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COMBATTING THE KAURI KILLER: KAURI DIEBACK AND OTHER *PHYTOPHTHORA* THREATS.

Outline of presentation

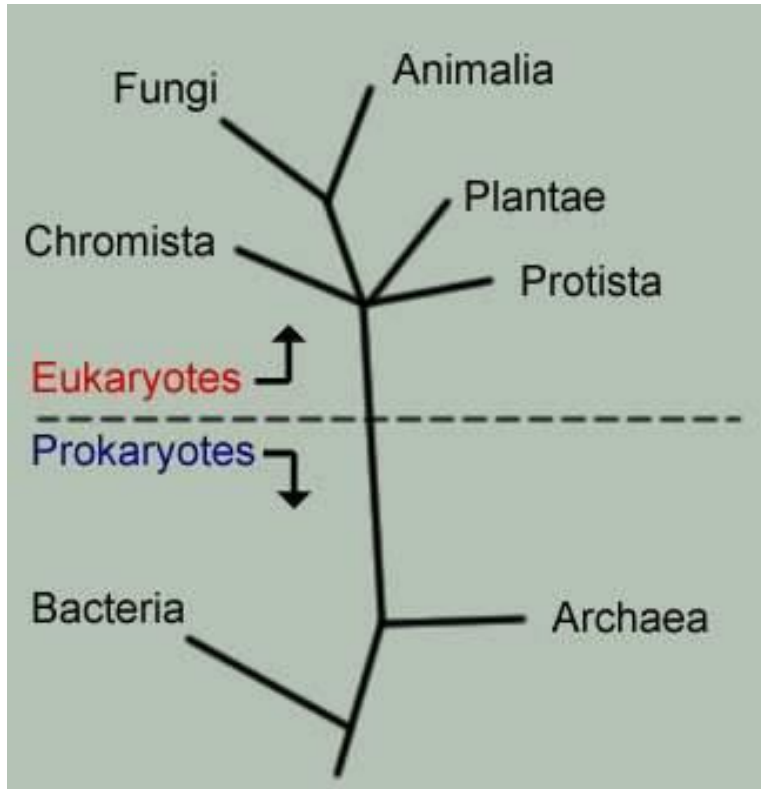
- Overview of *Phytophthora* diseases worldwide
- Up-date on PTA and kauri dieback
- Diagnostics and beyond
- Healthy trees, healthy future



Phytophthora diseases world-wide

- Phytophthora = plant destroyer
 - φυτόν (phytón), “plant” and φθορά (phthorá), “destruction”; “the plant-destroyer”
- Genus of plant damaging, Oomycete (water moulds)
- Cellulose walls
- First described by de Bary in 1875
- One hundred species described, approx., 500 species thought to exist
- Best known example, cause of Irish potato famine.

Chromista – seven kingdoms of life



- Chromista (Chromalveolata)
- Brown algae
- Cellulose walls – fungicide resistant?
- Retain elements of aquatic origin, as water is essential for stages of its life-cycle, e.g. zoospores

World-wide impacts



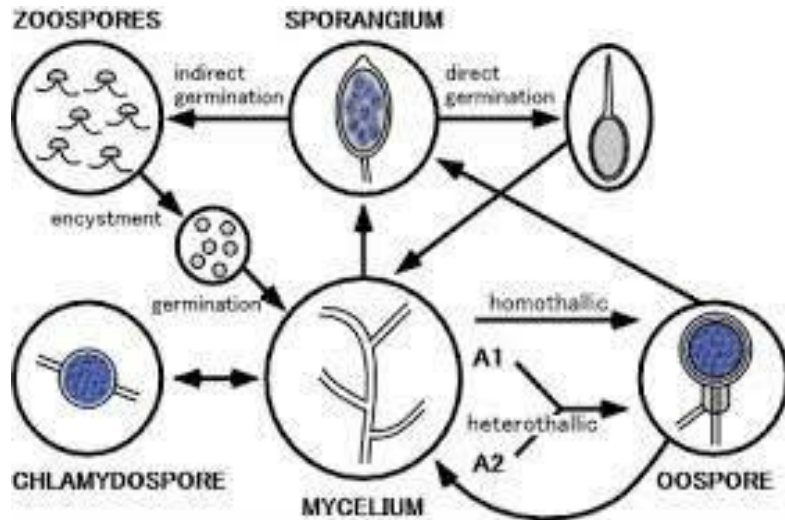
- USA – SOD
- UK;
 - *P. ramorum*
 - *P. kernoviae*
- EU;
 - Oak decline in Spain
 - Chestnut decline Italy
 - Alder decline
Germany - *P. alni*
- AUS;
 - Jarrah dieback, WA
 - Button-grass heaths
of Tasmania

Horticultural / forestry impacts



- Avocado root and collar rot
 - *P. cinnamomi*
- Crown rot of apples
 - *P. cactorum*
- Red needle cast
 - *P. pluvialis*
- *Managed with phosphite*

Importance of life-cycle in pathology and biology



- Foliar:
 - *P. infestans*, foliar, caducous sporangia
 - *P. ramorum*, SOD, alternation between foliar and soil phases
- Root- and collar-rots (soilborne):
 - *P. cinnamomi*, chlamydospores
 - PTA, oospores

