility. In: *Proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union, Agadir, Morocco*, p. 533.

Djerbi M, Aouad L, Filali H, Saaidi M, Chtioui A, Sedra MH, Allaoui M, Hamdaoui T, Oubrich M (1986a) Preliminary results of selection of high-quality bayoud resistant clones among natural date palm population in Morocco. In: *Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Date Palm, Saudi Arabia*, pp. 383-399.

Djerbi M, El Ghorfi A, El Idrissi Ammari MA (1985a) Etude du comportement du henné *Lawsonia inermis* et de la luzerne *Medicago sativa* et quelques espèces de palmacées vis-à-vis du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, agent causal du bayoud. *Annales de l'Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunisie* **58**, 1-11.

Djerbi M, Frederix MJJ, Den Brader K (1990) A new method of identification of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* on the basis of vegetative compatibility. In: *Proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union, Agadir, Morocco*, p. 513.

Djerbi M, Saaidi M, Sedra MH (1986b) A new *Fusarium* wilt (bayoudh)-like disease on Canary Island palm *Phoenix canariensis* in Morocco. In: *Proceedings of the Second Symposium on Date Palm, Saudi Arabia*, pp. 375-381.

Djerbi M, Sedra MH, El Idrissi Ammari MA (1985b) Caractéristiques culturales et identification du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*; agent causal du bayoudh. *Annales de l'Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunisie* **58**, 1-8.

Dubost D, Kada A (1974) Etude expérimentale de l'inoculation de jeunes plantules de palmier dattier par *Fusarium oxysporum*. *Bulletin d'Agronomie Saharienne* **1**, 21-37.

Dubost D, Kellou R (1974) Organisation de la recherche et de la lutte contre le bayoud en Algérie. *Bulletin d'Agronomie Saharienne*

1, 5-13.

EPPO (2003) EPPO Standards. Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests PM 7/16 *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* **33**, 245–247

Essarioui A, Sedra MyH (2007) Effet de la solarisation et du metam sodium sur les champignons telluriques et possibilité de lutte contre *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, agent causal du Bayoud du palmier dattier. *Al Awamia* **121-122**, 123-139.

Essarioui A, Sedra MyH (2010) Biocides, soil solarization and fumigation to control *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* inciting Bayoud disease on date palm. ISHS, *Acta Horticulturae* **882**, 520-533.

Essarioui A, Sedra MyH (2017) Lutte contre la maladie du bayoud par solarisation et fumigation du sol. Une expérimentation dans les palmeraies du Maroc. *Cahiers Agricoles* **26**, 45010.

Fernández D, Ouinten M, Tantaoui A, Geiger JP, Daboussi MJ, Langin T (1998) *Fot1* insertions in the *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* genome provide diagnostic PCR targets for detection of the date palm pathogen. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* **64**, 633-636.

Koulla L, Saaidi M (1985) Etude du rôle des inflorescences et des fruits du palmier dattier dans la dissémination du Bayoudh. *Séminaire National sur l'Agronomie Saharienne*, pp. 67-70. INRA, Marrakech, Morocco.

Louvet J (1977) Observations sur la localisation des chlamydospores de *Fusarium oxysporum* dans les tissus des plantes parasitées. *Travaux dédiés à G. Viennot Bourgin*, pp. 193-197. INRA, Paris, France.

Louvet J, Bulit J, Toutain G, Rieuf P (1970) Le bayoud, fusariose vasculaire du palmier dattier, symptômes et nature de la maladie, moyens de lutte. *Al-Awamia* **35**, 161-182.

Louvet J, Toutain G (1973) Recherches sur les fusarioses. VIII. Nouvelles observations sur la fusariose du palmier dattier et précisions concernant la lutte. *Annales de Phytopathologie* **5**, 35-52.

Pereau-Leroy P (1954) Variétés de dattiers résistantes à la fusariose. *Fruits* **9**, 450-451.

Raja HA, Miller AN, Pearce CJ, Oberlies NH (2017) Fungal identification using molecular tools: a primer for natural products research community. *Journal of Natural Products* **80**(3), 756-770.

Saaidi M (1979) Contribution à la lutte contre le bayoud, fusariose vasculaire du palmier dattier. Thesis, University of Dijon, France.

Sedra MyH (1993a) Lutte contre le Bayoud, fusariose vasculaire du palmier dattier causée par *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* : sélection des cultivars et clones de qualité résistants et réceptivité des sols de palmeraies à la maladie. *Thèse de Doctorat d'Etat es-Sciences*, Fac. Sc., Sémlalia, Marrakech, Maroc, 142 pp.

Sedra MyH (1993b) Caractéristiques morphologiques et culturales du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, agent causal de la fusariose vasculaire (Bayoud) du palmier dattier *AL Awamia* **83**, 209-222.

