







Mushroom pests and diseases:	Latin	English	German/ Deutsch	Dutch/ Nederland	Danish/ Dansk	French/ Français	Italian/ Italian	Spanish/ h/	Polish /	Greek/ Γκρίσιαν*	EPPO Code	Description EPPO standard PP 2/20(1)
	<i>Phoridae spp.</i>	phorid flies, mushroom flies, hump backed flies, 'worthing phorid'	Phoriden, Buckelfliegen	foriden, champignon-vliegen, bochelvliegen	foriden, champignon-flue	phorides, mouche s phorides	foridi, mosche dei funghi	foridos, moscas de champiñon	muchówki, zadowat e	μανιταρόμυγες	1PHORF	<i>Phoridae</i> are small (< 2 mm), brownish-black flies that move quickly. They are easily recognised by their humpbacked appearance, short wings, and very short, inconspicuous antennae. Damage is caused by the larvae, which feed on fungal mycelium and pupate in the compost. The larvae and pupae are not as easy to observe as the adults. Early infestation, during spawning, is the most harmful and high populations of larvae can totally destroy mycelium so that few mushrooms develop. The time from egg laying to adult emergence is 15 days at 24°C (50 or 24 days at 15 and 20°C, respectively). Adults can cause indirect damage as vectors of mites, nematodes, fungal pathogens and bacteria.
Source: 'Mushroom pest and disease control, a colour handbook', Fletcher and Gate, 2007.												
	<i>Lycoriidae (Sciaridae)</i>	sciarids, fungus gnats, mushroom 'flies'	Sciaridmücke n, Champignon-mücken, Trauermücken	sciara's, champignon-muggen	sciaras, champignon-mygge	sciarides, moucheron s- sciarides	sciaridi, moscerini dei funghi	sciaridas, mosquito s	ziemiórki, muchówka	σκιαρίδες	1SCIAF	<i>Sciaridae</i> are mosquito-like (2 mm long), with long, upright antennae, black head and thorax and dark brown abdomen. They occur in nature on decaying materials (leaves, fungi, wood, manure etc.). The females lay eggs in the compost or casing. Larvae grow up to 5 mm in length and are shiny white with a dark head. They feed on compost as well as mycelium and will also burrow into mushrooms at all stages of production. Adults sciarids may also act as vectors for fungal pathogens (see MYCPAG, VERTFU below), bacterial diseases, mites and nematodes. The commonest species in Europe are <i>Lycoriella solani</i> , <i>L. auripila</i> , <i>L. castanescens</i> and <i>L. ingenua</i> . <i>Bradysia spp.</i> also occasionally occur.
Source: 'Mushroom pest and disease control, a colour handbook', Fletcher and Gate, 2007.												
	<i>Cladobotryum dendroides</i> <i>Hypomyces rosellus</i> <i>Cladobotryum mycophilum</i> <i>Dactylium dendroides</i> <i>Hypomyces rosellus</i>	dactylium mildew, cobweb disease, cf. didimocladium mildew of mushroom	Spinnweb-schimmel, Spinnweb-krankheit	spinnenweb-schimmel, spinnenweb-ziekte	dactylium	dactylium, toile	dactilio, mal della tela	telaraña	daktylium	μούχλα που προκαλείται από τον μύκητα Dactylium, ασθένεια αραχνοειδούς ιστού	DACYDE	The presence of <i>Cladobotryum dendroides</i> (<i>Hypomyces rosellus</i> , anamorph <i>Dactylium dendroides</i>) can be recognised by the appearance of a white cobweb of mould covering not only the mushroom but also the surrounding casing. This cottony, wool-like mycelium sometimes turns pink or red and affected mushrooms turn brown and eventually die. The fungus is a soil inhabitant and probably enters the mushroom house with soil dust. Once present, it produces abundant spores, which are spread rapidly by air movement, water-splash and excess water run-off. It typically appears only on the later flushes.
Courtesy: T. Rousseau, Association Nationale Interprofessionnelle du Champignon de Couche, FR.												
	<i>Trichoderma aggressivum</i>	trichoderma blotch, trichoderma spot, green mould, cf. red spot	Trichoderm a- flecken	trichoderma - vlekken	trichoderma - pletter	taches de trichoderma moisissure verte du substrat de culture	macchie di trichoderma	trichoderma	zielone pleśnie	τριχόδεσμα	TRCDAG	<i>Trichoderma aggressivum</i> has long been known as "green mould", generally considered to be a weed mould. <i>T. aggressivum</i> grows as green mycelium on the compost or casing, or on dead mushrooms, or on the boxes.
Courtesy: T. Rousseau, Association Nationale Interprofessionnelle du Champignon de Couche, FR.												
	<i>Lecanicillium fungicola</i>	verticillium dry bubble, verticillium spot, brown spot	Verticillium, Trockene Molle, Braunfleckigkeit, Graubraune Flecken	verticillium, droge mol, grijsbruine vlekken	verticillium brunpletterhed	verticillium, Lecanicillium môle sèche verticillium, Lecanicillium, tâches sur carpophore	verticillio macchie brunastre	verticillium, mole seca	sucha zgnilizna szarobrazowe plamy	βερτισιλλιο	VERTFU	Dry bubble (<i>Lecanicillium fungicola</i>) occurs only on <i>Agaricus bisporus</i> and can cause considerable damage and yield loss. The fungus does not grow in the compost, but comes into the mushroom house with the casing, flies, dust etc., and infects the developing fruiting bodies as they emerge. The infected mushrooms are discoloured, cracked or shrivelled, and at a later stage may have a very crooked and swollen stem. They are unsaleable. The dry leathery state of the mushrooms, without any ooze of droplets and without an unpleasant smell, distinguishes dry bubble from wet bubble in most cases.
Courtesy: T. Rousseau, Association Nationale Interprofessionnelle du Champignon de Couche, FR.												
	<i>Mycogone perniciosa</i> <i>Hypomyces perniciosa</i>	wet bubble	Mycogone, nasse Molle, Weichfäule	mycogone, natte mol	mycogone	mycogone, môle humide	micogone, mollicio	micogone, mole húmeda	biała zgnilizna	υγρή φούσκα	MYCGPE	Mushrooms affected by <i>Hypomyces perniciosa</i> are misshapen, with very swollen stems and caps. Their surface shows a brown-beige discoloration, and may ooze reddish-brown droplets of liquid. A specific fusty smell can be recognised in the mushroom house. Spread of the disease takes place by spores and mycelium, which infect the developing fruiting bodies as they grow through the casing. Infection most commonly starts from infected casing, and is then spread by phorid and sciarid flies, dust in air ducts, workers, picking trays and equipment. Water run-off is also one of the main means of spread.
Courtesy: N. Pyck, Inagro, FR.												

*Note that the names are translated from the English pests and diseases listed in column C, and not the common Greek names.