

**Stealth pathogens:
The sooty blotch and flyspeck
complex**

**Mark Gleason
November 10, 2020**

Stealthy: **“Slow, deliberate, and secret”**

- 1. Taxonomy**
- 2. Biogeography**
- 3. Management**
- 4. Phenology**
- 5. Evolutionary phylogeny**
- 6. Adaptation to niche**



Sooty blotch and flyspeck (SBFS)

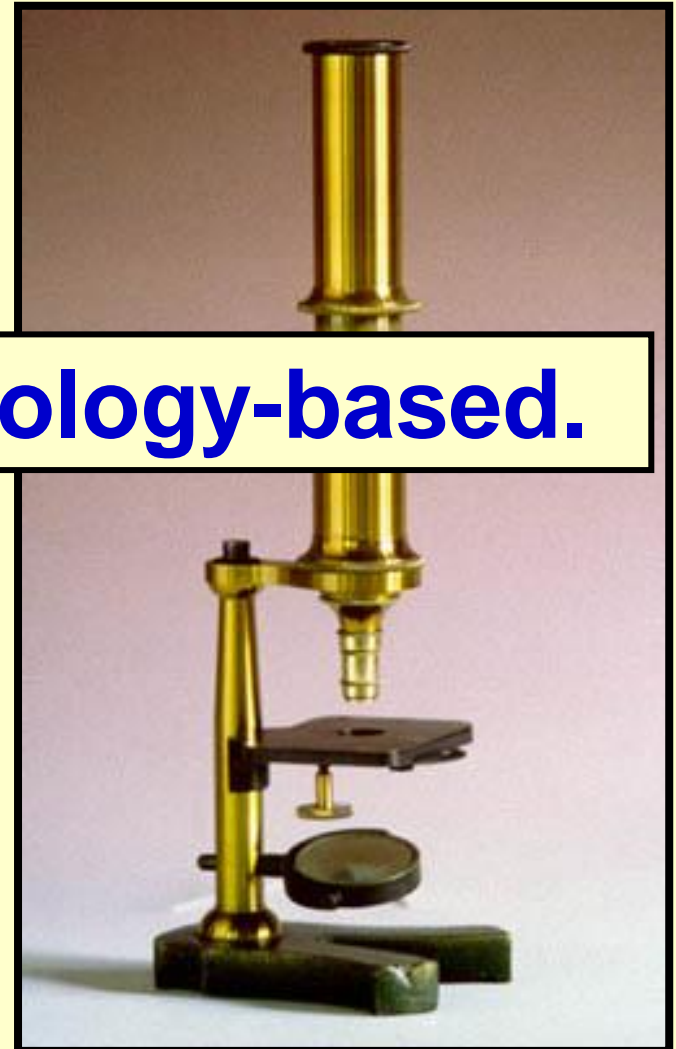
- A common fungal disease of apple fruit.
- Colonizes surfaces of many plants.



4 to 10 fungicide sprays per year.

1832: First SBFS publication

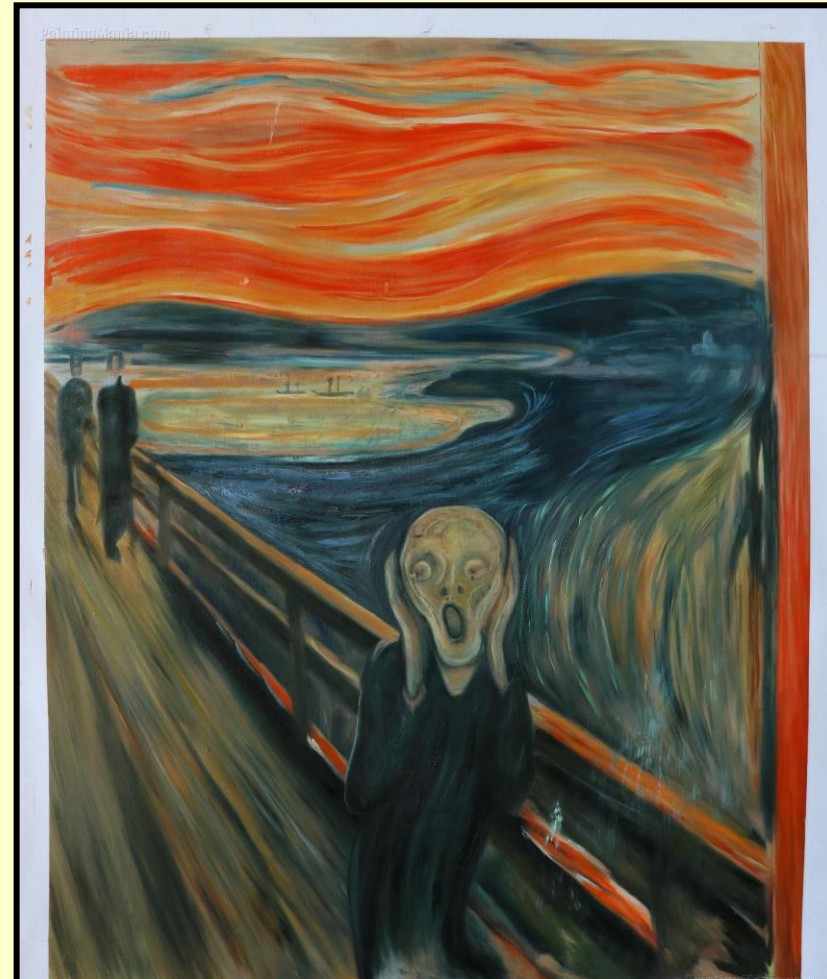
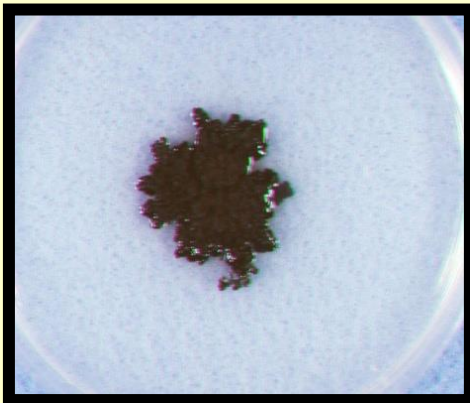
Mycology was morphology-based.



1832-2005: 173 years of SBFS frustration

**One problem:
They grow slowly.**

1 cm in 3 months!



