

***CERATOCYSTIS PLATANI*: AN INVASIVE FUNGAL PATHOGEN THREATENING NATURAL POPULATIONS OF ORIENTAL PLANE IN GREECE**



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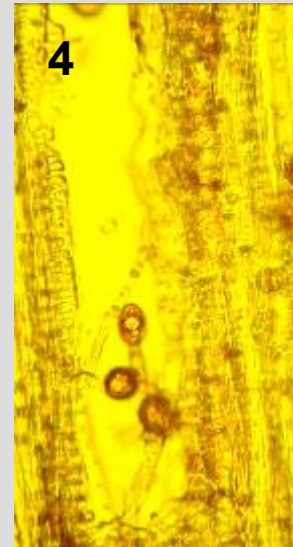
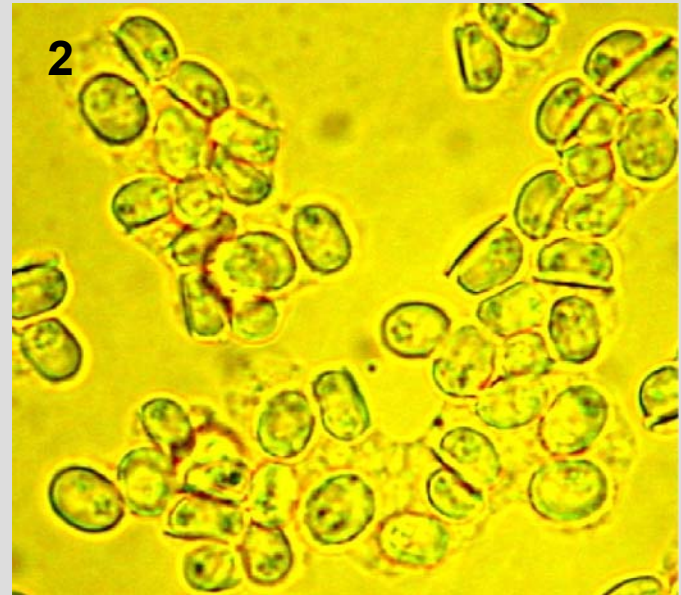
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BACKGROUND

- Causal organism: *Ceratocystis platani* (\equiv *C.fimbriata* f.sp. *platani*)
- Fatal fungal disease of genus *Platanus*
- *C. platani* is an alien invasive species in Europe (thought being native to the USA)



1. Perithecia, 2. Ascospores, 3. Aleurioconidiophores and aleurioconidia, 4. Aleurioconidia inside xylem vessels

Host species affected:

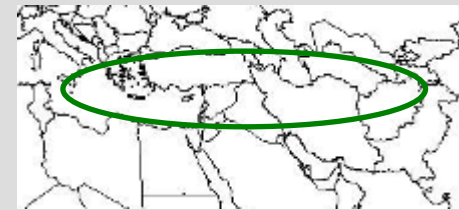
Platanus spp.

Platanus occidentalis L. (American sycamore) eastern North America



Platanus acerifolia Ait. (Willd.) (London plane: natural hybrid of *P. orientalis* x *P. occidentalis*)

Platanus orientalis L. (Oriental plane)

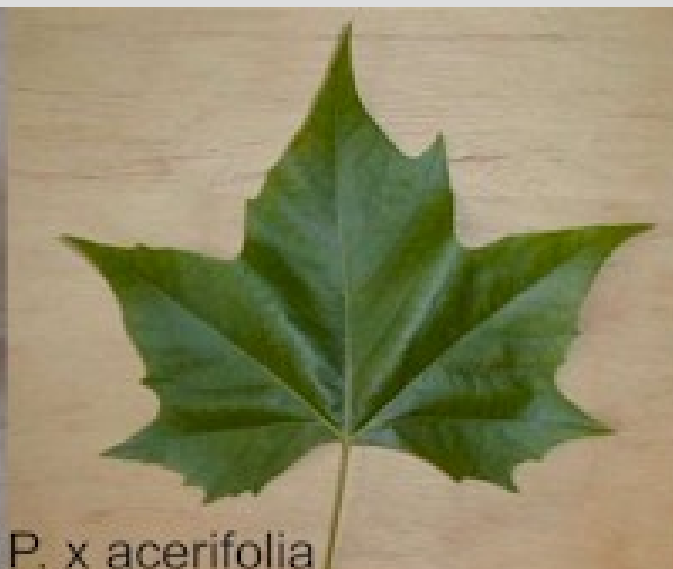


Platanus racemosa Nutt. (California sycamore)

