Title Involvement citrus fruit volatiles in germination and growth of Penicillium digitatum and

Penicillium italicum,

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Citation Journal of Plant Pathology Volume 90 (2, Supplement) August 2008, Book of Abstract,

9<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Plant Pathology, August 24-29, 2008 Torino, Italy, 507 pages.

**Keywords** citrus; volatile; green mould; blue mould

## Abstract

Volatiles emitted from wounded peel tissue of various citrus cultivars stimulated germination and germ tube elongation of both *Penicillium digitatum* and *Penicillium italicum*, but the effect on *P. digitatum* appeared stronger. When exposed to volatiles from grapefruit, the percentage of germinated spores of *P. digitatum* and *P. italicum* was 10 and 5 fold, respectively as compared to the control. In contrast, *Botrytis cinerea* and *Penicillium expansum* were either not affected or were inhibited by the peel volatiles. GS-MS analysis of volatiles present in the peel of various citrus fruit cultivars revealed that limonene is the major fruit peel volatile. Its percentage ranged from 89% to 95% at the early stages of fruit development throughout the harvest season. Myrcene and a-pinene made up the second and third greatest amounts among the volatiles. All four monoterpenes, limonene a-pinene, b-pinene and myrcene stimulated *P. digitatum* and *P. italicum* but inhibited or had no effect on *P. expansum* and *B. cinerea*. Germ tube elongation in *P. digitatum* responded most strongly to limonene and less strongly to a-pinene and b-pinene while myrcene had little effect. In *P. italicum*, myrcene stimulated germ tube elongation the most followed by limonene, with a-pinene, and b-pinene being about equal. Germination of *P. italicum* conidia was highest in response to myrcene with the effect of the other compounds being about equal at concentrations of 5 µl or more per plate.