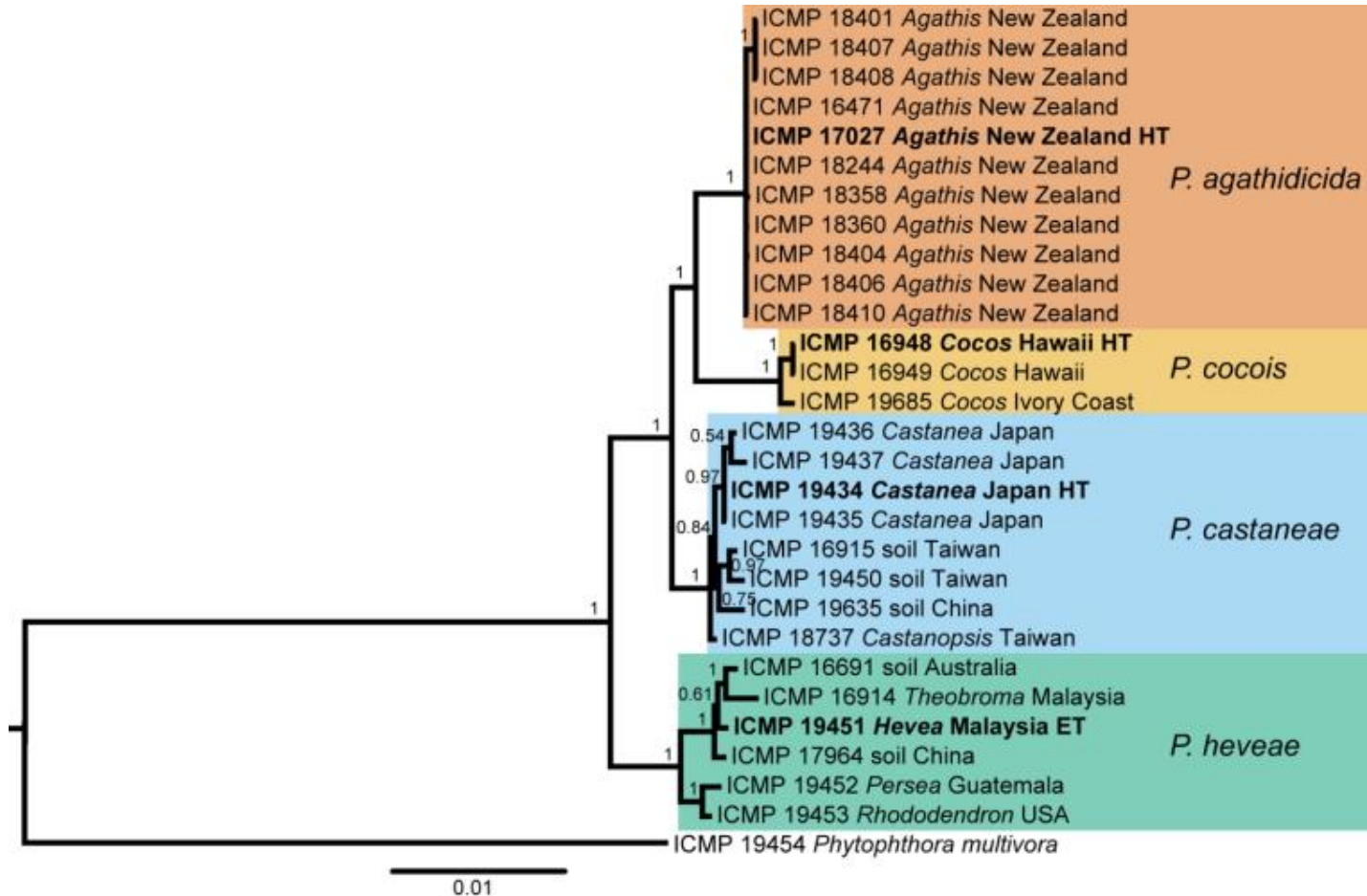
Kauri Dieback: historical perspective

- 1971 reported kauri dieback on Great Barrier Island (Gadgil)
- Identified as *P. heveae* (CMI-UK)
- 2006 recovered from Trounson Kauri park under dead kauri
- Identified using ITS-based gene analysis, as *P. castaneae* not *P. heveae*
- Oospore morphology not quite consistent
- Multi-gene analysis conducted

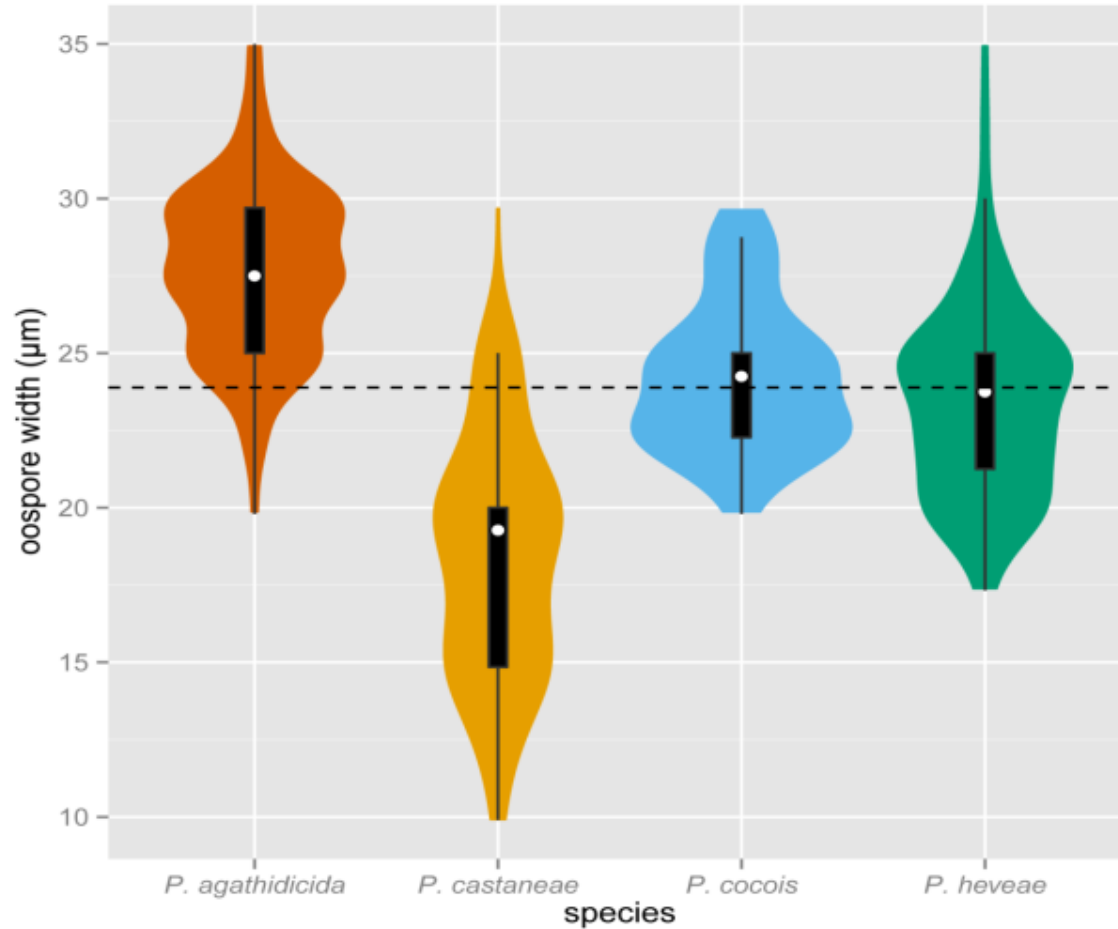


Foliage yellowing of planted ricker stand. Kaiaraara, Gt. Barrier

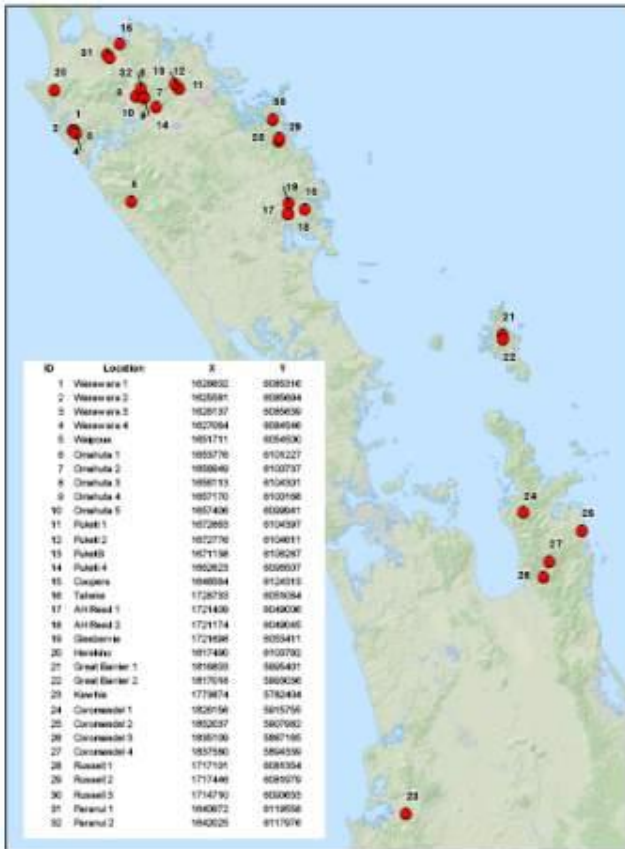
PTA: current taxonomy



Size matters...



Distribution



- Great Barrier Island
- Puketi / Omahuta
- Waipoua Forest
- Trounson Kauri Park
- Raetea Plantation
- Russell Forest
- Pakiri / Rodney
- Waitakere Ranges
 - Piha, Twin Peaks