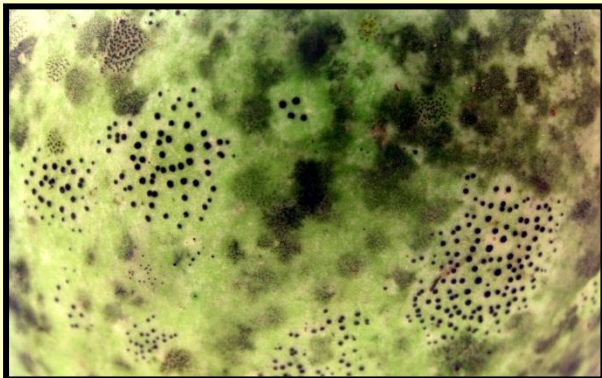
Another problem: Cryptic species



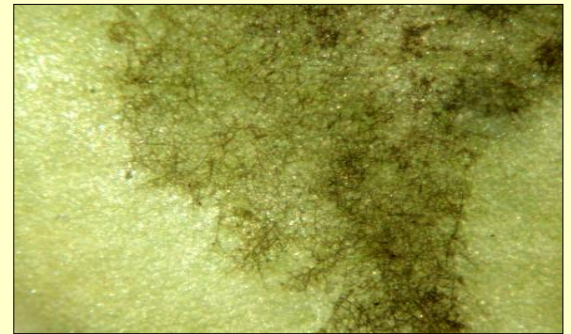
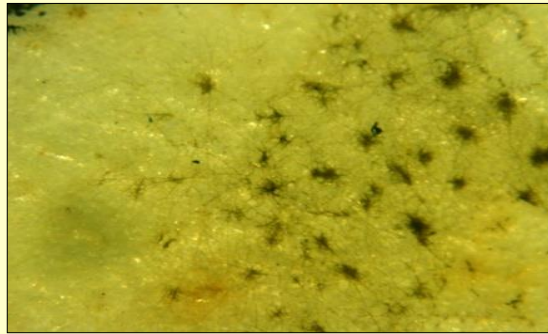
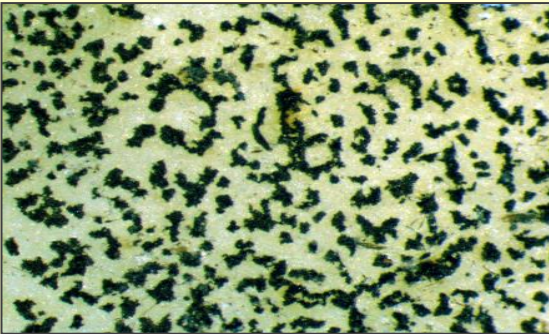
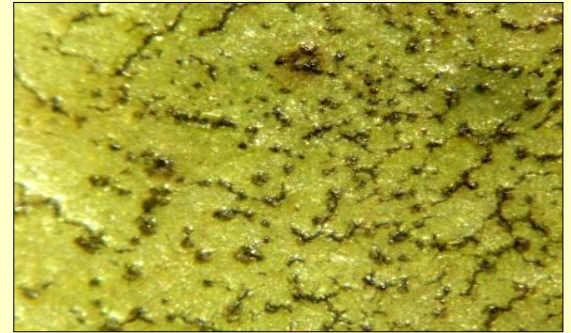
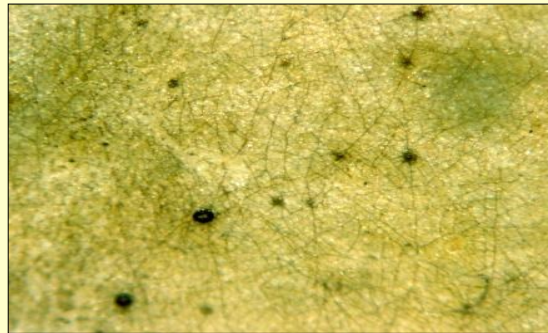
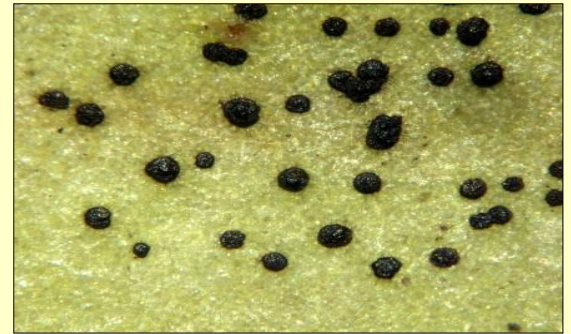
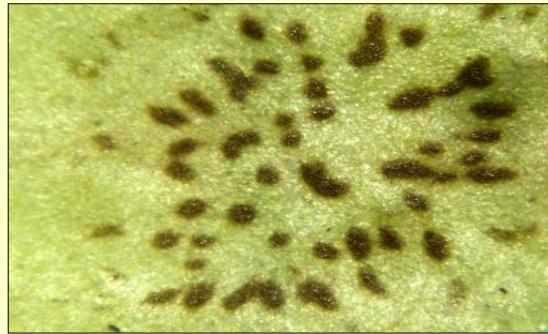
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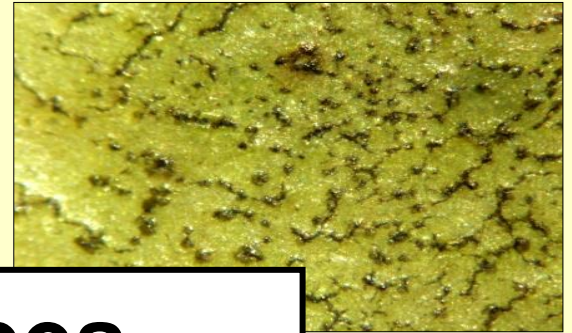
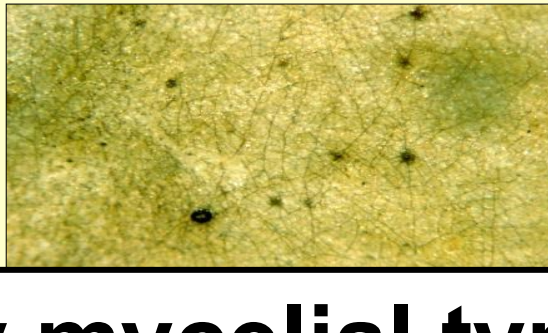
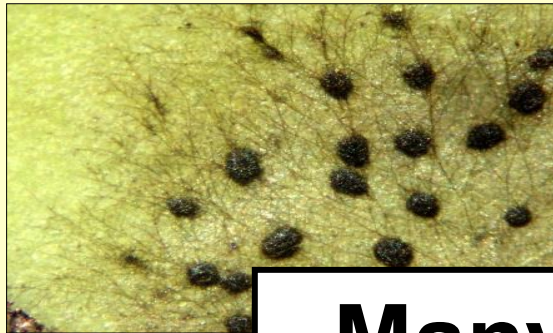
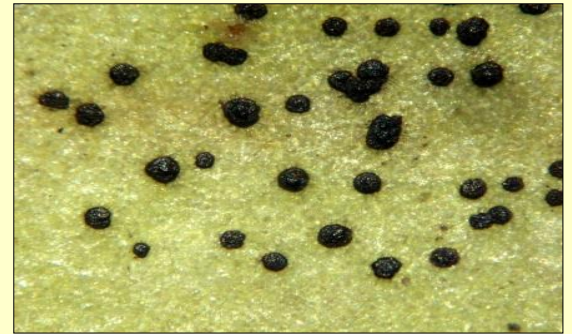
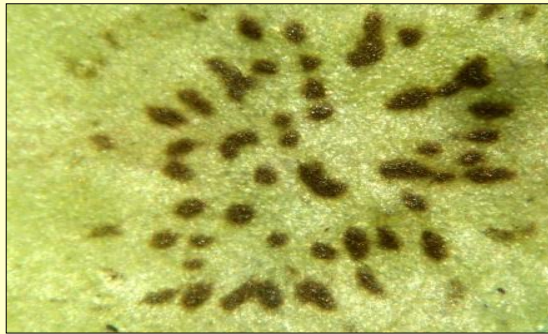
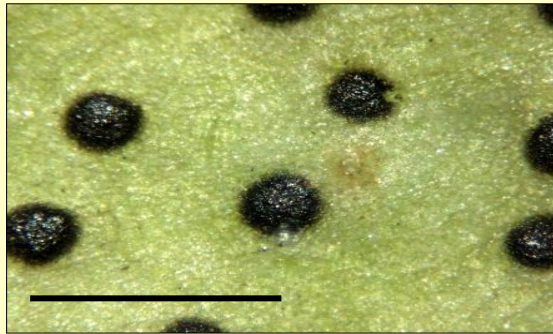
Many look alike.



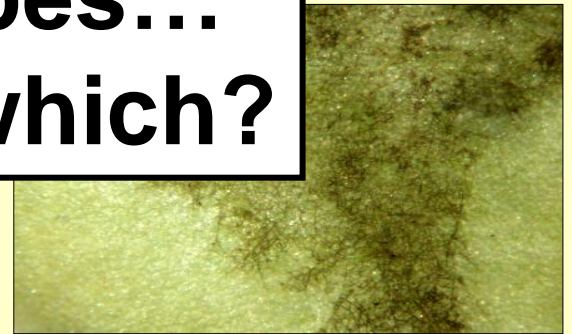
1) SBFS taxonomy



1) SBFS taxonomy



**Many mycelial types...
Which species is which?**

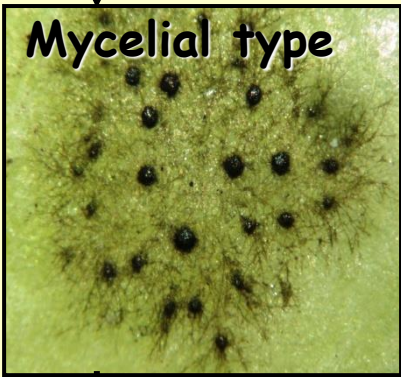
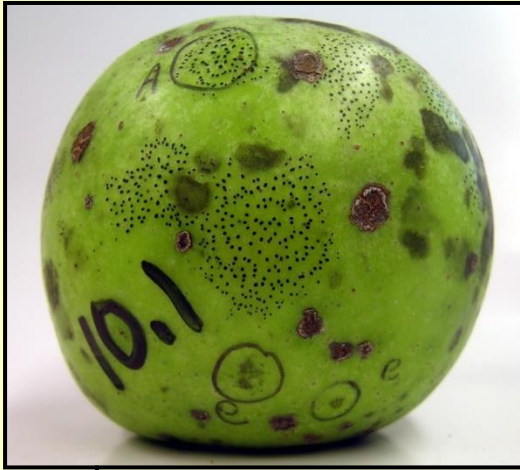


Tools of molecular genetics unlocked secrets of SBFS.

