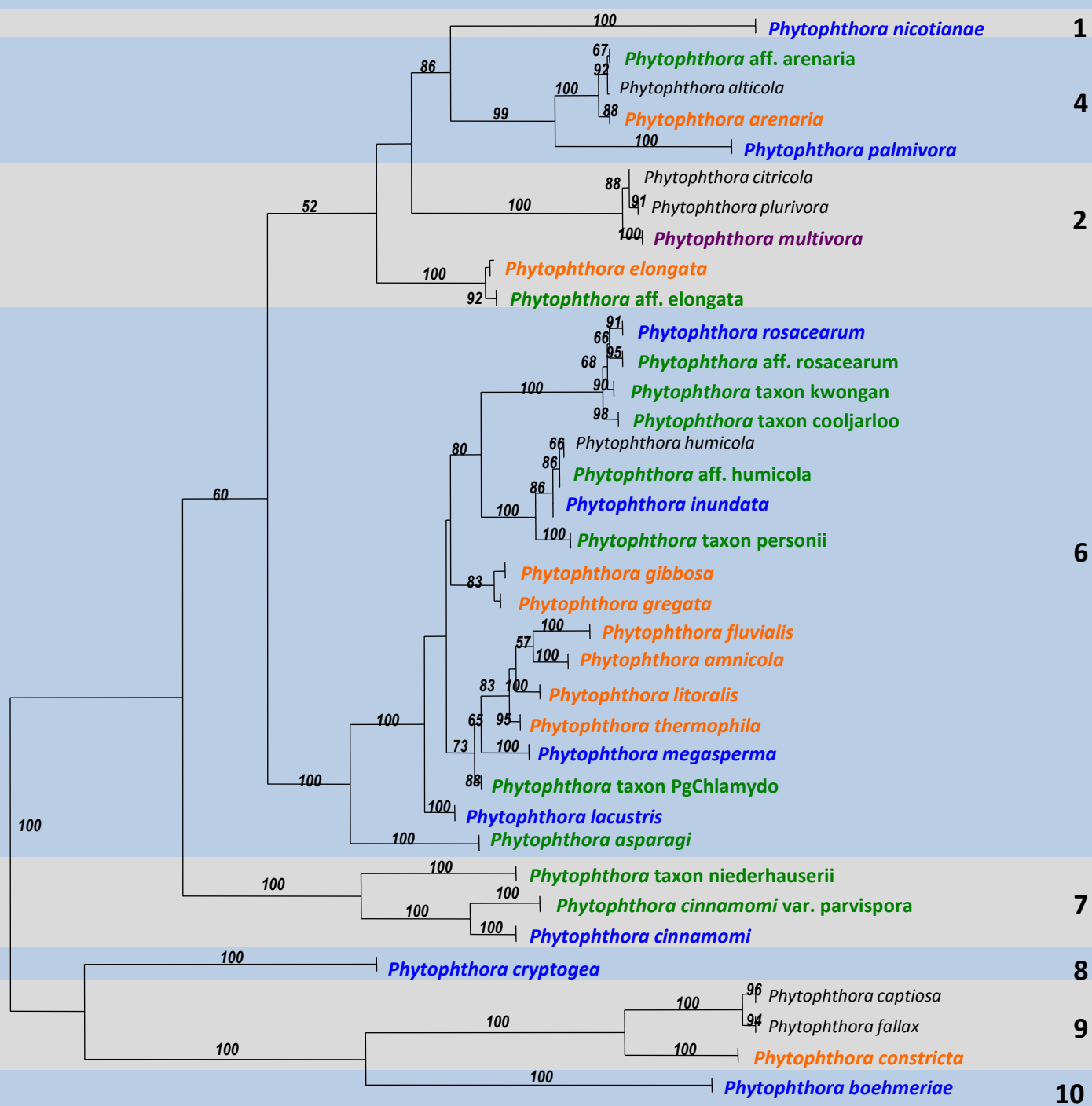


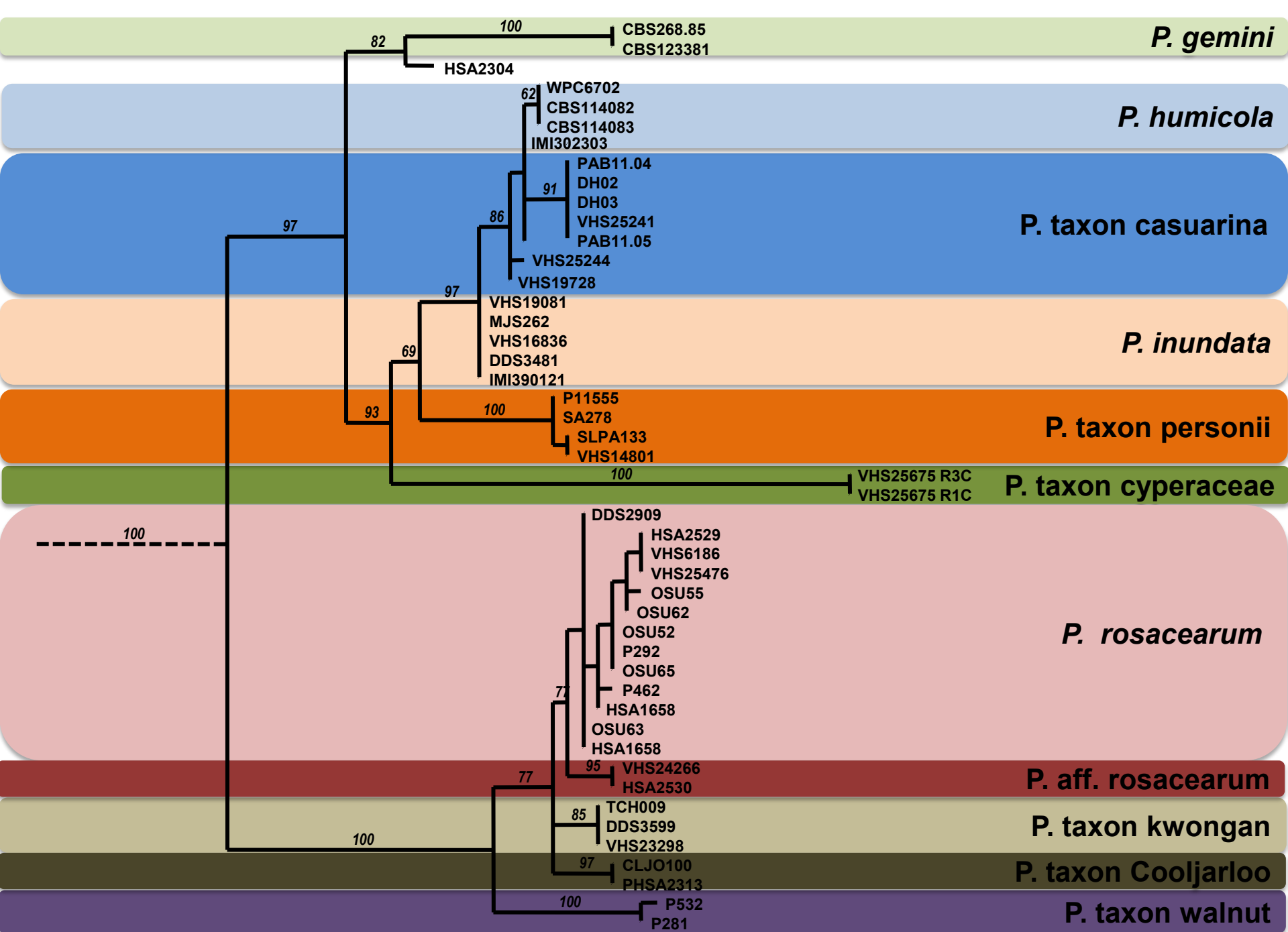
# More new *Phytophthora* species from natural ecosystems in Western Australia

