

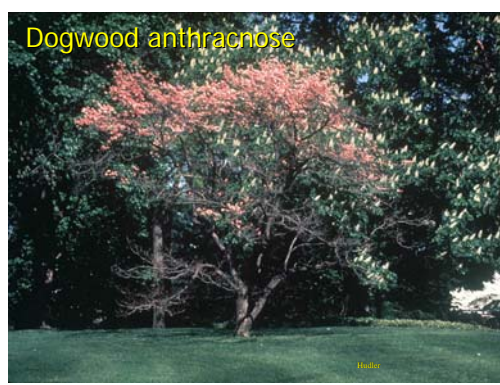
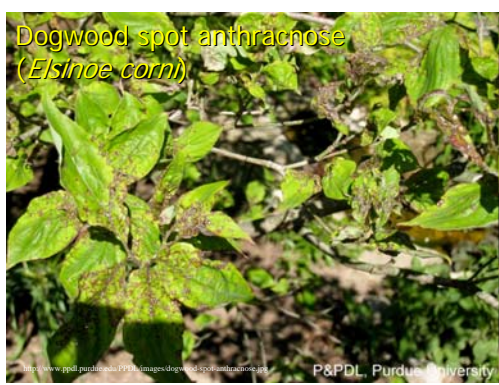
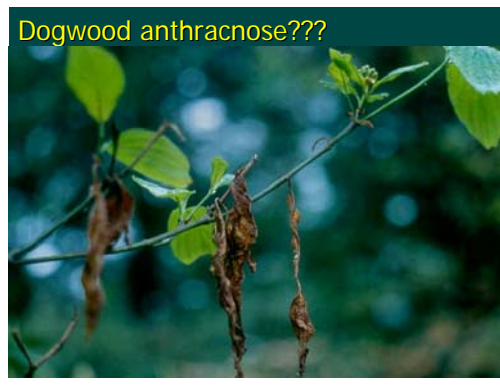
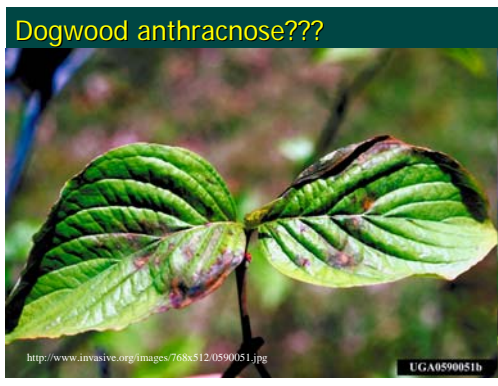


Dogwood anthracnose

- fungus
 - *Discula destructiva*
 - Introduced (exotic) from somewhere
- hosts:
 - Eastern flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
 - Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*)
 - *C. alternifolia*, *C. sericea*, *C. kousa* inoculated trial
- environment
 - cool wet (spring)
 - low light, high humidity

Dogwood anthracnose - history

- 1978 - New York & Connecticut (Hibben & Daughtrey, 1988)
- 1979 - Washington State (Byther & Davidson, 1979)
- 1989 - B.C. (van Sickle & Wood, 1989 FIDS)
- 1991 - fungus named *Discula destructiva* (Redin, 1991)
- 1998 - Ontario (S. Walsingham) (Davis, 2001)





Research in 2009

- In 2009, we attempted to obtain the fungus from samples collected from September through November
- None of these isolations yielded *Discula destructivum* (gave lots of other things)

Research in 2010

- In 2010, we obtained diseased tissue throughout summer from the Walsingham area (map next)
 - 4 & 29 June 2010
 - 19 & 23 July 2010
 - 9 August 2010
- We isolated from all these samples many times, and sent some isolates for DNA sequencing
- Only from the 29 June & 19 July samples did we successfully isolate *D. destructivum* as confirmed by DNA sequencing (and not from all lesions)



Research in 2011

- We will continue to isolate from samples throughout the growing season, to survey its occurrence in Ontario
 - if you have dogwood leaves that look like they have dogwood anthracnose, please send to me, thsiang@uoguelph.ca
- We will explore the genetics of this fungus, and conduct full genome sequencing