

Botryosphaeriaceae e kiwi: analisi di una problematica emergente in Italia

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Giornate Tecniche GdL SOI Actinidia in Calabria

7-8 settembre 2026



Famiglia *Botryosphaeriaceae*

23 generi e oltre 300 specie conosciute in coltura



Articoli per anno



Genere

Temp. min.

Temp. max.

1. *Botryosphaeria*

7 °C

37 °C

2. *Diplodia*

5 °C

33 °C

3. *Neofusicoccum*

7 °C

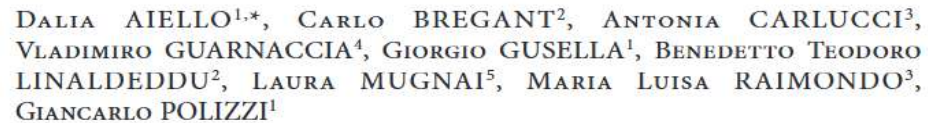
35 °C

4. *Lasiodiplodia*

9 °C

40 °C

Infezioni multiple



Necrosi e marciumi dei frutti



Necrosi fogliari



Foto da: Latha et al.,
2009. Australasian
Plant Disease Notes,
4,19–20

Cancri e disseccamenti

Necrosi e marciumi radicale

Necrosi dei tessuti legnosi a forma di cuneo



*Botryosphaeria
dothidea*



Melograno

*Diplodia
mutila*



Vite

*Neofusicoccum
australe*



Fico

*Lasiodiplodia
pseudotheobromae*



Avocado

*Neofusicoccum
parvum*



Olivo

