

Canadian Grapevine Certification Network Webinar Series

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What are Grapevine Trunk Diseases?

Dr. José Ramón Úrbez Torres

Summerland Research and Development Centre

Summerland, British Columbia

- **Grapevine Trunk Diseases (GTD)**

- **Caused by many different fungi (Ascomycota and Basidiomycota)**

- **Infect grapevines through wounds and openings**

- Pruning wounds are the main point of infection

- Wounds caused by mechanical damage, re-training,...

- Some GTD fungi are thought to be latent pathogens

- **Overall symptoms include**

- Slow or rapid dieback and/or sudden vine collapse

- Progressive death of plant parts such as spurs, cordons,...

- Eventual death of the entire vine

- **Distribution**

- GTDs occur wherever grapes are grown

- Disease prevalence and/or pathogens' incidence may vary by geographical region



Photo credit: J. R. Úrbez-Torres (AAFC - SuRDC)

- **Grapevine Trunk Diseases (GTD): Disease Complex or Complex Diseases**

- **Young vineyards (within five years after planting)**

Black foot: *Campylocarpon*, *Ilyonectria*, *Dactylonectria*

Petri disease: *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*

Phaeoacremonium spp. (*P. minimum*)

Cadophora luteo-olivacea

YOUNG VINE DECLINE

- **Mature vineyards**

Esca: Petri disease fungi and Basidiomycetes

Botryosphaeria dieback: Botryosphaeriaceae spp.

Eutypa dieback: Diatrypaceae spp. (*Eutypa lata*)

Phomopsis dieback: *Phomopsis viticola*



Photo credit: J. R. Úrbez-Torres (AAFC - SuRDC)



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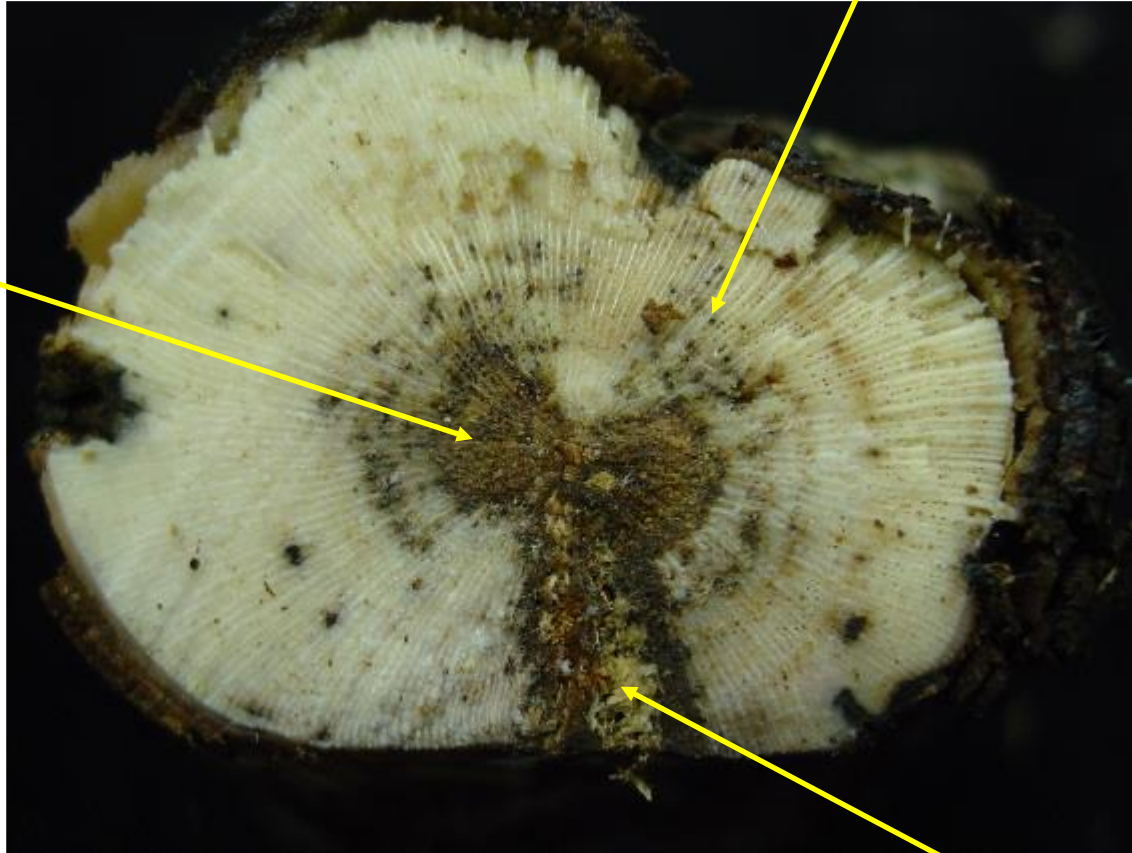