SDP Locations

Public Conservation Land

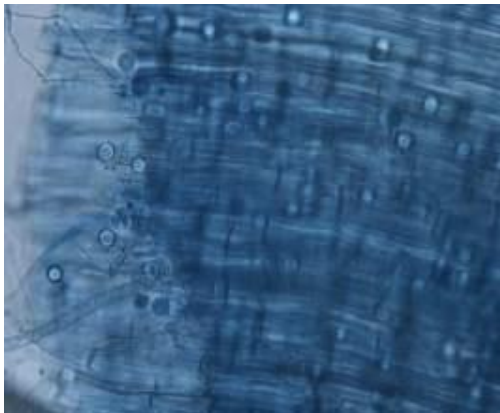
Map prepared: December 2010

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Ataturu
www.doc.govt.nz

Transmission of infection

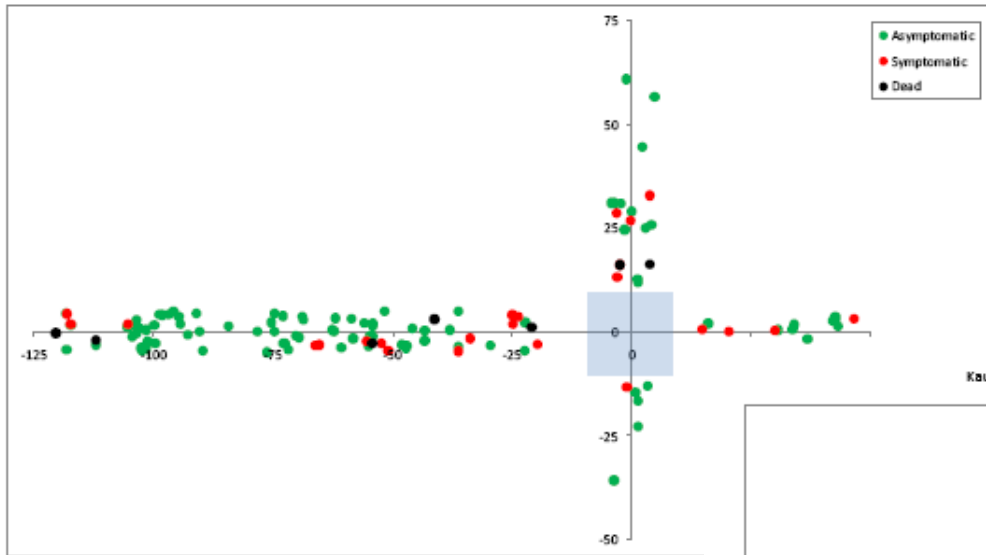


- Soilborne pathogen – so cannot eradicate without non-target impacts
- Root fragments from infected trees
- Survival structures in dead root tissue
- Thick-walled-oospores and stromata
- From which hyphae can grow and re-start the cycle of infection.

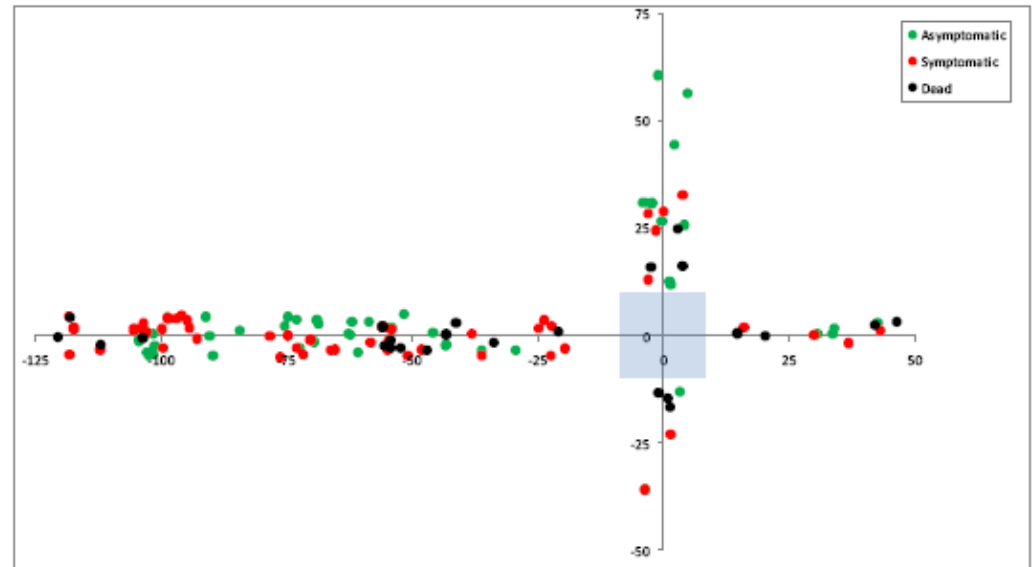


Rate of spread

Kauri (*Agathis australis*) health status at Twin Peaks track, Huia along transects in 2006.



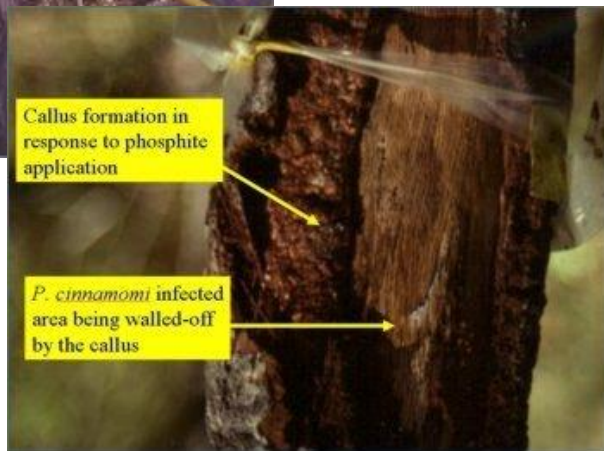
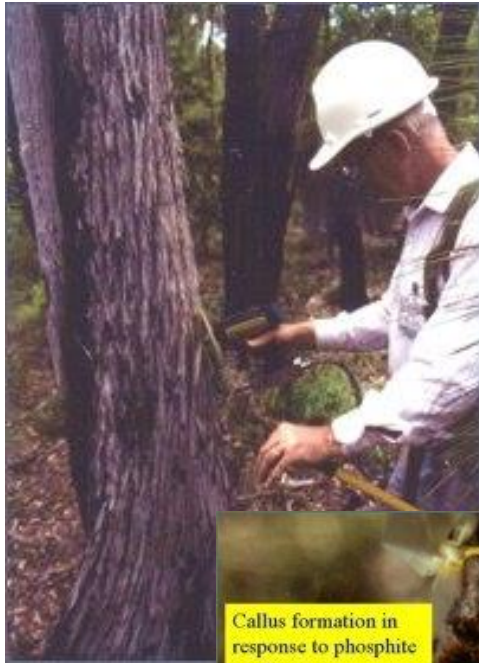
Kauri (*Agathis australis*) health status at Twin Peaks track, Huia along transects in 2012.



	2006	2012	Σ
ASYMPTOMATIC	75	35	110
SYMPTOMATIC	28	53	81
DEAD	16	35	51
Σ	119	123	242

Linear distance of spread over 6 years **3.41 ± 0.52 m**

Control: Phosphite experiments commenced



- Phosphite trunk injection-trials commenced (Ian Horner, 2012/13)
- Three infested sites at three geographic locations
- Initially phytotoxicity – dose response
- Mixed responses – positive, negative, no-response.

Meeting current research challenges: Kauri dieback and beyond ...

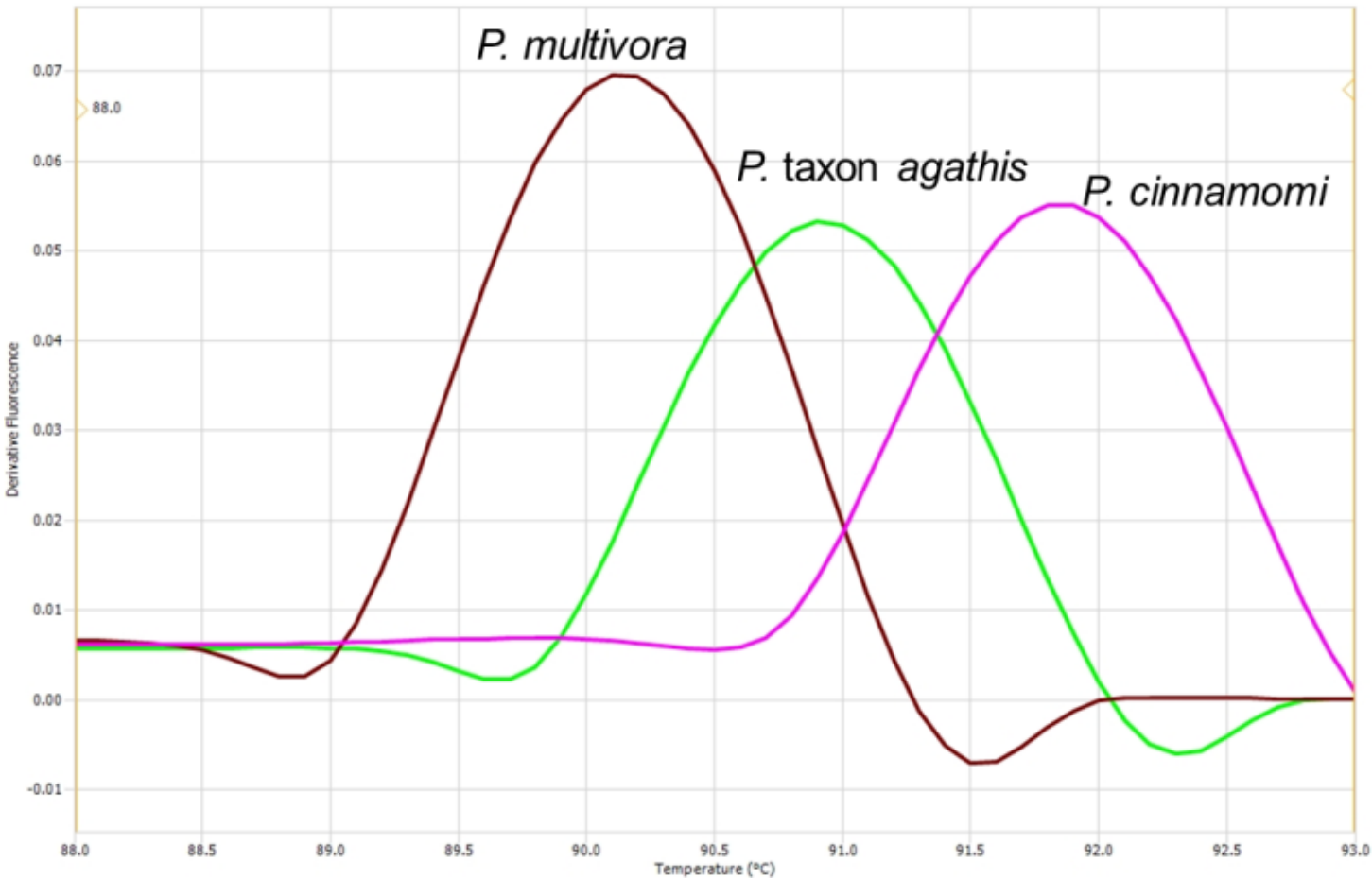
- The importance of the Joint Agency approach for future incursion responses.
- Meeting the National Science Challenge: step-wise reversal in impact and distribution of *Phytophthora*
- Efficacy of phosphite trials?
- What else is there to know about current threats?
- What can this teach us about impacts of future threats?
- Lessons learnt to-date, and role of pragmatic, participatory and qualitative research.