Diplodia fraxini



Frassino

Diplodia corticola



Leccio

Diplodia seriata



Noce

*Dothiorella
franceschini*



Alaterno

Sardiniella urbana



Bagolaro



Necrosi e marciume dei frutti



Necrosi fogliare



Infezioni multiple

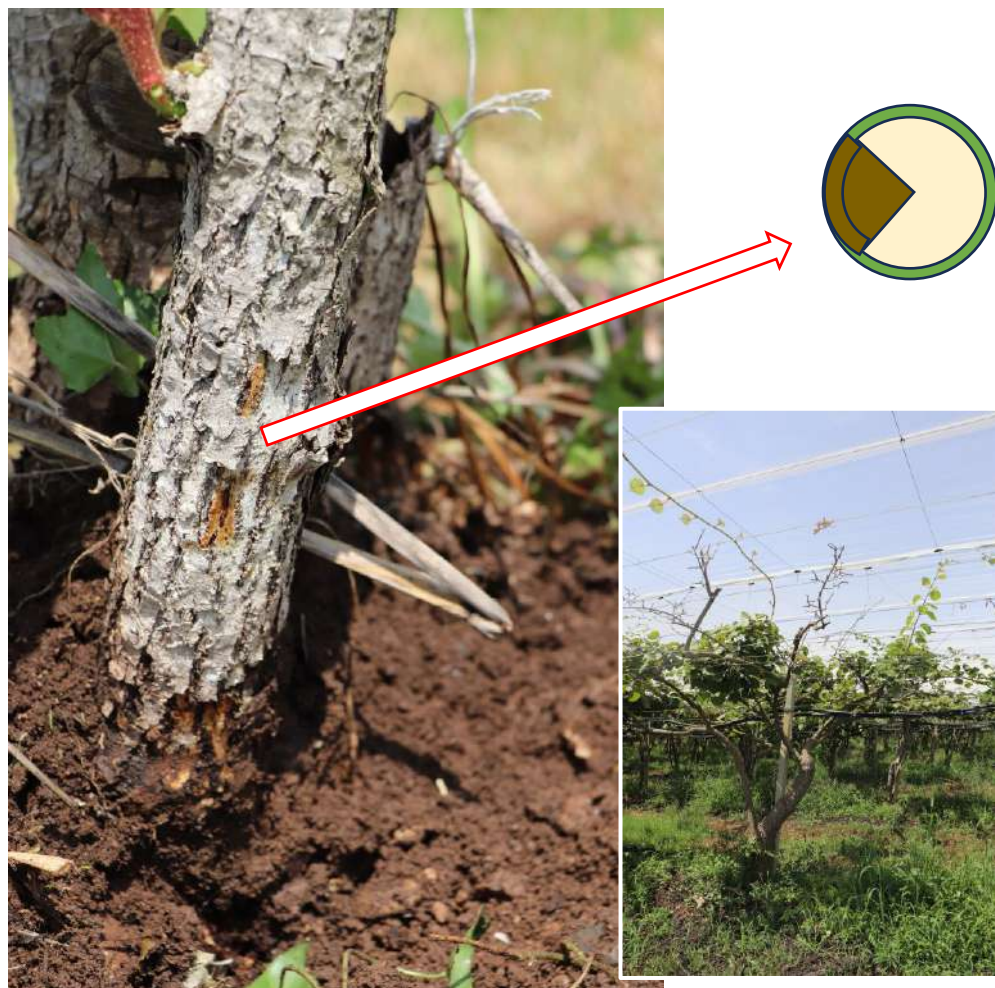


Cancro depressi e necrosi del legno

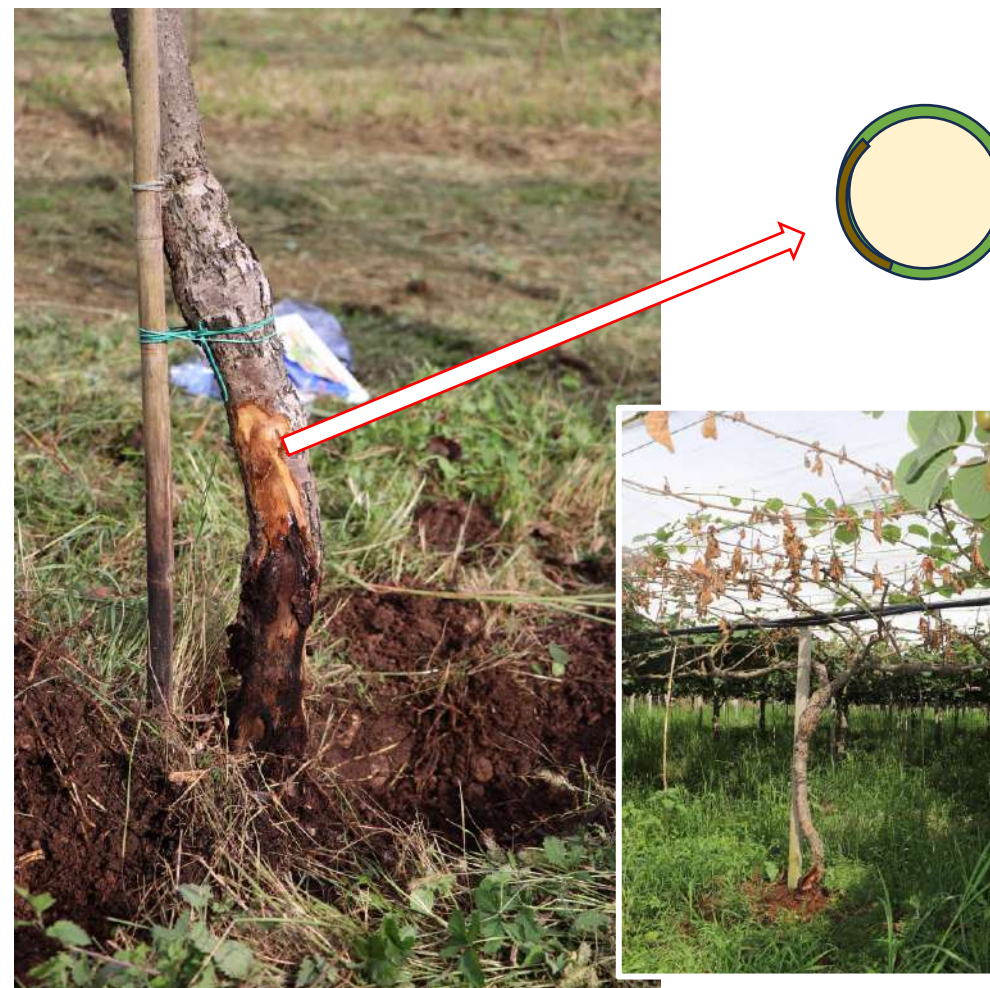


Cancro con essudati bruno-rossastri e getti epicormici

Neofusicoccum parvum



Phytophthora cinnamomi

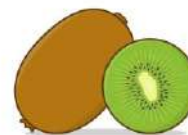


Specie di *Botryosphaeriaceae* isolate da Kiwi in Italia

Percentuale di piante sintomatiche per azienda
variabile dal 7% a oltre il 90%



>500 campioni sintomatici dal 2017



Frutti



Foglie, gemme
e germogli



Tessuti
legnosi

- *Botryosphaeria dothidea*



- *Diplodia mutila*



- *Diplodia seriata*



- *Neofusicoccum parvum*



Identification of Botryosphaeriaceae Species Causing Kiwifruit Rot in Sichuan Province, China