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- **Grapevine Trunk Diseases (GTD): Disease Complex or Complex Diseases**

- Symptoms overlap in the vascular system of mature vines

Wedge-shape canker:
Botryosphaeriaceae spp.
Diatrypaceae spp.
Phomopsis viticola

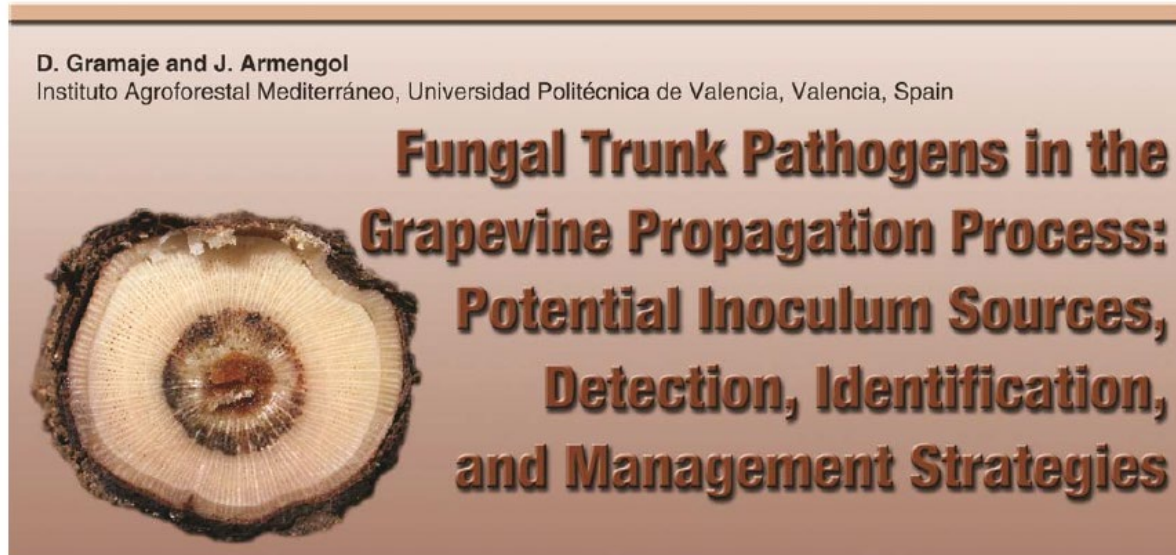


Dark streaking: *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*
Phaeoacremonium spp.
Cadophora luteo-olivacea
Botryosphaeriaceae spp.

