



COURSE OF STUDY Bachelor Course Agricultural Sciences and Technologies (curriculum Plant Production and Crop Protection) ACADEMIC YEAR 2023/2024 ACADEMIC SUBJECT General Plant Pathology

General information	
Year of the course	III
Academic calendar (starting and	September 25 th 2023-Junuary 19 th 2024
ending date)	(Pause 2022 November 13 th – November 24 th , for midterm exam)
Credits (CFU/ETCS):	6
SSD	AGR/12 Plant Pathology
Language	Italian but English can be used for foreign students
Mode of attendance	Not mandatory but reccomended

Professor/ Lecturer	
Name and Surname	Francesco Faretra
E-mail	francesco.faretra@uniba.it
Telephone	
Department and address	Department of Soil, Plant and Food Sciences, South plexus, Third floor, Room n.
	11
Virtual room	Teams code: ihlsbct
Office Hours (and modalities:	Monday to Friday, 9.00 a.m. – 1.30 p.m., by appointment (phone, e-mail,
e.g., by appointment, on line,	Teams). Tutoring can be done also on Teams or other web-based platforms.
etc.)	

Work schedule			
Hours			
Total	Lectures	Hands-on (laboratory, workshops, working groups, seminars, field trips)	Out-of-class study hours/ Self-study hours
Es. 150	32	28	90
CFU/ETCS			
Es. 6	4	2	

Learning Objectives	The course aims to provide basic knowledge on plant diseases, their harmfulness and methods of measuring damages, interactions between plants, pathogens and environment, interactions between microbial populations, abiotic diseases, as well as approaches to prevention. In addition, the course deals with the main pathogenic fungi for plants. Detailed information on taxonomy, biological characteristics and identification criteria is provided. For representative fungi of the different taxonomic groups, the aspects relating to epidemiology, symptomatology and prevention are mentioned by way of example.
Course prerequisites	Basic knowledge of biology, botanic, agronomy and crop production

Teaching strategie	
Expected learning outcomes in	
terms of	
Knowledge and understanding	 Knowledge and understanding of diseases, symptomatology, plant-pathogen
on:	interactions, disease epidemiology, diagnosis, and basic principles of plant





	protection.
	\circ Knowledge and understanding of the taxonomy and main biological
	characteristics of phytopathogenic fungi.
Applying knowledge and	• Knowledge and understanding for defining a diagnostic approach in the field
understanding on:	and/or in the laboratory.
	 Basic knowledge and understanding for identification and sustainable
	management of fungal diseases.
SOIL SKIIIS	• Ability to understand the phenomena underlying the diseases their
	spreading and harmfulness and their sustainable management.
	 Ability to understand the biological characteristics of the main
	taxonomic groups of phytopathogenic fungi.
	Communicating knowledge and understanding
	\circ Ability of describing the biological phenomena underlying plant
	diseases, their spreading and harmfulness.
	 Ability of describing the main diagnostic methodologies applied to plant
	diseases.
	 Ability of describing the main biological characteristics of phytopathogenic fungi and the disease typologies they cause
	Capacities to continue learning
	 Capacities of updating the knowledge on the characteristics of different
	plant diseases with emphasis on those caused by phytopathogenic fungi
	and on sustainable plant protection.
	\circ The results of the expected learning, in term of knowledge and ability,
	are listed in the Annex A of the Didactic Regulation of the Bachelor
	Course (expressed by the European descriptors of the study title).
Syllabus	
Sylidbus	
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield lesses. Morpho, functional alterations in infected
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications.
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host,
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi,
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, putritional unbalances, wounds, extendevicing. The fungi and affine organismer:
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Opmycota, Chytridiomycota
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra -
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores:
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores: differentiation, release, dispersal, and germination. Hints on nutrition, primary
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores: differentiation, release, dispersal, and germination. Hints on nutrition, primary and secondary metabolism, extracellular enzymes, external digestion, and
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores: differentiation, release, dispersal, and germination. Hints on nutrition, primary and secondary metabolism, extracellular enzymes, external digestion, and defence: Growth media. Mycotoxins. Influence of environmental factors on
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores: differentiation, release, dispersal, and germination. Hints on nutrition, primary and secondary metabolism, extracellular enzymes, external digestion, and defence: Growth media. Mycotoxins. Influence of environmental factors on growth and reproduction: water, temperature, light, pH, oxygen, and carbon divide. Hinte, on fungal genetics; covurality, betardevence and pacenceurality.
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores: differentiation, release, dispersal, and germination. Hints on nutrition, primary and secondary metabolism, extracellular enzymes, external digestion, and defence: Growth media. Mycotoxins. Influence of environmental factors on growth and reproduction: water, temperature, light, pH, oxygen, and carbon dioxide. Hints on fungal genetics: sexuality, heterokaryosis and parasexuality, non-mendelian inheritance: genome and genomics: biotachonlogical assect
Content knowledge	Presentation of the course; brief history of Plant Pathology; definition of disease and their economic importance; classification of plant diseases; evaluation of disease severity and yield losses. Morpho -functional alterations in infected plants (alterations of plants morphology, of plant cells and tissues, organs falling out, blight and wilting, gum and resin emission, pathogen sporifications, alterations of photosynthesis, respiration, carbohydrate transport, phenolic metabolism, water balance). Disease epidemiology (influence of environment on disease development, disease pyramid, factor related to environment, host, pathogen, crop management practices, etc., favouring the development of epidemics; epidemics forecasting). Biotic causal agents of plant diseases: fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Abiotic factors: anomalous lighting conditions, water availability, thermal conditions, atmospheric composition, nutritional unbalances, wounds, cytotoxicity. The fungi and affine organisms: main taxonomic groups (Mucilaginous moulds, Oomycota, Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Deuteromycota). Structure, ultra - structure and fungal growth: hyphae, cell wall and septa, cytoplasmic membrane, and organelles. The growth: filamentous fungi, yeast -like and dimorphic species; apical growth, branching and fusion, hyphal modifications (cordons, rhizomorphs, stroma and sclerotia), the fungal colony. Fungal spores: differentiation, release, dispersal, and germination. Hints on nutrition, primary and secondary metabolism, extracellular enzymes, external digestion, and defence: Growth media. Mycotoxins. Influence of environmental factors on growth and reproduction: water, temperature, light, pH, oxygen, and carbon dioxide. Hints on fungal genetics: sexuality, heterokaryosis and parasexuality, non-mendelian inheritance; genome and genomics; biotechnological aspects. Hints on integrated protection of plants from diseases. Diagnosis of plant





