Sooty blotch and flyspeck fungi: Research leads to better control

Mark Gleason Great Plains Grower Conference January 8, 2016

This afternoon...

- What is SBFS?
- Progress in:
 - 1. Taxonomy
 - 2. Biogeography
 - 3. Disease management
 - 4. Phenology
 - 5. Evolutionary phylogeny



Sooty blotch and flyspeck (SBFS)

- A summer disease of apple fruit
- SBFS fungi live on surfaces of many plants.





4 to 10 fungicide sprays per year in eastern U.S.

1832: First SBFS research

Styles were different.



1832: First SBFS research

Mycology was different, too.

1832-2005: 173 years of SBFS frustration!

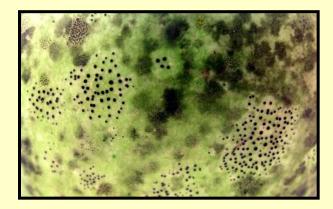
Problem: Difficult to isolate.



Problem: Cryptic species

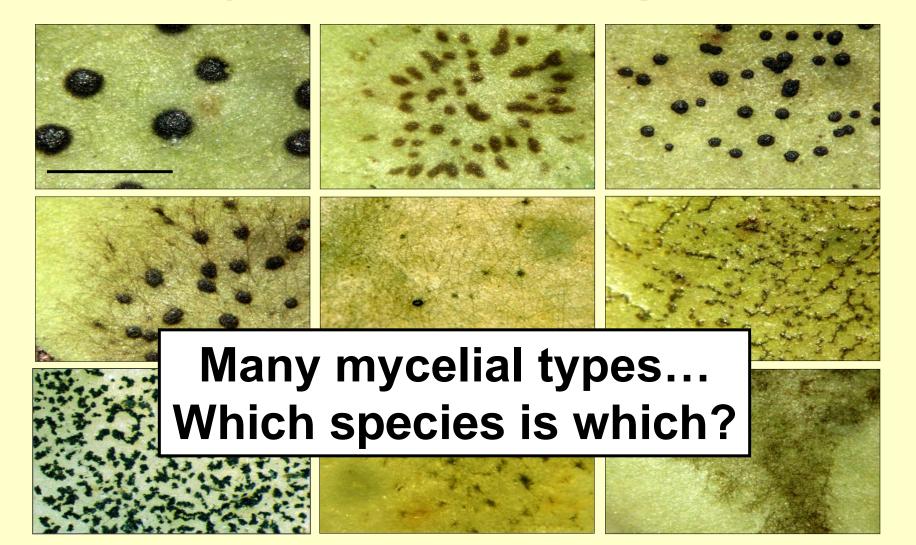


Many look alike.





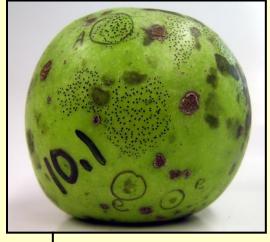
1) SBFS taxonomy



Molecular genetics has unlocked secrets of SBFS.