You Zhou and Guoshu Gong, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu 611130, P. R. China; Yongliang Cui, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University, and Sichuan Academy of Natural Resource and Sciences, Chengdu 610041, P. R. China; Daixi Zhang, College of Veterinary Medicine, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu 611130, P. R. China; Xiaoli Chang, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University; Rongping Hu, Sichuan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Chengdu 611130, P. R. China; and Na Liu and Xiaofang Sun, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University

Abstract

Zhou, Y., Gong, G., Cui, Y., Zhang, D., Chang, X., Hu, R., Liu, N., and Sun, X. 2015. Identification of Botryosphaeriaceae species causing kiwifruit rot in Sichuan Province, China. Plant Dis. 99:699-708.

Plant Disease • 2021 • 105:1308-1319 • <https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-05-20-0988-RE>

e-Xtra*

Identification and Pathogenicity of *Diplodia*, *Neofusicoccum*, *Cadophora*, and *Diaporthe* Species Associated with Cordon Dieback in Kiwifruit cultivar Hayward in Central Chile

Gonzalo A. Díaz,^{1,†} Juan Pablo Zoffoli,² Enrique E. Ferrada,³ and Mauricio Lolas¹

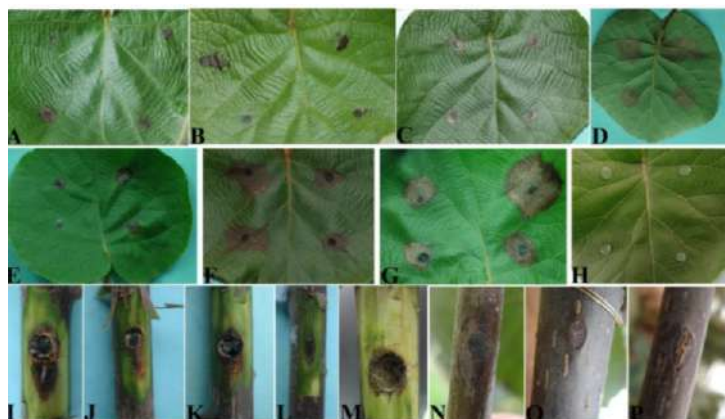
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- *Botryosphaeria dothidea*
- *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*
- *Neofusicoccum parvum*

- *Diplodia seriata*
- *Neofusicoccum parvum*



MYCOTAXON

Vol. XXIV, pp. 445-458

October-December 1985

BOTRYOSPHAERIA AND FUSICOCCUM SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH RIPE FRUIT ROT
OF ACTINIDIA DELICIOSA (KIWIFRUIT) IN NEW ZEALAND

S.R. PENNYCOOK & G.J. SAMUELS

Plant Diseases Division, DSIR, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand

- *Neofusicuccum luteum* sp. nov.
- *Neofusicuccum parvum* sp. nov.
- *Botryosphaeria dothidea*

New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture, 1985, Vol. 13 : 289-299
0301-5521/85/1304-0289\$2.50/0 © Crown copyright 1985

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Review

Fungal fruit rots of *Actinidia deliciosa* (kiwifruit)

S. R. PENNYCOOK
Plant Diseases Division, DSIR
Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand

and rudimentary (Fletcher 1971; Ford 1971; Sale
1981, 1983, 1984).
This paper reviews our current knowledge in New

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New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture, 1985, Vol. 13



Etiology

Botryosphaeria dothidea is a cosmopolitan fungus with a wide host range (Punithalingam & Holliday 1973; as *B. ribis* Grossenbacher & Duggar). In kiwifruit orchards, the most abundant source of inoculum is in the numerous dead twigs and branches in poplar shelterbelt trees. The bark of these twigs and branches is often riddled with black, asexual and sexual fructifications (pycnidia and ascomata) of *B. dothidea* (Fig. 12). Ascomata and pycnidia have also been found occasionally in the bark of kiwifruit prunings that have been left to lie on the ground in the orchard.

In samples of kiwifruits picked from a block sheltered by heavily infected poplars, incidence of *B. dothidea* ripe rot decreased with increasing distance from the trees (S. R. Pennycook unpublished data). This distribution pattern suggests that infections are caused by wind-borne ascospores which are discharged into the air during warm, wet weather (Sutton 1981). (The conidia, an alternative potential source of inoculum, are produced in slimy masses that are distributed over only relatively short distances by rain splash.) There is no unequivocal evidence of when the fruits become infected; warm, wet weather, conducive to ascospore dispersal and infection, can occur at any period of the growing season, but some experimental data suggest that infections become established as early as blossom or fruit set (see below).

