

Sweet Chestnut Blight: An overview and an update

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Overview

-Background -Lifecycle & Symptoms -Latest situation – UK -Hypovirulence



Background



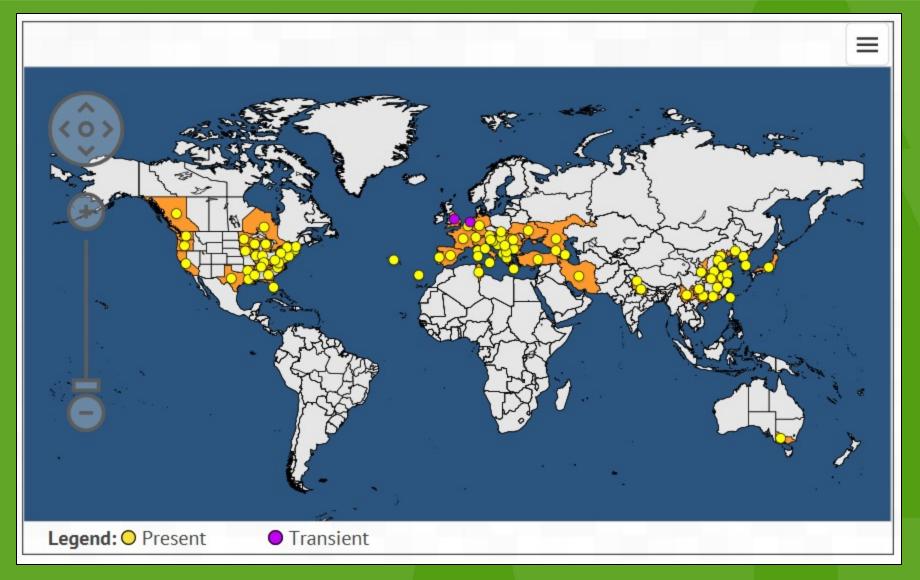
- Fungal disease
- Primarily affects *Castanea* species, especially *C. dentata* and *C. sativa*
- Devastating impact in USA
- Significant impact in Europe
- Surveys undertaken in UK since 2006

•UK currently a Protected Zone

First found in the UK in
2011



Distribution



Source: EPPO Global Database, June 2017



Distribution

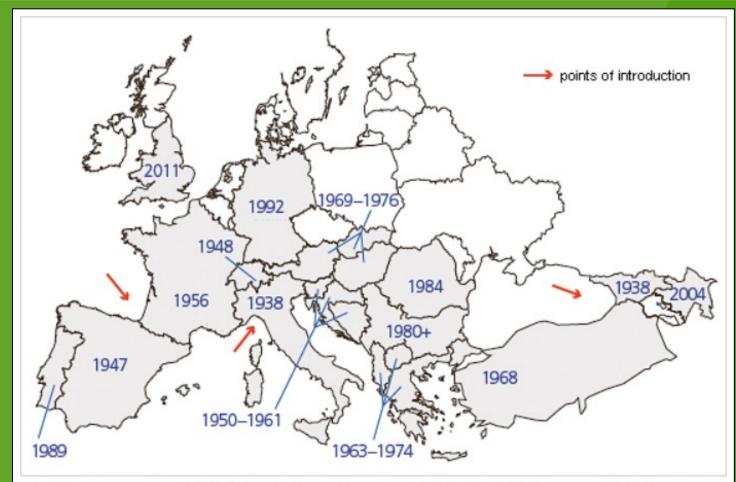


Fig. 2 - Occurrence of chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) within the distribution range of the European chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Years indicate when the disease was first observed, while arrows suggest probable points of introduction.

Source: Chestnut blight symptoms, biology and management strategies. 2014 Rigling *et al*.



