

Mini data sheet on *Coniothyrium zuluense*

Added in 2003 - Deleted in 2006

Reasons for deletion:

The pest *Coniothyrium zuluense* has been included in EPPO Alert List for more than 3 years and during this period no particular international action was requested by the EPPO member countries. In 2006, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

Coniothyrium zuluense (canker of *Eucalyptus*)

Why	<i>Coniothyrium zuluense</i> came to our attention as a 'new' and severe disease reported in several countries in very different parts of the world.
Where	<i>C. zuluense</i> was first described in South Africa (most severe in Kwazulu Natal, less severe in Mpumalanga (formerly Eastern Transvaal)), and later found in Thailand and Mexico.
On which plants	<i>Eucalyptus</i> species (at least <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. urophylla</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. nitens</i> , more data needed on host range).
Damage	Infection initially causes measles-like necrotic spots on stems and branches. These develop into large girdling cankers that reduce wood quality and may lead to tree death. Copious amounts of red/brown kino (gum) exude from the lesions.
Dissemination	Data is lacking on the biology and epidemiology of the fungus. It has been observed that small, single-celled spores infect stems directly through the epidermis of the young tissues.
Pathway	Plants for planting, cut branches, wood of eucalyptus from countries where <i>C. zuluense</i> occurs.
Possible risks	<i>Eucalyptus</i> are grown in the EPPO region for forestry and ornamental purposes. So far, <i>C. zuluense</i> occurs mainly in sub-tropical areas, but more data is needed on its biology. In South Africa, <i>C. zuluense</i> is considered as a severe disease of eucalyptus forests and a limiting factor to tree propagation, but data is lacking on its impact in Thailand or Mexico. The present geographical distribution is very scattered and could perhaps reflect different introductions which would mean that the pathogen has possibilities to move over long distances (but this has not been demonstrated). In the literature, <i>C. zuluense</i> is considered as a serious threat to eucalyptus production.
Source(s)	Ciesla, W.M.; Diekmann, M.; Putter, C.A.J. (eds) (1996) FAO/IPGRI Technical Guidelines for the Safe Movement of Germplasm no. 17. Eucalyptus, 66 pp. FAO, Rome. Roux, J.; Wingfield, M.J.; Cibrián, D. (2002) First report of <i>Coniothyrium</i> canker on <i>Eucalyptus</i> in Mexico. <i>Plant Pathology</i> , 51(3), p 382. (also on New Disease Reports http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2002/2001-38.htm) Wingfield, M.J.; Crous, P.W.; Coutinho, T.A. (1997) A serious canker disease of <i>Eucalyptus</i> in South Africa caused by a new species of <i>Coniothyrium</i> . <i>Mycopathologia</i> , 136(3), 139-145. INTERNET Web site of the University of Pretoria (ZA): Van Zyl, L.M.; Wingfield, M.J.; Coutinho, T.A.; Wingfield, B.D.; Pongpanich, K. (1999) Molecular relatedness of geographically diverse isolates of <i>Coniothyrium zuluense</i> from South Africa and Thailand. http://www.up.ac.za/academic/fabi/tpcp/newsletters/may99/1999-4.htm Van Zyl, L.M.; Coutinho, T.A.; Wingfield, M.J. (1999) Morphological, cultural and pathogenic characteristics of <i>Coniothyrium zuluense</i> isolates from different plantation regions in South Africa. http://www.up.ac.za/academic/fabi/tpcp/newsletters/nov99/page15.html

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