Fig. 9 External symptoms of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* ripe rot of kiwifruit.

Identification of Botryosphaeriaceae Species Causing Kiwifruit Rot in Sichuan Province, China

You Zhou and Guoshu Gong, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu 611130, P. R. China; Yongliang Cui, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University, and Sichuan Academy of Natural Resource and Sciences, Chengdu 610041, P. R. China; Daixi Zhang, College of Veterinary Medicine, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu 611130, P. R. China; Xiaoli Chang, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University; Rongping Hu, Sichuan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Chengdu 611130, P. R. China; and Na Liu and Xiaofang Sun, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Sichuan Agricultural University

Sorgente di inoculo: picnidi che si differenziano nel legno infetto (corte d'infezione), residui di potatura e frutti mummificati.

Rilascio dell'inoculo: nei periodi caldo umidi.

Dispersione dell'inoculo: pioggia, vento, insetti, animali e uomo

Infezione: in modo attivo e attraverso aperture naturali e/o ferite

Materiale vivaistico

[Home](#) > [European Journal of Plant Pathology](#) > Article

Inoculum sources of *Botryosphaeriaceae* species in New Zealand grapevine nurseries

Published: 09 September 2012

Volume 135, pages 159–174 (2013) [Cite this article](#)



- ***Neofusicoccum luteum* (53%)**
- ***Neofusicoccum parvum* (88%)**

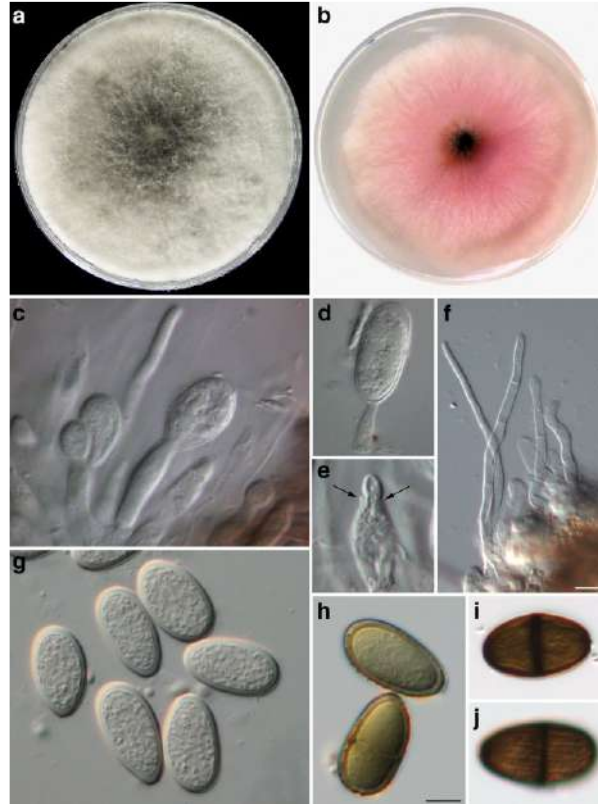


Neofusicoccum parvum

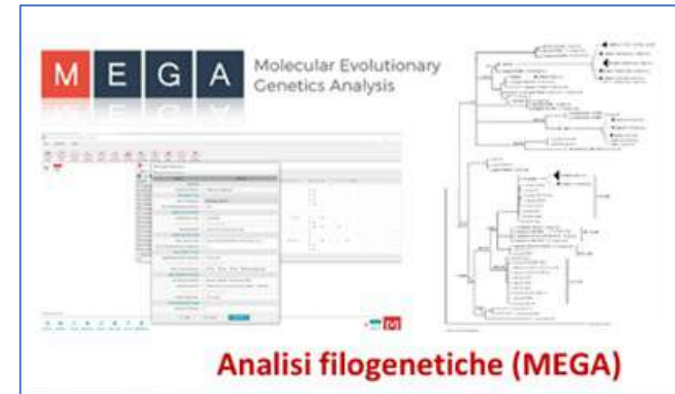
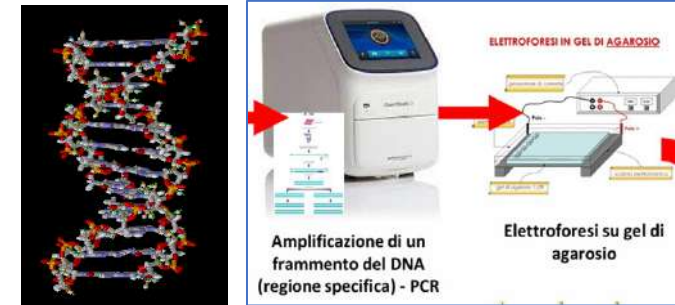
Isolamento diretto su substrati universali SEMPLICE