England – 2011-2013 & 2016



• Affected trees dest Import regulations strengthened

Contingency plan

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France field visit - 2013



Cryphonectria parasitica

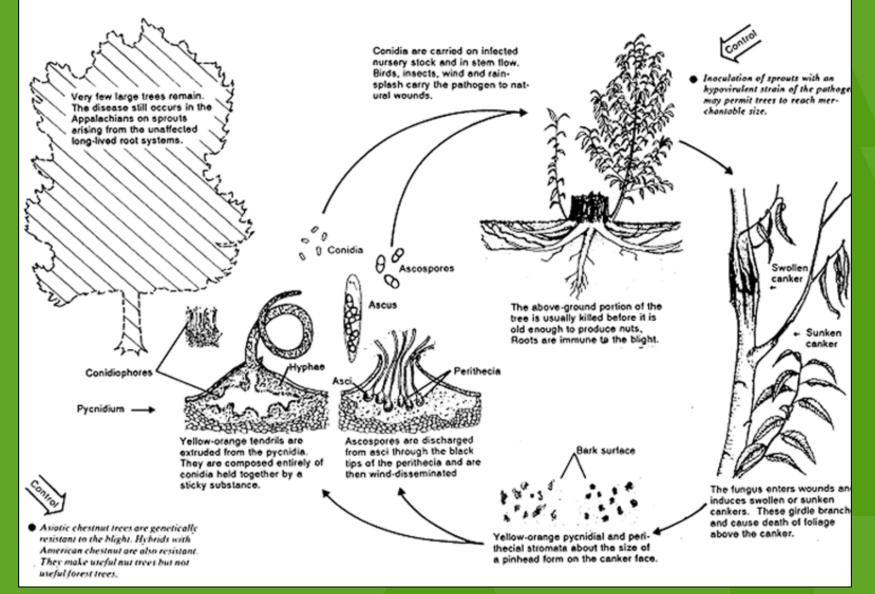


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- Wound pathogen (& ascomycete)
- Can cause mortality of *Castanea* spp.
- *Quercus* spp. and others are incidental hosts
- Impact can be reduced with hypovirulence
- Fissured cankers, with characteristic "flagging" and epicormic growth
- Numerous small orange fruiting bodies
- Buff-coloured mycelial fans

Lifecycle



Drawn by Valerie Mortensen:

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http://sfr.psu.edu/public/chestnut/breeding/blight/life-cycle/view



Cankers (stems 4-5 yrs+)





Cankers – maturing stems





Cankers – early mature trees





Epicormic growth





Epicormic growth



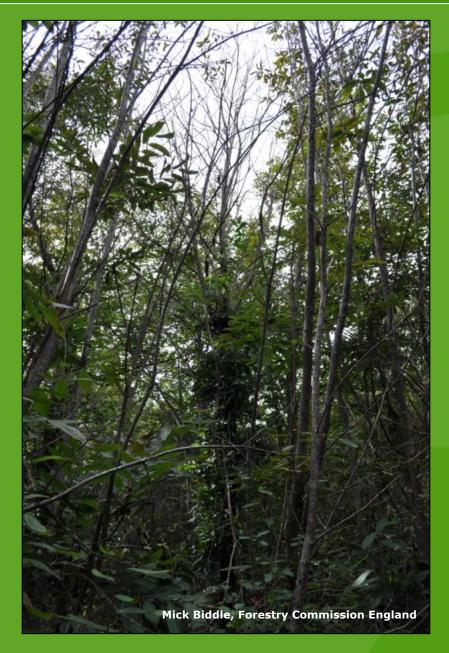


"Flagging"





Dieback







Mycelial fans





Mycelial fans





Fruiting bodies





Fruiting bodies





Fruiting bodies





Asexual reproduction

 Individual mating types can reproduce asexually

- Conidia are waterborne
- Ascospores are airborne

 Sexual reproduction requires both mating types to be present`

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Alan Ockenden, Forestry Commission England



Alan Ockenden, Forestry Commission England



UK – Dec 2016/Jan 2017





UK – Dec 2016/Jan 2017





UK – Dec 2016/Jan 2017

Forestry plantation

 Mature trees, coppice stools and young maiden trees affected

Multiple plantings from
 1990 – 2001

Traceforward initiated

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UK – Spring 2017





UK – Spring 2017

















Variety of settings, in an urban context
Symptoms observed at a low level over a very wide area