Sedra MyH (1993c) Remarques sur la stabilité et la relation entre les caractères morphologiques et le pouvoir pathogène du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, agent du Bayoud du palmier dattier. *Al Awamia* **82**, 39-52.

Sedra MyH (1993d) La fusariose vasculaire du palmier dattier : Possibilités d'identification du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* sur la base de ses caractéristiques morphologiques et culturales en relation avec son pouvoir pathogène. *Al Awamia* **82**, 71-88.

Sedra MyH (1993e) Preliminary results on the evaluation of the vitroplants resistance to the Bayoud disease of some Moroccan clones and cultivars of the date palm tree. In *Proceeding of the Third Symposium on the Date Palm*. January 17-20/1993, Date Palm Research Center, King Faisal University, El-Hassa, Saoudi Arabia, p 30-40.

Sedra, MyH (1994) Mise au point d'une méthode pour l'évaluation rapide de la résistance au bayoud des plantules du

palmier dattier issues de semis. *Al-Awamia* **86**, 21-41.

Sedra MyH (1995) Triage d'une collection de génotype de palmier dattier pour la résistance au Bayoud causé par *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. *Al-Awamia* **90**, 9-18.

Sedra MyH (1999) Report of international expert consultation in Mauritania. Bayoud disease status, cultivation, development and project proposal for the protection and development of research in Mauritania. FADES/FAO Project: UFT/MAU/025/MAU, October 19- November 1999, 'Technical assistance for date palm protection in Adrar State', 37 pp.

Sedra MyH (2003a) Le bayoud du palmier dattier en Afrique du Nord. FAO, RNE/SNEA-Tunis. Imprimerie Signes, Tunis, 125 pp.

Sedra MyH (2003b) Date palm cultivation, characterization and classification of main Mauritanian varieties. Edit AOAD, Al-Khartoum, 276 pp.

Sedra MyH (2004) Le bayoud (fusariose vasculaire) du palmier dattier en Afrique du Nord. Situation actuelle et stratégies de lutte. *Journées nationales sur la protection des Plantes. Association Marocaine de la Protection des Plantes (AMPP)*, Rabat.

Sedra MyH (2006) Bayoud disease on palm date (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.): its appearance, losses, spread, development conditions, diagnosis and control methods, achievements, prospects and practical recommendations. Regional Project research for early detection of bayoud disease on date palm and development of its control technologies. AOAD/Imprimerie Al-Watania, Marrakech, 76 pp.

Sedra MyH (2007) Discovery of bayoud disease on date palm tree in Mauritania: its importance, kind and control strategies. *Fourth symposium on date palm King Faisal University, Hofuf, Saudi Arabia, 5-8 May 2007*.

Sedra MyH (2008) Final report of regional project research for early detection of bayoud disease on date palm and development of its control technologies. AOAD, Al-Khartoum.

Sedra MyH (2010) Evaluation of soil receptivity of date palm groves in Arab countries to *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, causal agent of bayoud disease of date palm. ISHS, *Acta Horticulturae* **882**, 515-526.

Sedra MyH (2011a) Development of new Moroccan selected date palm varieties resistant to bayoud and of good fruit quality. In: '*Date palm biotechnology*'. Jain SM, Al-Khayri JM, Johnson DV (eds) Springer, Dordrecht, 513-533 pp.

Sedra MyH (2011b) Le Bayoud (fusariose vasculaire) du palmier dattier en Afrique du Nord: situation, acquis de la recherche et applications. *Proceedings of the First Symposium international sur le palmier dattier en Algérie* 13-14 Novembre 2011, p59-75

Sedra MyH (2012) Le Guide du Phéniculteur: Mise en place et conduite des vergers phoénicoles. Edition INRA Maroc, Imprimerie Nadacomdh, Rabat, Maroc, 311 pp.

Sedra MyH (2013) The Bayoud (vascular wilt) of date palm in North Africa: situation, research achievements and applications. ISHS, *Acta Horticulturae* **994**, 59-76.

Sedra MyH (2015a) Date palm status and perspective in Morocco. In: '*Date palm Genetic Resources, Cultivar Assessment, Cultivation Practices and Novel Products*'. Volume 1: Africa and the Americas. Al-Khayri, S.M. Jain, J.M. and D.V. Johnson (eds), Springer, pp 257-223.

Sedra MyH (2015b) Date palm status and perspective in Mauritania. (Chap. 9 :) in '*Date palm Genetic Resources, Cultivar Assessment, Cultivation Practices and Novel Products*'. Volume 1: Africa and the Americas. Al-Khayri, S.M. Jain, J.M. and D.V. Johnson (eds), Springer, pp 225-268.