PTA diagnostics

- Bioassays vs molecular methods
 - Soil baiting – slow turnaround
 - PCR – results within several days
- Real time-PCR primers developed
 - Validated between labs
- Overall rate of detection or recovery similar between real-time PCR and bioassays
- Could improve RT-PCR assay through modifications to methods



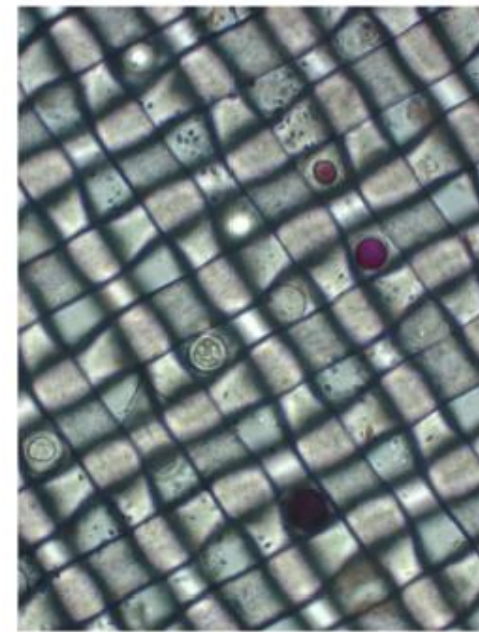
Developed HRM diagnostic tool to distinguish PTA



Efficacy of hygiene treatments

Determine the efficacy of a variety of treatments to deactivate oospores of PTA

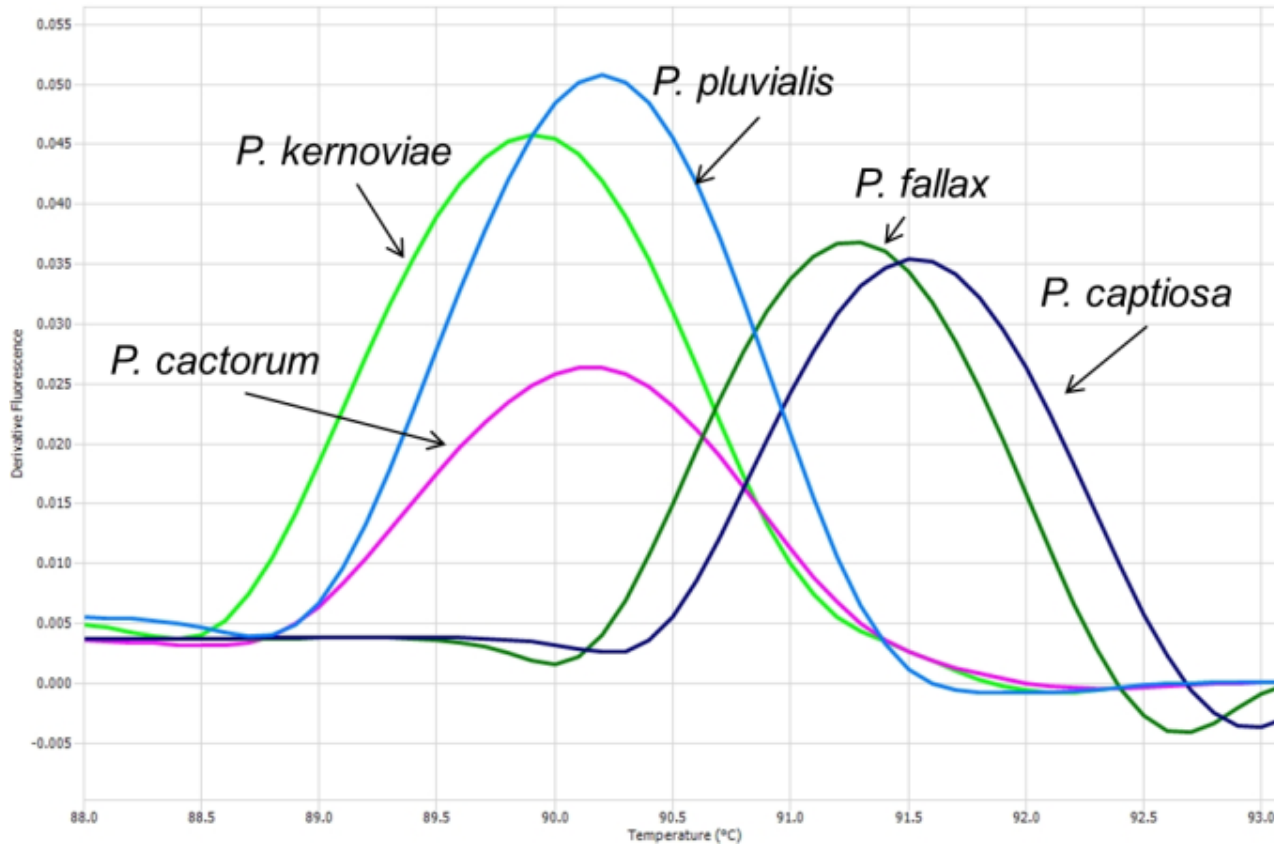
- Trigene = not effective
 - Salt water immersion = not effective
 - Fumigation of soil = not effective
 - Range of pH solutions = effective
 - Temperature = most effective
- 60 - 70°C applied to wet soil or through a steam applicator for periods of 4 hours would result in total kill.