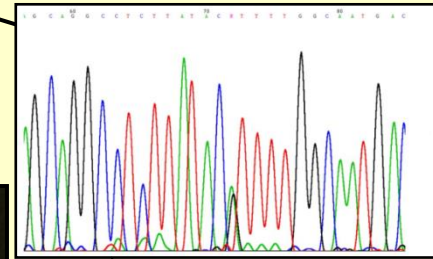


Orchard Surveys

- 40 apples/orchard
- Counted colonies



Describe
conidia



>GA2-38A1a

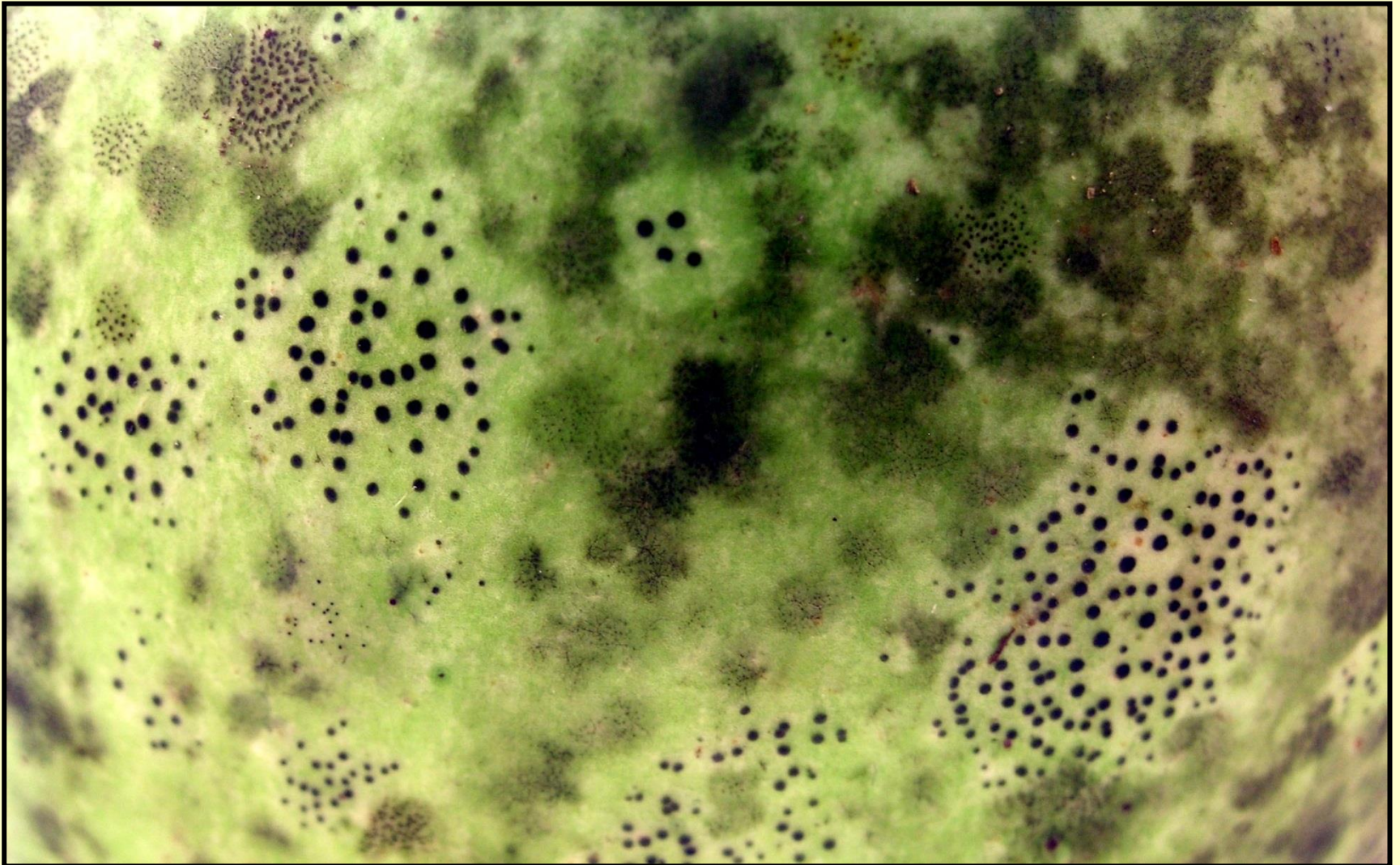
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GCCCGGGGGGAACCCCGCCTGTCATGGGCGTGGGCCCCCGG
TGGCCAACTCAAACCTCTGTTTTTATTGCCGTCCGAGTAACCAA
CCAATCAAAACAAAATTTCCTCAACGGATCTTTGGTTCTGG
CATCGATGAAGAACCGCGCAATACGATAAGTAATGTGAAT
TGCAGAATTCAGTGAAATCATCGAAATCTTTGAACGCACATTGCC
CCCCCTGGTATTCCGGGGGGCATGCCTGTTTCGAGCGTCATTA
CAACCAATCCAGCCGCTCCGTAATGGCGTCGCGGCCTG
CCGCGCGCCTCAAGTCTCCGCGAAGCCGCCGTTCTCTCT
GCGTGATGACACATCGTCGCTTGGGACACGGGGGTGCGCCC