Agnes Simamora, Giles Hardy, Mike Stukely and Treena Burgess





— 5 changes



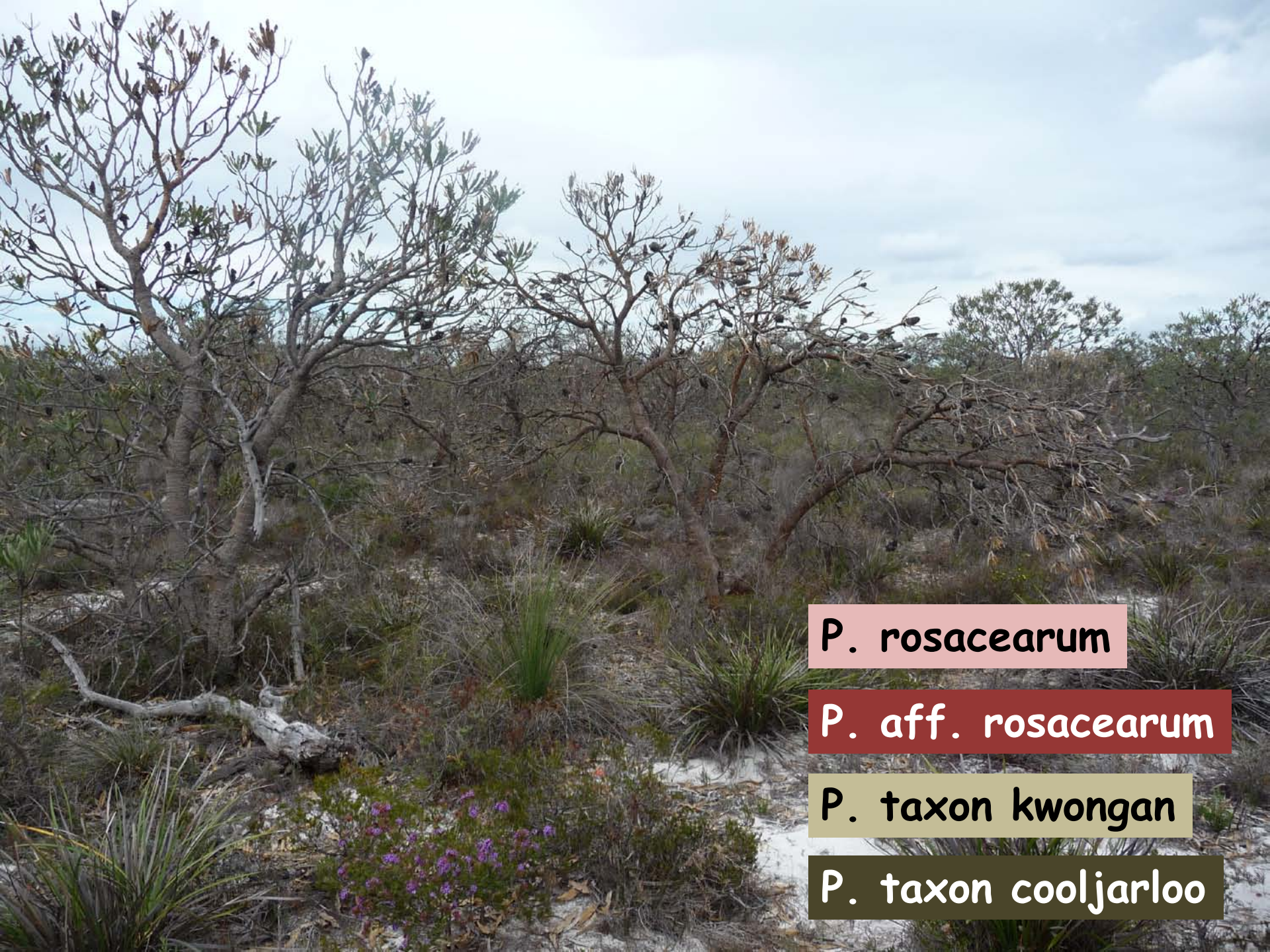
— 1 change



	host	distribution
<i>P. humicola</i>	<i>Citrus, Phaseolus</i>	Taiwan, Japan
<i>P. aff humicola</i>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Western Australia
<i>P. inundata</i>	numerous	Western Australia, Europe
<i>P. taxon personii</i>	<i>Nicotiana, Grevillea</i>	Western Australia, USA
<i>P. gemini</i>	<i>Zostera marina</i>	the Netherlands
<i>P. taxon cyperaceae</i>	Sedge	Western Australia
<i>P. rosacearum</i>	<i>Malus, Prunus, Pinus, Xanthorrhoea</i>	Western Australia, USA
<i>P. aff. rosacearum</i>	native vegetation	Western Australia
<i>P. taxon kwongan</i>	<i>Banksia, Xanthorrhoea</i>	Western Australia
<i>P. taxon cooljarloo</i>	<i>Hibbertia</i>	Western Australia
<i>P. taxon walnut</i>	<i>Juglans</i>	USA (California)