Phytophthora species in New Zealand's trees and forests

Species	Tissues affected	Mode of dispersal
<i>P. t. Agathis</i>	Roots Collar	Soil Water
<i>P. cinnamomi</i>		
<i>P. multivora</i>		
<i>P. cactorum</i>		
<i>P. inundata</i>		
<i>P. cryptogea</i>		
<i>P. megasperma</i>	Leaves/Needles	Aerial
<i>P. captiosa</i>		
<i>P. fallax</i>		
<i>P. pluvialis</i>	Roots and Leaves	Aerial/Soil
<i>P. kernoviae</i>		

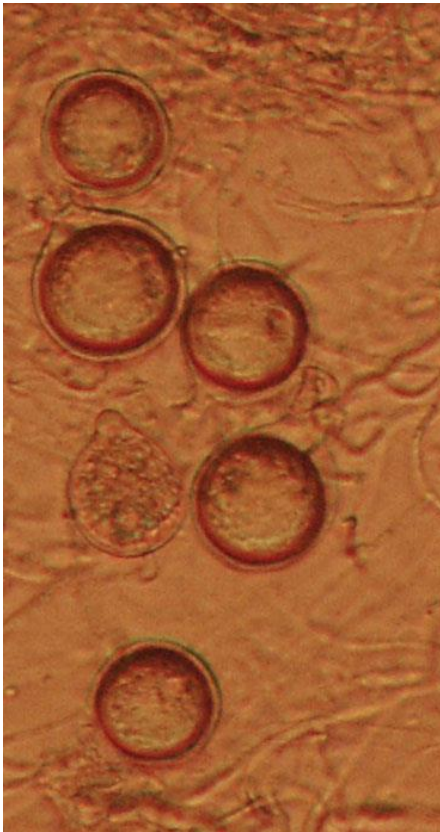
Developed HRM diagnostic tool to distinguish *Phytophthora* spp.



Phytophthora pluvialis – red needle cast



Phytophthora cactorum – over 250 known hosts



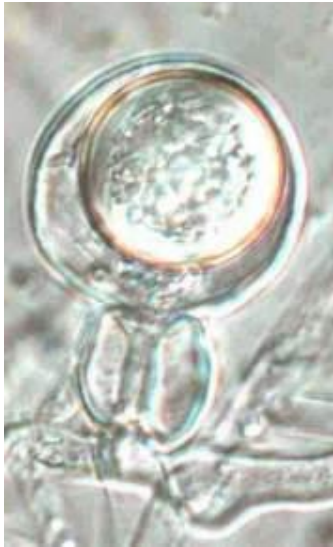
Phytophthora cinnamomi – over 2500 known hosts



Phytophthora cinnamomi - Australia



Phytophthora kernoviae



Healthy trees, healthy future: Enabling technologies to combat *Phytophthora* diseases



Healthy trees, healthy future:

Enabling technologies to combat *Phytophthora* diseases

- Using a multi-host-pathogen model three tree species will be challenged by eight *Phytophthora* species to:
 - identify trees with broad resilience against a wide range of *Phytophthora* species
 - develop diagnostic tools
 - improve management of *Phytophthora* species
 - improve understanding of *Phytophthora*-host interactions

The HTHF Enabling Technology Platform

PATHOGENS

Phytophthoras
in New Zealand

P. pluvialis

P. taxon Agathis

P. cactorum

P. multivora

P. cinnamomi

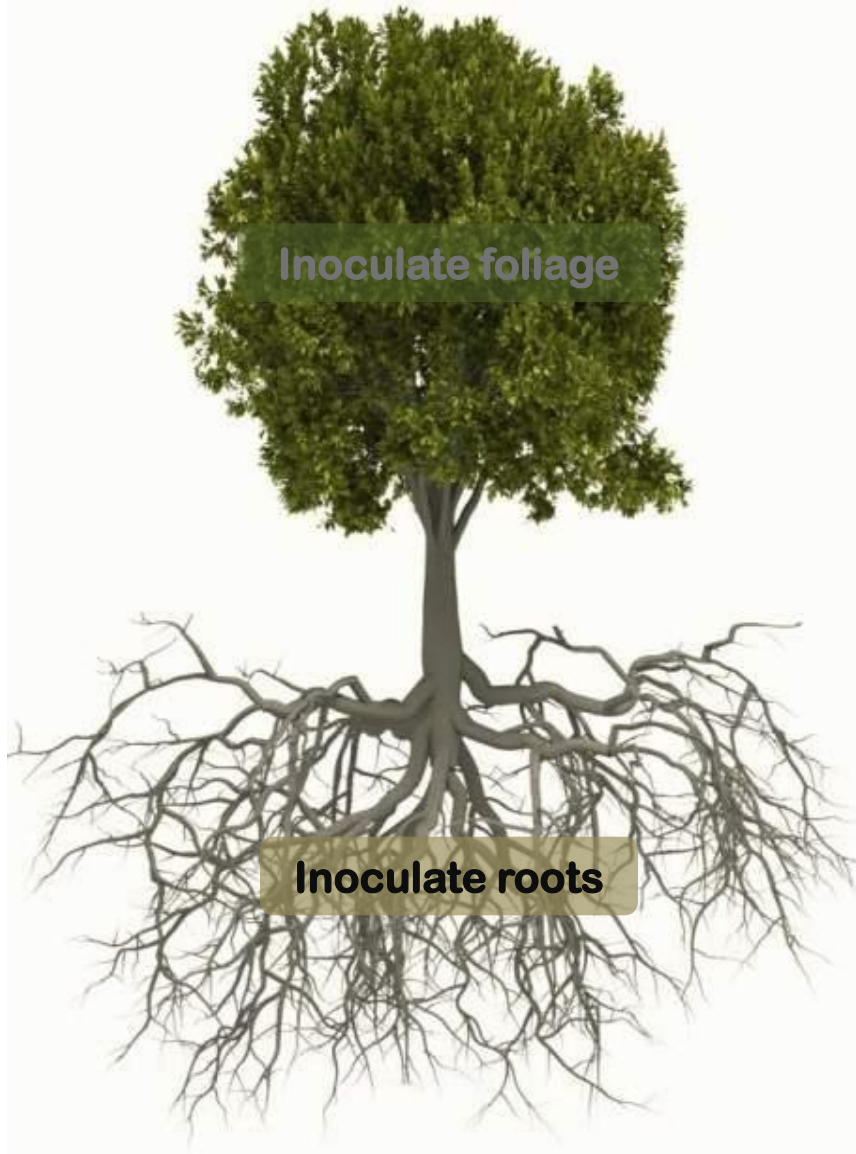
P. kernoviae

Phytophthoras
Internationally

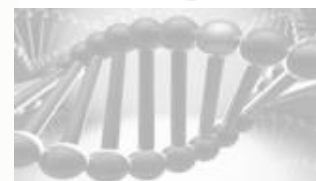
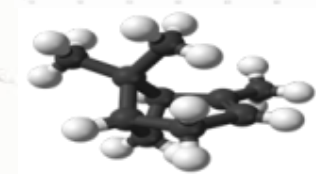
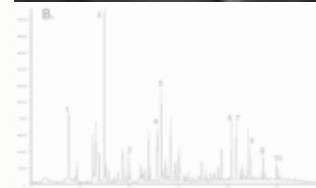
P. pinifolia