<http://www.chengappa.demon.co.uk>



P. occidentalis



P. x acerifolia



P. orientalis

Platanus orientalis: geographical distribution



Infection facts:

***Ceratocystis platani* is a wound parasite.**

- **Even a very small wound is enough for a successful infection.**
- **The wound-exposed tissue is colonised by *C. platani* immediately on contact.**
- **After wound colonisation, mycelium develops both longitudinally and tangentially into conducting tissues of the underlying sapwood.**
- **Colonisation can be 2,0-2,5 m/year from a single infection.**
- **Trees of 30 - 40 cm diameter may die within 2-3 years of infection.**
- ***C. platani* can survive for several years at -17°C but will not grow below 10°C or above 45°C.**
- **Optimum temperature for development is 25°C. There is apparently no incubation period.**
- **The fungus can survive for >105 days in soil during winter, but is killed by temperatures of 35-40°C (Accordi, 1989).**

Geographical distribution of the disease:

North America

USA (Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia)

Europe

France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece

Belgium, Spain, and Serbia* (unconfirmed)

Asia

Iran

Armenia* (unconfirmed)

Origin of the pathogen

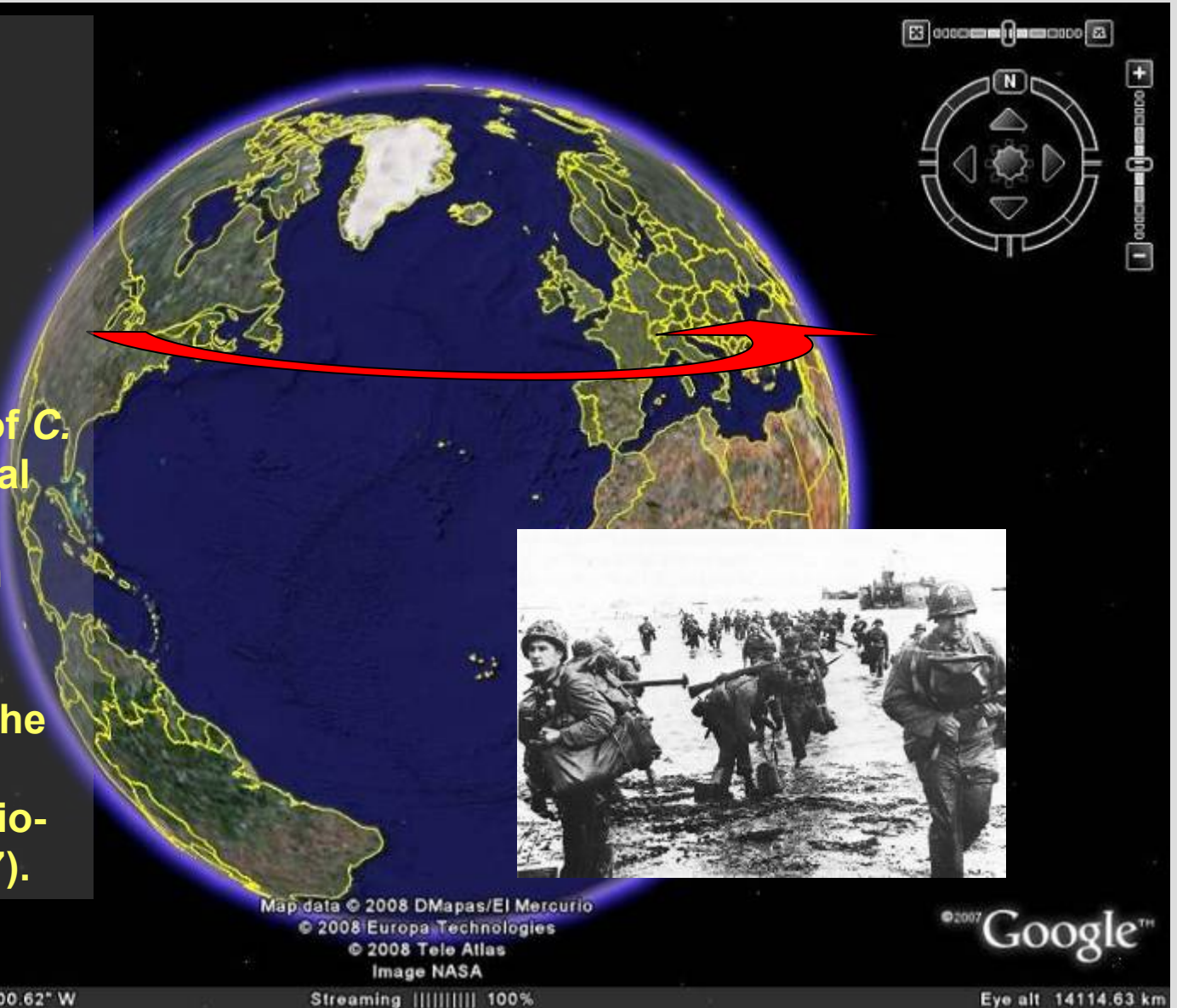
***Ceratocystis platani* is probably indigenous to the SE USA and perhaps Mexico (Engelbrecht & Harrington 2005).**