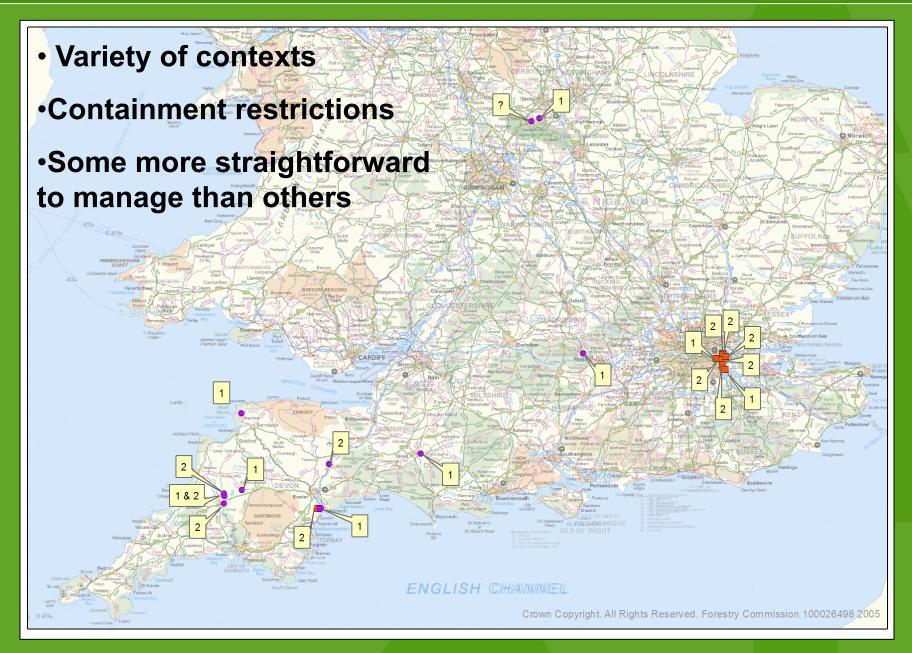
 Indicative of a more established infection



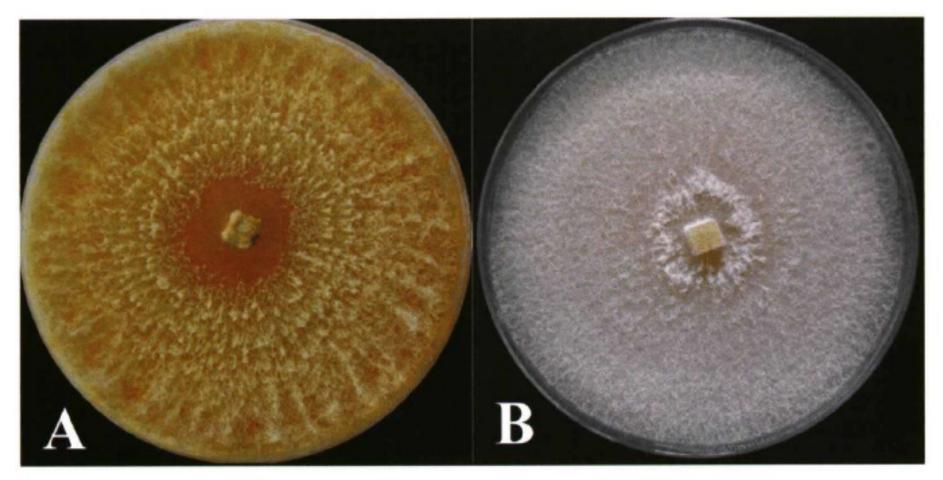
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UK – mating types







Source: O. Aguin, D. Montenegro, M.J. Sainz, M. Hermida, J.P. Mansilla (2008). Caracterización morfológica y molecular de las poblaciones de Cryphonectria parasítica en castaños de Galicia. Boletin Sanidad Vegetal Plaga 34: 581-594.

www.forestry.gov.uk/forestresearch













Potential long-term tool

Difficult to apply to mature trees

Effectiveness determined by genetic

population





Vigilance







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Biosecurity

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CLEA

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Don't give pests and diseases an easy ride



Further Information

www.forestry.gov.uk/chestnutblight

www.observatree.org.uk

https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ENDOPA

Cryphonectria parasitica, the causal agent of chestnut blight: invasion history, population biology and disease control (Rigling and Prospero, 2017)



Thank you



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Tree Pest & Disease sighting reporter