Identificazione su base morfologica COMPLESSA



Identificazione su base genetica FONDAMENTALE



Lotta chimica

Evaluation of Fungicides for the Management of Botryosphaeria Canker of Grapevines

Wayne M. Pitt, National Wine and Grape Industry Centre, School of Agricultural and Wine Sciences, Charles Sturt University, Locked Bag 588, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2678, Australia; Mark R. Sosnowski, South Australian Research and Development Institute, GPO Box 397, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia; Rujuan Huang, School of Biomedical Sciences, Charles Sturt University, Australia; and Yu Qiu, Christopher C. Steel, and Sandra Savocchia, National Wine and Grape Industry Centre, School of Agricultural and Wine Sciences, Charles Sturt University, Australia



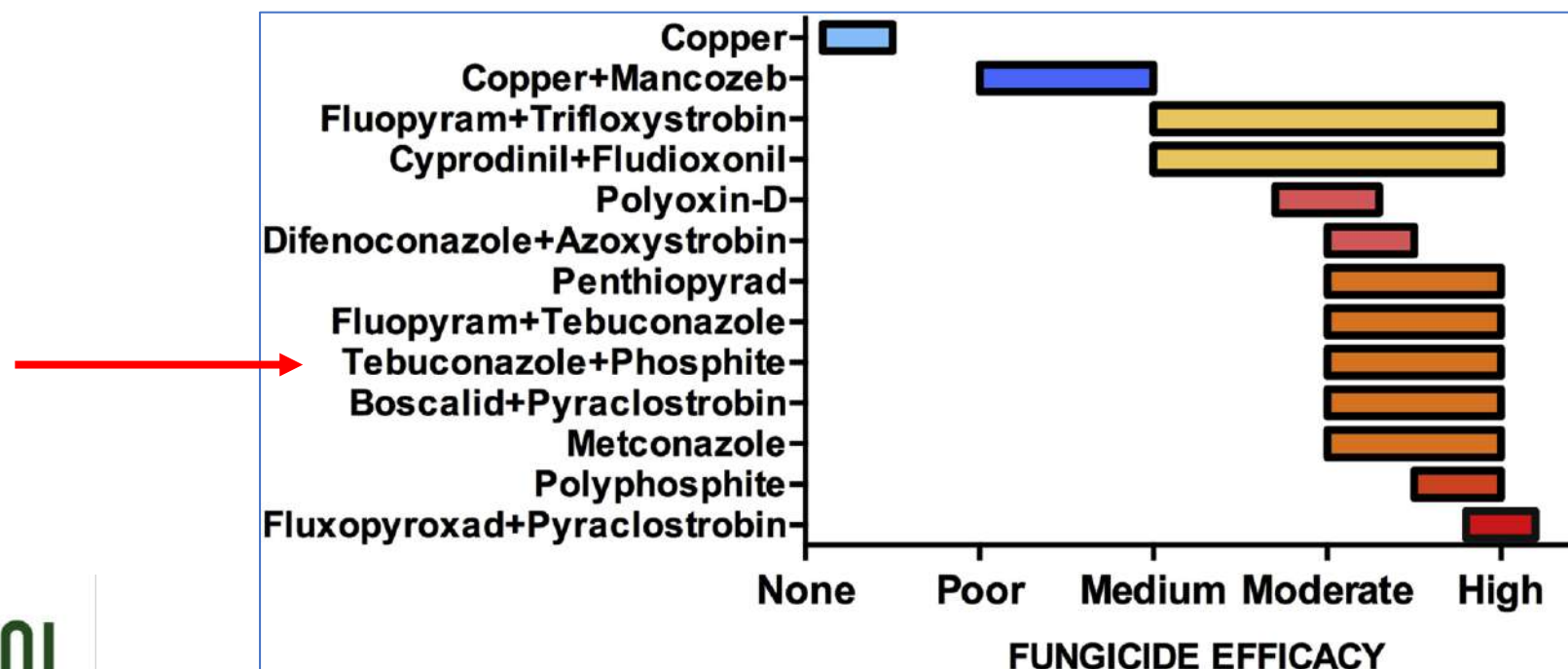
Crop Protection

Volume 126, December 2019, 104927



Management of Botryosphaeria canker and blight diseases of temperate zone nut crops

