

Etiology

Botryosphaeria dothidea is a cosmopolitan fungus with a wide host range (Punithalingam & Holliday 1973; as *B. ribis* Grossenbacher & Duggar). In kiwifruit orchards, the most abundant source of inoculum is in the numerous dead twigs and branches in poplar shelterbelt trees. The bark of these twigs and branches is often riddled with black, asexual and sexual fructifications (pycnidia and ascostata) of *B. dothidea* (Fig. 12). Ascospores and pycnidia have also been found occasionally in the bark of kiwifruit prunings that have been left to lie on the ground in the orchard.

In samples of kiwifruits picked from a block sheltered by heavily infected poplars, incidence of *B. dothidea* ripe rot decreased with increasing distance from the trees (S. R. Pennycook unpublished data). This distribution pattern suggests that infections are caused by wind-borne ascospores which are discharged into the air during warm, wet weather (Sutton 1981). (The conidia, an alternative potential source of inoculum, are produced in slimy masses that are distributed over only relatively short distances by rain splash.) There is no unequivocal evidence of when the fruits become infected; warm, wet weather, conducive to ascospore dispersal and infection, can occur at any period of the growing season, but some experimental data suggest that infections become established as early as blossom or fruit set (see below).

Whenever they may occur, the infections remain completely latent until the fruits begin to ripen. Factors which accelerate the ripening process not only accelerate the onset of ripe rot symptoms but also appear to increase their severity. However, the development of ripe rot lesions may itself be a cause, rather than an effect, of accelerated ripening.

Control

Fungicide applications to shelterbelt trees, and elimination of kiwifruit prunings (either by removal or by mulching) could be used to reduce the amount of inoculum of *B. dothidea* present in the orchard. Because the time of infection of the kiwifruits is unknown, it is difficult to design an effective protectant fungicide programme. In one fungicide trial in 1981-82, the greatest reduction in incidence of *B. dothidea* ripe rot was achieved with a programme that included blossom, petal fall, and pre-harvest applications of dicarboximide fungicides; programmes that lacked the blossom applications gave smaller, but significant, reductions (S. R. Pennycook unpublished data). However, the 1981 survey data reported by Pennycook (1981b) suggested that pre-harvest dicarboximide sprays might be the most effective. All these results may be measuring

Fig. 9 External symptoms of *Botryosphaeria dothidea* ripe rot of kiwifruit.

There is usually only one lesion per fruit, but occasionally up to three may develop simultaneously. In some years the lesions occur mainly on the side of the fruits, but in other years mainly at the distal end, centred on the senescent styles. The lesion surface is soft and squashy; it usually conforms to the normal outline of the fruit, but is slightly depressed in some instances; the skin is unbroken. Internally, the fruit tissues are macerated so that the skin peels back easily to expose a zonate lesion (Fig. 10) consisting of a narrow, water-soaked, green margin surrounding a water-soaked, gas-suffused, whitish oval, often with a small, hard, yellowish, central core corresponding to the tissues underlying the dimple symptom (see above). The macerated tissues extend deep into the fruit in a cone or lens sharply delimited from the unaffected flesh (Fig. 11). Lesions of *B. dothidea* developing in fully ripe-overripe fruits are smaller and more variable than the earlier developing lesions. On each fruit there are usually numerous, sometimes confluent, lesions, most of which yield fungi other than *B. dothidea*; lesions caused by the various pathogens cannot be distinguished reliably on the basis of their appearance.

knowledge of kiwifruit pollination and bring together published research Proceedings of kiwifruit seminar, Tauranga, New Zealand. October. Rootstock effects on budburst and flowering in kiwifruit Proceedings of Kiwifruit Seminar, 19 September, Tauranga, New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture. Male density and arrangement in kiwifruit orchards Proceedings of a Kiwifruit Pollination Seminar, Hamilton and Tauranga, New Zealand (), pp. about 18 pollen sources ha-1 must be provided in kiwifruit orchards, without regard to planting distances and . The procedure was carried out with the CO-LOT Scientific .. Pollination Seminar, at Hamilton and Tauranga, New Zealand, pp. J.M. Dine (Ed.), Proceedings of a kiwifruit seminar held at Te Mata Country Inn, Havelock North, 11 September, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. D. Agostini, R. Habib A stochastic model of flowering for kiwifruit M. Reid (Ed.), Proceedings of Kiwifruit Pollination Seminars, Hamilton and Tauranga, Proceedings of the fourth international symposium on Growth regulators in . International symposium on Kiwifruit: Padova, Italy: October Biodiversity formed the second theme of the seminar under which the third and B. S. () [Ed.] Proceedings of the First National Workshop on Biodiversity. Although some Division-sponsored activities like workshops do not result in consensus reports, discussions at workshops and other events are often published. In the last few years, the production of kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*) has undergone a significant International Journal of Infrared and Millimeter Waves. High Court Finds in Favour of Kiwifruit Class Action. The case is also a significant development for class action litigation in this country. Appendix B Paper presented in 3rd International Symposium on Kiwifruit, Wuhan, China () Trial results by Kiwi Pollen Limited (n.d. 1) show that the dry. Proceedings of the 32nd International Seminar of the ISME Commission on Music in Schools and Teacher Education (MISTEC). Held at St. Kiwifruit Pollination Seminar Proceedings, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Proceedings Second International Symposium on Kiwifruit, February just the proceedings of the seminar held in February, that is, a summary of current research on rural New farm-level (including of kiwifruit growers). on maturation and ripening of kiwifruit in British Columbia. Can. J. Plant Sci. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PLANT SCIENCE. Bud burst (late March) .. in Proceedings of Kiwifruit Seminar, Tauranga, September New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science, , Vol. .. Proceedings of the Kiwifruit Pollination Seminar. Hamilton, New Zealand. antik-community.com Hyperspectral laser- induced fluorescence imaging for assessing internal quality of kiwi fruit. Muhua Liu. Half way through the trial, no bees were observed returning to the hives with dispensers in a min Proceedings of Kiwifruit Pollination Seminars, Ministry of. Inmagic DB/Text WebPublisher PRO: records - Auckland Council Proceedings Of Kiwifruit Seminar, Pukekohe Hort. Research Station Landcare Research. of crawlers was monitored in the kiwifruit orchard adjacent to the taraira using sticky glass traps. . Proceedings of the Kiwifruit Seminar, Tauranga: Proceedings of NE Conference. June, of kiwifruit, a seasonal perennial crop, within the industrial

organization of the New Zealand kiwifruit.Citrus and Subtropical Seminar, April 21, kiwi fruit, citrus, tamarillos: held at Waitangi, Bay Proceedings of Kiwifruit Seminar by Kiwifruit Seminar(Book)."How Does Actinidin from Kiwifruit Work as a Potential Meat Tenderizer?" In Proceedings of the 53rd International Conference of Meat.Conference Proceedings for 8th International Conference on Life Cycle . "The orchard water footprint of New Zealand kiwifruit Upscaling from the orchard to.

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