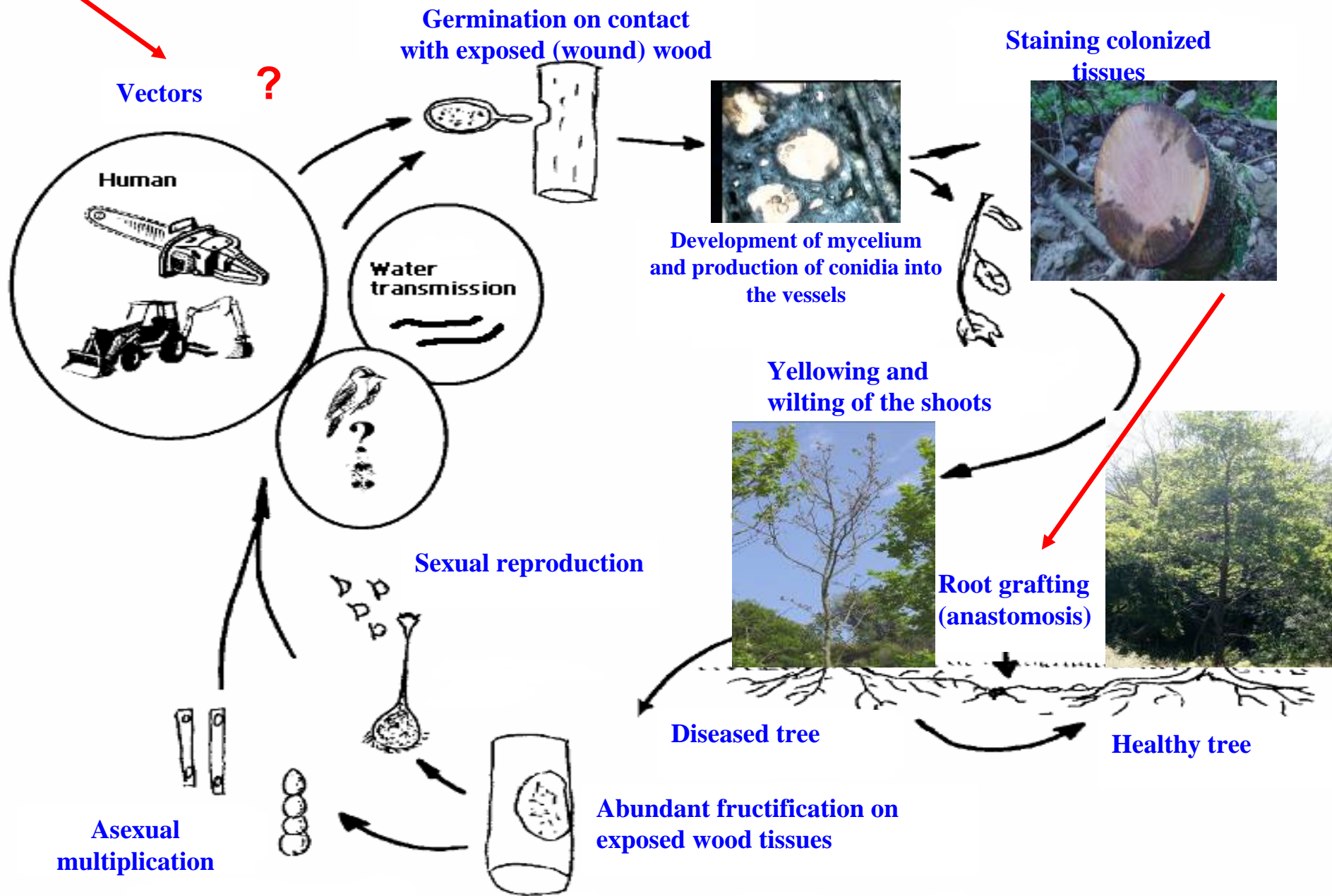
Gene flow estimates suggest that both the European and Californian populations were derived independently from different populations in the eastern United States (Engelbrecht *et al.*, 2004).

