## Mini data sheet on Acremonium cucurbitacearum, Monosporascus cannonballus and Rhizopycnis vagum

## Added in 1999 - Deleted in 2001

## Reasons for deletion

Doubts were expressed about the distribution of *Acremonium cucurbitacearum*, *Monosporascus cannonballus* and *Rhizopycnis vagum* in the EPPO region (probably already present). It was concluded that they did not have the characteristics of quarantine pests. In 2001, they were therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

## Acremonium cucurbitacearum, Monosporascus cannonballus, Rhizopycnis vagum (sudden collapse of

melons and watermelons)

Why

Acremonium cucurbitacearum, Monosporascus cannonballus and Rhizopycnis vagum came to our attention because they cause a severe soil-borne disease (sudden collapse) of melons and watermelons of increasing incidence in many parts of the world. Monosporascus eutypoides is proposed as a synonym of M. cannonballus. A. cucurbitacearum was recently described as a new Acremonium species pathogenic to cucurbits in Spain. A third species, Rhizopycnis vagum has also recently been described from diseased melons. It is thought that these fungi are pathogenic to cucurbits and induce similar symptoms, but that they may occur under slightly different ecological conditions.

Where

*M. cannonballus* was first described in 1974 in Arizona. It is now reported from different parts of the world.

EPPO region: Israel (as *M. eutypoides*, 1983), Italy (Gennari *et al.*, 1999), Libya (as *M. eutypoides*, 1978), Spain (Lobo Ruano, 1991), Tunisia (Martyn *et al.*, 1994). Intercepted in the Netherlands on cucumber plants from Russia (details given during the meeting of the Panel on Phytosanitary Measures)

Asia: India, Iran (as *M. eutypoides*), Japan (Watanabe, 1979), Pakistan (as *M. eutypoides*), Saudi Arabia (Karlatti et al., 1997), Taiwan (Tsay & Borkay, 1995). North America: Mexico (Martyn *et al.*, 1996), USA (Arizona, California, Texas). Central America: Guatemala (Bruton & Miller, 1997a), Honduras (Bruton & Miller, 1997b).

A. cucurbitacearum occurs in Spain and California (US).

R. vagum occurs in Texas and California (US).

On which plants

Melons (*Cucurbita melo*) and watermelons (*Citrullus lanatus*). Other cucurbits are reported as experimental hosts.

Damage

Yellowing, death of the leaves, decline of the plants as they approach maturity. Rapid collapse of the crops just before harvest. Root lesions.

Pathway

Infected soil, plants for planting from infected countries.

Possible risks

These fungi appear to be adapted to hot and semi-arid conditions. The Mediterranean region is especially concerned by these pathogens (suitable conditions, cucurbits are widely grown there in the field). Serious losses are reported. Control of the disease appears difficult (soil fumigation).

Source(s)

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Tsay, J.G.; Tung, B.K. (1995) The occurrence of *Monosporascus* root rot/vine decline of muskmelon in Taiwan. Plant Pathology Bulletin, 4(1), 25-29.

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Watanabe, T. (1979) *Monosporascus cannonballus*, an ascomycete from wilted melon roots described in Japan. Transactions of the Mycological Society of Japan, 20(3), 312-316.

INTERNET

South Texas Vegetable Web (pictures). http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/southtex/info/watermelon.html

University of Arizona, Extension Plant Pathology (pictures)

http://ag.arizona.edu/PLP/plpext/diseases/vegetables/melon/melonvd.htm

Texas A & M University, Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology (pictures)

http://cygnus.tamu.edu/PLPA/projects/1/monosporascus\_cannonballus.html

sheet on *Monosporascus cannonballus*.

http://www.extento.hawaii.edu/kbase/crop/Type/m\_cann.htm

EPPO RS 99/111, 2000/067, 2000/083, 2000/179

Data

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