

Living With Environmental Change

# Learning from Experience of Crop Diseases: the Tree Health & Plant Biosecurity Initiative

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Forestry Commission



# Summary of this talk

- Introduction to Tree Health & Plant Biosecurity Initiative
- Lessons from research on crop diseases for forest health
- Progress in research on ash dieback



# Tree Health & Plant Biosecurity Initiative

**Phase 1.** 2011-2013: Capacity & consortium-building

**Phase 2.** 2014-2017: 7 research projects

- Innovative ways of dealing with pests & pathogens
- Health & resilience of trees, woods & ecosystems
- Collaboration of tree health specialists and others

**Phase 3.** 2015-2018

- 1 project each on (A) oak and (B) *Phytophthora*



# 1. Quarantine: keep undesirables out including “unknown unknowns”



# New approaches for the early detection of tree health pests and pathogens



**Project lead:** Rick Mumford ( [rick.mumford@fera.co.uk](mailto:rick.mumford@fera.co.uk) )

## Key Objectives:

- Improved tools for early detection of tree pests & pathogens.
- Exploit technical advances in e.g. genomics & engineering.
- Interdisciplinary: plant health + physics, engineering & economics.

## WORKPACKAGES:

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lead: Mariella Marzano, FR	Lead: Steve Woodward, Aberdeen	Lead: Hugh Mortimer, RAL	Lead: Neil Boonham, Fera	Lead: David Hall, NRI	Lead: David Cooke, JHI
Interdisciplinary approaches ('The Learning Platform')	Volatiles Detection	Multispectral Imaging	Spore trapping	Pest Trapping	Water surveillance



## 2. The perils of monoculture

Conversely, crop diversity slows spread of disease



# Modelling economic impact and strategies to increase resilience against tree disease outbreaks

- Construct a novel mathematical modelling framework incorporating
  - epidemiological,
  - ecological, and
  - economic factors
- to determine
  - resilience to disease, and
  - supply of ecosystem services.



Adam Kleczkowski  
Ciara Dangerfield  
Christopher Gilligan  
Nicholas Hanley  
John Healey  
Steven Hendry  
Morag McPherson



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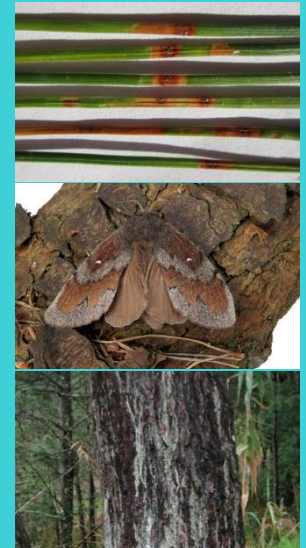
Promoting resilience of UK tree species to novel pests and pathogens:  
*ecological and evolutionary solutions*

## Using Scots pine as a case study

Assess genetic variation in resistance to 3 key threat species:

- Dothistroma Needle Blight (*Present, widespread*)
- Pinetree Lappet moth (*Present, localised*)
- Pine pitch canker (*Not present, potential*)

