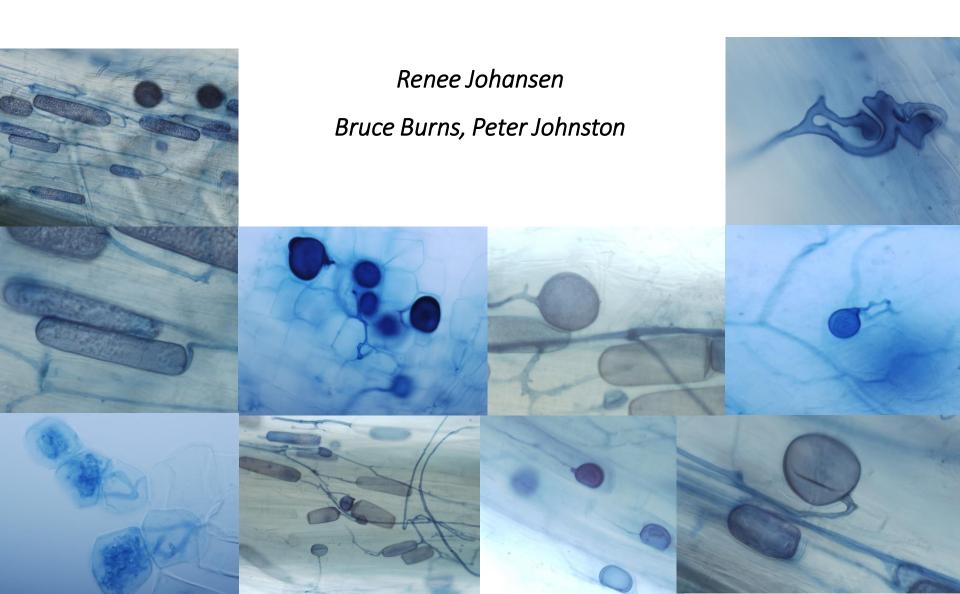
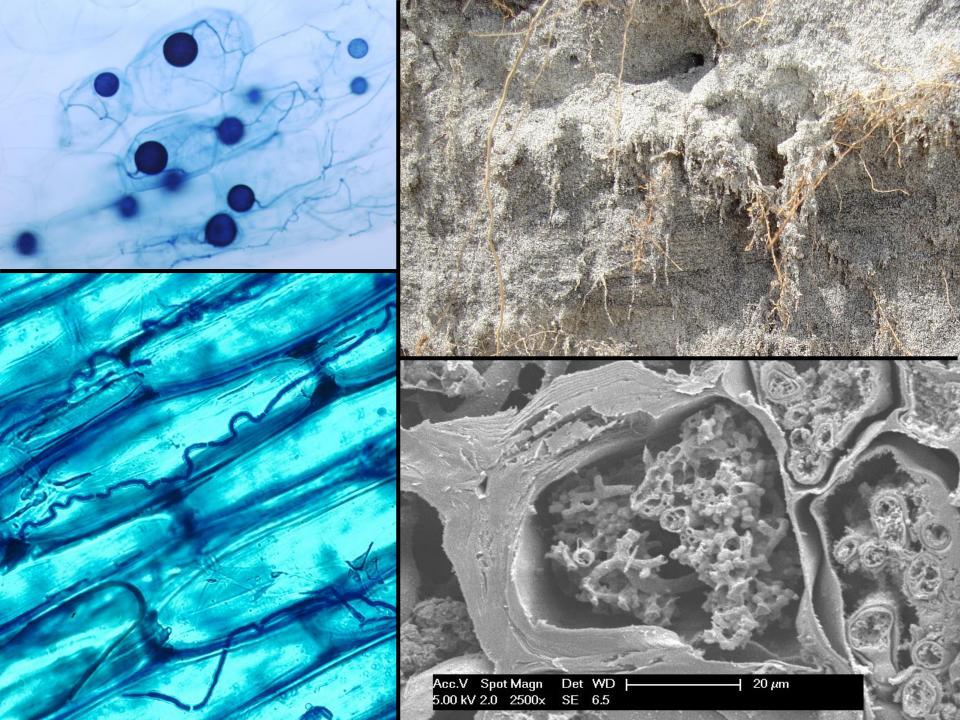
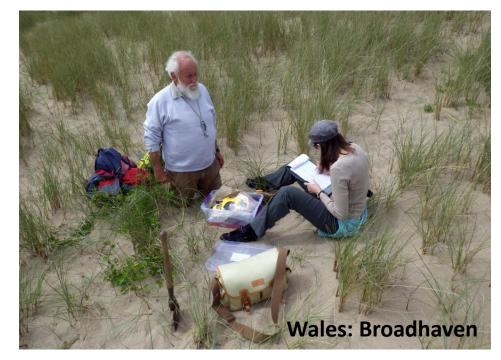
# Hidden complexity: exploring the biogeography of dune grass root fungi with next generation sequencing









