

## عنوان مقاله:

Study on some biological and morphological characteristics of *Wilsonomyces carpophilus* in West Azerbaijan

## محل انتشار:

دوفصلنامه رستنیهها, دوره 10, شماره 1 (سال: 1388)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 25

## نویسندگان:

عبداله احمدپور - *Department of Plant Protection, University College of Agriculture & Natural Resources, University of*  
*Tehran; Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Urmia University, and Department of Horticultural*  
*Science, University College*

یوبرت قوستا - *Department of Plant Protection, University College of Agriculture & Natural Resources, University of*  
*Tehran; Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Urmia University, and Department of Horticultural*  
*Science, University College*

محمد جوان نیکخواه - *Department of Plant Protection, University College of Agriculture & Natural Resources, University of*  
*Tehran; Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Urmia University, and Department of Horticultural*  
*Science, University College*

رضا فتاحی - *Department of Horticultural Science, University College of Agriculture & Natural Resources, University of*  
*Tehran*

## خلاصه مقاله:

Shot hole disease of stone fruit trees, caused by *Wilsonomyces carpophilus* (Lév.) Adaskaveg, Ogawa & Butler (= *Stigmia carpophila* (Lév.) M.B. Ellis and *Coryneum beijerinckii* Oud.) is a serious disease of *Prunus* species in West Azerbaijan province. The pathogen was obtained from infected leaves, fruits and twigs of *Prunus* orchards during spring and summer of ۲۰۰۷. Samples were cultured on PDA, MEA, WA (۲%) and APDA media after surface sterilization. Sixty isolates were recovered from *Prunus* orchards and studied. Based on morphological and physiological characters and growth optimal temperature, all isolates were identified as *Wilsonomyces carpophilus*. Isolates produced sporodochia bearing sympodial conidiophores and conidia with ۳-۵ cells (occasionally ۱-۹ cells), holoblastic, rhexolytic and ۲۰-۶۷.۵ × ۷.۵-۱۵ mm. Optimal growth was observed in ۲۱° C and pH ۶ and no growth was occurred below ۵° C or above ۳۰° C.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Chlamydospore, survival, pathogenicity, Rhexolytic

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1542852>