GAAAACATCGCCGGAGACGTGACTCAAGGTTGACCT
```

ITS-1

5.8s

ITS-2

SBFS diversity

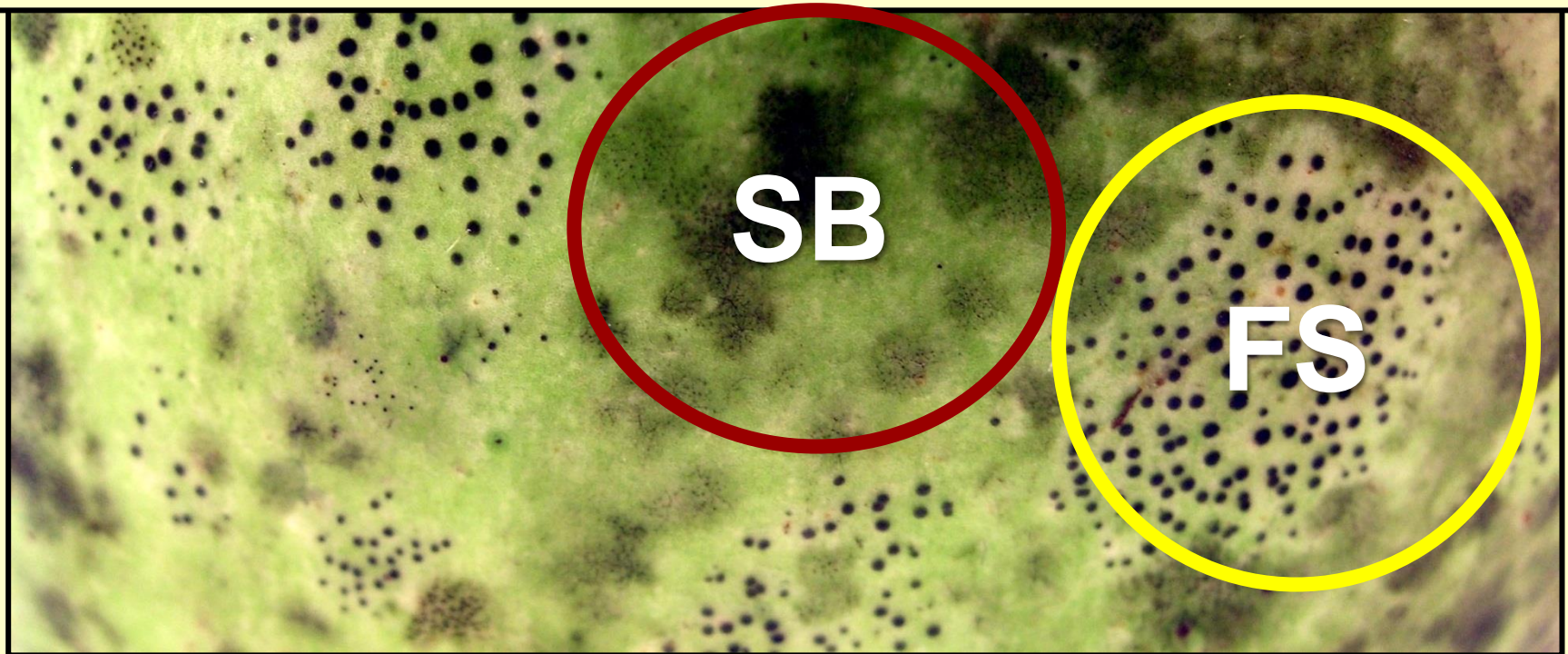


SBFS diversity

1920-1997: 2 diseases, 1 sp. each

Sooty blotch: *Gloeodes pomigena*

Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*



SBFS diversity

1920: 2 diseases, 2 species

Sooty blotch: *Gloeodes pomigena*

Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*

1997: 2 diseases, but 4 species

Sooty blotch: 3 species

Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*



SBFS diversity

1920: 2 diseases, 2 species

Sooty blotch: *Gloeodes pomigena*

Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*