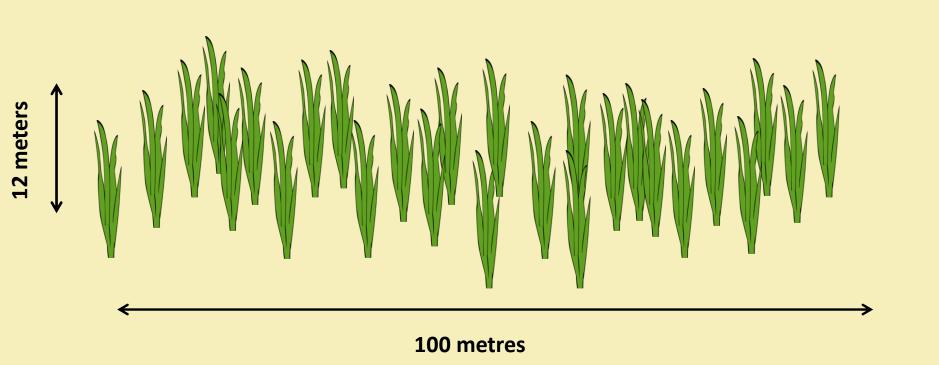




#### **Global sampling**

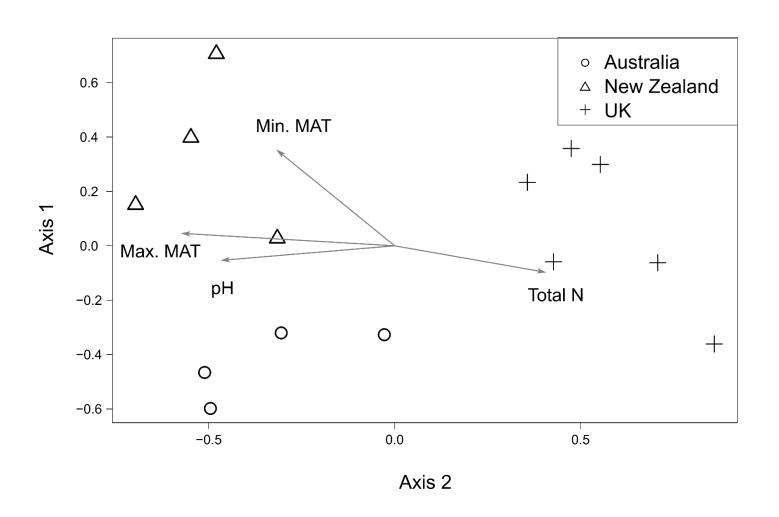


24 samples of marram roots per location



#### Fungal communities differ by country

Differences correlate with temperature and soil resource gradients

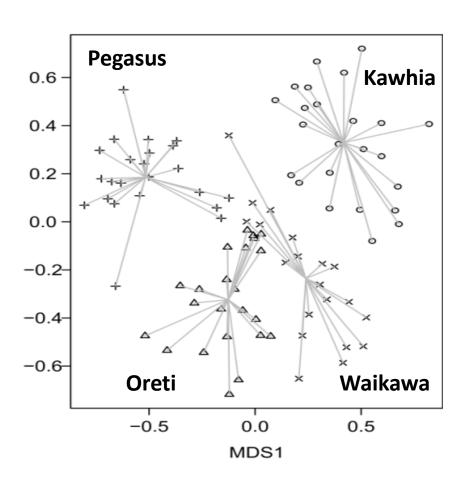


#### but many fungi are shared

Region	Sequences in shared OTUs
New Zealand	89%
Australia	96%
United Kingdom	90%

• 94% of 'most frequent' OTUs found in multiple places

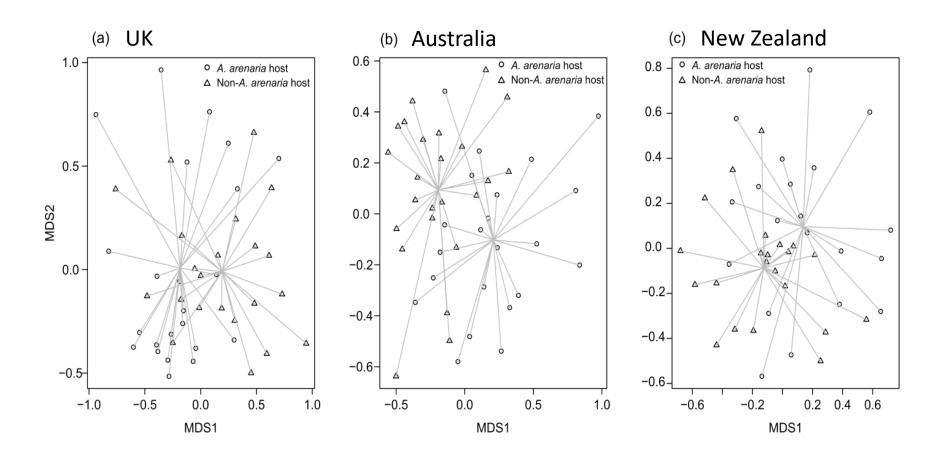
#### Fungal communities differ within countries



**New Zealand dunes** 

#### Fungal communities differ by host

But again most fungi are shared - < 2% seqs in 'unique' OTUs</li>



#### **Globally shared top OTUs**

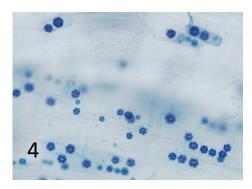
- 1. Microdochium bolleyi
- 2. Monographella cucumerina
- 3. Alternaria infectoria
- 4. Olpidium brassicae

11 'frequent' NZ OTUs = poor matches with known specimens