Yellowish soft wood: Basidiomycetes

• Understanding GTD pathogens' sources and spread

- GTDs in the grapevine propagation material



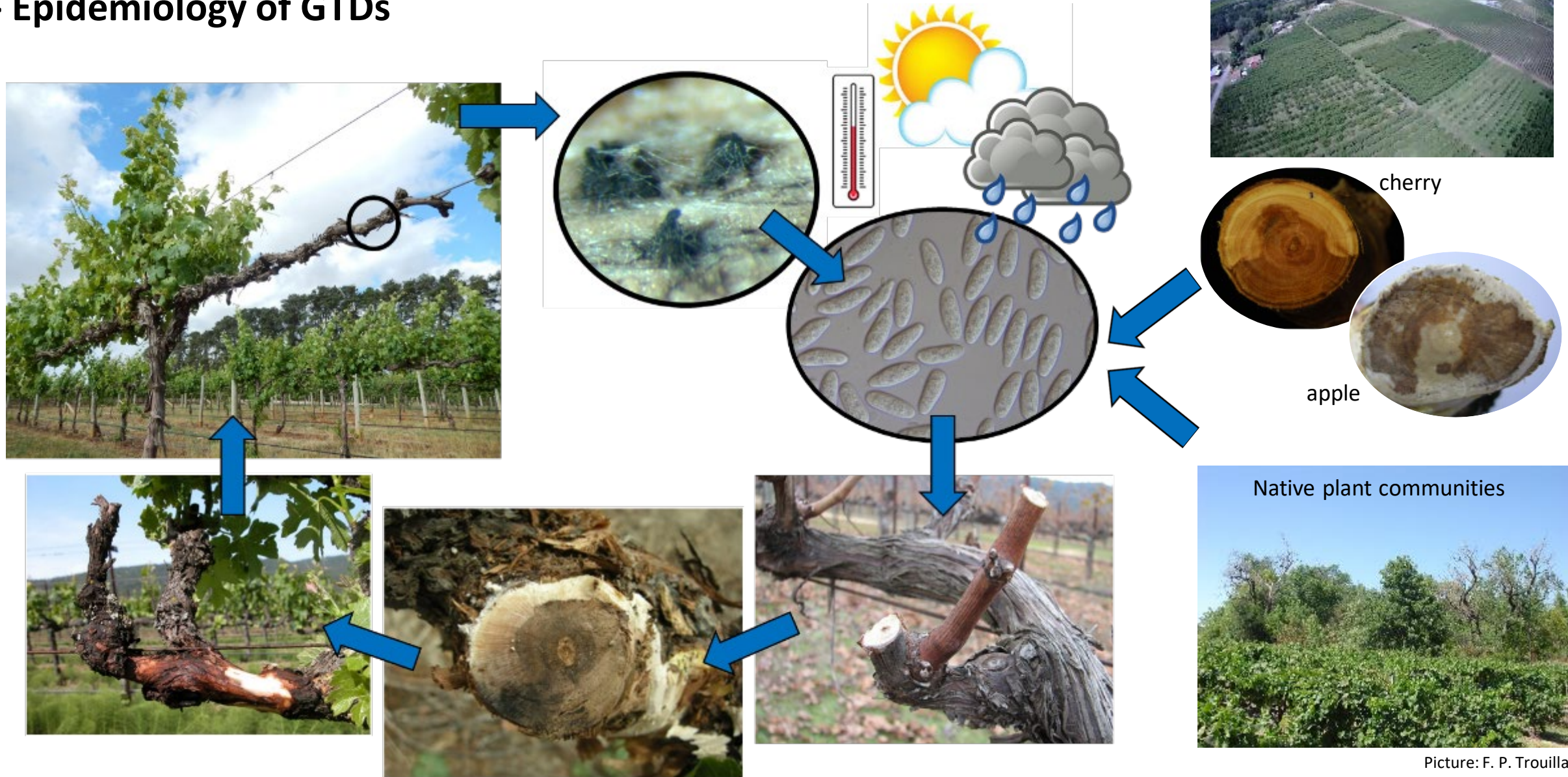
Gramaje and Armengol 2011. *Plant Disease* 95:1040-1055



Gramaje et al. 2018. *Plant Disease* 102:12-39

• Understanding GTD pathogens' sources and spread

- Epidemiology of GTDs



- **GTD thought to be as old as vine cultivation** (Mugnai et al. 1999. *Plant Disease* 83:404-418)

- **Why the emerging of GTD?**

- **Emerging diseases:** Have occurred previously but affected only a small population in isolated places

Have occurred throughout human history but have only recently been recognized as a distinct disease due to different factors

National Institutes of Health (US); Biological Sciences Curriculum Study. Bethesda (MD) 2007.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK20370/>

- **Several hypothesis to the appearance of major GTD outbreaks since mid-1990s**

“Planting booms” that resulted in poor quality material

Prohibition and/or phase-out of effective chemical controls

- Sodium arsenite banned in early 2000s
- Phase-out of benomyl in 2001

Changes in viticulture practices: High density vineyards, mechanization,...



- **Economic impact of GTD**

- **Significant increase in management costs**



Cankers cost growers about **\$260 million/year** in CA

(Siebert 2001. *Wines and Vines* 4:50-56)

Eutypa in Shiraz alone costs **\$20 million/year** in Australia

(Wicks and Davis 1999: *Australian Grapegrower and Winemaking* 406:15-16)

12% of French vineyards non-productive due to esca disease

(<https://www.wine-searcher.com/m/2014/10/fatal-wood-diseases-affect-12-percent-of-french-vineyards>)



Young vine decline can cause untenable economic losses due to vine replacement costs before the vineyard reaches full production and the difficulty to manage uneven vineyard blocks.

THANK YOU!