1997: 2 diseases, 4 species

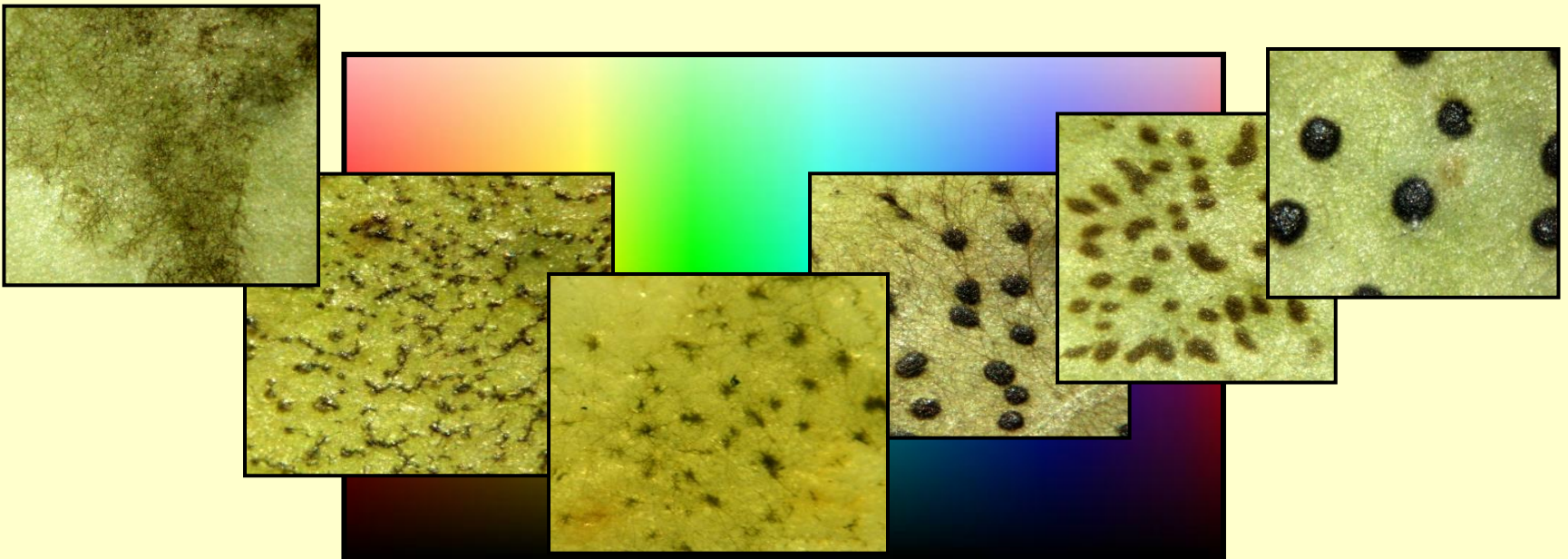
Sooty blotch: 3 species

Flyspeck: *Schizothyrium pomi*

2020: More than 100 species

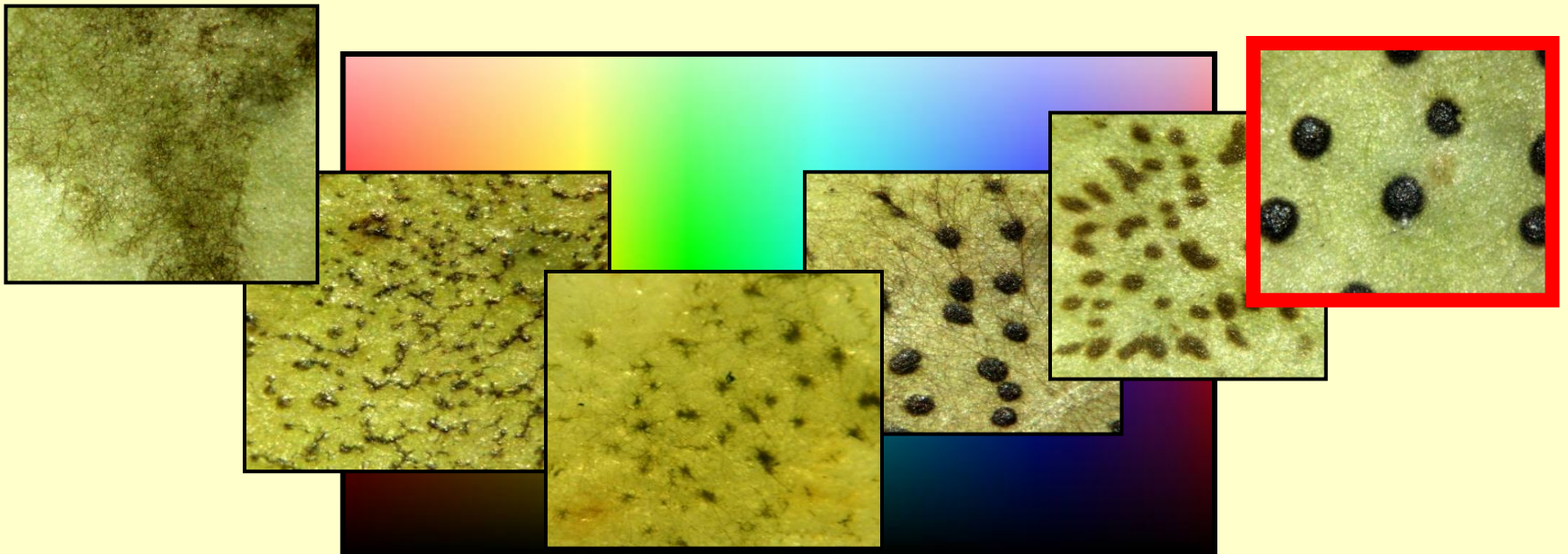
New paradigm

- Not a pair of diseases
 - “Sooty blotch” and “flyspeck”
- **A multi-species complex**



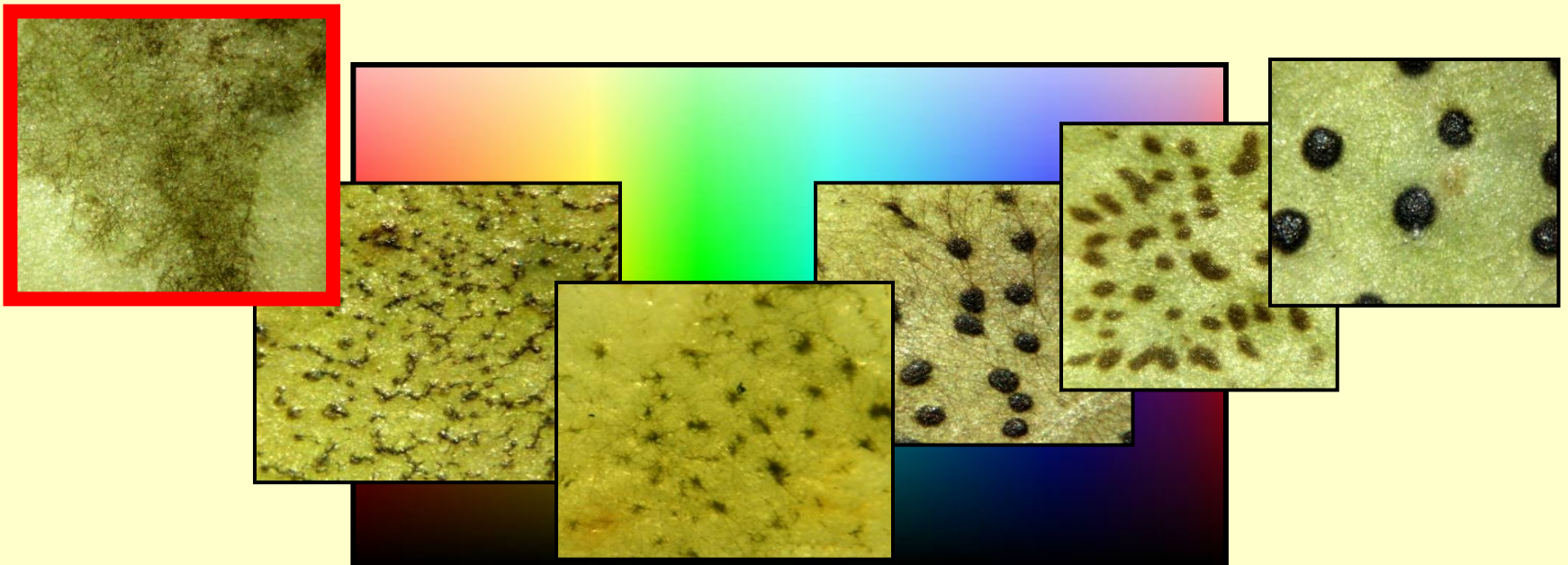
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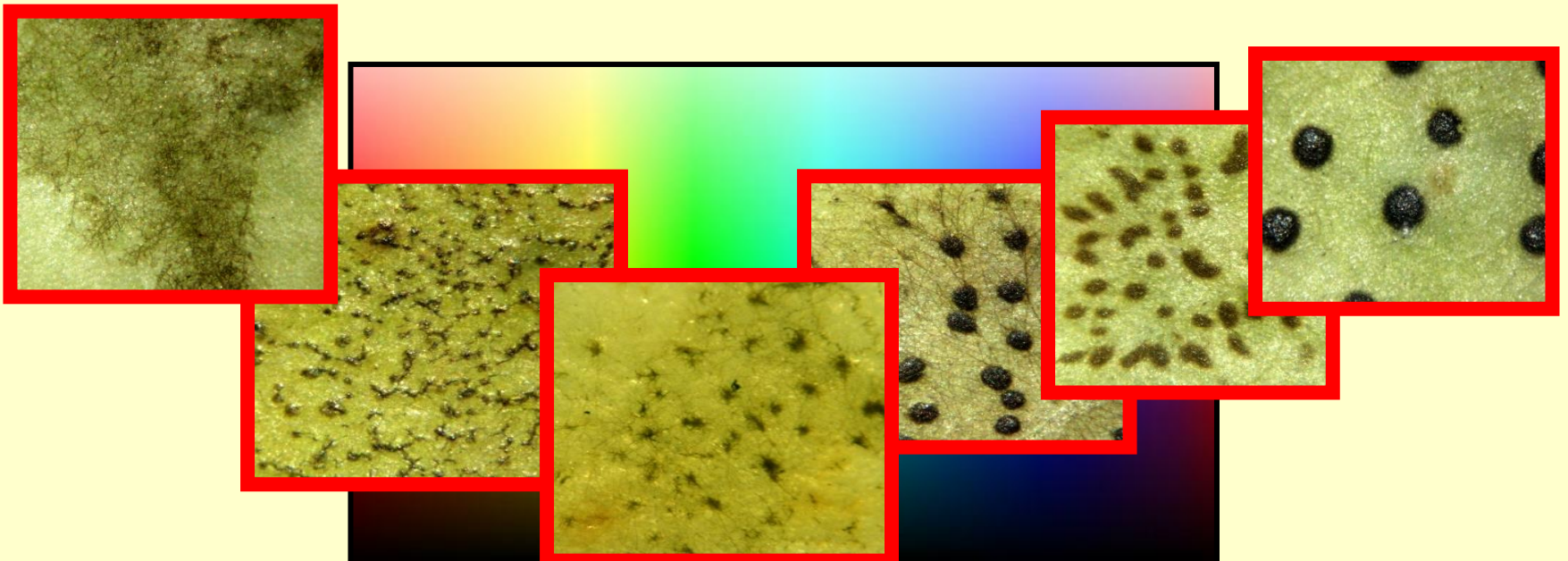
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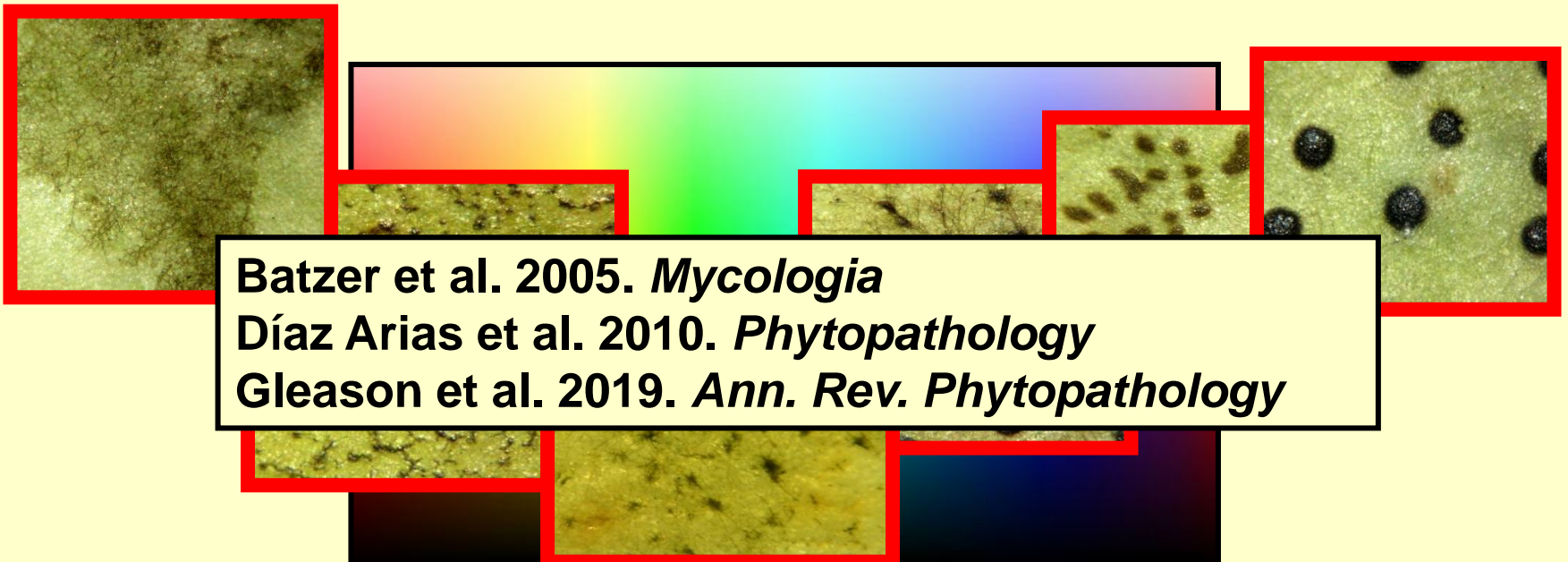
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New paradigm