# Thanks to:

Bruce Burns, Peter Johnston, Rytas Vilgalys, John Hooker Piotr Mieszkowski, Michael Robeson, George Perry

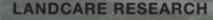
The University of Auckland Duke University

Fulbright New Zealand Landcare Research

UNC sequencing facility Liverpool JMU

**Aberystwyth University** Melbourne University

**Dune Restoration Trust NZ and Quinovic** 













#### Towards Ecosystem Resilience

Renee Johansen *Project Manager*Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research

Funded by: Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment











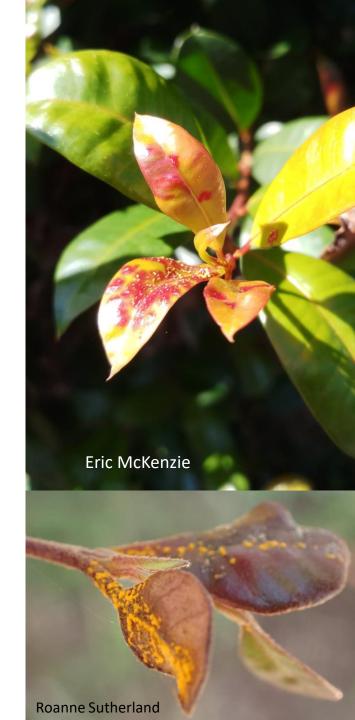






#### Myrtle Rust: the problem

- Disease caused by a rust fungus
   (Austropuccinia psidii) multiple strains
- South/Central American native, blew in from Australia in 2017, wind transmitted
- Attacks myrtles (Myrtaceae family),
   480/6000 species worldwide so far
- Both native and exotic myrtles in NZ infected