Therefore, the pathogen is alien to Europe.

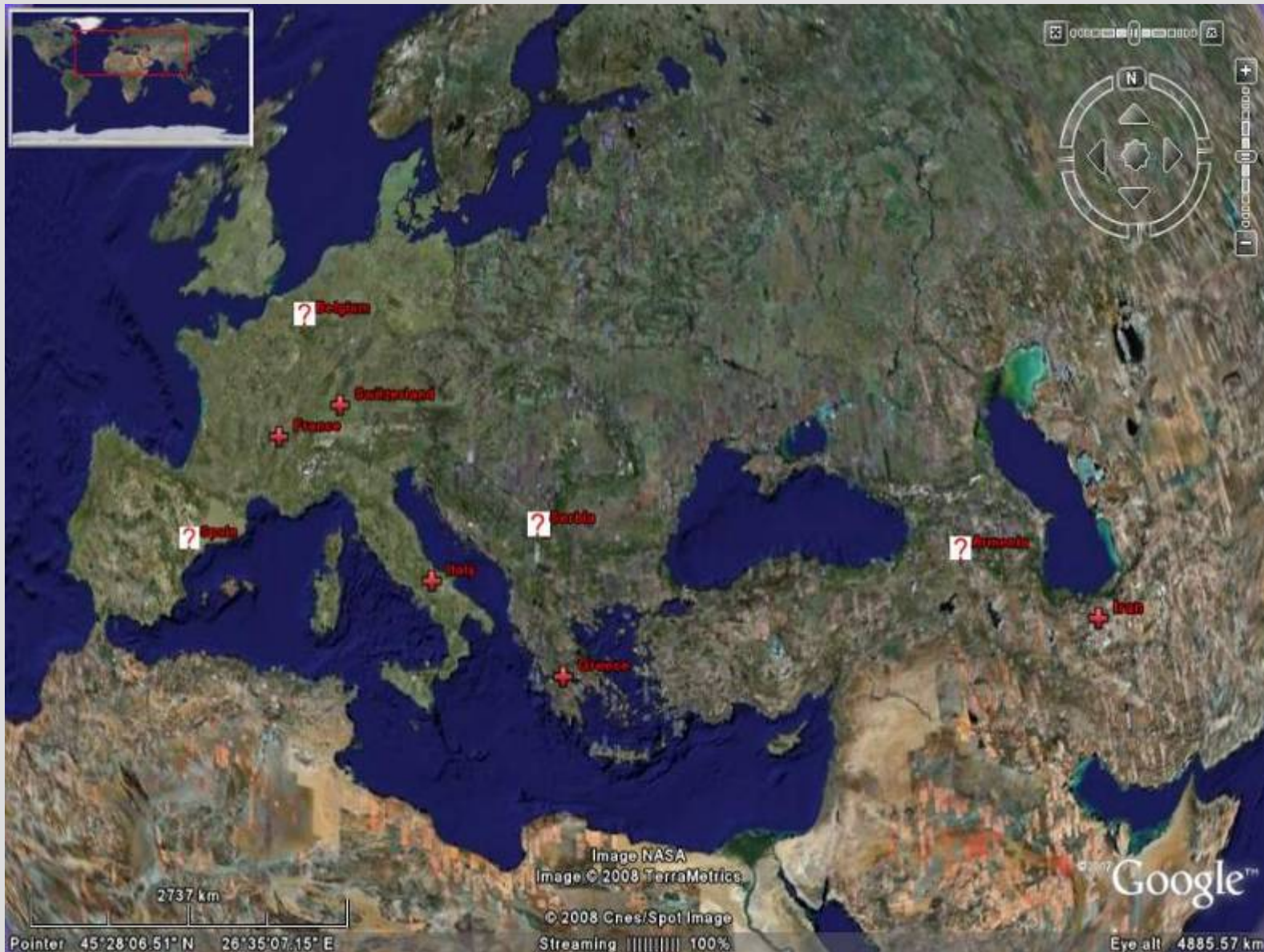
Invasion in Europe

(CAT)5 and Hæll fingerprinting indicated that the Greek population of *C. platani* was identical to other European populations, which probably resulted from a single introduction from the USA to Naples in World War II (Ocasio-Morales *et al.*, 2007).





