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Sommario/riassunto	<p>The oomycete genus <i>Phytophthora</i> represents one of the most notorious groups of tree pathogens in natural and semi-natural forest ecosystems. Since the discovery in the 1960s of the invasive <i>P. cinnamomi</i>, threatening some of the world's richest plant communities in Australia, numerous <i>Phytophthora</i> diseases have been reported on forest trees worldwide, which were previously unknown to science. The most notable examples include the oak and beech declines triggered by different <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. in Europe and North America, the findings of sudden oak death and sudden larch death caused by <i>P. ramorum</i> in the Western USA and the U.K., respectively, and the association of <i>P. austrocedri</i> with mal del cipres in Argentina and juniper decline in the U.K. All these epidemic events are driven by exotic invasive <i>Phytophthora</i> species, introduced through infested nursery plants from their native overseas environments. In recent years, many independent surveys have studied the diversity of <i>Phytophthora</i> species and the diseases they are causing across a diverse range of forests and other natural ecosystems. This Special Issue presents papers on <i>Phytophthora</i> surveys performed in different biogeographic regions and addresses the pathways, and ecological and economic impacts of these invasive forest pathogens.</p>

