

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 apple fruit.

Helminthosporium papulosum (Ascomycota)

Fruit pathway: causes lesions on apple fruit (Horton *et al.* 1991)

Other pathways: plants for planting; also causes lesions on bark and leaves (Horton *et al.* 1991)

Hosts: *Malus* spp., *Pyrus communis*, *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Farr and Rossman 2015)

Distribution: North America: USA (Farr and Rossman 2015)

Damage: The fungus causes circular lesions on the fruit. It has caused severe losses in apples in Southeastern USA (Horton *et al.* 1991); in pears, heavily infected twigs and branches grow poorly, become defoliated prematurely and then die back (Acedo and Agrios 1970). Possible damage on other hosts was not considered here.

Other information: Synonym *Ellisembia asterinum* used in Farr and Rossman (2015).

Impact: High (in the past)	Intercepted: Not known	Spreading/invasive: Not known
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References:

Acedo GN, Agrios GN 1970. Helminthosporium blister canker of pear. Plant Disease Reporter 54(4): 296-299.

Farr DF, Rossman AY 2015. Fungal Databases, Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory, ARS, USDA. URL: <http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/> (retrieved 2015 August 26)

Horton DL, Pfeiffer DG, Hendrix FF Jr. 1991. Southeastern apple integrated pest management. Sustainable agriculture research and education in the field: a Proceedings. National Academy Press, Washington DC, 165-182. <https://www.nap.edu/read/1854/chapter/5#164>