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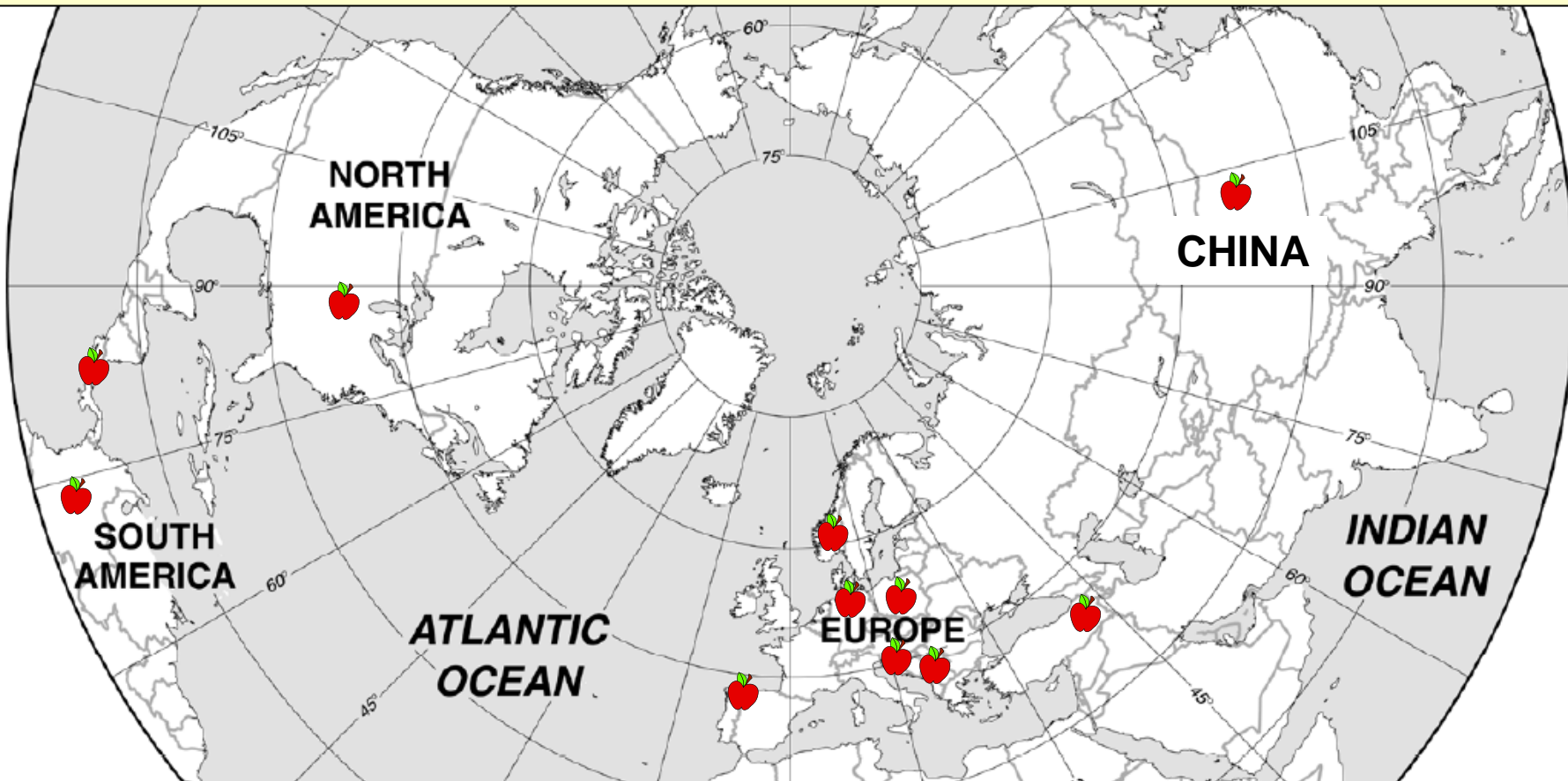


Batzer et al. 2005. *Mycologia*

Díaz Arias et al. 2010. *Phytopathology*

Gleason et al. 2019. *Ann. Rev. Phytopathology*

2) Biogeography

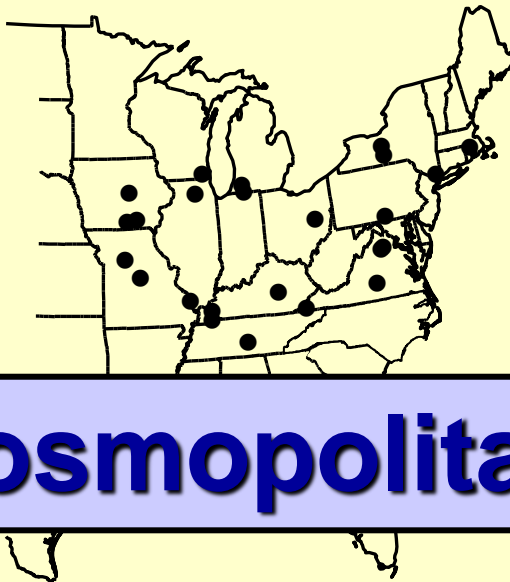


Survey results

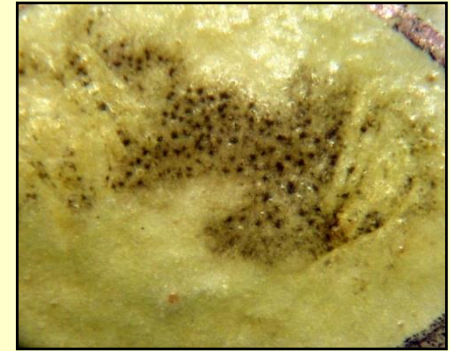
*Schizothyrium
pomi*



*Pseudocercospora
sp. RH1.1*



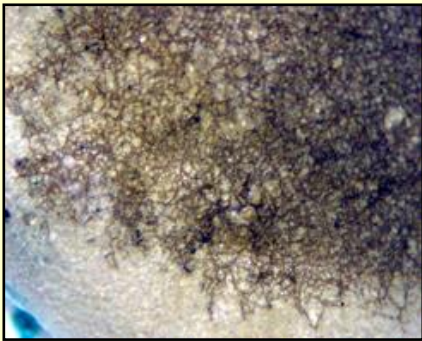
*Peltaster
fructicola*



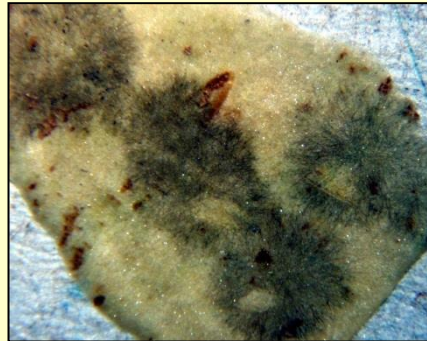
Cosmopolitan

Survey results

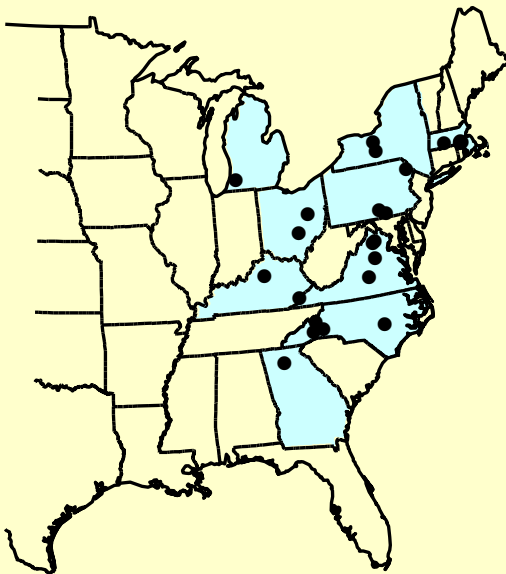
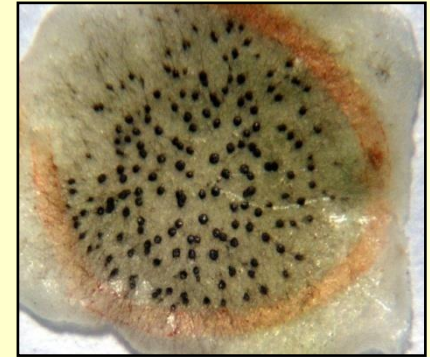
Geastrum polystigmatis



