1 First Report of *Diaporthe eres* causing stem canker on peach (*Prunus persica*) in Italy

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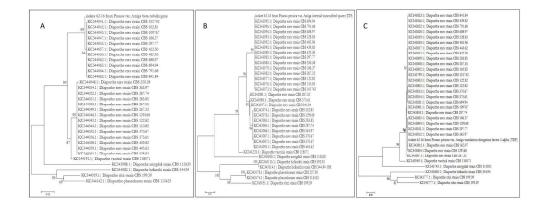
Italy represents the second worldwide producer of peaches with around 71,012 ha of harvested area 9 10 with a large number of varieties and 1.3 million tons/year production. During June 2016, symptoms of stem canker, with brown to black lesions, and associated chlorosis of leaves, were observed on 9-11 12 year-old peach trees (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch) cv. Amiga. Samples were randomly collected from two symptomatic orchards in Savigliano (Piedmont, Italy), where 35% of the trees were 13 14 affected. Isolation was performed from the margins of necrotic stems lesions on potato dextrose agar (PDA) amended with 0.025% streptomycin sulfate. Petri dishes were incubated at 25°C for 5 15 16 days. Monoconidial isolates were subsequently transferred onto PDA at 25°C in the dark for 7 days. Colony morphology showed white aerial mycelium and dark pigmentation in the center. Conidia 17 were collected from pycnidia and they showed typical morphology of a Diaporthe sp. (Gomes et al. 18 2013), with unicellular, aseptate, hyaline, biguttulate and elongated alpha conidia, and beta conidia 19 aseptate, filiform and hyaline. DNA was extracted from monoconidial culture and ITS region 20 (Accession No. KX676493), beta-tubulin gene (KX676492) and translation elongation factor 1-21 alpha (TEF1- α ; KX676494) genes were amplified and sequenced following current revision of the 22 genus (Udayanga et al. 2014). The sequences were blasted in GenBank obtaining 100% homology 23 with strains of Diaporthe eres Nitschke for ITS region (Accession No. KC343095), 99% for beta-24 tubulin (Accession No. KC344041) and 100% for the TEF1- α gene (Accession No. KC343804). To 25 further confirm the identity of the species, DNA sequences were aligned with CLUSTAL W with 26 27 related species of Diaporthe (e.g. D. amygdali, D. helianthi, D. phaseolorum) and other species found on P. persica and a phylogenetic analysis with the Neighbor Joining method based on 28 29 Maximum Composite Likelihood model (bootstrap 1,000) was performed using MEGA6. The phylogenetic tree confirmed the identity of the isolates to the species. Pathogenicity tests were 30 performed on two strains in greenhouse on 1-year-old plants of P. persica cv. Amiga. A plug 4 mm 31 32 in diameter covered by mycelium was taken from a 7-day-old PDA culture and was placed on wounded stems of 1-year-old plants. They were immediately covered with a sterile gauze pad 33

saturated with sterile distilled water, and then parafilmed. Control plants were prepared similarly 34 using uncolonized agar plugs. The experimental trial was performed on 5 inoculated and 5 control 35 plants. The pots were placed in the greenhouse at 25°C and canker lesions similar to the symptoms 36 37 in orchards were observed 15 days after inoculation. Control plants were asymptomatic. Diaporthe eres was re-isolated from the 10 inoculated stems and the pathogen identification was confirmed by 38 molecular analysis as described above. Diaporthe eres was previously reported on peach in Greece 39 (Thomidis and Michailides 2009) and in Italy on grapevine (Vitis vinifera) (Cinelli et al. 2016). To 40 the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of D. eres causing stem canker on P. persica in 41 Italy. By considering the primary role of peach production in Italy, further studies should be 42 43 conducted to better understand and control the disease.

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45 References

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- 47 Gomes, R. R., et al. 2013. Persoonia 31:1.
- 48 Thomidis, T., and Michailides, T. J. 2009. Plant. Dis. 93:1293.
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Neighbour Joining tree analysis of isolate 62-16 of Diaporthe eres (beta-tubulin gene, A; ITS region, B; and translation elongation factor 1-alpha gene, C).

400x159mm (195 x 195 DPI)