

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 *Vitis* fruit.

Physalospora baccae (Ascomycetes: Xylariales)

Fruit pathway: *P. baccae* mainly infects peduncles, pedicels and fruits of grapes. Conidia and ascospores are spread to grape clusters by wind, rain and insects. Infections are most likely to occur from the onset of ripening to harvest (Biosecurity Australia 2011 citing others, DAFWA 2010 citing others). The infected mummified berries remain in the grape cluster on the vine and do not drop off. Sorting, packing and harvesting procedures will not remove fruit with symptomless infection and is unlikely to remove all mummified fruit (DAFWA 2010 citing others; Biosecurity Australia 2011 citing others).

Other pathways: Plants for planting, soil: *P. baccae* overwinters as pycnidia and perithecia on infected peduncles, pedicels and fruit as well as on fallen leaves and trash within the vineyards. It can also overwinter as mycelia in the infected tissues and produce perithecia the next spring (DAFWA 2010 citing others).

Hosts: *Vitis vinifera*, *Vitis* spp. (Biosecurity Australia 2011).

Distribution: Asia: China, Korea, Japan (Biosecurity Australia 2011).

Damage: The fungus generally only causes serious damage in areas with poor horticultural practices in seasons that are warm and wet (DAFWA 2010 citing others). Infected pedicels develop light brown spots around the junction with the fruit. Pedicels dry and shrink when the brown spots encircle them and infections then spread to the fruit and peduncles (Biosecurity Australia 2011 citing others). The fungi causes cluster rot of the fruit, peduncle and pedicel (APHIS 2013 citing others). The incidence of disease is high in years with hot and humid weather in summer and early autumn in vineyards that are not well managed. High disease incidences, with a fruit infection rate of about 30% have been reported in vineyards in the provinces of Hunan, Fujian and Shanxi and up to 75% of fruit were infected in a vineyard in Jiangxi province (Biosecurity Australia 2011 citing others).

Other information: The information on this pest was condensed from three risk analyses which cite references which were not accessible or in Chinese. The identity of the fungus is unclear. The name *Physalospora baccae* Cavara is a *nomen dubium* of unknown application. It is not known if the grape pathogen to which this name is applied in Japan and Korea is the same as the original European pathogen (APHIS 2013, Biosecurity Australia 2013). In this list, we considered the Asian and European fungi as two distinct species or respectively at least pathovars or strains. Wind, rain and insects spread the conidia and ascospores to infect grape (APHIS 2013; DAFWA 2010 citing others).

Impact: High	Intercepted: not known	Spreading/invasive: not known
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References:

- APHIS 2013. Pest Risk Assessment for Table Grapes from China. Importation of Grapes from China into the Entire United States. United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 119pp.
- Biosecurity Australia 2011. Final import risk analysis report for table grapes from the People's Republic of China. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra, 368 p.
- DAFWA 2010. Submission to the draft import risk analysis report for table grapes from the People's Republic of China. 53pp