HOW SUSCEPTIBLE IS THE FLORA OF SOUTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA TO *PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMONI*?

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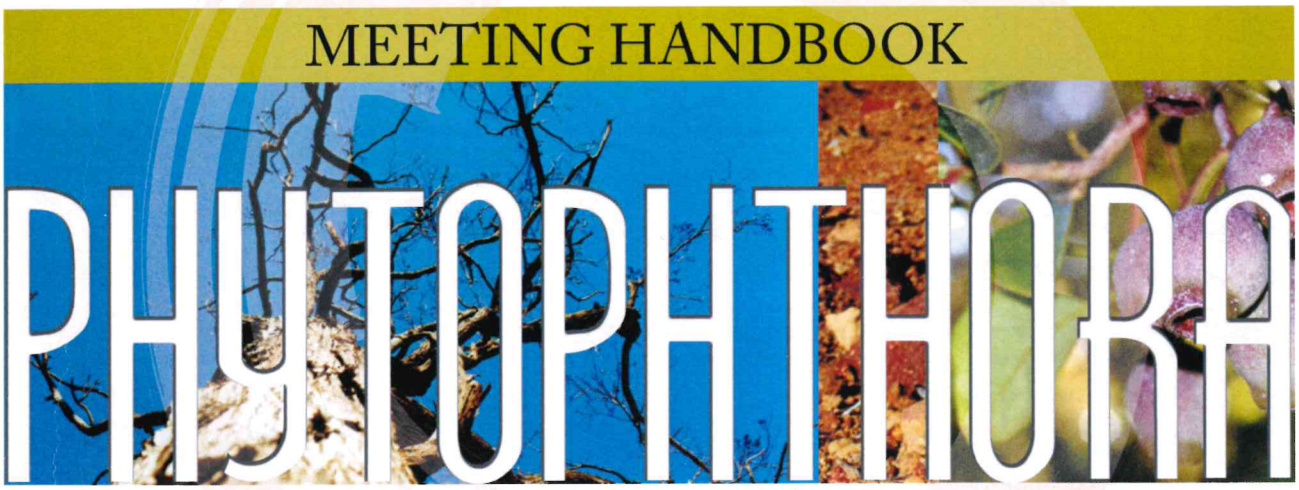
Despite the high impact of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infection on the flora of south-western Australia, the susceptibility of the component plant species to infection is poorly understood. From an assessment of the impact of *P. cinnamomi* in the plant communities of the Stirling range National Park, Wills (3) concluded that the proportion of the plant species susceptible to the pathogen was 36-43%. Susceptibility databases from *Eucalyptus marginata* forest (1), *Banksia* woodland (2) and threatened and rare flora (Shearer, Crane and Cochrane *unpublished*) will be used to analyse and compare estimates of the susceptibility of south-western flora to *P. cinnamomi*.

1. Shearer B.L., Dillon M. (1995) Susceptibility of plant species in *Eucalyptus marginata* forest to infection by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. *Australian Journal of Botany* **43**, 113-134.
2. Shearer B.L., Dillon M. (1996) Susceptibility of plant species in *Banksia* woodlands on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia to infection by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. *Australian Journal of Botany* **44**, 433-445.
4. Wills R.T. (1993) The ecological impact of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* in the Stirling Range National Park, Western Australia. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **18**, 145-159.

MEETING HANDBOOK



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