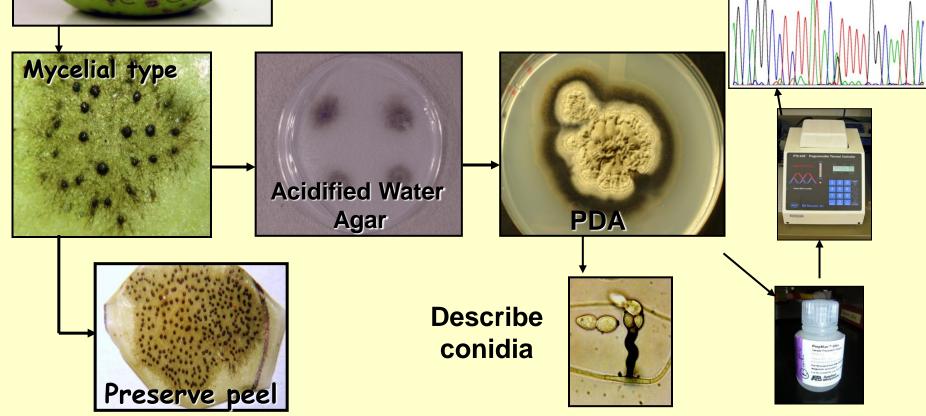
Approach

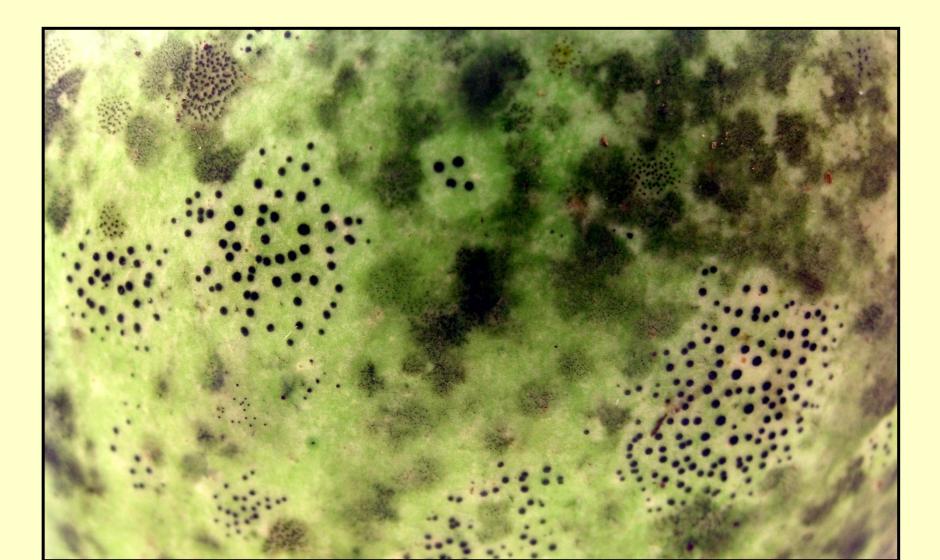


- 40 apples/orchard
- Counted colonies

>GA2-38A1a

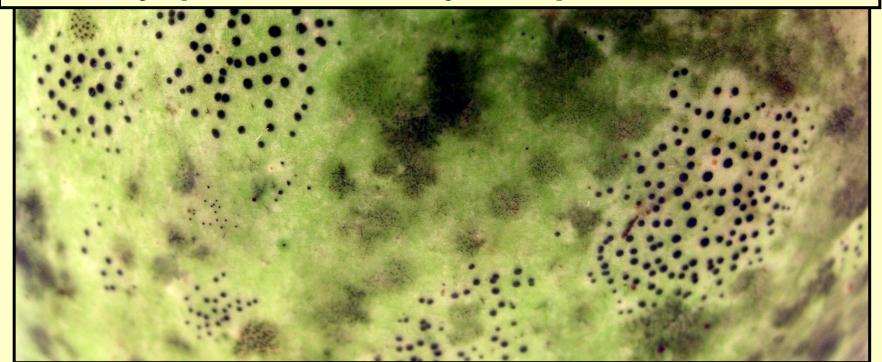
TCATTAGAGGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAACAAGGTCTCCGTAGGTG AACCTGCGGAGGG AT ALCAG AGACGCCTCGGCGGAA ACGCCGGGGGCCTT CUTT GTGAACGTATCTCTATT ACGCCGGGGGCCTT GTCCAR COTT GTGAACGTATCTCTATT GCCCCGGGGGAACCCCGCCTGTCATGGGCGTGGGCCCCCGG TGGCCAACTCAAACTCTGTTTTTATTGCCGTCCGAGTAACCAA CCAATCAAAACAAAA ATTC @CAACGGATCTCTTGGTTCTGG CATCGATGAAGAA AAGTAATGTGAAT TGCAGAATTCAGTG **FTTGAACGCACATTGCG** CCCCCTGGTATTCCGGGGGGGCATGCCTGTTCGAGCGTCATTA SC' GUGTAIT SGGCGTCGCGGCCTG CAACCAATCCAGC CCGCGCGCCTCAA AAGCCGCCCGTTCCTCT GCGTGATGACACA GGGGTGCGCCC **GGAAAACATCGGCGGAGACGTCGACTCAAGGtTGACCT**





1920: 2 diseases; 1 species each

Sooty blotch: *Gloeodes pomigena* Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*



1920: 2 diseases, 2 species Sooty blotch: *Gloeodes pomigena* Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*

1997: 2 diseases, 4 species Sooty blotch: 3 species Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*