Phialophora sessilis



Stomiopeltis
sp. 5.1



3) Management



Can it be more cost effective?

North Carolina SBFS warning system (1990s)



1st-cover spray



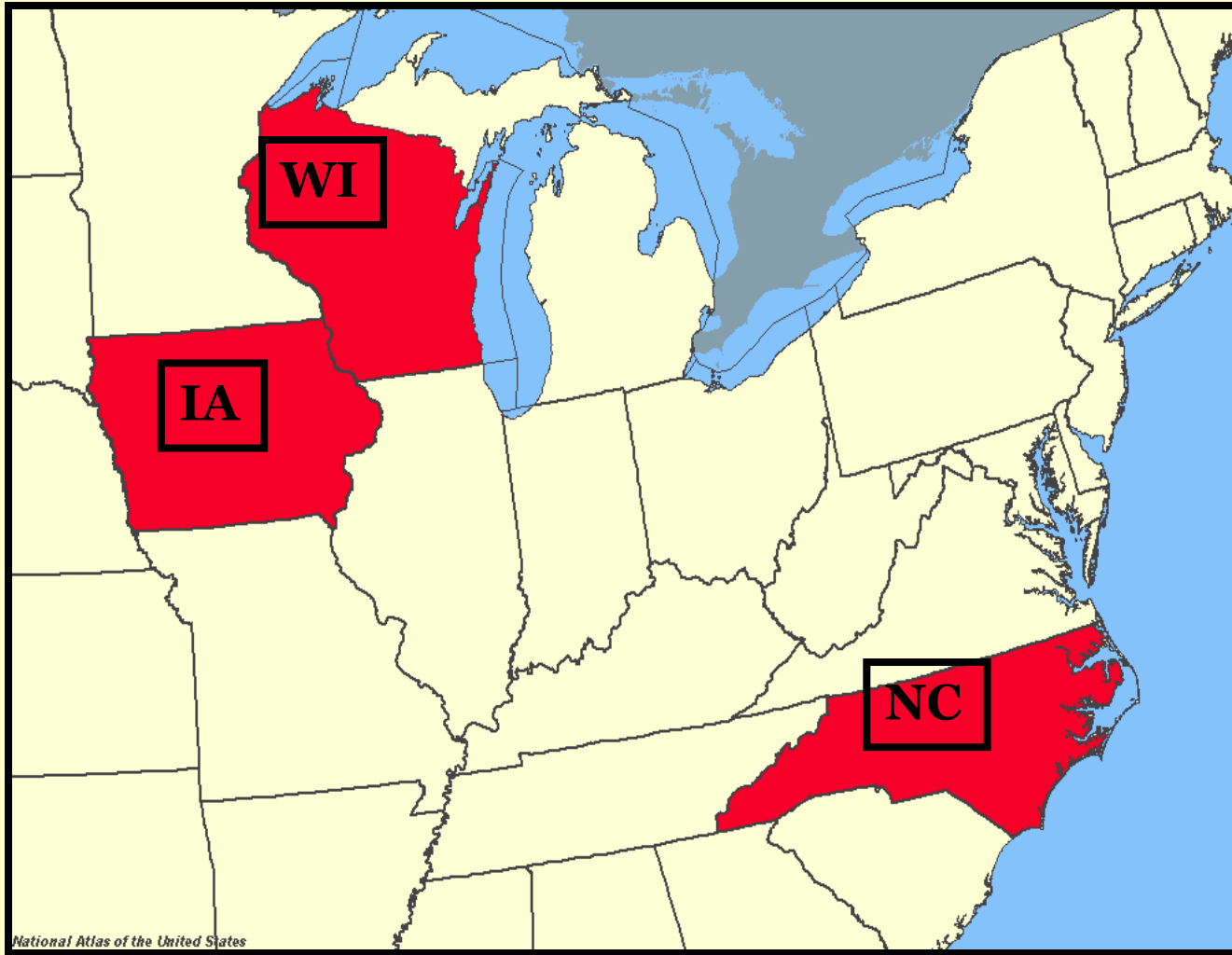
2nd-cover spray

Time

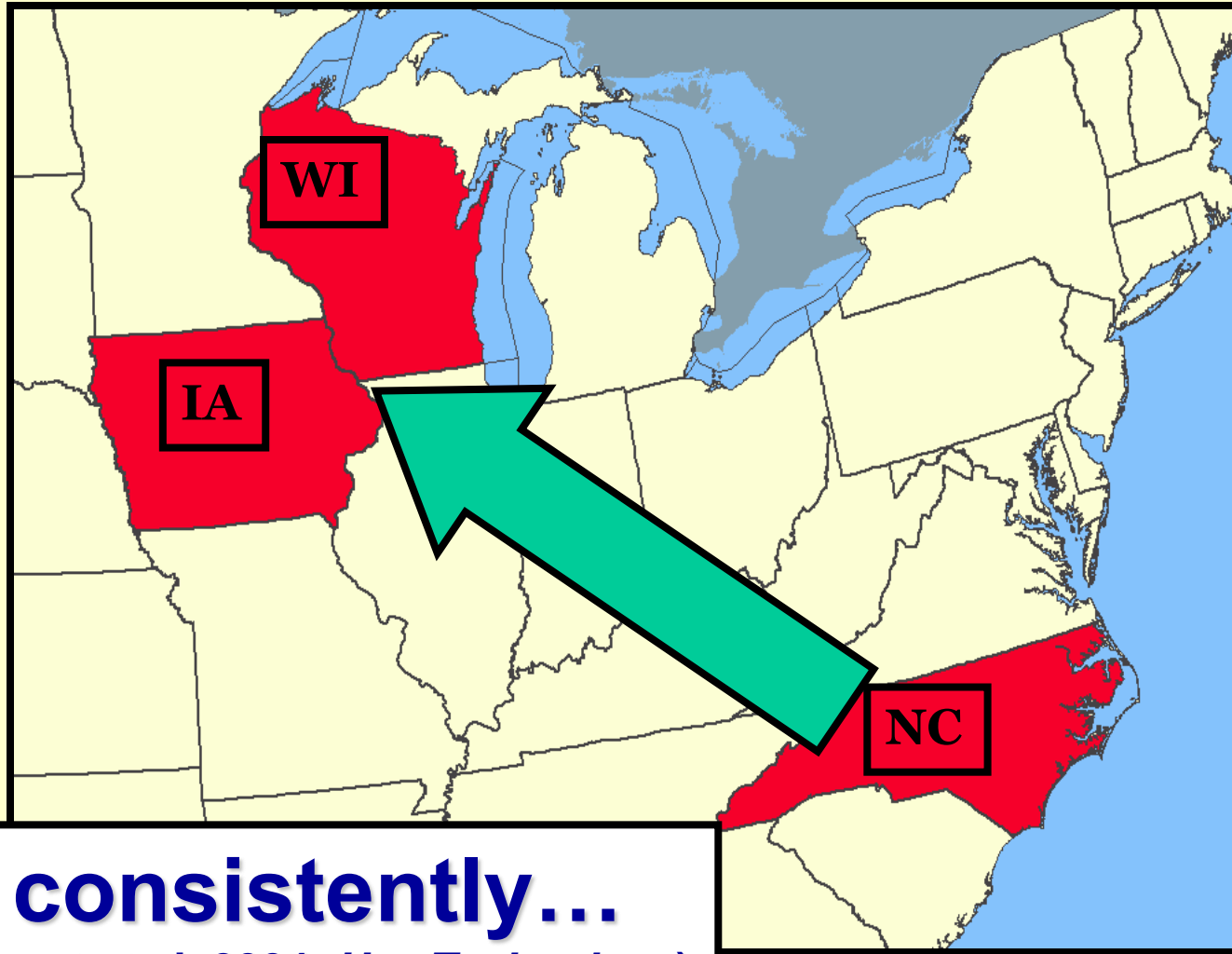
**175 hours of
leaf wetness**



Does it work in the Midwest?



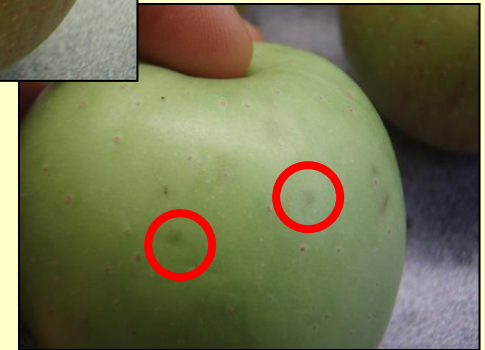
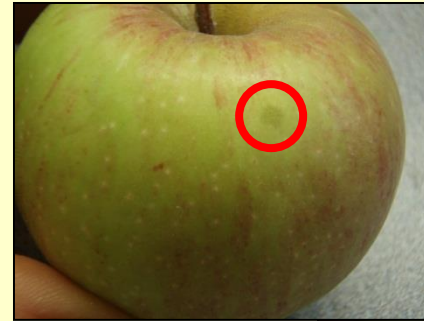
Does it work in the Midwest?



Not consistently...

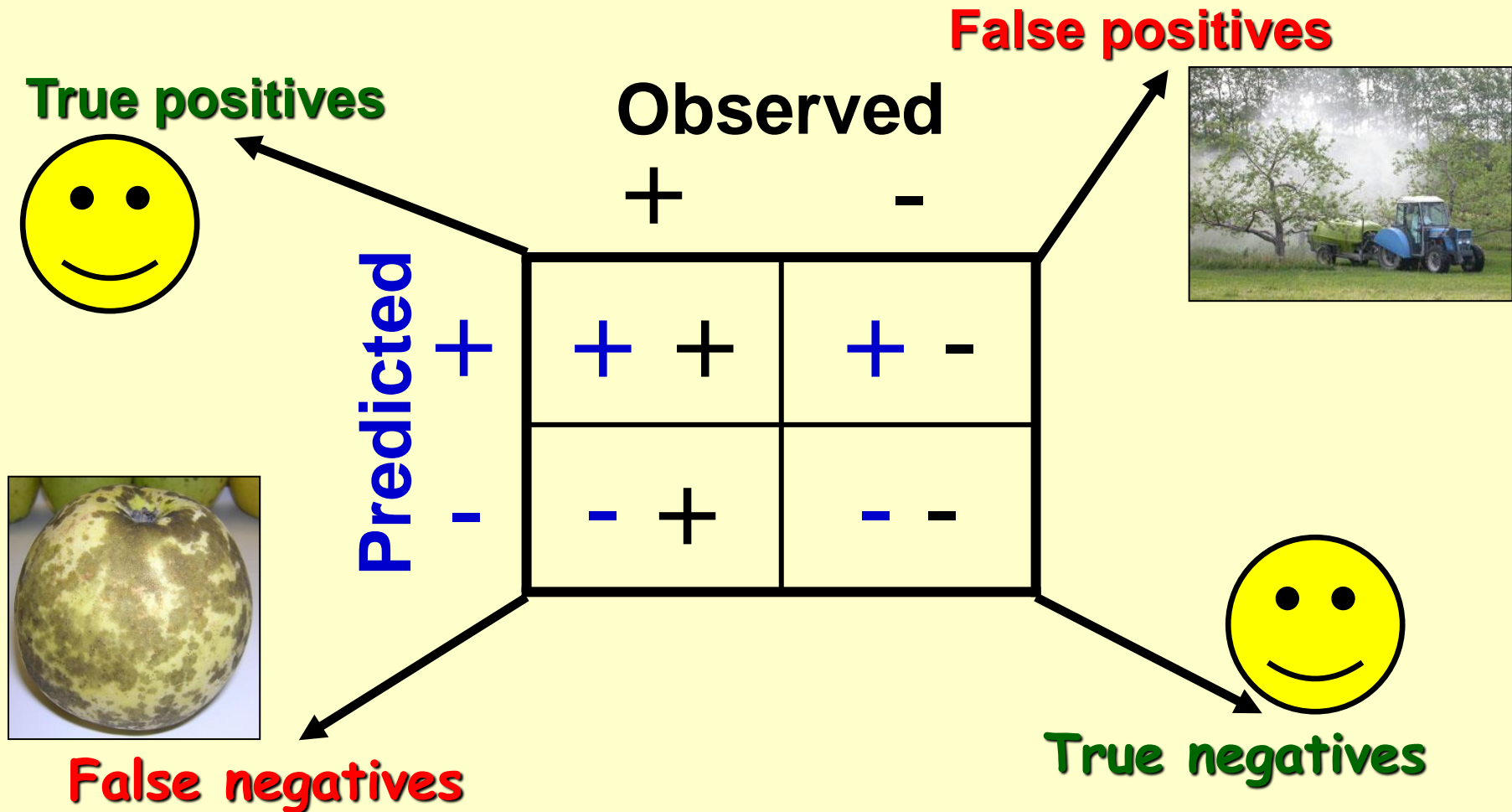
(Babadoost et al. 2004. *HortTechnology*)

Revising for the Midwest



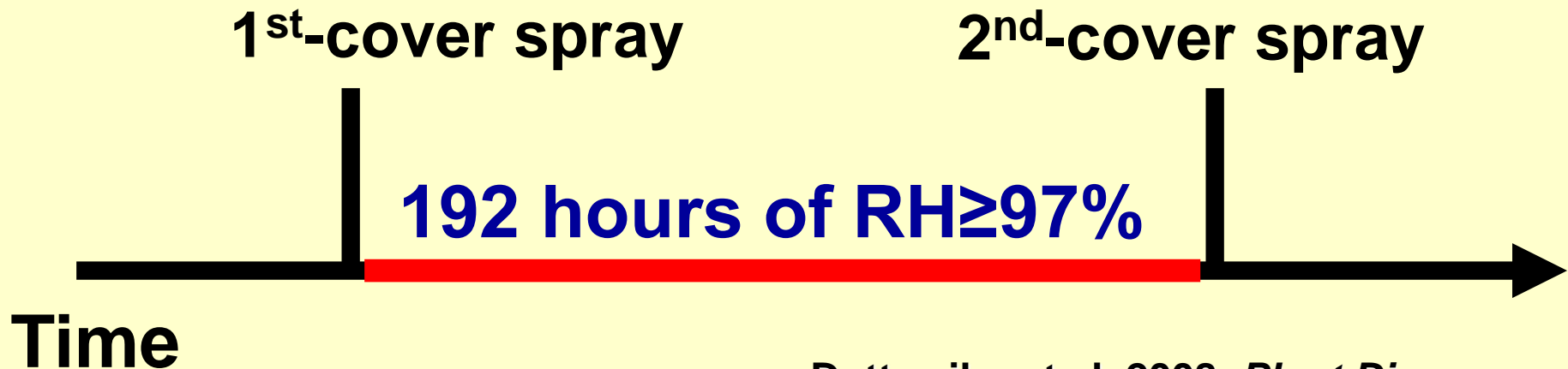
