

Understanding Phytophthora lateralis

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Introduction

- Geographical occurrence of Phytophthora lateralis
- Biology and life cycle
- Disease symptoms
- Findings at Balloch Country Park
- Latest update on *P. lateralis* in Scotland
- Current and proposed research





Geographical occurrence

- EPPO alert list pathogen
- Main host is Lawson cypress
- First appeared in Pacific North West of USA in 1920s - now major pathogen of Lawson cypress across native range
- Rapid spread along coastal Oregon, slower in drier inland areas, infects roots
- Can also cause disease on Pacific yew
- Recently isolated from old-growth Chamaecyparis forests in Taiwan







Occurrence in Europe

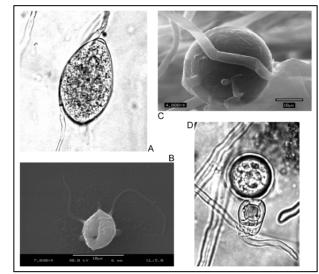
- P. lateralis never previously recorded in Britain
- Detected in France in 1998 and Netherlands 2004 - nurseries
- Between 2005-2008 a decline of hedgerow Lawson cypress in Brittany
- P. lateralis found to be causal agent
- Several sites affected in Brittany, covering an area of 400km²
- Aerial infections common in Brittany

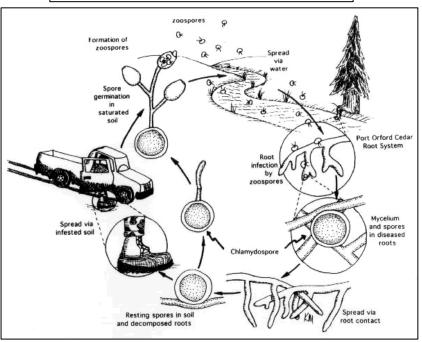




Life cycle

- Oomycete pathogen with swimming zoozpore stage - water dispersed
- Favours cool, wet weather conditions, lives in soil
- Can survive long term in soil as thickwalled resting spores (chlamydospores)
- Infects host via roots, but French outbreaks show aerial infections
- Evidence that P. lateralis can be airdispersed via sporangia, like P. ramorum







Impact

- Lesions spread up lower stem kill phloem and disrupt xylem, cause crown death
- Less than 2200 Ha of commercially grown Lawson cypress in Britain – but <u>huge</u> risk for amenity and garden Lawson cypress
- Potentially severe impact on ornamental plant trade in Britain







Findings at Balloch

- Disease symptoms first noted in 2009, becoming more prevalent during 2010
- Dieback and mortality
- FR visited site in October 2010
- Mainly Lawson cypress and yew affected





Symptoms on Lawson cypress









Symptoms on yew



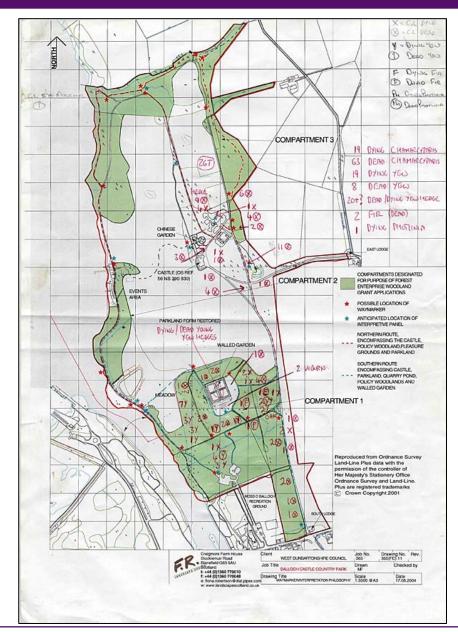






Damage toll

- A survey of the park in November 2010 revealed:
 - 63 dead Lawson cypress
 - 19 dying Lawson cypress
 - 8 dead yew trees
 - 19 dying yew trees
 - 20+ hedgerow yew dead
- Need for rapid diagnosis





Basal lesions on Lawson cypress







Aerial lesions on Lawson cypress







Diagnostics

- Take bark samples from lesion margins
- Soil samples too
- Bark samples initially tested for Phytophthora using LFD
- Molecular analysis directly on bark sample
- Isolation of pathogen and confirmation of identity







Results to date at Balloch

- Phytophthora lateralis* confirmed on eleven Lawson cypress
- Phytophthora ramorum confirmed on one Lawson cypress** and one Rhododendron
- Phytophthora cinnamomi confirmed on one yew and one Lawson cypress
- One Lawson cypress harboured P. lateralis, P. cinnamomi and Phytophthora syringae

^{*}first ever record in Britain

^{**}second record on Lawson cypress



Greenock Cemetery

- 23 Lawson cypress dead/dying
- More trees showing very early stage symptoms
- P. lateralis now confirmed as present on five Lawson cypress at Greenock cemetery
- Thought to be a second, unrelated introduction of the pathogen





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Greenock Cemetery

Trees in early stages of decline show basal lesions







Public park, Glasgow

- Phytophthora lateralis
- Phytophthora austro-cedrae
- Phytophthora cambivora







Forest Research P. lateralis on Thuja occidentales

- Recent finding of *P. lateralis* on Thuja occidentales nursery stock in Scotland
- New host record
- Plants originated in France







Ongoing research

- Test pathogenicity of *P. lateralis* on English yew and other species to determine risk
- Epidemiology of infections in Scotland
- Survey extent of spread of P. lateralis
- Molecular analyses of different P. lateralis strains
- Geographical origin and pathway of introduction of *P. lateralis*







Very early results of DNA analyses

- Balloch P. lateralis strains are genetically unique (Cox and ITS)
- Most similar to strains from USA compared with Taiwan, but still clear differences
- Balloch probably not associated with recent outbreak in Brittany
- Greenock ITS identical to Brittany ITS
- Need to acquire more isolates from recent European outbreaks

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P2202_	_Balloch
P2305_	_Balloch
P2060_	_Oregon
P2061_	Oregon
P2146_	Taiwan
P2148	Taiwan

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