1920: 2 diseases, 2 species Sooty blotch: *Gloeodes pomigena*

Flyspeck: Schizothyrium pomi

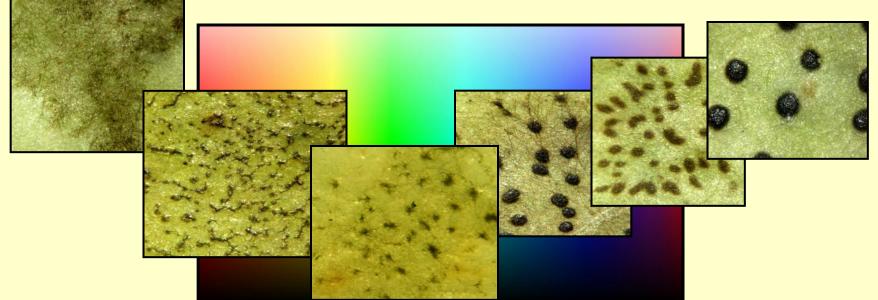
1997: 2 diseases, 4 species Sooty blotch: 3 species Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*

2016: More than 80 species.

New SBFS reality

<u>Not</u> a pair of diseases "Sooty blotch" and "flyspeck"

A multi-species complex



2) Where do they live?

Schizothyrium pomi

Pseudocercosporella sp. RH1.1

Peltaster fructicola

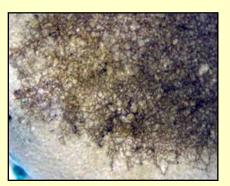


Biogeography

Geastrumia polystigmatis



Stomiopeltis sp. 5.1









Key points

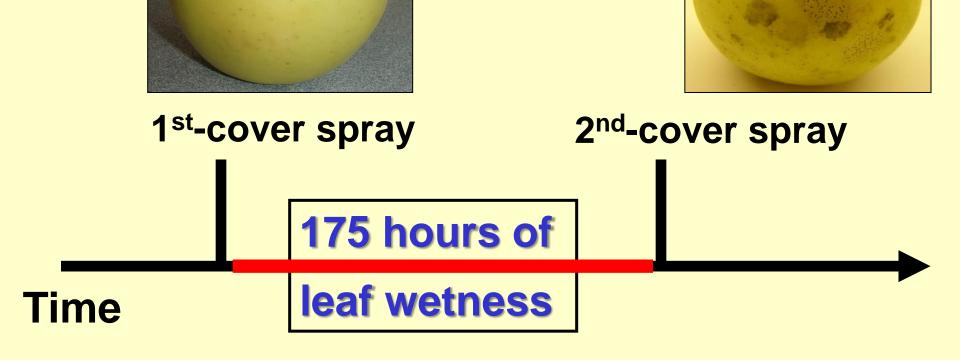
The SBFS fungi are different from region to region.

Customize management by region?

3) Management

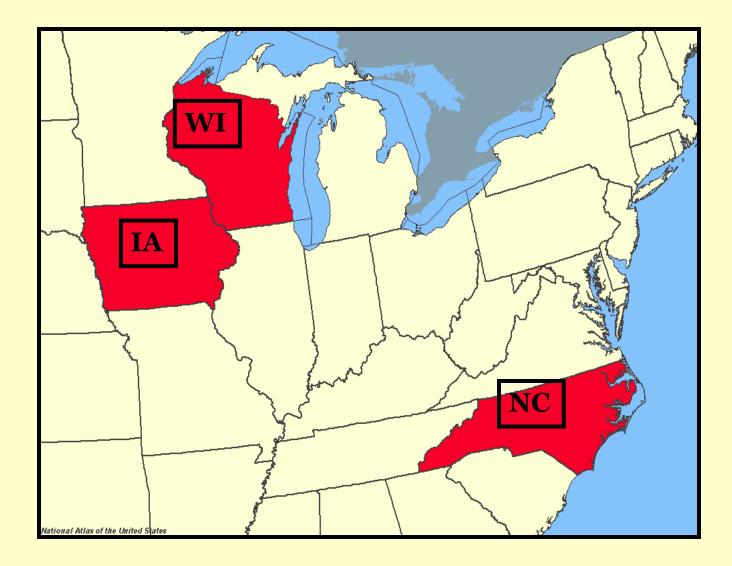


How can it be more cost effective?