Identify / test management strategies & communicate results





# 3. Public appreciation of science

Respect public concerns & explain science honestly



1 Assessing expert risk awareness & management

2 Understanding public risk concern & behaviour

3 Analysing traditional & social media coverage



Understanding public risk and tree health

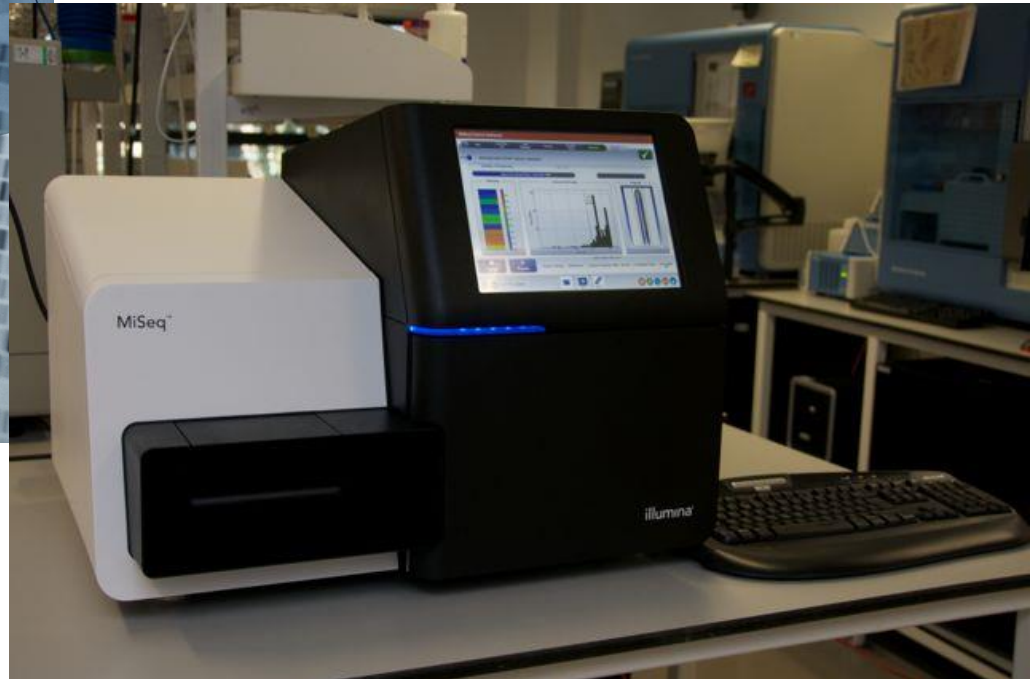
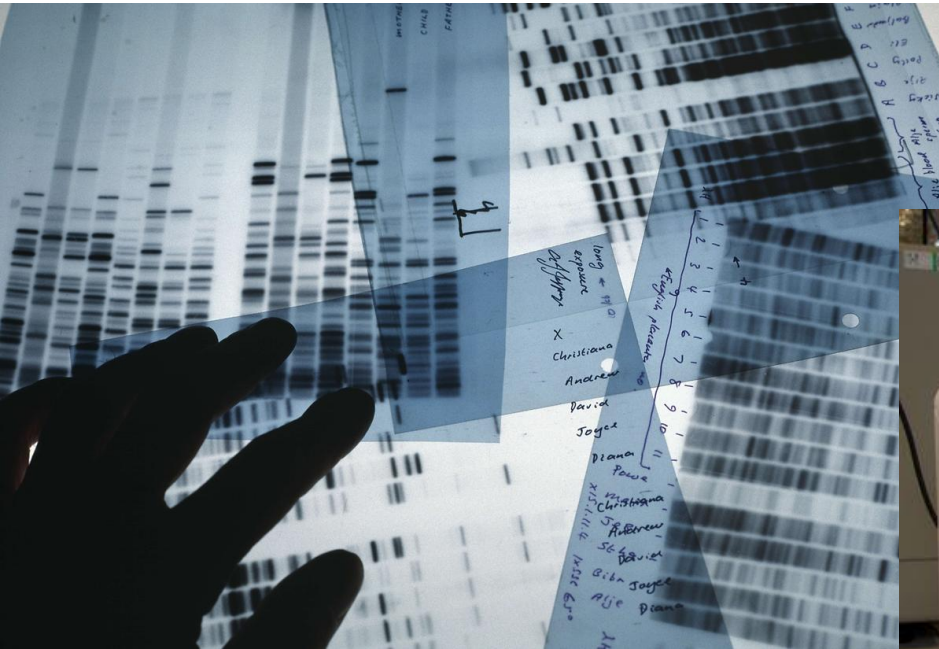
Lessons for policymakers and risk managers through detailed case studies of the nature and extent of public risk concern

[www.imperial.ac.uk/unpick](http://www.imperial.ac.uk/unpick)

Contact: Clive Potter – [c.potter@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:c.potter@imperial.ac.uk)

# 4. Genomics

- Vastly accelerating our ability to ask significant biological questions





# Identifying genomic resources against pests and pathogens in tree genera: a case study in *Fraxinus*



Dr Richard Buggs & Prof Steve Rossiter: Genome sequencing and phylogenomics of whole ash genus