**P. aff. humicola**

*P. aff. cyperaceae*



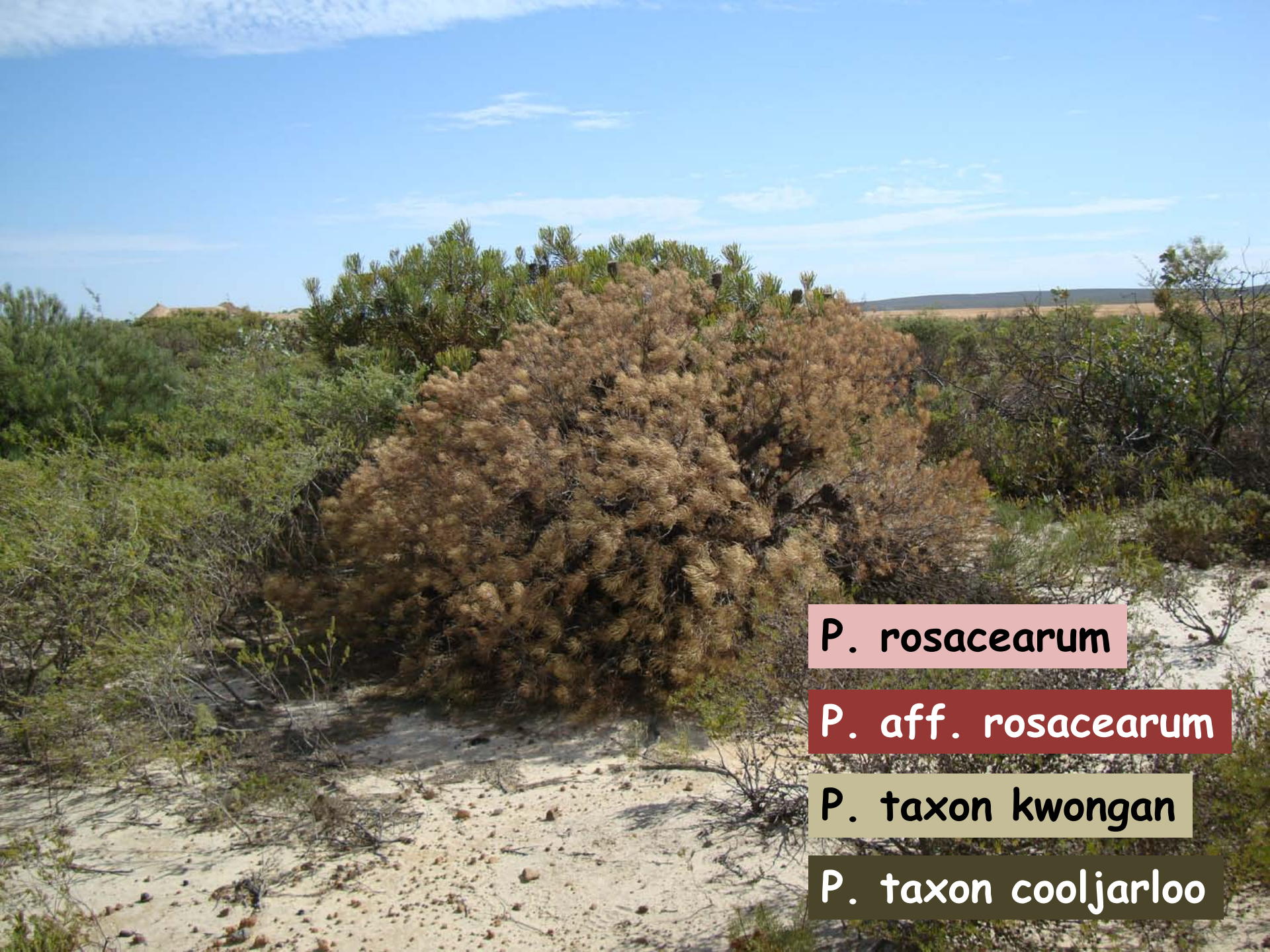
**P. rosacearum**

**P. aff. rosacearum**

**P. taxon kwongan**

**P. taxon cooljarloo**





**P. rosacearum**

**P. aff. rosacearum**

**P. taxon kwongan**

**P. taxon cooljarloo**

*P. humicola*



*P. inundata*



*P. aff. humicola*



*P. taxon personii*



*P. gemini*



*P. taxon cyperaceae*



*P. rosacearum*



*P. rosacearum*



*P. aff. rosacearum*



*P. taxon kwongan*



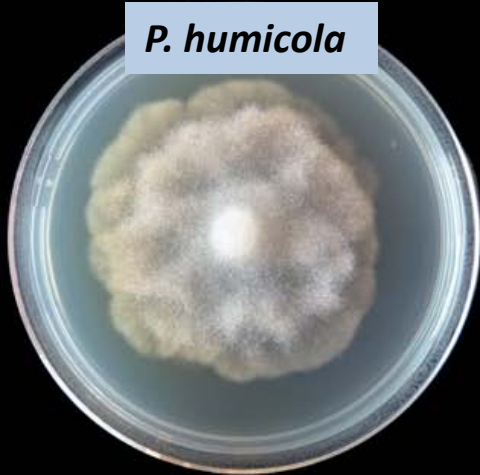
*P. taxon cooljarloo*



*P. taxon walnut*



*P. humicola*



*P. inundata*



*P. aff. humicola*