#### New growth is susceptible

Seedlings most vulnerable, but plants of all ages must continue replacing leaves



Lophomyrtus obcordata (Rohutu)



Syzygium smithii (Lilly pilly)



Lophomyrtus obcordata (Rohutu)

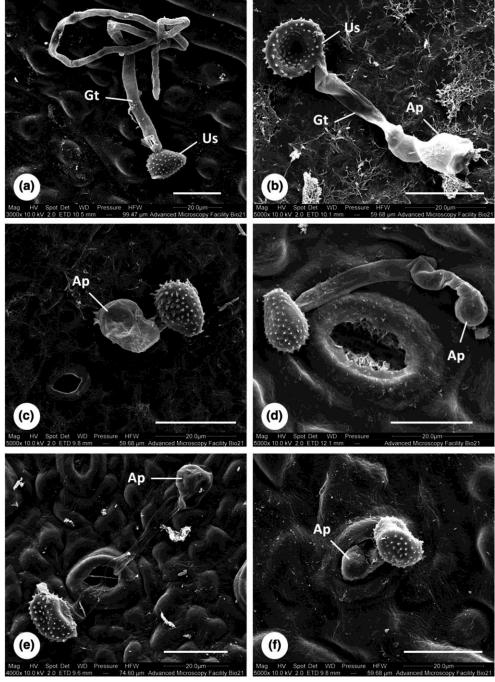
# Symptoms not always obvious





# Disease cycle

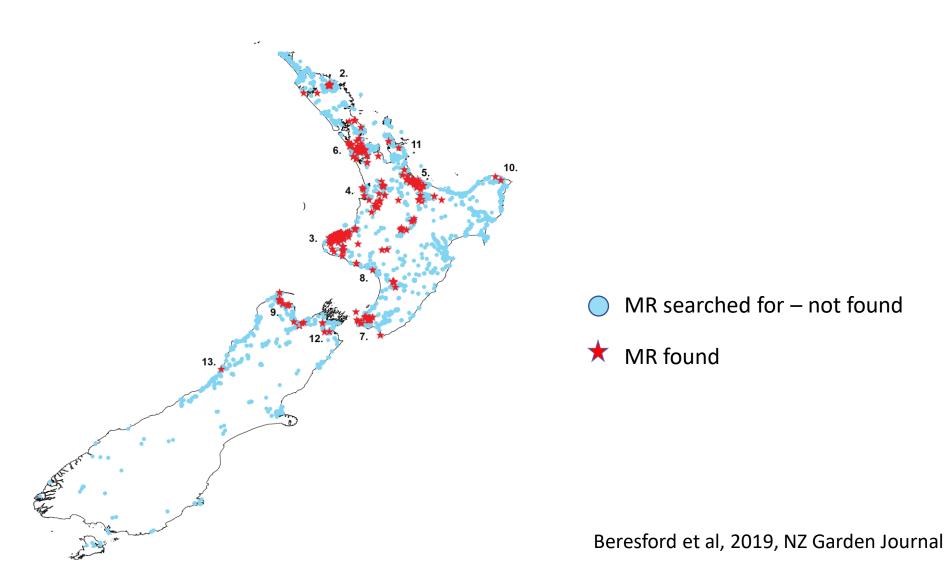
- Requires a live host
- Fungus can push directly through tissue
- Needs warm and wet seasonal
- Multiple spore types
- Pandemic strain is here –
   others may behave differently