P. ramorum

HOSTS: Radiata pine, Kauri and Apple



ANALYSES



OUTPUTS

Improved
breeding

Improved
Diagnostics

Response to
future
incursions
Bio & Chemical
control strategies

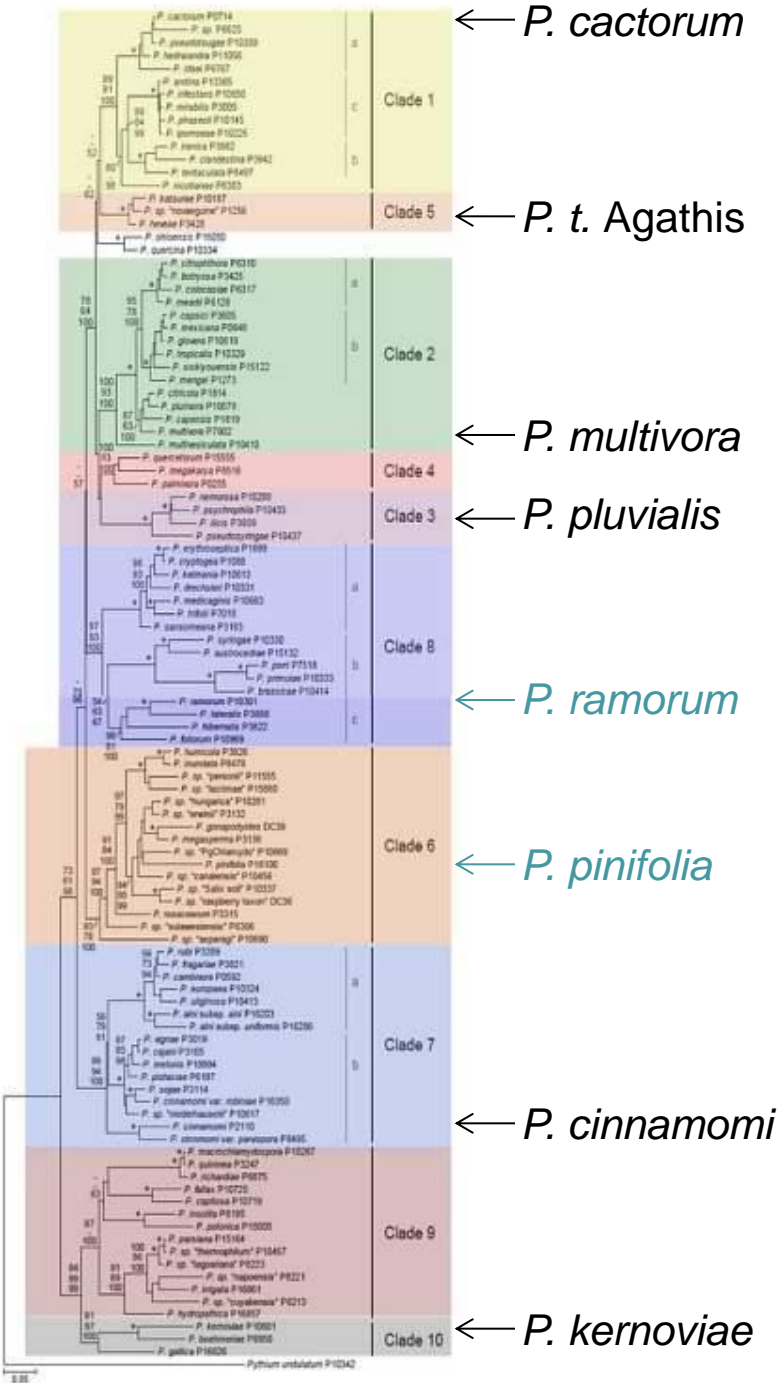
Chemical
indicators of
infection

Molecular
indicators of
infection

Resilient
trees

Understanding
tree disease

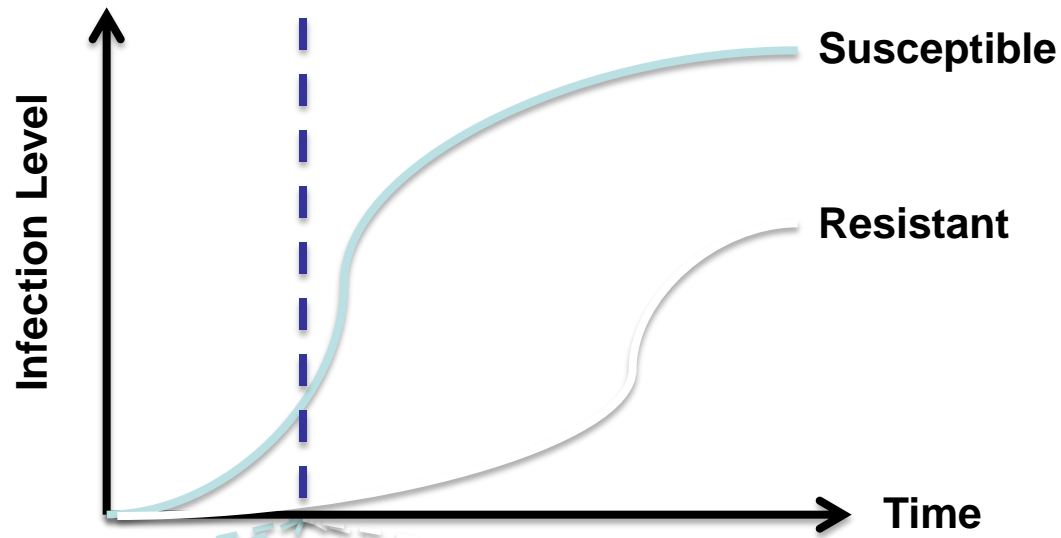
Phytophthora phylogeny





SYSTEMS BIOLOGY

Disease progression over time



PATHOLOGY

HISTOLOGY

NMR

GC-MS

GENE

PATHOLOGY

HISTOLOGY

NMR

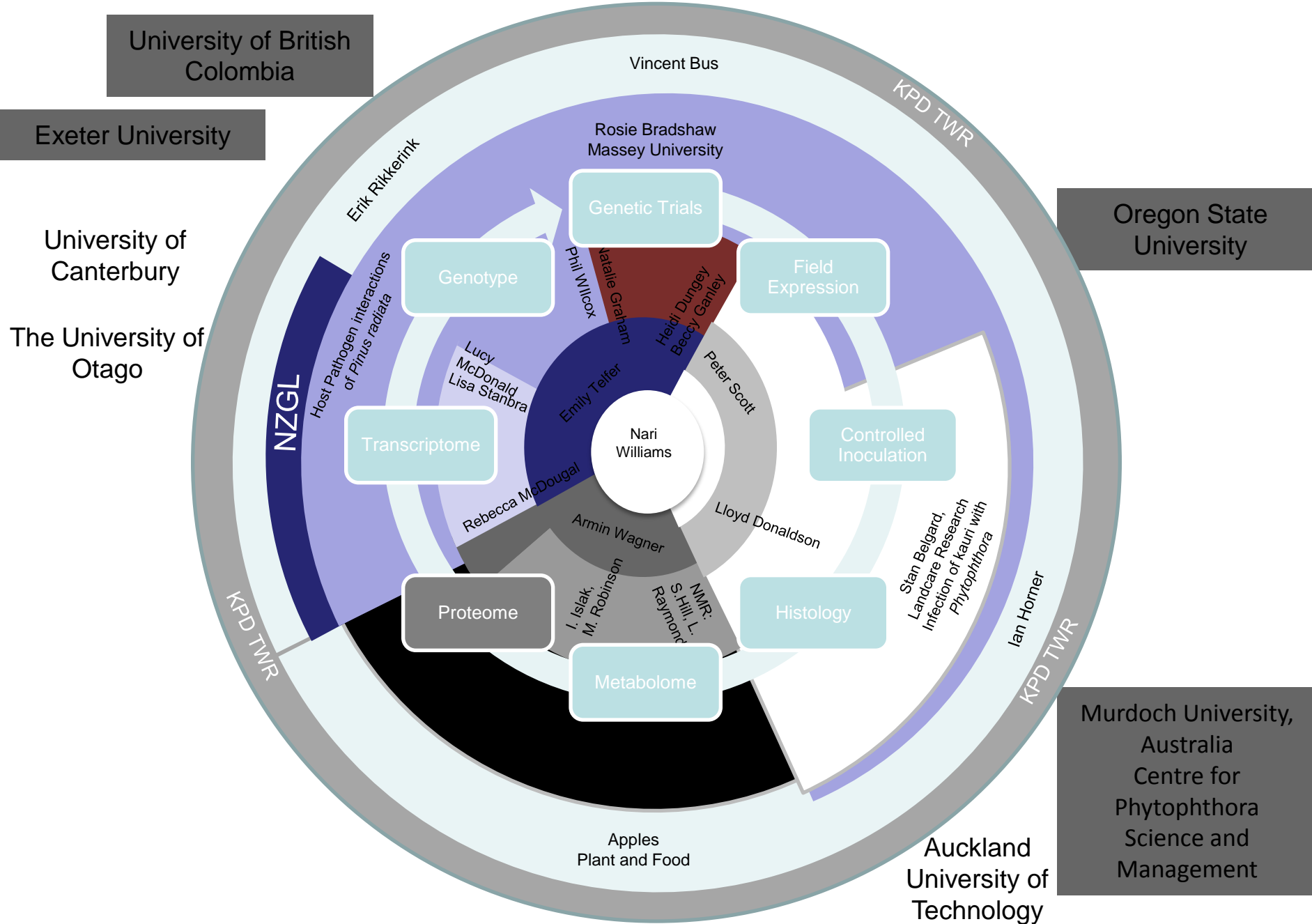
GC-MS

GENE

Susceptible

Resistant

A team effort - National and International Collaborators



University of British
Colombia

Exeter University

University of
Canterbury

The University of
Otago

Oregon State
University

Murdoch University,
Australia