*P. taxon personii*



*P. gemini*



*P. taxon cyperaceae*



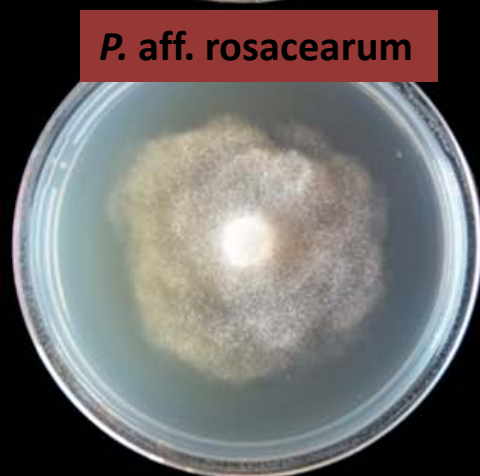
*P. rosacearum*



*P. rosacearum*



*P. aff. rosacearum*



*P. taxon kwongan*

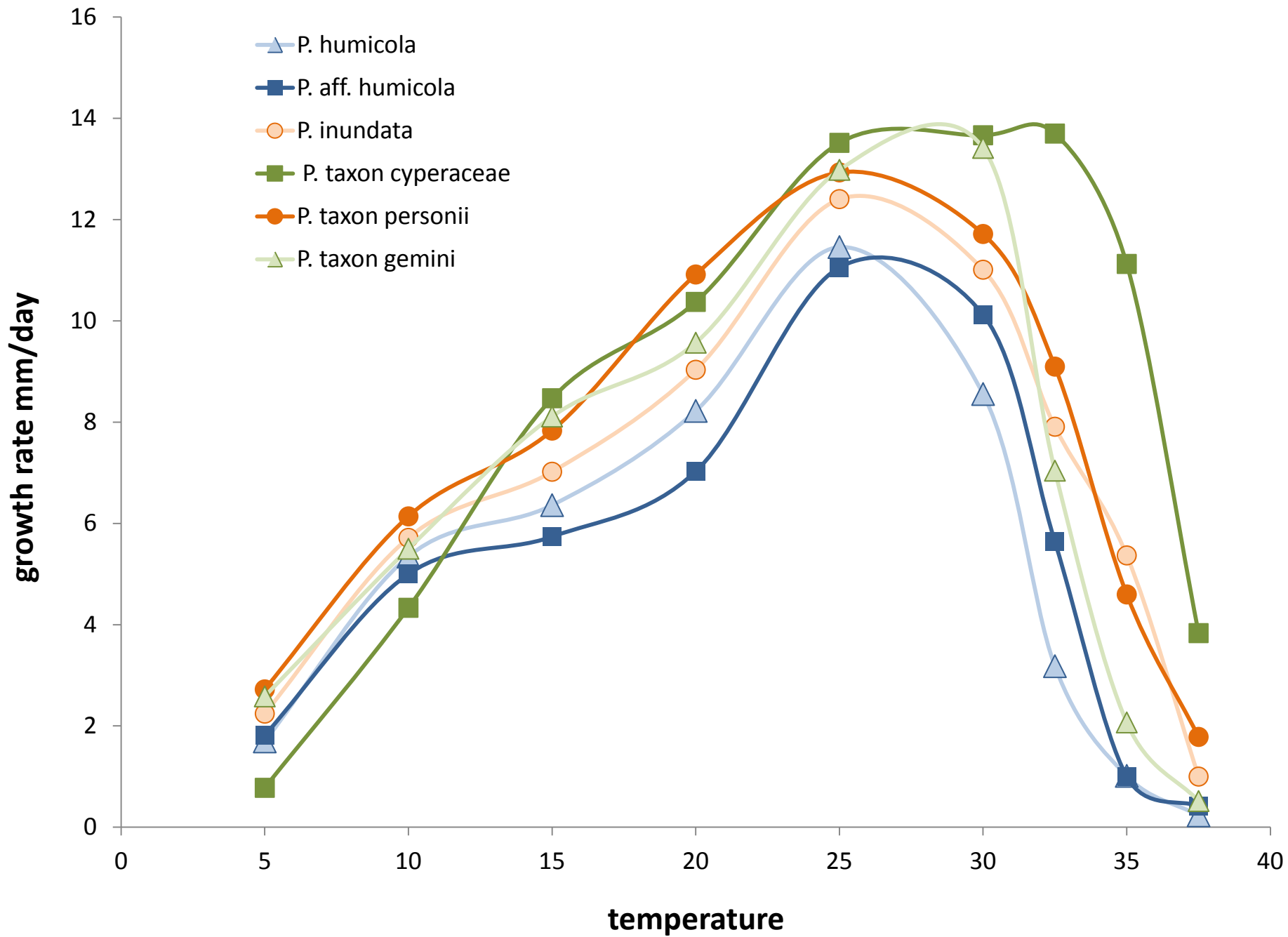


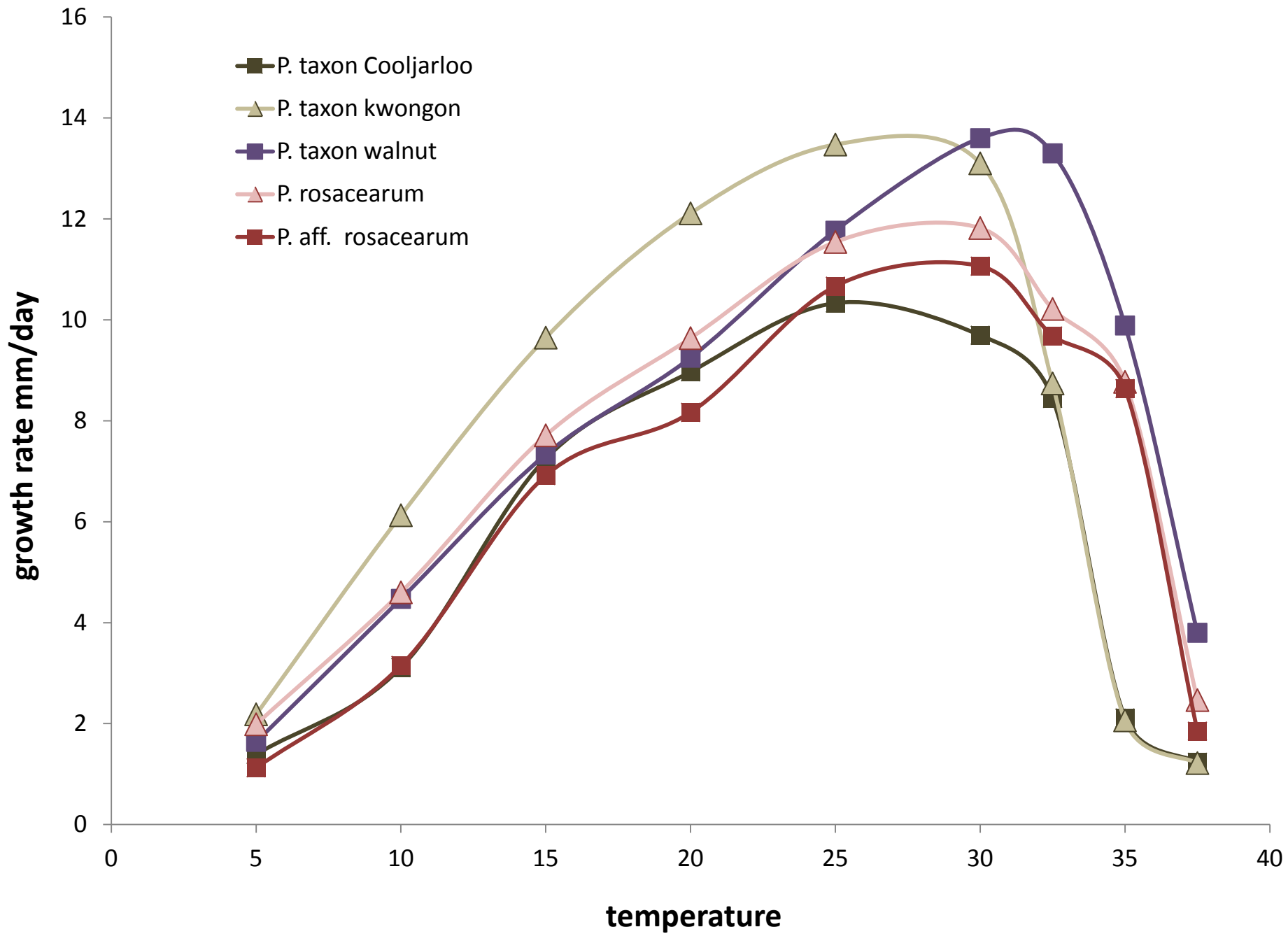
*P. taxon cooljarloo*



*P. taxon walnut*







	optimum	max	>37.5
<i>P. humicola</i>	25	35	
<i>P. aff humicola</i>	27	35	
<i>P. inundata</i>	25	37.5	
<i>P. taxon personii</i>	25	>37.5	+++
<i>P. gemini</i>	30	35	
<i>P. taxon cyperaceae</i>	25-32.5	>37.5	+++
<i>P. rosacearum</i>	30	>37.5	+++
<i>P. aff. rosacearum</i>	30	>37.5	+++
<i>P. taxon kwongan</i>	27	37.5	