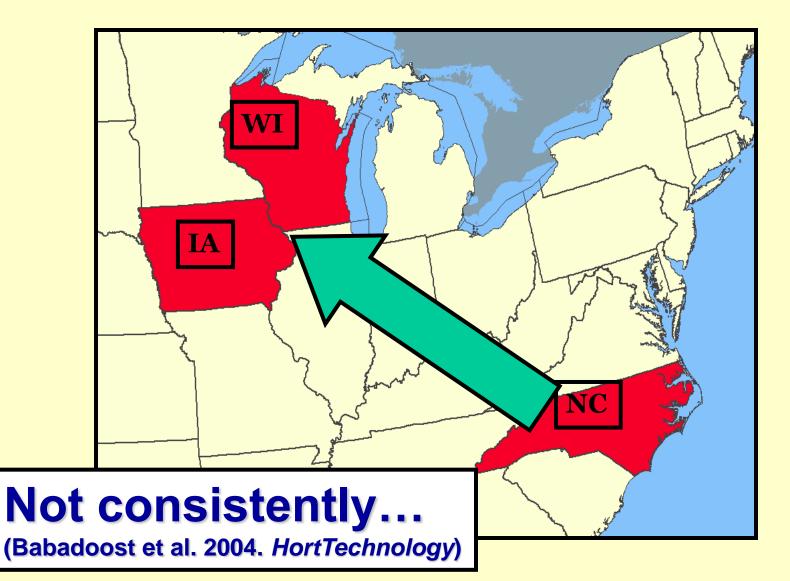


North Carolina SBFS warning system

Does it work in the Midwest?

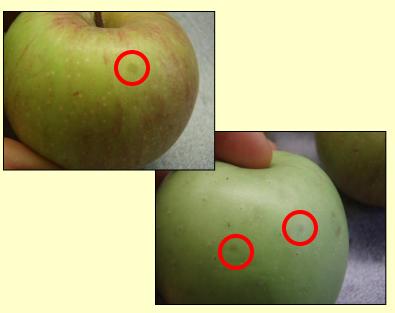


Does it work in the Midwest?



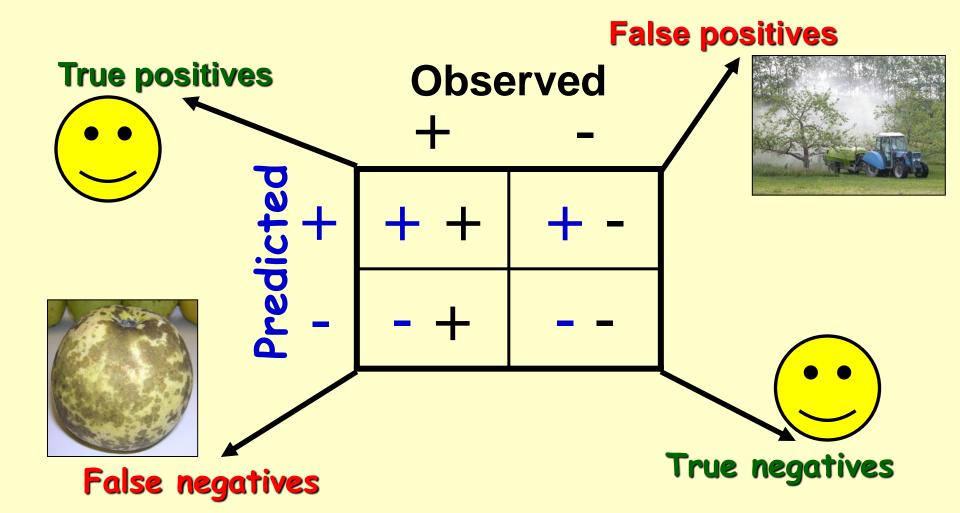
Revising for the Midwest





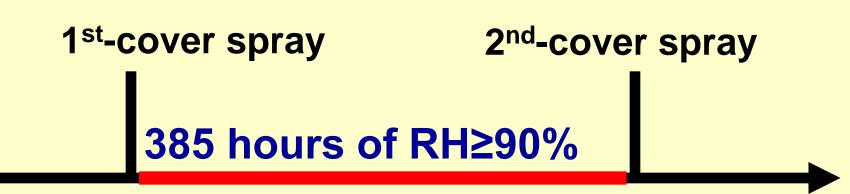
- Monitored the weather
- 19 orchard-years (2005, 2006)
- Scouted for first SBFS signs

How good is my prediction of when SBFS will show up?