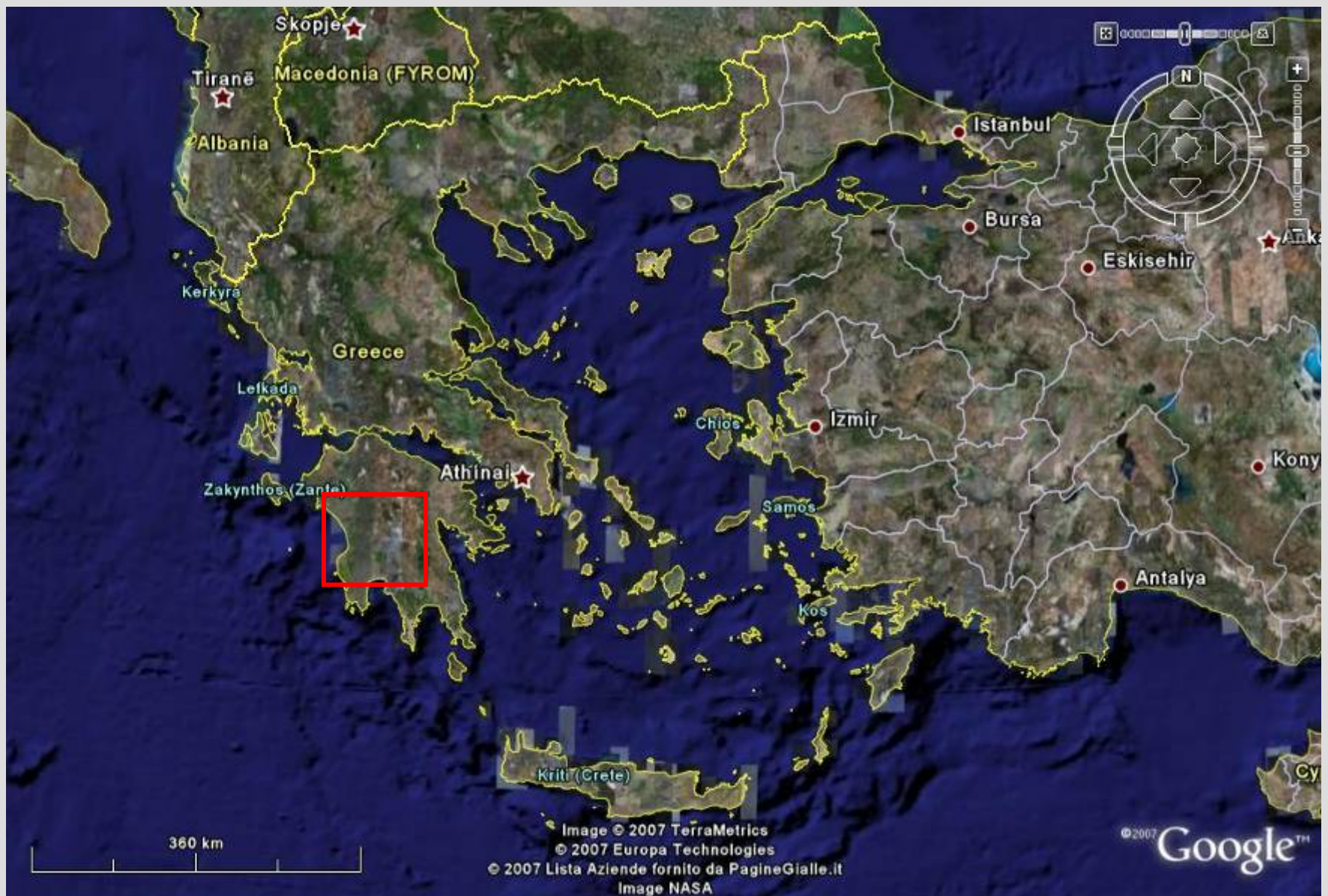
DISEASE CYCLE OF *CERATOCYSTIS PLATANI*

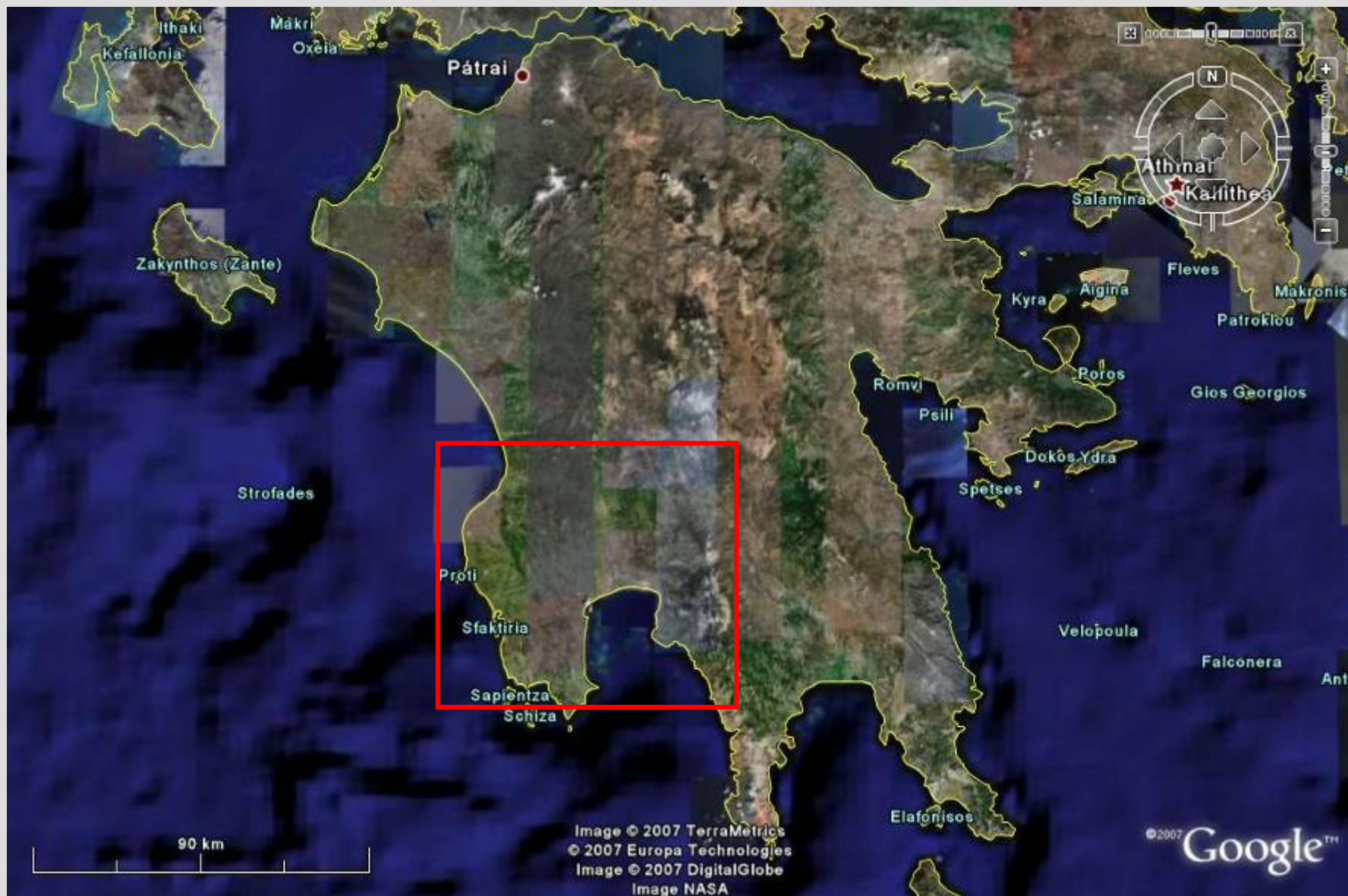