Juan Moral¹, David Morgan, Themis J. Michailides  



Lotta biologica

frontiers | Frontiers in Microbiology

TYPE Original Research
PUBLISHED 29 April 2025
doi 10.3389/fmicb.2025.1562366

Check for updates

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Bacillus velezensis LMY3-5 for the biocontrol of soft rot in kiwifruit: antifungal action and underlying mechanisms

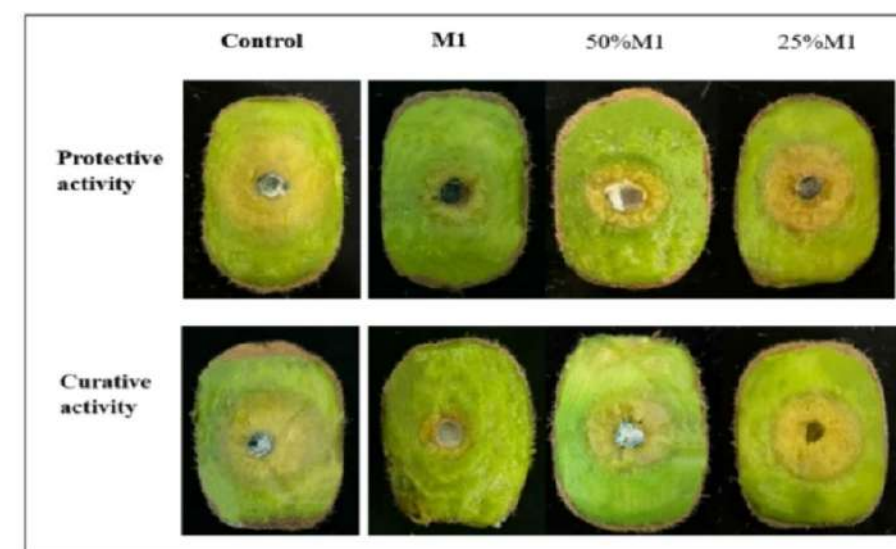
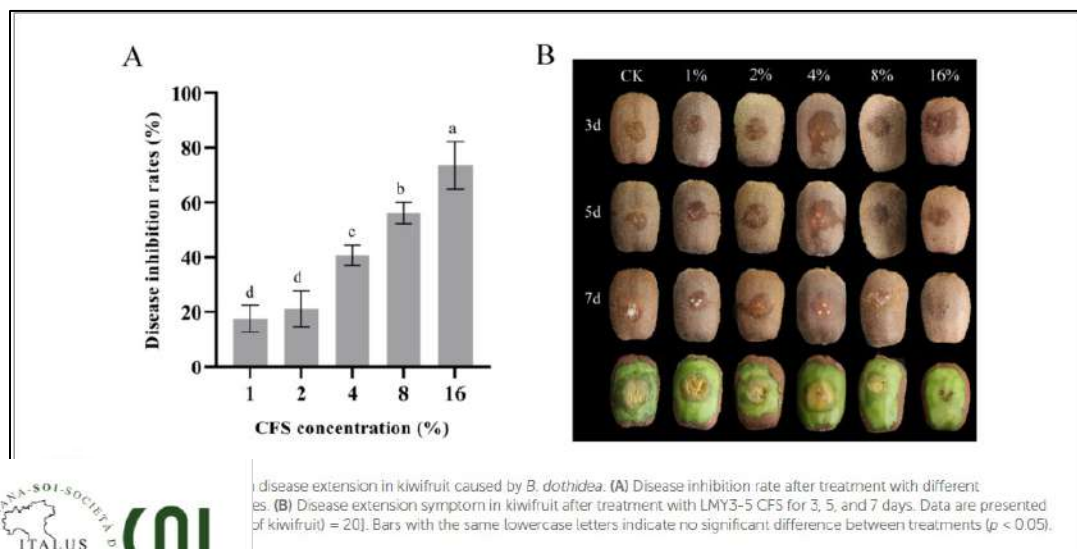
Chunguang Ren^{1†}, Yu Liu^{1†}, Wenwen Su¹ and Bing Tian^{2*}

Eur J Plant Pathol (2026) 174:1359–1372
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10658-026-03202-9>

