

## Correction

# Correction: Mourou et al. Brassicaceae Fungi and Chromista Diseases: Molecular Detection and Host–Plant Interaction. *Plants* 2023, 12, 1033

Marwa Mourou \*, Maria Luisa Raimondo , Francesco Lops  and Antonia Carlucci \* 

Department of Agricultural Sciences, Food, Natural Resources and Engineering, University of Foggia,  
Via Napoli 25, 71122 Foggia, Italy

\* Correspondence: marwa.mourou@unifg.it (M.M.); antonia.carlucci@unifg.it (A.C.)

The authors wish to make the following corrections to this paper [1]:

In the article titled: “Brassicaceae Fungal Diseases: Molecular Detection and Host–Plant Interaction”. It would be better to modify the title and the keyword and also add a few sentences in the text where some pathogens are wrongly defined as fungi, but they belong to the Chromista Kingdom and/or Oomycota Phylum. There was only a problem with taxonomic aspects, and the changes regard only the systematics. Therefore, we would like to change the Title:

“Brassicaceae Fungi and Chromista Diseases: Molecular Detection and Host–Plant Interaction”. In the keywords: Instead of “Brassicaceae fungal diseases”, we will keep only the words “Brassicaceae diseases”.

A few sentences were adjusted in the text in the following part:

1. Introduction: However, white rust, clubroot, downy mildew, and damping-off represent the most destructive Chromista diseases of Brassicaceae [8].

2.3. Downy Mildew: It is an obligate biotrophic parasite of Brassicaceae and allied families of Brassicales, including many relevant crops such as broccoli, cabbage, radish, and rape [71].

2.4. Clubroot Disease: Clubroot, caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, is a worldwide soil-borne obligate parasite primarily affecting the Brassicaceae species [73,74]. *P. brassicae* is distinct from other plant pathogens, such as fungi or oomycetes [75,76].

2.9. White Rust: It is actually considered as a member of the Oomycetes belonging to the family Albuginaceae included in the Kingdom Chromista. They are a group of organisms that are more closely related to golden-brown algae than they are to fungi.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original publication has also been updated.

## Reference

1. Mourou, M.; Raimondo, M.L.; Lops, F.; Carlucci, A. Brassicaceae Fungi and Chromista Diseases: Molecular Detection and Host–Plant Interaction. *Plants* **2023**, *12*, 1033. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

**Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.



**Citation:** Mourou, M.; Raimondo, M.L.; Lops, F.; Carlucci, A. Correction: Mourou et al. Brassicaceae Fungi and Chromista Diseases: Molecular Detection and Host–Plant Interaction. *Plants* 2023, 12, 1033. *Plants* **2023**, *12*, 3109. <https://doi.org/10.3390/plants12173109>

Received: 14 July 2023

Accepted: 24 July 2023

Published: 30 August 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).