Centre for
Phytophthora
Science and
Management

Auckland
University of
Technology

Apples
Plant and Food

Nari
Williams

Genetic Trials

Genotype

Transcriptome

Proteome

Metabolome

Histology

Controlled
Inoculation

Field
Expression

NZGL

Host Pathogen interactions
of *Pinus radiata*

Vincent Bus

Rosie Bradshaw
Massey University

Erik Rikkerink

Phil Wilcox
Kathleen Graham

Heidi Dungey
Beccy Ganley

Peter Scott

Lloyd Donaldson

Armin Wagner

I. Islak,
M. Robinson

NMR:
S. Hill, L.
Raymond

Sian Belgard,
Landcare Research
Infection of kauri with
Phytophthora

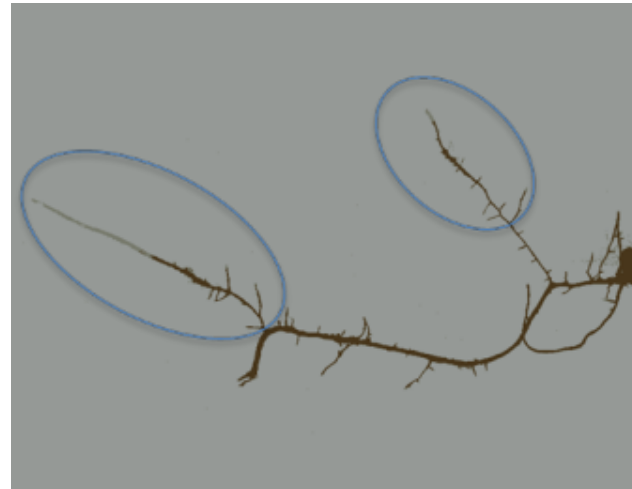
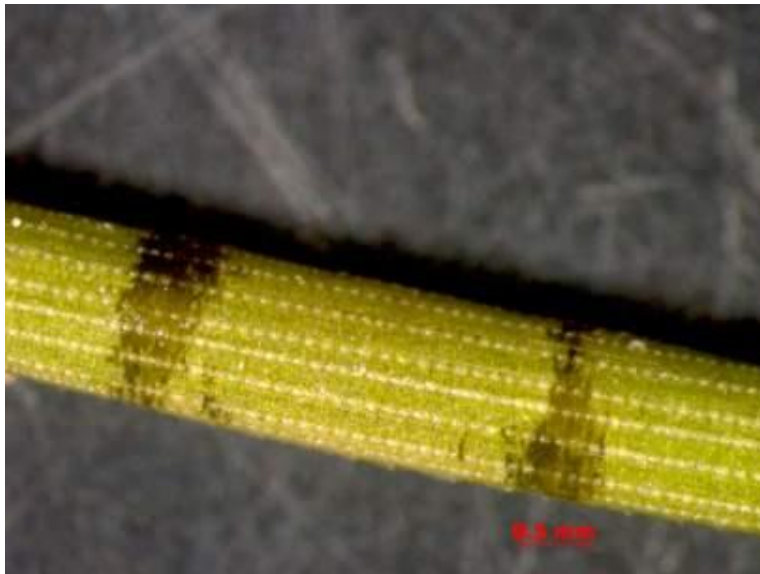
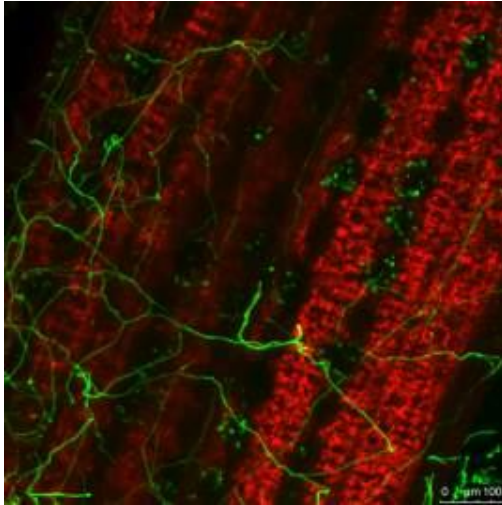
Ian Horner

KPD TWR

KPD TWR

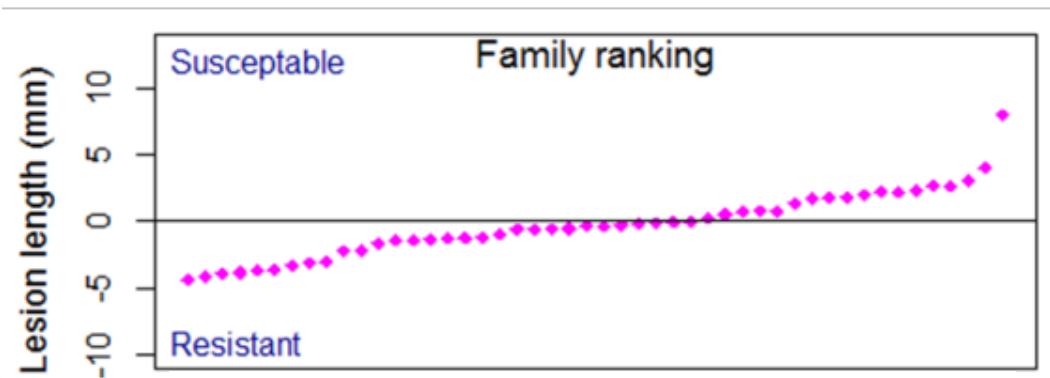
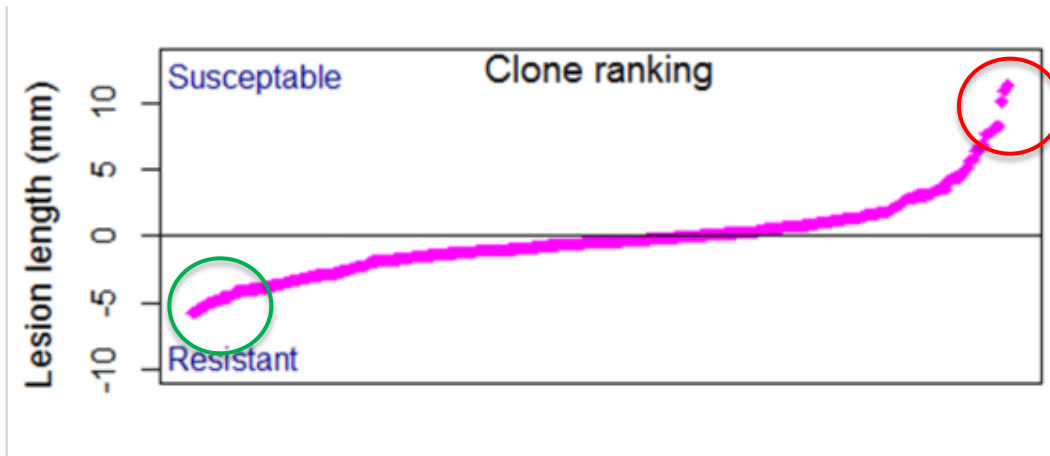
KPD TWR