<i>P. taxon cooljarloo</i>	25	37.5	
<i>P. taxon walnut</i>	30	>37.5	+++

	mating	sporangia (av)	ov (%)	obp (%)	ell (%)
<i>P. humicola</i>	homothallic	40 × 28	100		
<i>P. aff humicola</i>	homothallic	48 × 33	100		
<i>P. inundata</i>	mixed	47 × 30	95	5	
<i>P. taxon personii</i>	?	44 × 29	90	10	
<i>P. gemini</i>	sterile	62 × 38	80	20	
<i>P. taxon cyperaceae</i>	?	62 × 36	35	65	
<i>P. rosacearum</i>	homothallic	47 × 26	50	10	40
<i>P. aff. rosacearum</i>	homothallic	38 × 25	80	10	10
<i>P. taxon kwongon</i>	homothallic	44 × 27	65		35
<i>P. taxon cooljarloo</i>	homothallic	56 × 35	100		
<i>P. taxon walnut</i>	sterile ?	52 × 28	30	70	

- continued exploration within natural ecosystems is Western Australia is uncovering more new species
- the northern Kwongan vegetation is home to numerous species form ITS Clade 6, sub-clade I
- unlike newly described species from ITS Clade 6, sub-clade II which are predominantly found in waterways, these new species are associated with disease
- we are establishing pathogenicity trials with 10 host species of known susceptibility to other Phytophthoras
- when considering the biodiversity and distribution of species form ITS Clade 6, sub-clade I, could Western Australia be the origin of this clade?