**Forest Research**

Dr Steve Lee: Genus-wise screening of susceptibility to ash dieback



Dr Jennifer Koch: Screening of species' susceptibility to emerald ash borer



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**OXFORD**

Dr Paul Jepson: Public opinion on genetic solutions to tree health issues

# 5. We need to understand biology of pathogens & ecology of disease

## Biological Control of Insect Pests that Threaten Tree Health (BIPESCO)

Entomopathogenic fungi (EPF) and botanicals to control insect pests in forestry

**Coordinator:** Professor Tariq M. Butt, Dept. Biosciences, Swansea University

**Targets:** Asian longhorn beetle, Pine processionary moth, Pine weevil, Black vine weevil



**Consortium:** Swansea University (lead), Fera, Forest Research & industry

**Industry:** Manufacturers of EPF, botanicals & monitoring tools + nurseries & forestry groups – *Lisk & Jones Consultants, Sentomol, Greenerpol, Fargro, UPM, Maelor Forest Nurseries, Bord na Mona, MycoSolutions*

# Population structure and natural selection in the ash dieback fungus



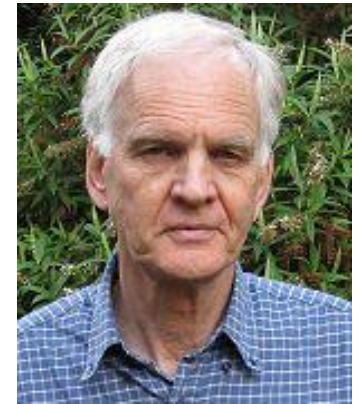
Elizabeth  
Orton



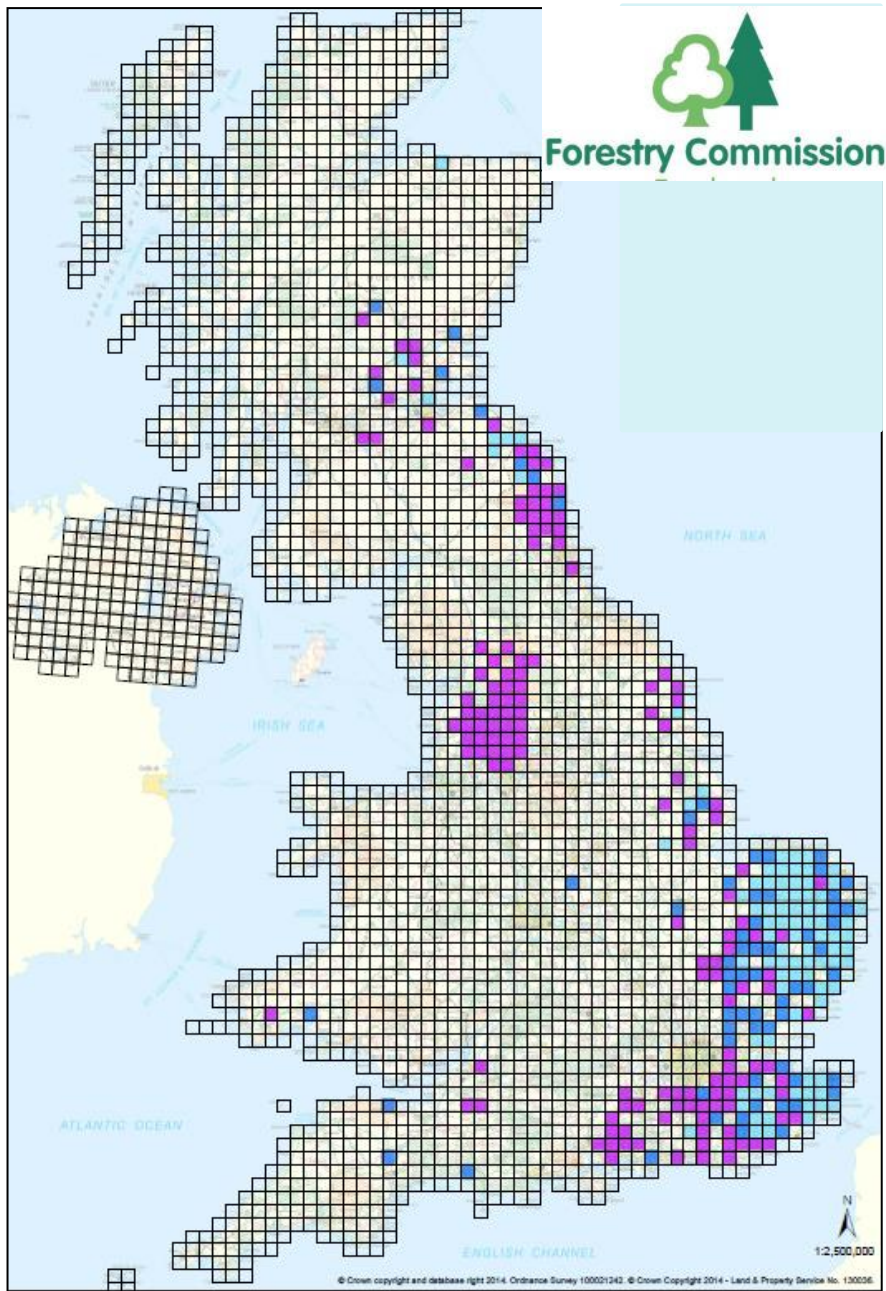
Anuradha Bansal  
+ *Lorelei Bilham*



Joan  
Webber

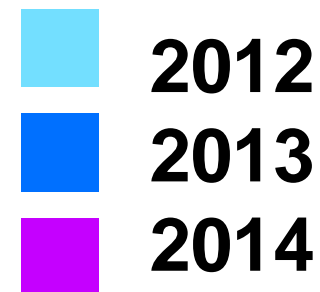


Clive  
Brasier



# Natural infections of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in the UK

First UK observation in 2012 but probably present since 1990's

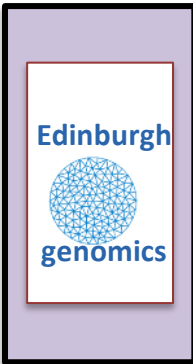


# Damage caused by ash dieback





# The NORNEX Research Consortium



**Funding: BBSRC and Defra**

**NERC**



## 1. Open access & crowdsourcing

OpenAshDieBack

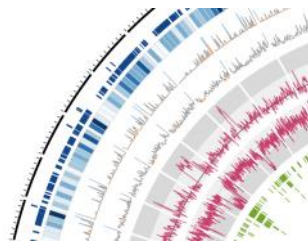
A hub for crowdsourcing information and genomic resources for Ash Dieback