Interpretation

- New warning system for Midwest U.S.
- Monitor relative humidity, not LWD.
- Saved 2 to 3 sprays in Iowa field trials.





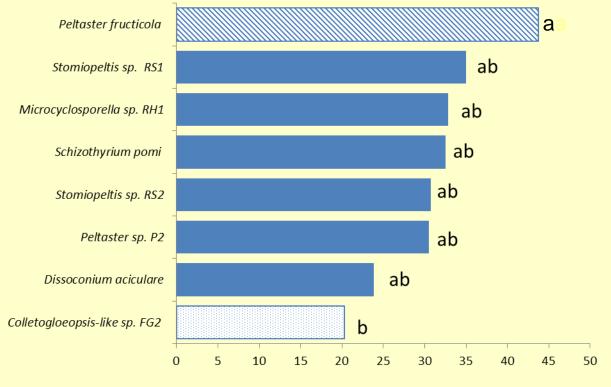
Take-home messages

- **PLUS:** Fewer fungicide sprays.
- PLUS: Compatible with fruit rot control.
- MINUS: Need to measure relative humidity to use this system.

4) When things happen

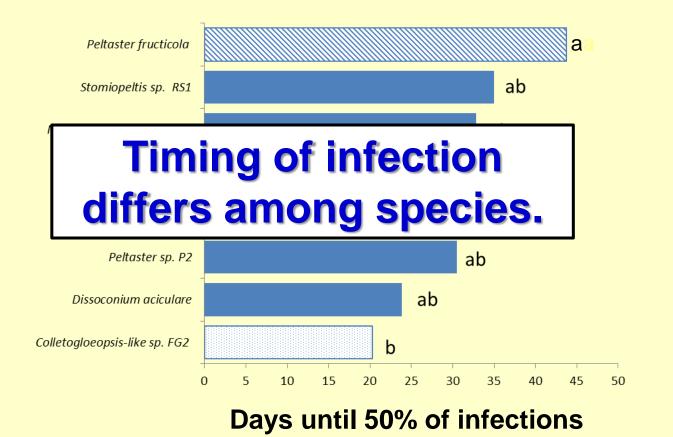


When do SBFS spores land on apples?