Check for updates

The biocontrol potential of *Trichoderma asperellum* M1 against kiwifruit soft rot caused by *Botryosphaeria dothidea*

Qing Tan · Jieyu Li · Qian Zhou · Chenlan Li ·
Ziqin Bai · Geng Liu · Jieping Lin · Hui Luo ·
Wei Xue

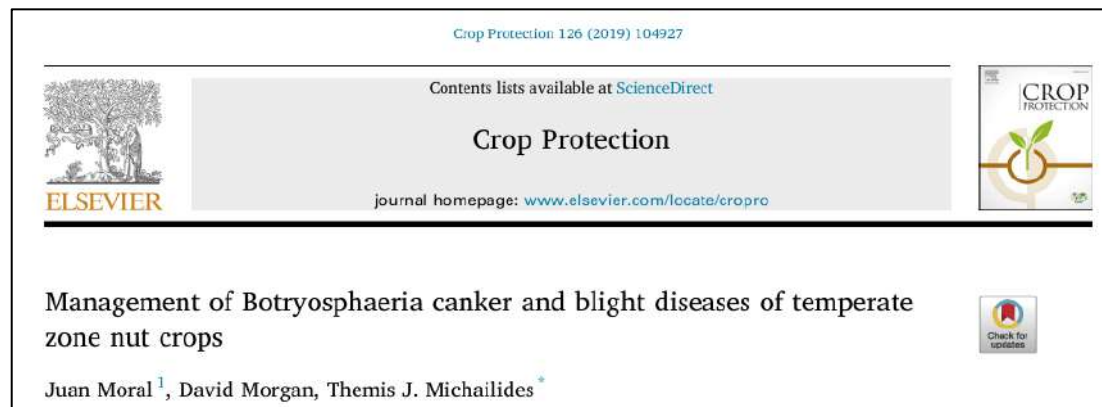
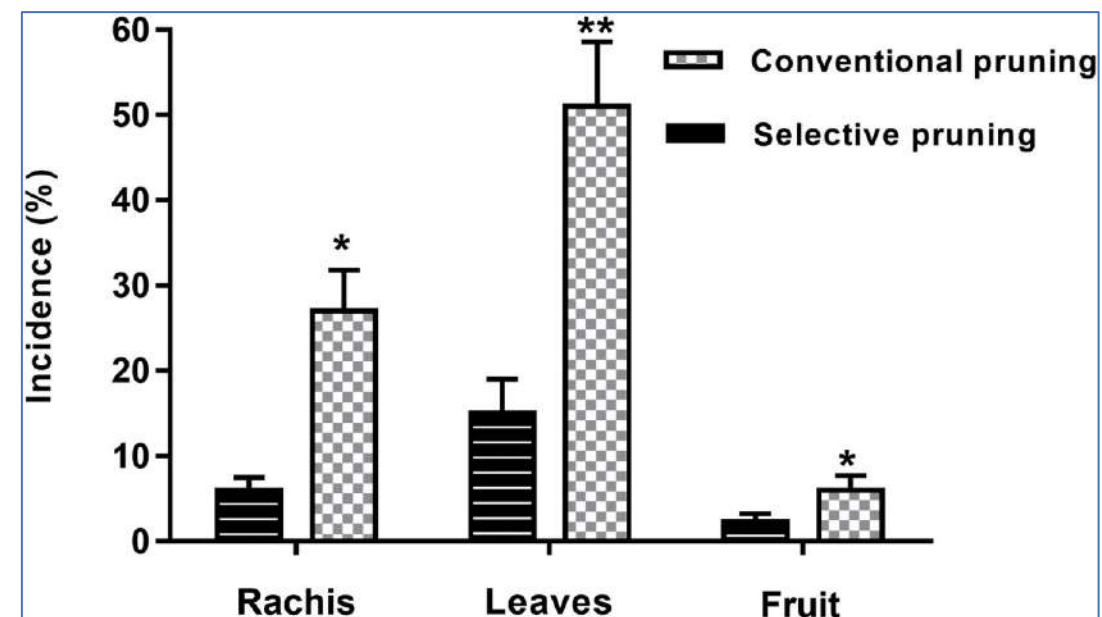


Misure preventive



1. Disinfettare gli attrezzi da taglio (forbici e seghetti)
2. Proteggere le ferite
3. **Tagliare e allontanare il materiale vegetale sintomatico**