Ash Dieback Crowdsourcing How to help Help and Contact Us

A hub for finding and sharing genomics data on Ash and Ash Dieback



## 2. Fungal genomics & pathology



## 3. Tools to select tolerant trees



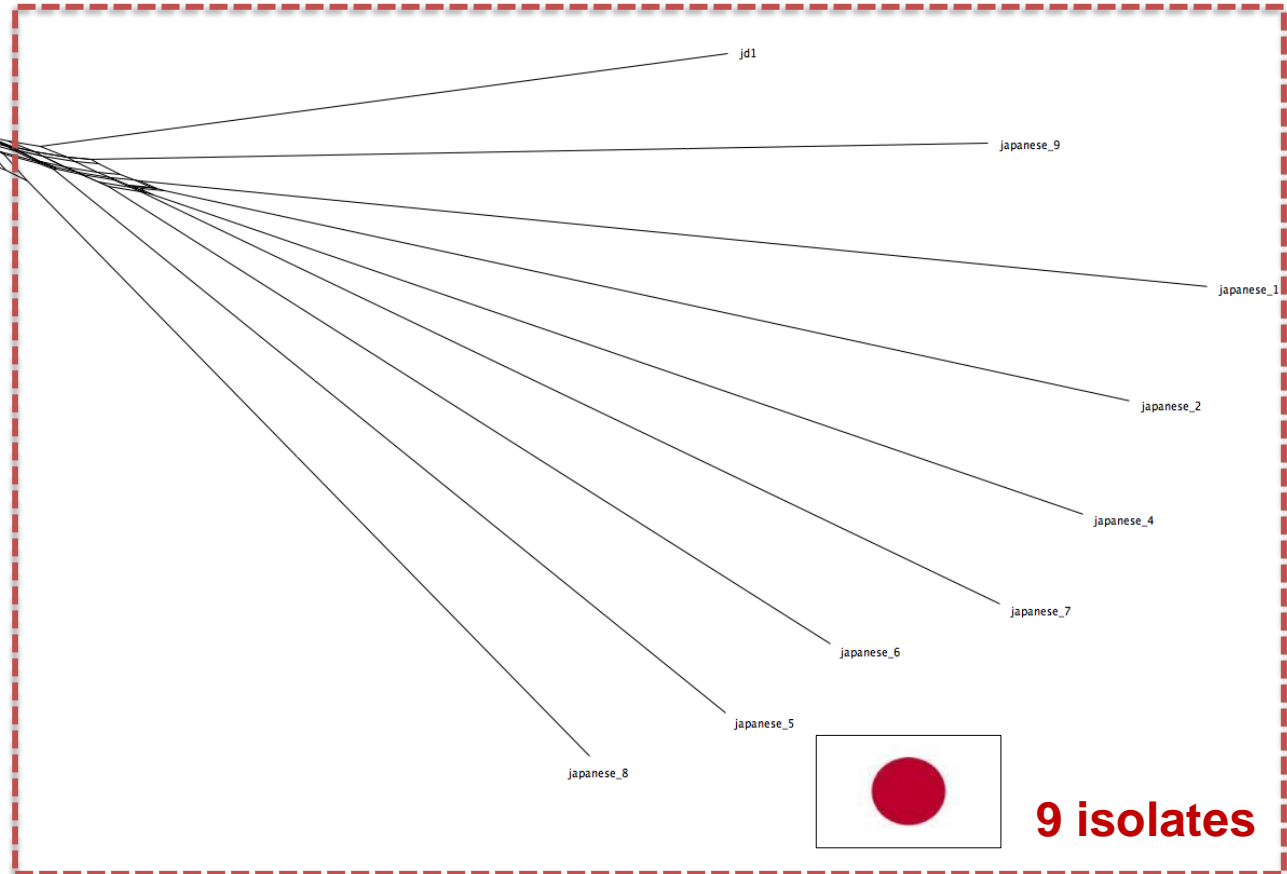
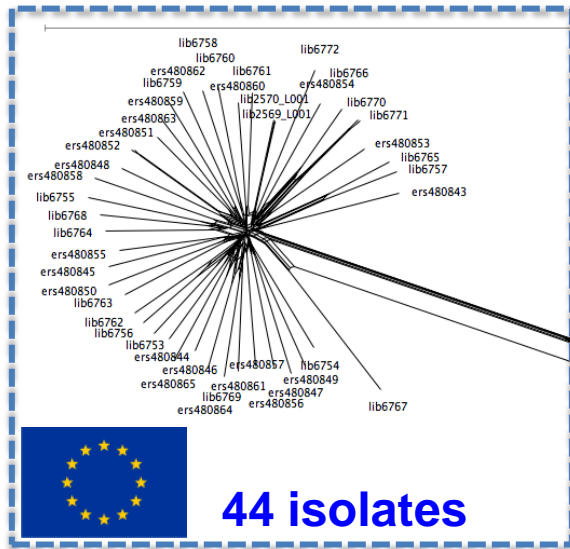
**Building 21<sup>st</sup> century tools for a 21<sup>st</sup> century disease**



# Hymenoscyphus fraxineus genomics



- Rapid insights into pathogen spread from genomics
- Native species in Far East Asia
- Very high diversity in Japan but didn't originate there



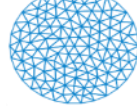
The Sainsbury Laboratory

TSL

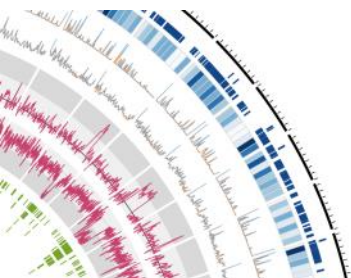
• TGAC •  
The Genome Analysis Centre™

Mark McMullan

Edinburgh



genomics





# Aim of JIC / FR ash dieback project

- How well & how quickly will UK ashwoods recover from the dieback epidemic?



Attenuated: myxomatosis



Severe & destructive: D.E.D.