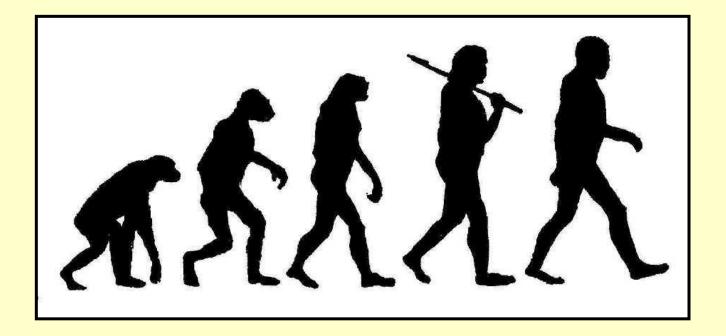


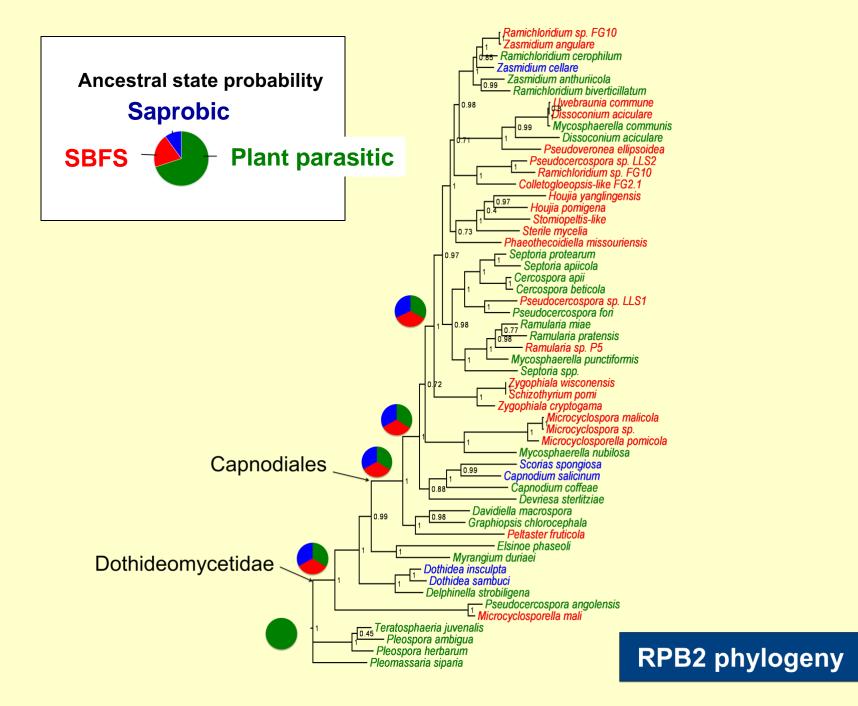
Days until 50% of infections

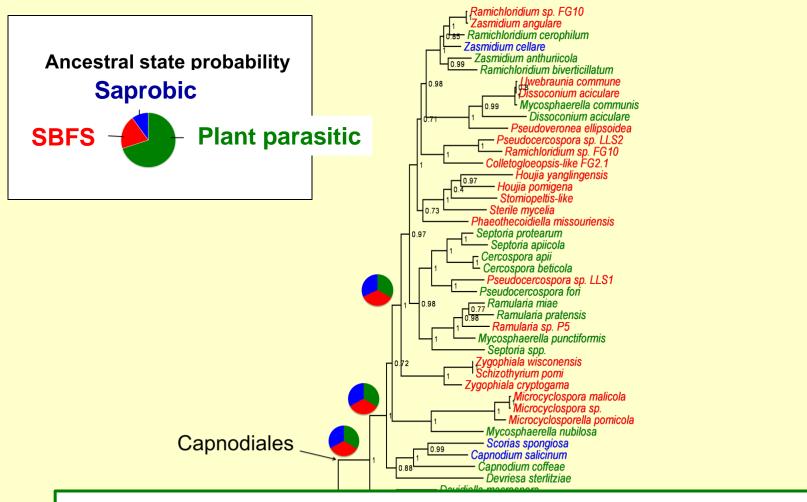
When do SBFS spores land on apples?



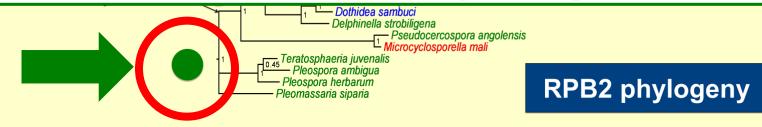
5) Evolutionary origins of SBFS



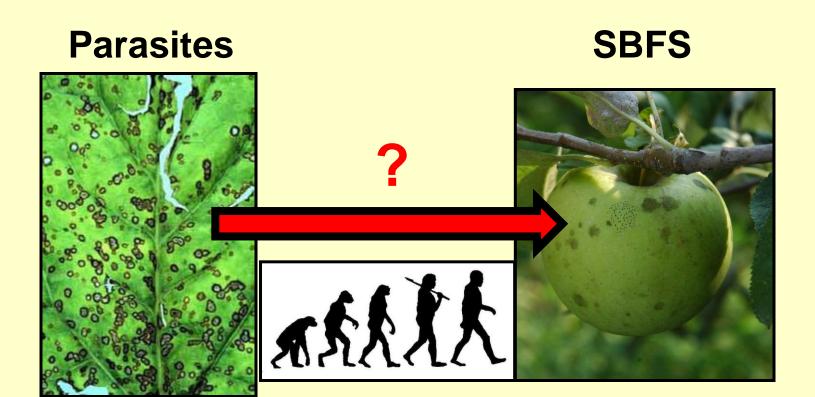




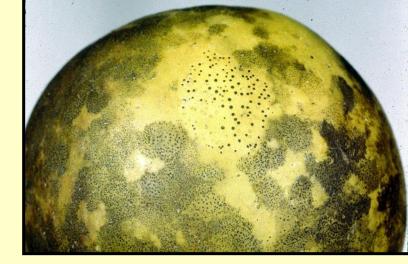
SBFS ancestors were plant parasites.



NEXT: Functional genomics



Key points



- A disease <u>complex</u>, not two diseases
- SBFS species differ in:
 - Where they live
 - When they attack
- New warning system for Midwest
- Why do all this research?
 - More understanding yields better control.

