Ectotrophic root-infecting fungi on roots of ultradwarf bermudagrass putting greens

Phillip Vines

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Ectotrophic Root-Infecting (ERI) Fungi

 Soil-borne; colonize plant roots via dark, runner hyphae

• Circular or patch-like dieback of foliar plant material

- Gaeumannomyces, Ophiosphaerella, Magnaporthiopsis (Magnaporthe)
 - Magnaporthaceae, Phaeosphaeriaceae



Turfgrass Diseases

- Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis
 - Bermudagrass decline (BG)
 - Root decline (warm season turfgrass)
- Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae
 - Take-all patch (CBG)
- Ophiosphaerella spp.
 - Spring dead spot (BG)
 - Necrotic ring spot (KBG, ABG)
 - Dead spot (CBG)
- Magnaporthiopsis poae
 - Summer patch (KBG, ABG,CBG)





Hypothesis

Novel ERI fungal species are responsible for Summer Decline of UDB putting greens



Objectives

I. Isolate ERI fungi from colonized UDB roots

II. Conduct phylogenetic analyses to determine relatedness of MSU isolates to fungi in the Magnaporthaceae and Phaeosphaeriaceae families



Materials and Methods



Materials and Methods - Isolation



Materials and Methods - Isolation

 Collect root materials that are colonized with dark, runner hyphae

• Surface disinfest

• Plate for axenic culture

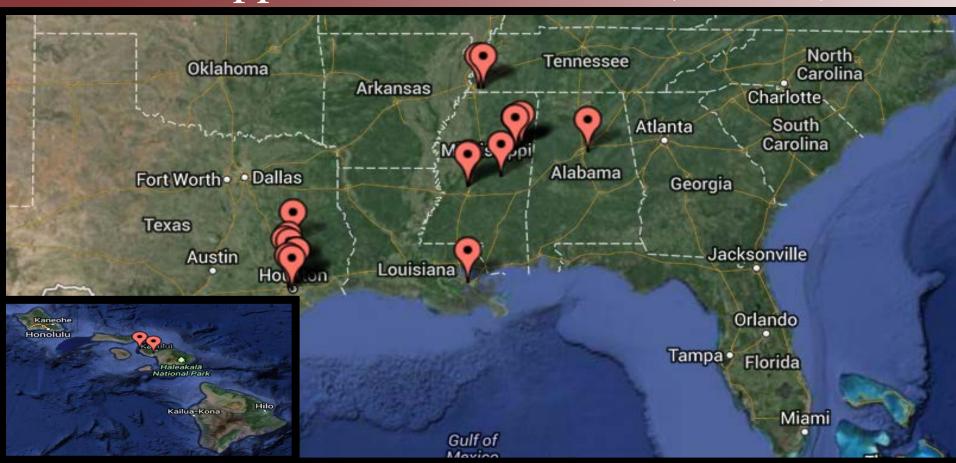


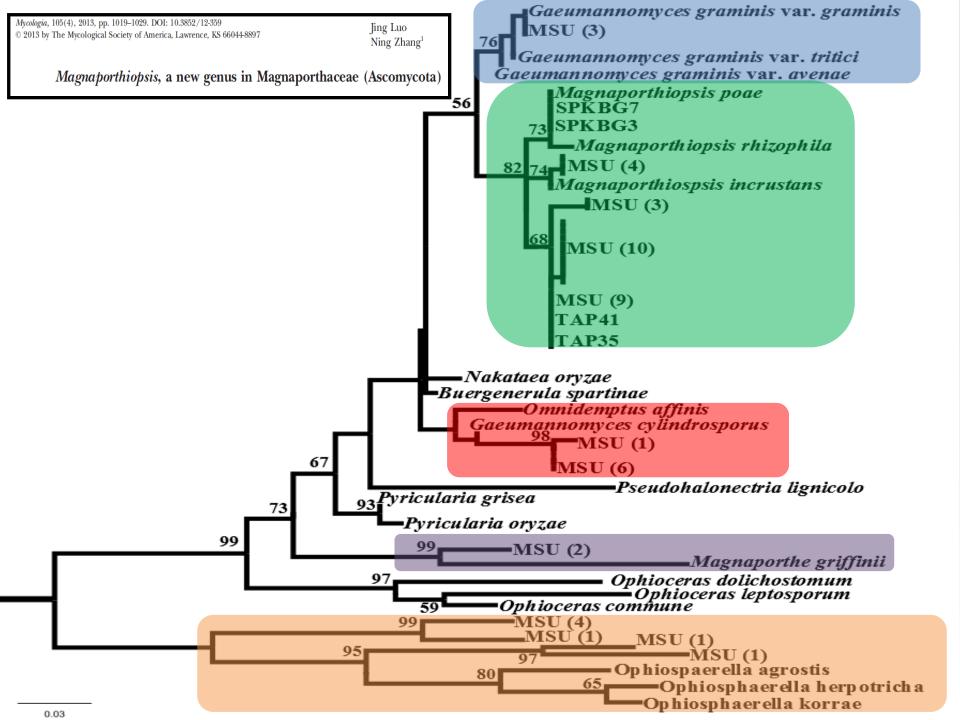
Results



Results - Isolation

• Distribution: Alabama, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas (6 states)







Questions/Comments?





plv7@msstate.edu

@PhillipVines





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