# Genetic structure of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* populations in UK

- Within woods & within infected trees



Diversity in dieback fungus: Vegetative compatibility defines individuals – very high diversity in UK



Ash Leaf

Ash Sapwood

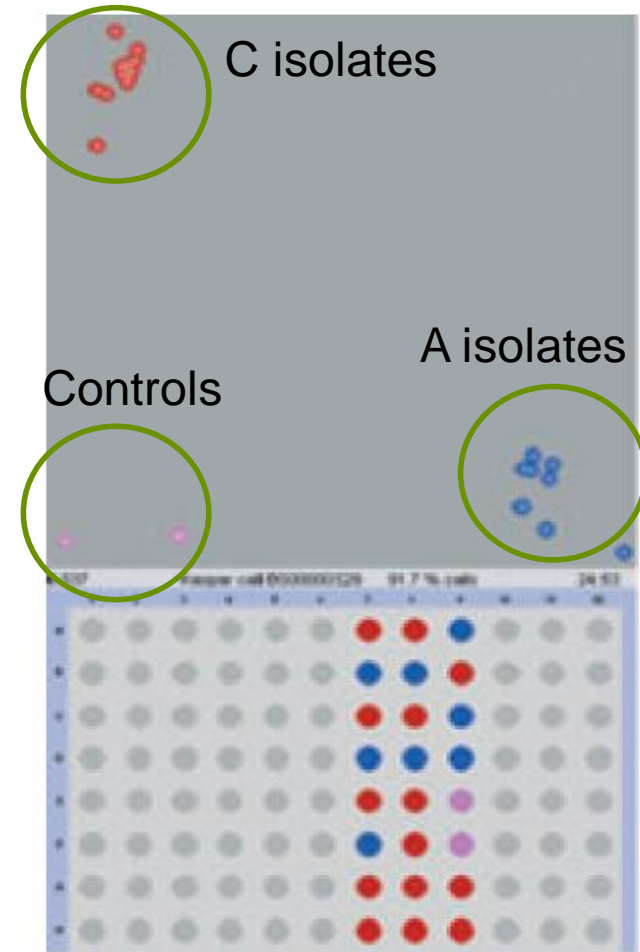
# Diversity in dieback fungus: Genetic variation between fungal isolates

Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR (KASPar)  
Developed by K-Bioscience

Tests variation in single bases of DNA  
Using genome sequences from Nornex

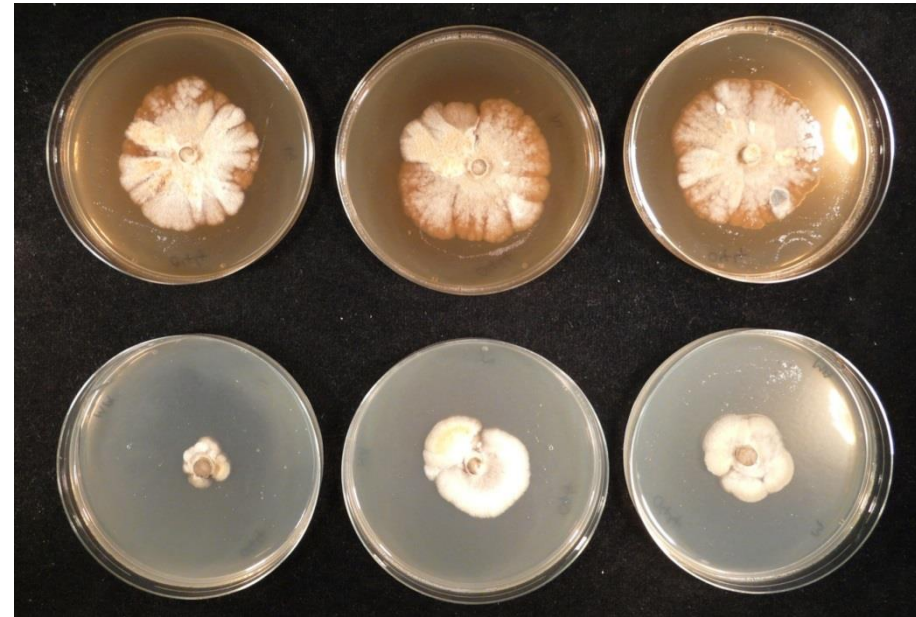
Isolate 1	CTGTAGGCATGT	C	CATGACTGAA
Isolate 2	CTGTAGGCATGT	C	CATGACTGAA
Isolate 3	CTGTAGGCATGT	A	CATGACTGAA
Isolate 4	CTGTAGGCATGT	C	CATGACTGAA