Sedra, MyH (2018) Management of diseases of date palm. In: '*Date Palm Pests and Diseases: Integrated Management Guide*'. M. El Bouhissini and J.R. Faleiro (eds) International Centre for Agriculture Research in the

Dry Areas (ICARDA), Beirut, Lebanon, pp 139-208.

Sedra MH, Djerbi M (1985) Mise au point d'une méthode d'identification *in vitro* du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, agent causal du bayoudh. *Annales de l'Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunis* No. 2, 58, 1-12.

Sedra MH, Djerbi M (1986) Comparative study of morphological characteristics and pathogenicity of two *Fusarium oxysporum* causing respectively the vascular wilt disease of date palm (Bayoudh) and Canary Island palm. In: *Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Date Palm, Saudi Arabia*, pp. 359-365.

Sedra My H, Rouxel F (1989) Résistance des sols aux maladies. Mise en évidence de la résistance d'un sol de la palmeraie de Marrakech aux fusarioses vasculaires. *Al Awamia* **66**, 35-54.

Sedra MyH, Bah N (1993) Développement saprophytique du *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* dans différents sols de palmeraies et activité antagoniste de quelques microorganismes sur son comportement. *Al Awamia* **82**, 53-70.

Sedra My.H, Lazreak HB (2011) *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* toxin characterization and use for selection of resistant date palm to bayoud disease. In: '*Date palm biotechnology*'. Jain SM, Al-Khayri JM, Johnson DV (eds) Springer, Dordrecht, pp. 253–270.

Sedra MyH, Zhar N (2010) Genetic variability analysis of populations of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, causal agent of Bayoud disease of date palm and other *Fusarium oxysporum* using molecular techniques. *Proceedings of the 4th International Date Palm Conference United Arab Emirates*, Abu Dhabi. ISHS, *Acta Horticulturae* **882**,491–504.

Sedra MyH, Besri M, Rouxel F (1994) Caractérisation des niveaux de réceptivité des sols de palmeraie marocaine aux fusarioses vasculaires, en particulier le Bayoud. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* **33**, 27-35.

Sedra My H, Maslouhy My A, Bah N, Maher A (1990) Role of some telluric microorganisms in the observed resistance of Marrakech palm grove soils to *Fusarium* wilts. *Proceedings of the 8th congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union*. 28 October-3 November 1990. Agadir, Maroc.

Sedra MyH, Lazrek HB, Amraoui H, Nour (2008) Pathogen toxins of bayoud disease on date palm: in vitro selection and biological and activities. *Proceedings of the 10th international Fusarium workshop and Fusarium genomics workshop*. 30 August to 2 September 2008, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy.

Tantaoui A (1989) *Contribution à l'étude de l'écologie du Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* agent causal du bayoudh. *Densité et répartition de l'inoculum au sein du peuplement fusarien*. D.E.S., University Cadi Ayyad, Marrakech, Morocco.

Toutain G (1965) Note sur l'épidémiologie du bayoud en Afrique du Nord. *Al-Awamia* **15**, 37-45.

Toutain G, Louvet J (1974) Lutte contre le bayoud. IV. Orientations de la lutte au Maroc. *Al-Awamia* **53**, 114-162.

Tirichine M (1991) Caractéristiques des palmeraies du M'zab et de Metlili. Ressources génétiques du palmier dattier - Comportement vis-à-vis du Bayoud. *Bulletin du Réseau Maghrébin de Recherche sur la Phéniculture et la Protection du palmier dattier*, PNUD/FAO **1** (3), 7-10.

Watson AG (1974) Pathogenicity test for identification of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. *Bulletin d'Agronomie Saharienne* **1**, 37-38.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The text of this datasheet was extensively revised in 2020 by Dr SEDRA Moulay Hassan and the map was built by EPPO. Dr SEDRA is the International Expert in Oasis & Date palm Production and Protection and Biotechnology, Coordinator of Department of Molecular Biology of Private Laboratory Lab2a, Rabat, Morocco, Ex-Director of Researches at National Research Institute of Morocco. His valuable contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

How to cite this datasheet?

EPPO (2024) *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. albedinis*. EPPO datasheets on pests recommended for regulation. Available online. <https://gd.eppo.int>

Datasheet history

This datasheet was first published in the EPPO Bulletin in 1982 and revised in the two editions of 'Quarantine Pests for Europe' in 1992 and 1997, as well as in 2019. It is now maintained in an electronic format in the EPPO Global Database. The sections on 'Identity', 'Hosts', and 'Geographical distribution' are automatically updated from the database. For other sections, the date of last revision is indicated on the right.

CABI/EPPO (1992/1997) *Quarantine Pests for Europe (1st and 2nd edition)*. CABI, Wallingford (GB).

EPPO (1982) Data sheets on quarantine organisms No. 70, *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. albedinis*. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* **12**(1), 65-69.