

Mini data sheet on *Phakopsora euvitis*

Added in 2002 - Deleted in 2007

Reasons for deletion:

EPPO member countries do not import *Vitis* material from outside the region (no pathway). In 2007, it was therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Phakopsora euvitis - grapevine rust

Why	Recent taxonomic studies partly clarified the situation of <i>Phakopsora</i> species causing grapevine rust. It now appears that the pathogen which is responsible for grapevine rust in Asia is <i>Phakopsora euvitis</i> (and not <i>P. ampelopsidis</i> nor <i>P. vitis</i> which are restricted to other host plants). As <i>P. euvitis</i> can cause a serious grapevine disease, the EPPO Secretariat adds it to the Alert List.
Where	<p>Asia: Bangladesh, China (Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hong Kong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan), India (Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh), Indonesia (Java), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Ryukyu islands, Shikoku), Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam. There is one record in the Russian Far East.</p> <p>North America: USA (Alabama, California, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina)</p> <p>South America: Brazil (Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo; first found on table grapes in 2001), Colombia, Venezuela</p> <p>Central America and Caribbean: Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, Virgin Islands (US)</p> <p>Oceania: In 2001, <i>P. euvitis</i> was reported in Australia in the Darwin area (Northern Territory).</p>
On which plants	<i>Vitis</i> (mainly <i>V. labrusca</i> , <i>V. vinifera</i> , but also <i>V. amurensis</i> , <i>V. coignetiae</i> , <i>V. ficifolia</i> , <i>V. flexuosa</i>). <i>P. euvitis</i> is a heteroecious rust. Pycnidia and aecia have only been observed in Japan on <i>Meliosma myriantha</i> . In most other areas, only uredia and telia are produced on grapevine.
Damage	On grapevine, yellowish to brownish lesions of various shapes and sizes appear on the leaves. Yellowish orange masses of urediniospores are produced on the lower leaf side, with dark necrotic spots on the upper surface. Heavy infection causes early senescence of the leaves and premature leaf fall. The disease can cause poor shoot growth, reduction of fruit quality and yield loss. On <i>Meliosma myriantha</i> , pale yellowish, circular or orbicular lesions appear on the leaves. Small orange-brown dots appear on the underside of the leaf with black lesions on the upper surface.
Transmission	Spores of <i>P. euvitis</i> can easily be transported by wind and air-currents. Mycelium may persist in grapevine shoots during winter and then urediniospores formed on these shoots become the primary infection source.
Pathway	Plants for planting of <i>Vitis</i> from countries where <i>P. euvitis</i> occurs. However, in many European countries, the import of <i>Vitis</i> material from outside the region is prohibited.
Possible risks	Grapevine is an important crop in many European countries, and the possible introduction of a new disease requiring additional treatments should be avoided. <i>P. euvitis</i> occurs mainly in tropical and subtropical areas and it is reported that it is more serious in these areas than in temperate areas. More data is needed on the situation of this disease in temperate areas (e.g. in USA). More data is also needed on its distribution in the Americas, as it has not yet been clarified yet what was the fungus species present there due to previous taxonomic confusions. Control methods are apparently available (use of tolerant or resistant cultivars) and application of fungicides.
Source(s)	CABI draft datasheets on <i>Phakopsora ampelopsidis</i> , <i>P. euvitis</i> , and <i>P. vitis</i> .

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INTERNET

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