High diversity whether trees grown from diseased planting stock or infected by wind-blown spores from continent

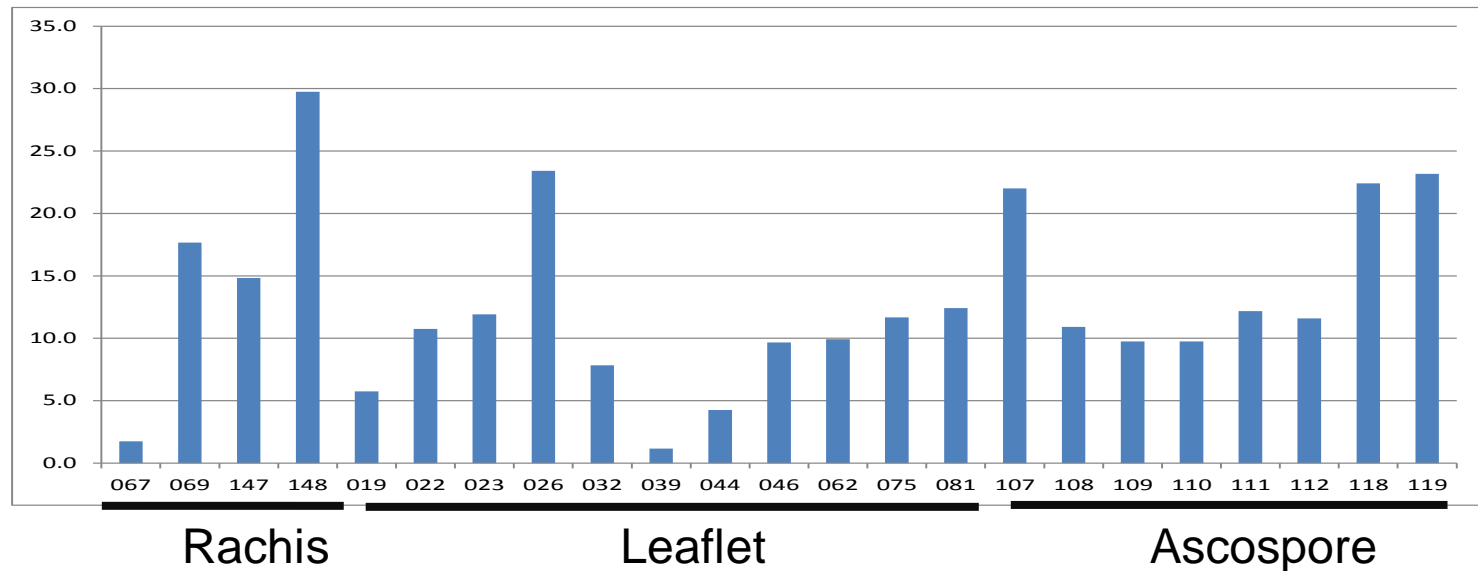


# Trade-offs of pathogenicity

- Main predictor of a mild outcome of epidemic
- Isolates with range of growth rates on Ash Leaf Agar
- Will test relationship to wide range of other traits



mm growth/day days 6-21



## Relationship to *Hymenoscyphus albidus*

- Native non-pathogenic fungus
- Closely related to *H. fraxineus*
- Genetic & biological diversity
- How do *H. fraxineus* and *H. albidus* interact?
- Will it help us to predict long-term outcome of ash dieback?





# Ash dieback in the long term: natural selection in action

- Massive production of fruiting bodies & wind-borne spores
- If seed from resistant trees is allowed to spread, ash may re-establish as a major broadleaf tree
- (if there are costs of pathogenicity in the fungus)



# 6. We need a long-term commitment to rebuilding expertise in forest pathology in UK



# Acknowledgements

**Elizabeth Orton**

Anuradha Bansal, Lorelei Bilham

Clive Brasier, Joan Webber

Nornex member organisations: especially JIC, TGAC, Exeter U.



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