Pathology/Histology

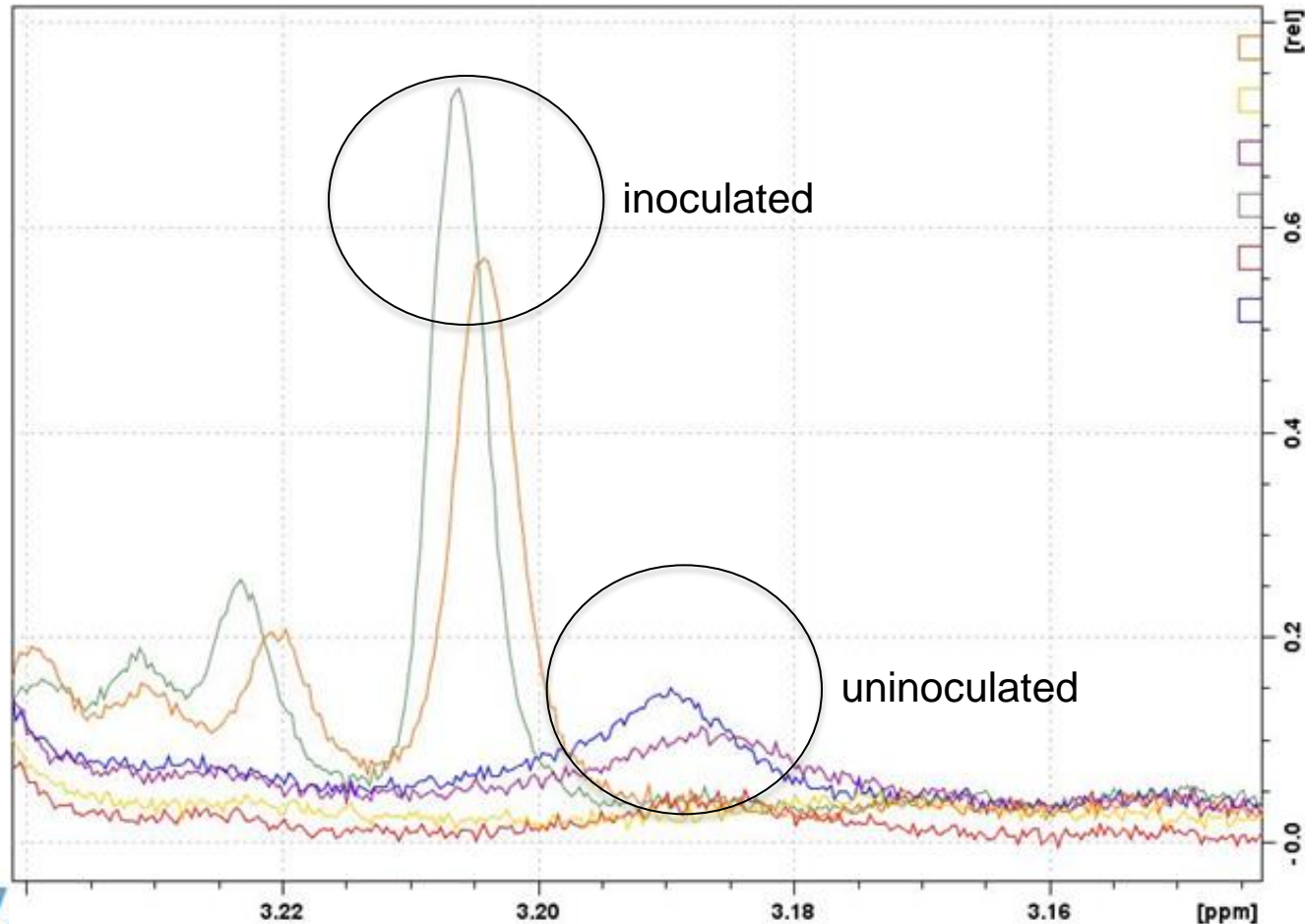


Screening for resistance

- Extremes of tolerance/susceptibility

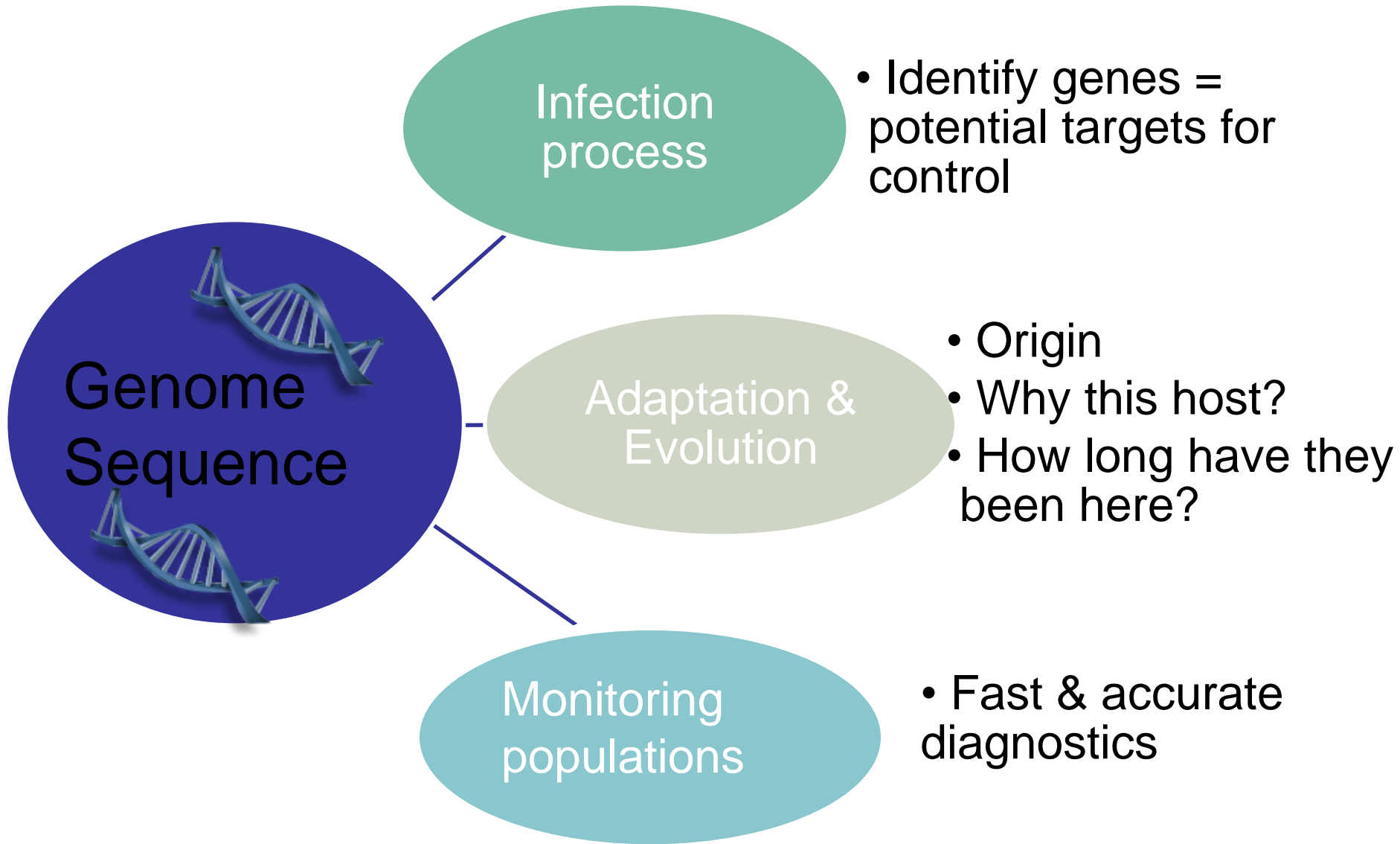


Metabolomics – looking for biological signatures



Phytophthora genomes: what can they tell us?





Phytophthora genomes: what's available?

Species	What's available	Genome Size
<i>P. t. Agathis</i>	2x NZ	42Mb
<i>P. cinnamomi</i>	NZ + Aus	78 Mb
<i>P. multivora</i>	2x NZ	In progress
<i>P. cactorum</i>	2x NZ	78 Mb
<i>P. pluvialis</i>	NZ + USA	62 Mb
<i>P. kernoviae</i>	2x NZ + lots UK	37-40 Mb
<i>P. pinifolia</i>	Overseas collaborators	132 Mb
<i>P. ramorum</i>	multiple	65 Mb
<i>P. infestans</i> *	multiple	240 Mb

Conclusions

- *Phytophthora* species are the cause of epiphytotics throughout the world's forests, wildlands and productive sectors
- In NZ, *Phytophthora* species cause issues across landscapes and sectors (forestry, horticulture, conservation)
- More work needs to be done to contain and reduce impacts of *Phytophthora*, e.g. risk assessment of infested sites, increased surveillance efforts to prevent introduction of new overseas species e.g. SOD
- Systems biology approaches have replaced and extended species-specific responses, and the HTHF program (led by Nari Williams) brings CRI's, universities and industry together to combat the *Phytophthora* challenge
- Education programmes (schools, vocational, universities), public/community partnerships are needed to increase awareness around risks and up-take of management interventions.

Acknowledgements



Te Whare Wānanga o Ōtāgo