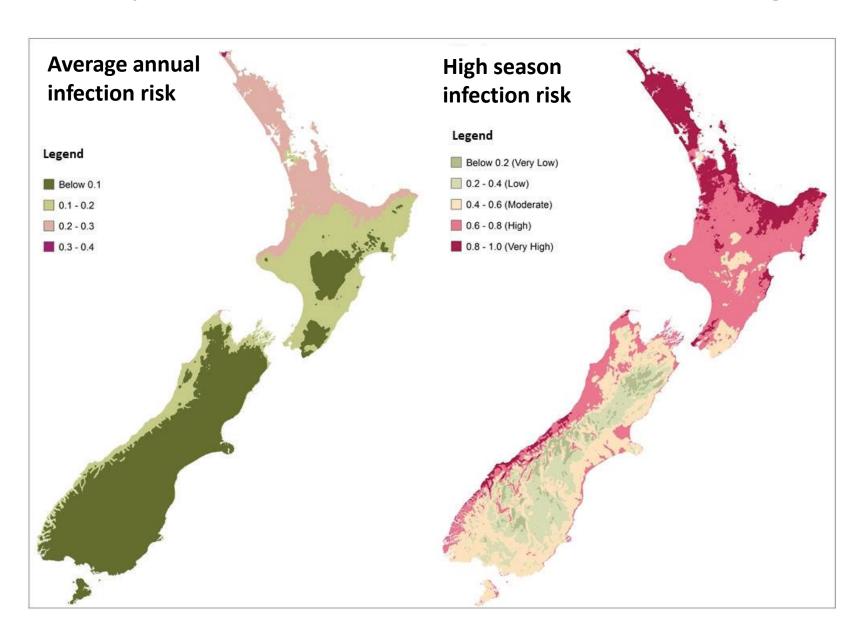
Young et al 2019, Plant Pathology. Eucalyptus sp.

# Myrtle Rust in NZ: current distribution

As of September 2019



### Myrtle Rust in NZ: Modelled Range



#### Myrtle Rust in NZ: host plants

- Thus far Lophomyrtus (Rohutu, Ramarama, bubble leaf) most impacted
- Exotic Lilly pilly/Monkey apple (Syzygium) also hard hit
- Much greater susceptibility seen in greenhouse tests than in field so far (manuka/kanuka/pohutukawa)
- Dry summer + lack of monitoring this season



## Myrtle rust in Australia

- First detected 2010
- 2 previously wide-spread species now facing extinction
- Large tree death occurring
- Yet to reach Western Australia
- Eucalypt killing strains not yet arrived



Native guava in Australia, image: Geoff Pegg

#### Beyond Myrtle Rust research programme

Understand fungal behaviour and host relationships (pathogen dynamics)





Stuart Fraser

Alistair McTaggart

Track what happens to invaded environments (ecosystem impacts)





Gwen Grelet

Maj Padamsee

**Develop control tools** (novel mitigation technologies)



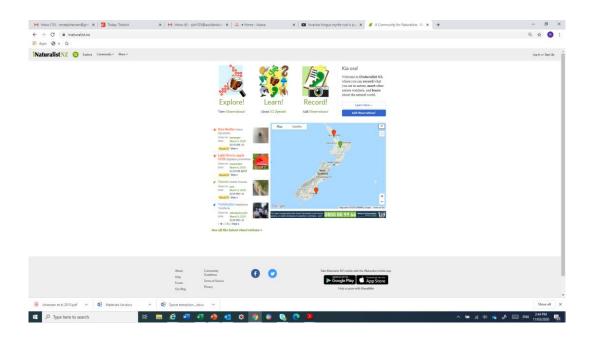
**Grant Smith** 

Māori engagement (Kaitiakitanga and Māori-led solutions)



#### Surveillance and citizen science plans

- Currently no systematic nation-wide surveillance and monitoring
- A programme to engage citizens/stakeholders to gather data from next season is in development
- Identifying data gaps and encouraging records on iNaturalist to be the focus



# Want to talk more? Get involved? Get in touch!

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