VARIATION EXHIBITED BY ISOLATES OF *PHYTOPHTHORA MEGASPERMA* CAUSING SEEDLING AND TREE DECLINE IN S-W AUSTRALIAN COASTAL NATIONAL PARKS

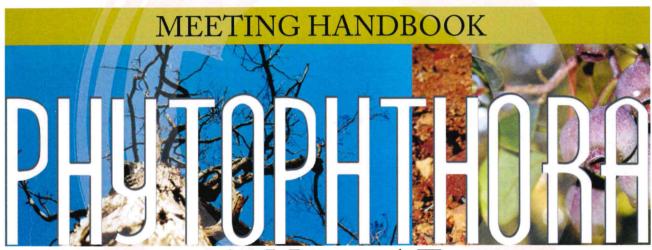
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Phytophthora megasperma is an active plant pathogen in National Parks directly to the north of Perth, and along the south coast in the Fitzgerald River National Park. Where active, P. megasperma has high impact on species contributing to habitat structure, e.g. Banksia attenuata in the northern sandplain and B. speciosa on the south coast. Eighty three isolates of P. megasperma retrieved from diseased native plants exhibiting foliar dieback symptoms were assessed for morphological and isozymic variation. Isozyme analysis of P. megasperma isolates from s-w Australia, three from South Australia, and six isolates from overseas representing the six putative taxa within the P. megasperma complex were undertaken. Genetic distances were determined according to Rogers (1), and unweighted pair groupings with arithmetic averaging (UPGMA) phenograms were constructed using the computer program BIOSYS-1 (2).

- 1. Rogers, J.S. (1972). Measures of genetic similarity. Studies in Genetics 7, 143-153. University of Texas Publication Number 7213.
- 2. Swofford, D.L. and Selander, R.K. (1981). A computer program for the analysis of allelic variation in genetics. *Journal of Heredity* 72, 281-283.

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