

This short description was prepared in the framework of the EU FP7 project DROPSA - Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens (grant agreement no. 613678). This pest was listed in the DROPSA alert list for *Vaccinium* fruit.

Gliocephalotrichum bulbilium (Ascomycota)

Fruit pathway: *G. bulbilium* occurs on fruit.

Other pathways: uncertain: plants for planting, others; information was not found on the presence of *G. bulbilium* on other parts of plants.

Hosts: *Vaccinium macrocarpon* (new host), *Nephelium lappaceum*, *Psidium guava*, *Durio* (Constantelos et al., 2011).

Distribution: Africa: Central African Republic (Lombard et al., 2014); North America: Mexico, USA (Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Jersey, Wisconsin, West Virginia); Caribbean: Puerto Rico, 'West Indies'; South America: Brazil, French Guiana (Lombard et al., 2014), Guyana (Farr and Rossman, 2015); Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Thailand, India (Farr and Rossman, 2015) Sri Lanka (Serrato-Diaz et al., 2011). *G. bulbilium* occurs mostly in tropical or sub-tropical countries, but was recently found in more temperate areas of the USA.

Damage: *G. bulbilium* causes fruit rot, pre- and post-harvest. It was first recorded on cranberry during field surveys on fruit rot, and found on 5% of the fruit collected on 3 farms. It was pathogenic, developed faster than *Colletotrichum acutatum* and *C. gloeosporioides*, and all fruit rotted within 2 days in experiments. *G. bulbilium* causes important post-harvest fruit rot on *Nephelium lappaceum* in Thailand, *Nephelium lappaceum* and *Psidium guajava* in Hawaii, *Durio* spp. in Brunei Darussalam (Constantelos et al., 2011).

Other information: No information was found on transmission modes (and whether they would facilitate its transfer from fruit consignment to hosts). This pest was detected recently on *Vaccinium* and may present a risk.

Recorded impact: Moderate (on another crop)	Intercepted: Not known	Spreading/invasive: Yes (uncertain)
---	-------------------------------	---

References:

- Constantelos C, Doyle VP, Litt A, Oudemans PV. 2011. First Report of *Gliocephalotrichum bulbilium* Causing Cranberry Fruit Rot in New Jersey and Massachusetts. Plant Disease, May 2011, Volume 95, Number 5, Page 618
- Farr DF, Rossman AY. 2015. Fungal Databases, Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory, ARS, USDA. <http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases> (accessed August 2015)
- Lombard L, Serrato-Diaz LM, Cheewangkoon R, French-Monar RD, Decock C, Crous PW. 2014. Phylogeny and taxonomy of the genus *Gliocephalotrichum*. *Persoonia* 32, 2014: 127–140
- Serrato-Diaz LM, Latoni Brailowsky EI, Rivera Vargas LI, Goenaga R, French Monar RD. First Report of *Gliocephalotrichum bulbilium* and *G. simplex* Causing Fruit Rot of Rambutan in Puerto Rico. Plant Disease, August 2012, Volume 96, Number 8, Page 1225