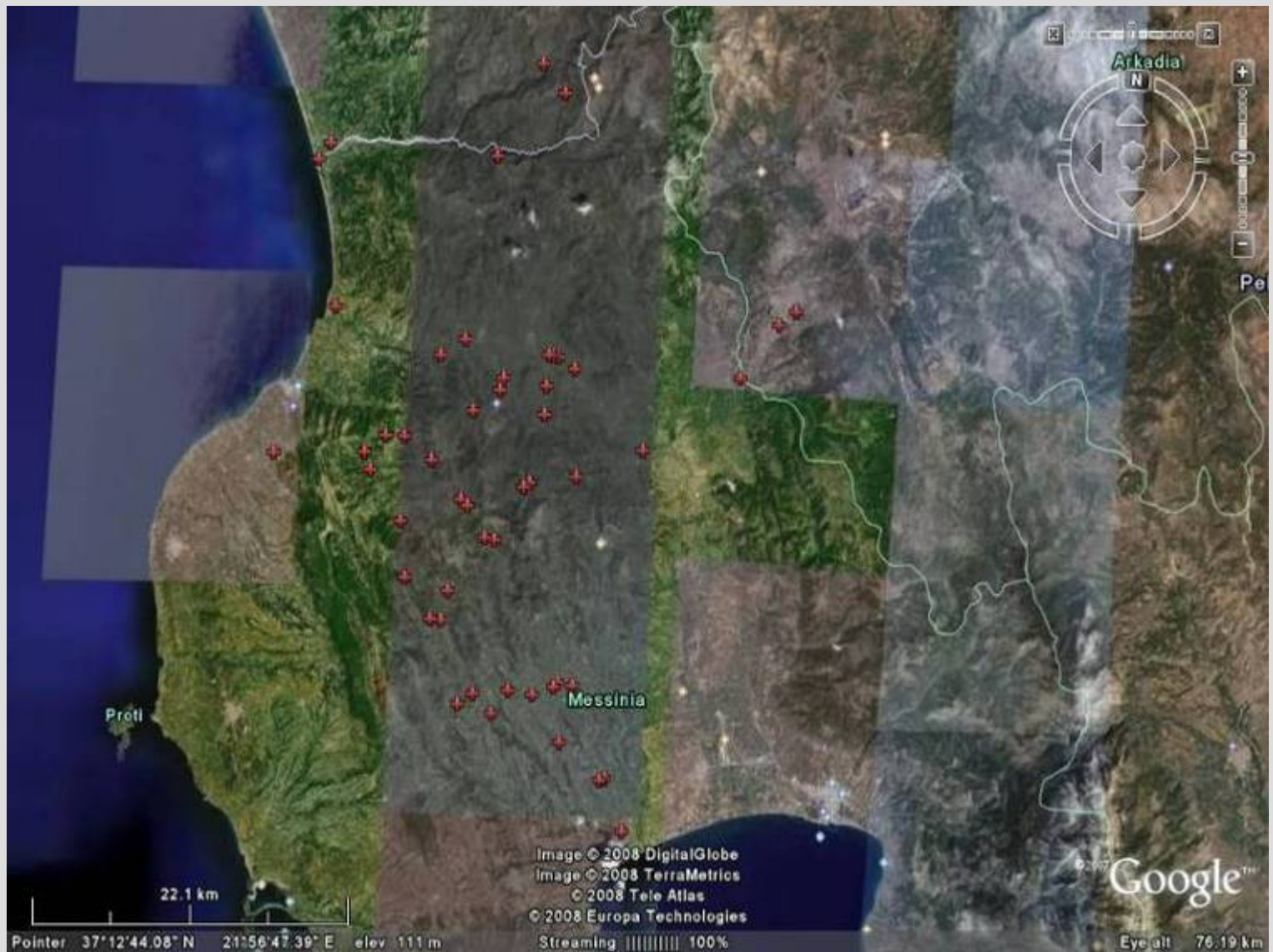








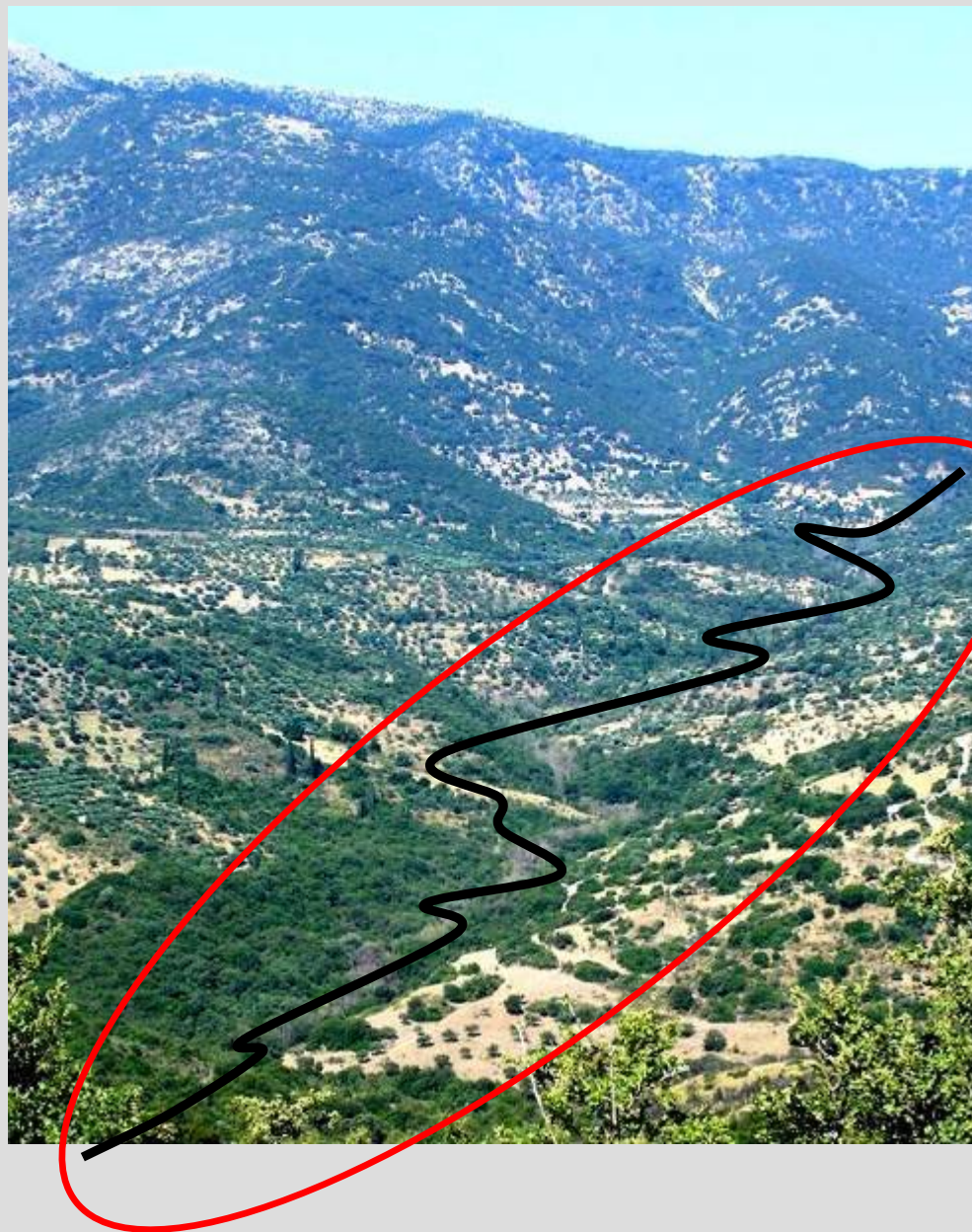




















Ambrosia beetle (*Platypus cylindrus*) adults, frass and tunnels in cross section.



Litargus connexus



Xyleborinus saxeseni















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