Pistacchio





1. Protocolli per l'ispezione e la certificazione del materiale vivaistico;
2. Modelli previsionali in grado di individuare i periodi ad elevato rischio di infezione;
3. Piano di difesa: **infezioni multiple** e **coinfezioni** (*Botryosphaeriaceae*/*Phytophthora*)

Polifagia e possibili «salti d'ospite»

Fungal Diversity (2015) 71:201–214
DOI 10.1007/s13225-014-0301-x

Diversity of *Botryosphaeriaceae* species associated with grapevine and other woody hosts in Italy, Algeria and Tunisia, with descriptions of *Lasiodiplodia exigua* and *Lasiodiplodia mediterranea* sp. nov

B. T. Linaldeddu · A. Deidda · B. Seanu ·
A. Franceschini · S. Serra · A. Berraf-Tebbal ·
M. Zouaoui Boutiti · M. L. Ben Jama · A. J. L. Phillips



agriculture



Article

Diversity and Pathogenicity of *Botryosphaeriaceae* and *Phytophthora* Species Associated with Emerging Olive Diseases in Italy

Benedetto T. Linaldeddu ^{1,*}, Giovanni Rossetto ¹, Lucia Maddau ², Thomas Vatrano ³ and Carlo Bregant ¹



agriculture



Article

Identification and Pathogenicity of *Botryosphaeriaceae*, *Colletotrichum*, and *Phytophthora* Species Associated with Avocado Diseases in Italy

Benedetto T. Linaldeddu ^{1,*}, Carlo Bregant ¹, Jacopo Muscas ¹, Lucia Maddau ², Laura Vecchio ³,
Giancarlo Polizzi ³ and Dalia Aiello ³



Eur J Plant Pathol (2023) 165:41–56

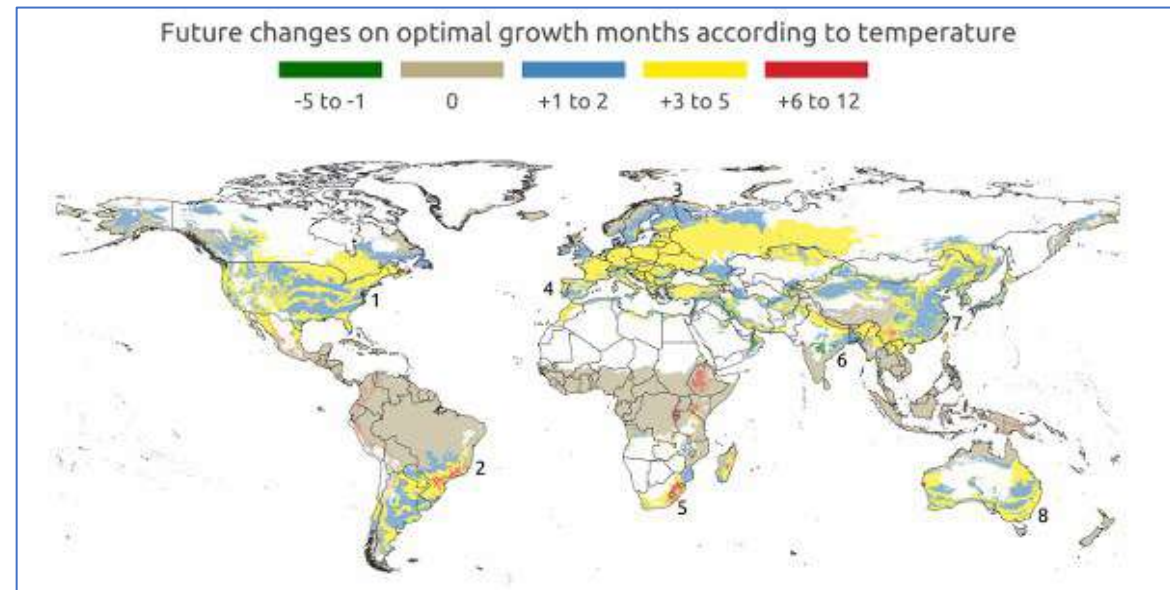
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10658-022-02587-7>



Can species distribution models be used for risk assessment analyses of fungal plant pathogens? A case study with three *Botryosphaeriaceae* species

Eduardo Batista • Anabela Lopes •
Pedro Miranda • Artur Alves

Impatto del cambiamento climatico



Le malattie da *Botryosphaeriaceae* rappresentano un chiaro esempio di come il cambiamento climatico e il commercio globale stiano riscrivendo le regole della patologia vegetale; solo adottando strategie proattive e resilienti saremo in grado di governare questa transizione

Grazie per l'attenzione



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