	postulates. Basic techniques for isolation and growth of fungal pathogens.
	Macro- and microscopic observations of vegetative and reproductive structures
	of fungal species representative of the main taxonomic groups. Observations of
	phytopathological samples in the field and under laboratory conditions,
	identification of the main causal agents of diseases, evaluation of yield losses,
	application of main diagnostic techniques.
Texts and readings	Personal notes of the lectures and didactic materials distributed during the
_	course.
	• Belli G. (2012). Elementi di Patologia Vegetale. Piccin Nuova Libraria,
	Padova.
	• Vannacci G., et al. 2020. Patologia vegetale. Edises Università, Napoli.
	• Deacon J.W. (2001). Micologia moderna. Calderini Edagricole, Bologna.
	Additional readings:
	• Matta A., Bonaurio R., Favaron F., Scala A., Scala F. (2017). Fondamenti di
	Patologia Vegetale. Patron editore, Bologna.
	• Reverberi M., Ruocco M., Covarelli L., Sella L. (2022). Patologia vegetale
	molecolare. Piccin, Padova. Agrios G. (2005) Plant Pathology. 5th Edition.
	Academic Press, New York, USA.
	• Strange R. (2003) Introduction to Plant Pathology. Wiley.
	• Webster J., Weber R.W.S. (2008). Introduction to fungi. Cambridge
	University Press, Cambridge, Inghilterra.
	Further materials will be provided on request by the teacher.
Notes, additional materials	Examples of websites
	 http://erec.ifas.ufl.edu/plant_pathology_guidelines/index.shtml
	 www.apsnet.org/edcenter/
	• www.dpvweb.net/index.php
	 http://plantpathology.ba.ars.usda.gov/phytoplasma.html
	 www.atlasplantpathogenicbacteria.it/index.htm
	• <u>www.world-of-fungi.org</u>
	• <u>www.mycobank.org</u>
	 https://h2020.myspecies.info/content/cbs-knaw-fungal-biodiversity-centre
	• <u>www.mycology.net</u>
	• <u>www.aspergillus.org.uk</u>
	<u>https://mycotoxinsite.com</u>
Repository	Team access code: ihlsbct

Assessment

Assessment	
Assessment methods	Only the students enrolled in the academic year during which this discipline is
	offered, can have an intermediary exam during the teaching period of the
	discipline. The result of this intermediary exam remains valid for the whole
	academic year and concurs to the final evaluation of the student.
	The intermediary exam will be given on the subjects treated during the lessons
	and the practical activities as reported in the Didactic Regulation of the Bachelor
	course (art. 9) and syllabus (annex A) and which is correlated to the actual
	teaching period.
	At the end of the module teaching period, the students, who passed positively
	the intermediary exam, can give the final exam concerning on the subjects
	treated during the lessons and the practical activities since the intermediary
	exam, as reported in the Didactic Regulation of the Bachelor Course (art. 9) and
	syllabus (annex A) and which is correlated to the actual teaching period.
	Students who did not pass or give the intermediary exam will be examined on
	the whole subjects treated during the lessons and the practical activities as





	reported in the Didactic Regulation of the Bachelor course (art. 9) and syllabus
	(annex A) and which is correlated to the actual teaching period.
	The exam for foreign students can be given in English according to the above
	reported modalities.
Assessment criteria	Knowledge and comprehension ability
	\circ Ability to describe causes, symptomatology, plant pathogen
l	interactions enidemiology and diagnosis of diseases
l	\sim Ability to describe the biological characteristics of the main taxonomic
	groups of nhytonathogenic fungi
l	 Knowledge and annlied comprehension ability
l	Ability to define appropriate diagnostic approaches in the field and in
I	• Ability to define appropriate diagnostic approaches in the new and in
I	the laboratory for uniferent disease typologies and to propose basis
I	 Ability to recognize different disease typologies and to propose basic
I	actions for their control.
	Autonomy of judgement
	 Ability to formulate hypotheses on the procedures of diagnosis and
	control of plant diseases.
	 Ability to describe the main characteristics and life cycles of the main
	taxonomic groups of phytopathogenic fungi.
	Communication skills
	 Ability to explain in exhaustive way, with appropriate words, richness of
	conceptual connections and examples, aetiology, aetiology,
	symptomatology, epidemiology, diagnosis, and basic management of
	plant diseases as well as the biological characteristics of the main
	phytopathogenic fungi.
	Learning ability
	 Ability to apply acquired knowledge and skills for problem solving in
	various operative situations.
Final exam and grading criteria	The final mark is given out of thirty. The exam is considered passed when the
-	grade is greater than or equal to 18. The final mark will consider the theoretical
	and practical knowledge acquired, the ability to apply the knowledge, autonomy
	of judgment, communication skills and on the ability to integrate the acquired
	knowledge in a project work. The evaluation of the student is based on criteria
	previously fixed and reported in the Annex A of the Didactic Regulation of the
	Bachelor Course in Agricultural Sciences and Technologies.
Further information	