



**SOCIETA' ITALIANA  
DI VIROLOGIA**  

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**ITALIAN SOCIETY  
FOR VIROLOGY**

## **One Virology One Health Incontro di Virologia Vegetale**

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Via Amendola 126/B, 70126 Bari*

### **Programma**



ACCADEMIA DEI GEORGOFILI



Istituto per la Protezione Sostenibile delle Piante  
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



ACCADEMIA PUGLIESE DELLE SCIENZE

## **Virus diseases: The role of Edmund Mach Foundation in the surveillance of Trentino territory**

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Agriculture in the Trentino region is mainly characterized by the production of grape, apple, and soft fruit, with the addition of small areas cultivated with potato and other vegetables.

Such a diversified situation requires a high level of surveillance of the sanitary status of crops. Therefore, Fondazione Edmund Mach (FEM) is traditionally involved in monitoring and diagnosis of diseases and pests and in studying host-pathogen-vector interactions. Moreover, breeding and clonal selection activities are conducted to evaluate the agronomical features of resistant varieties. Our approach to these topics is multi-disciplinary, with collaborations among pathologists, entomologists, epidemiologists, farmers, and breeders. The ultimate goal is to integrate information from these studies and translate our findings into novel diseases management strategies, especially in the case of outbreaks of novel pathogens or pests.

Grapevine leaf mottling and deformation (GLMD) is a novel disease causing stunted growth, chlorotic spots and leaf malformations observed on Pinot gris and Traminer cultivars in Trentino starting from 2003. A metagenomic approach using next-generation sequencing (NGS) led to the discovery of a new Trichovirus, named Grapevine Pinot gris virus (GPGV) in the symptomatic grapevines. Therefore, in 2012 a specific program was developed involving different working groups inside FEM and in the University of Bari. Research activities on GLMD were aimed at gaining a better understanding of the role of GPGV as the putative causal agent, focusing on incidence and spread, pathogenicity, sanitation, detection methodologies, and transmission. A summary of the results obtained until 2018 is presented and discussed here.