- **Monitored T, RH, rainfall, LWD**
- **19 orchard-years**
- **Scouted for first SBFS signs**

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis



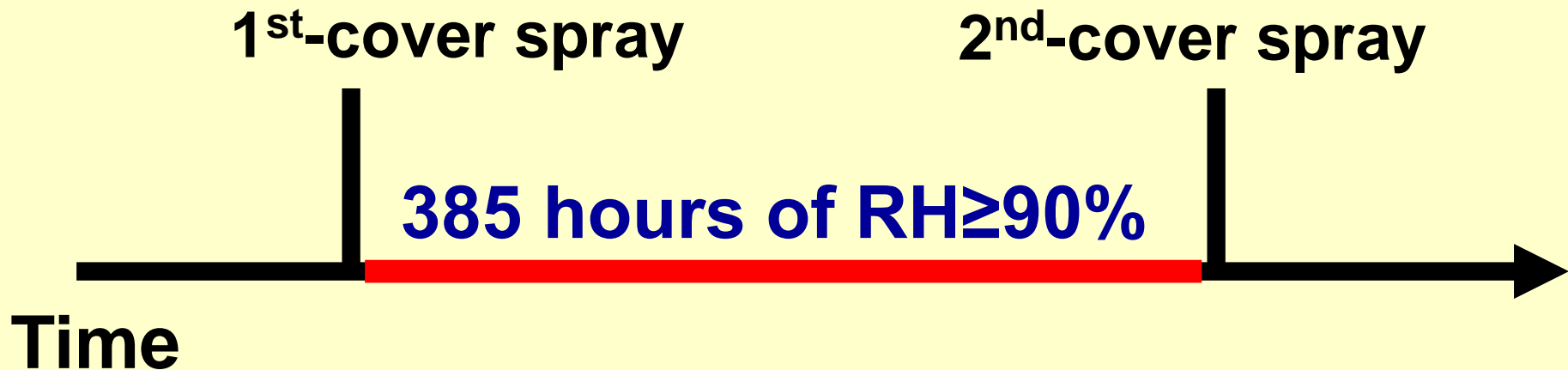
Proposed Midwest warning system

- Monitor **relative humidity**, not LWD.



Validating RH-based warning system

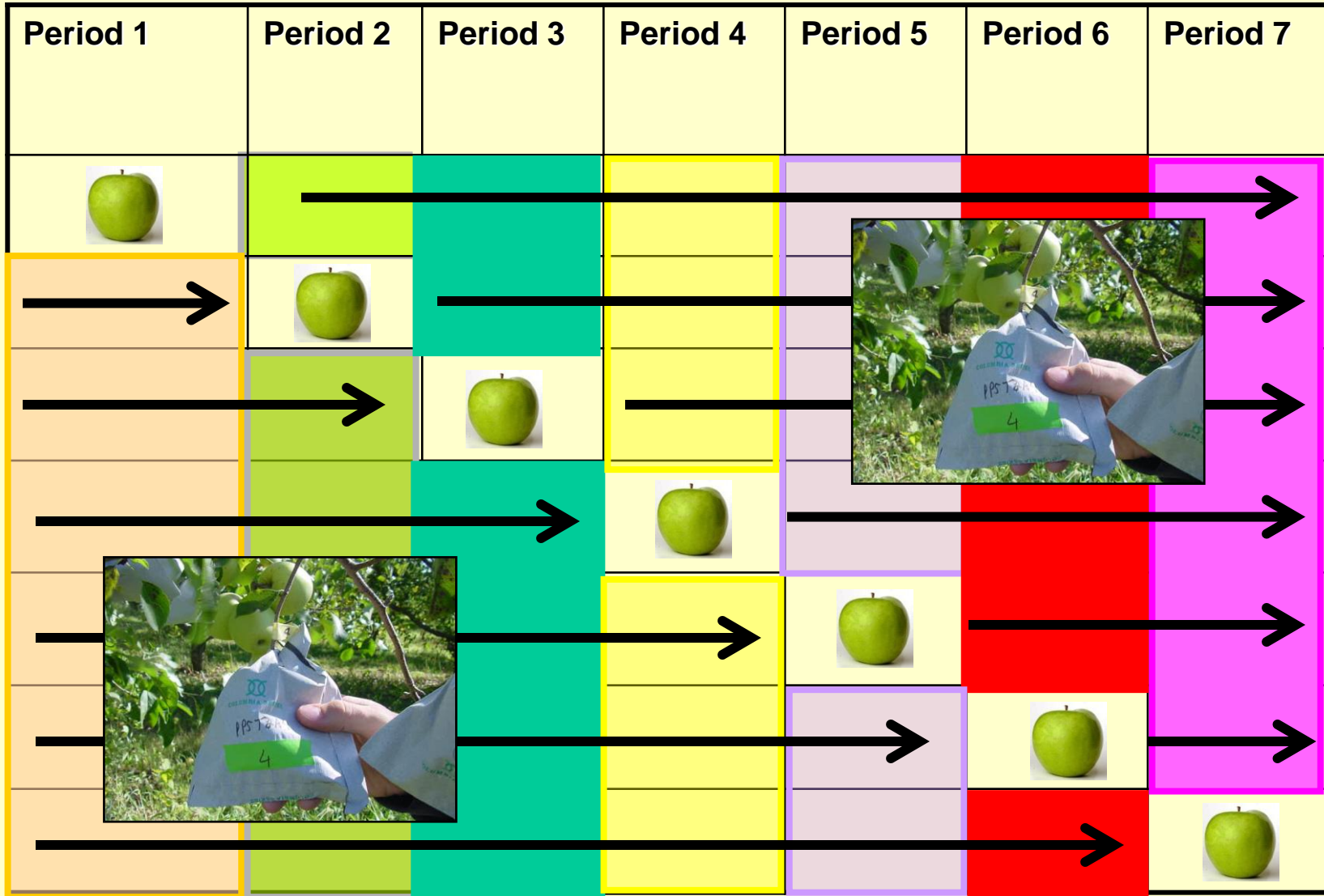
- Field trials (2010-2015)
- Saved 2.5 sprays/year
- Threshold shifted from 97% RH to **90% RH**.



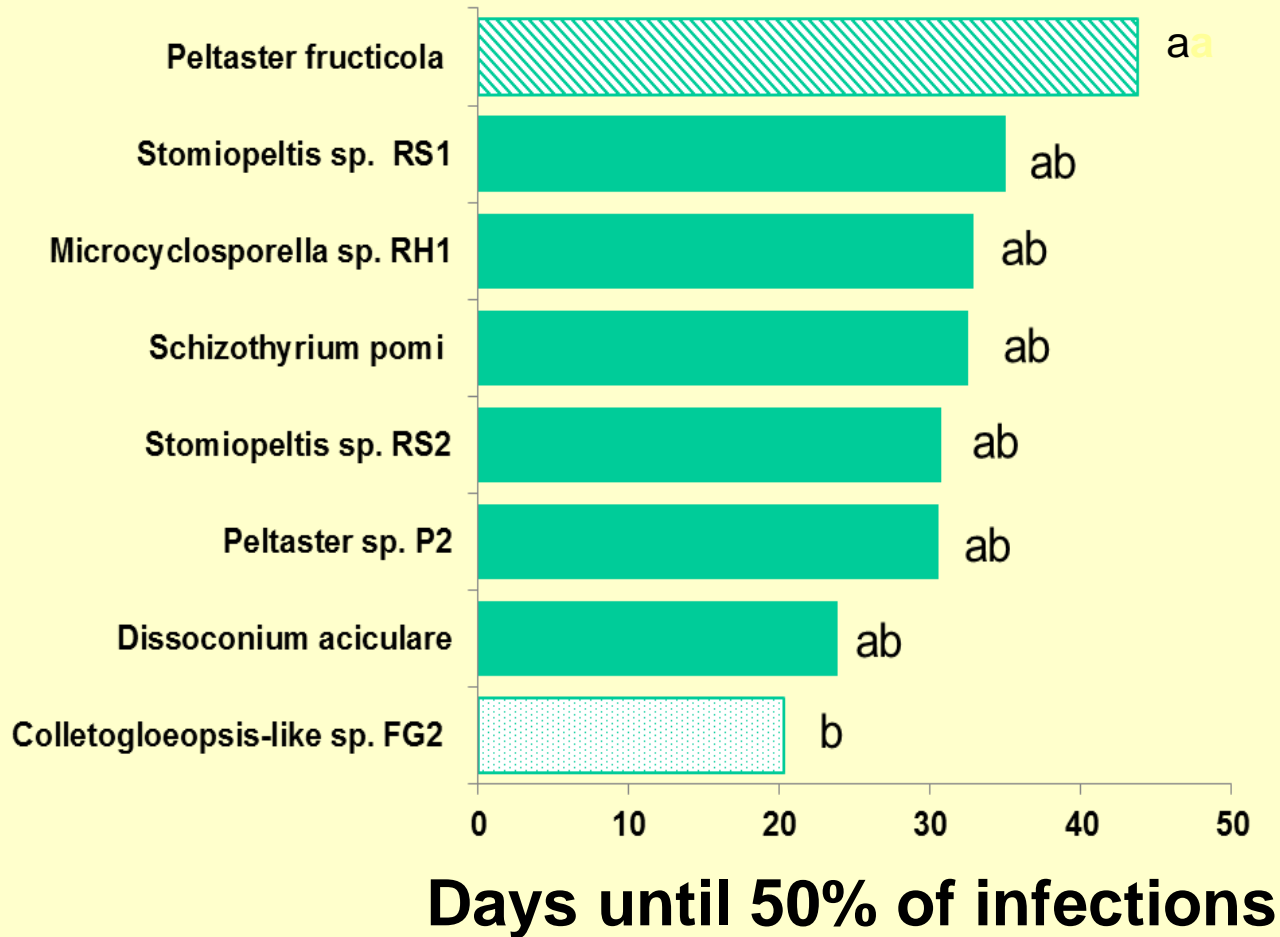
4) Phenology



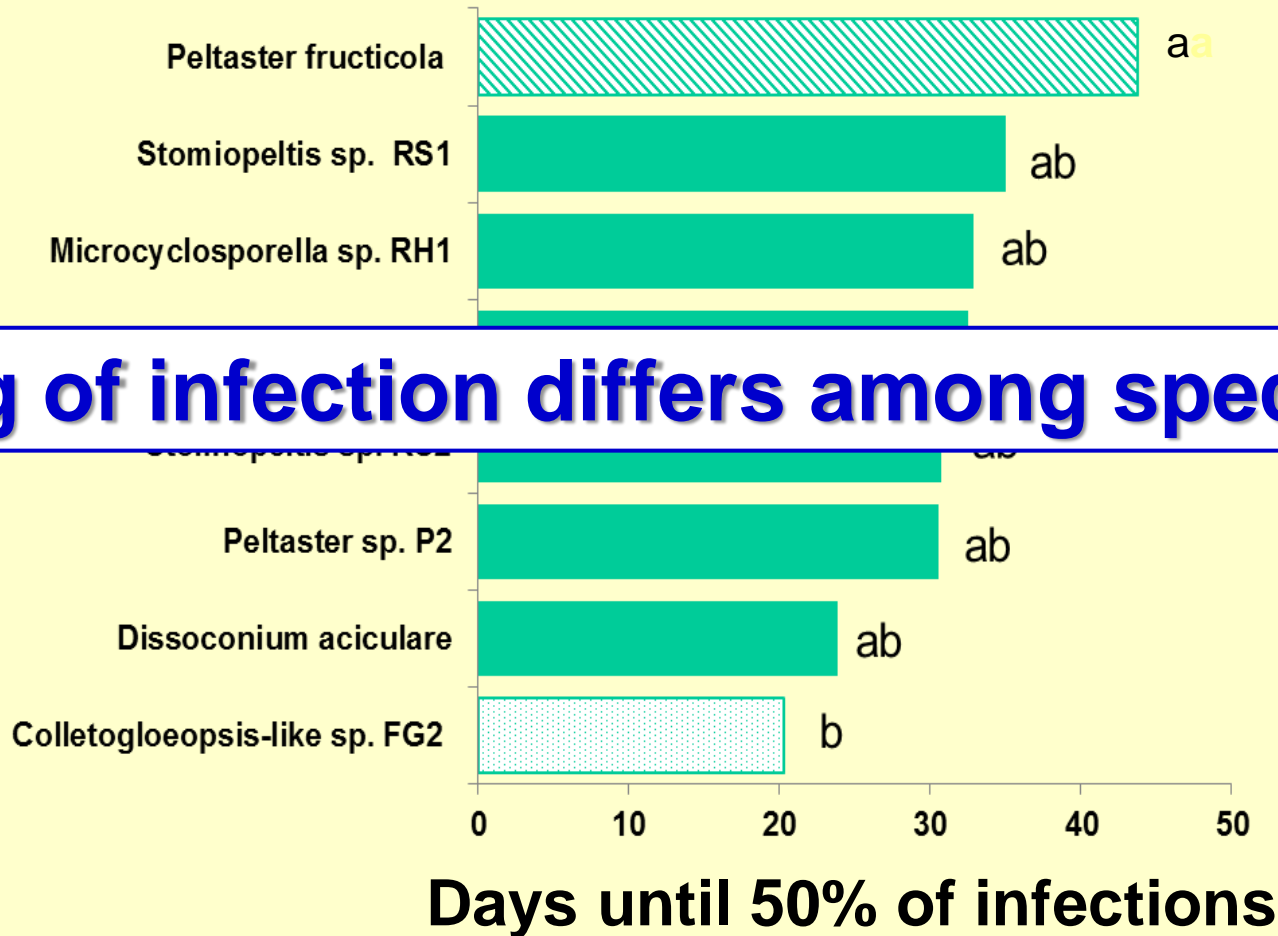
Bagging trials



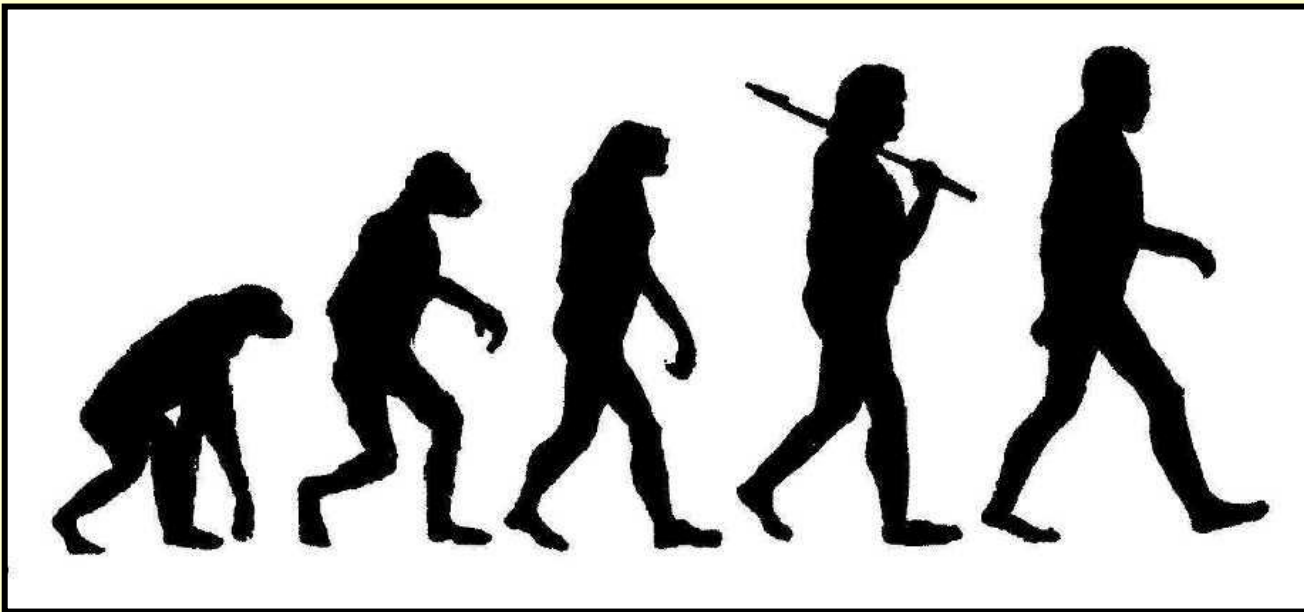
Phenology of SBFS fungi

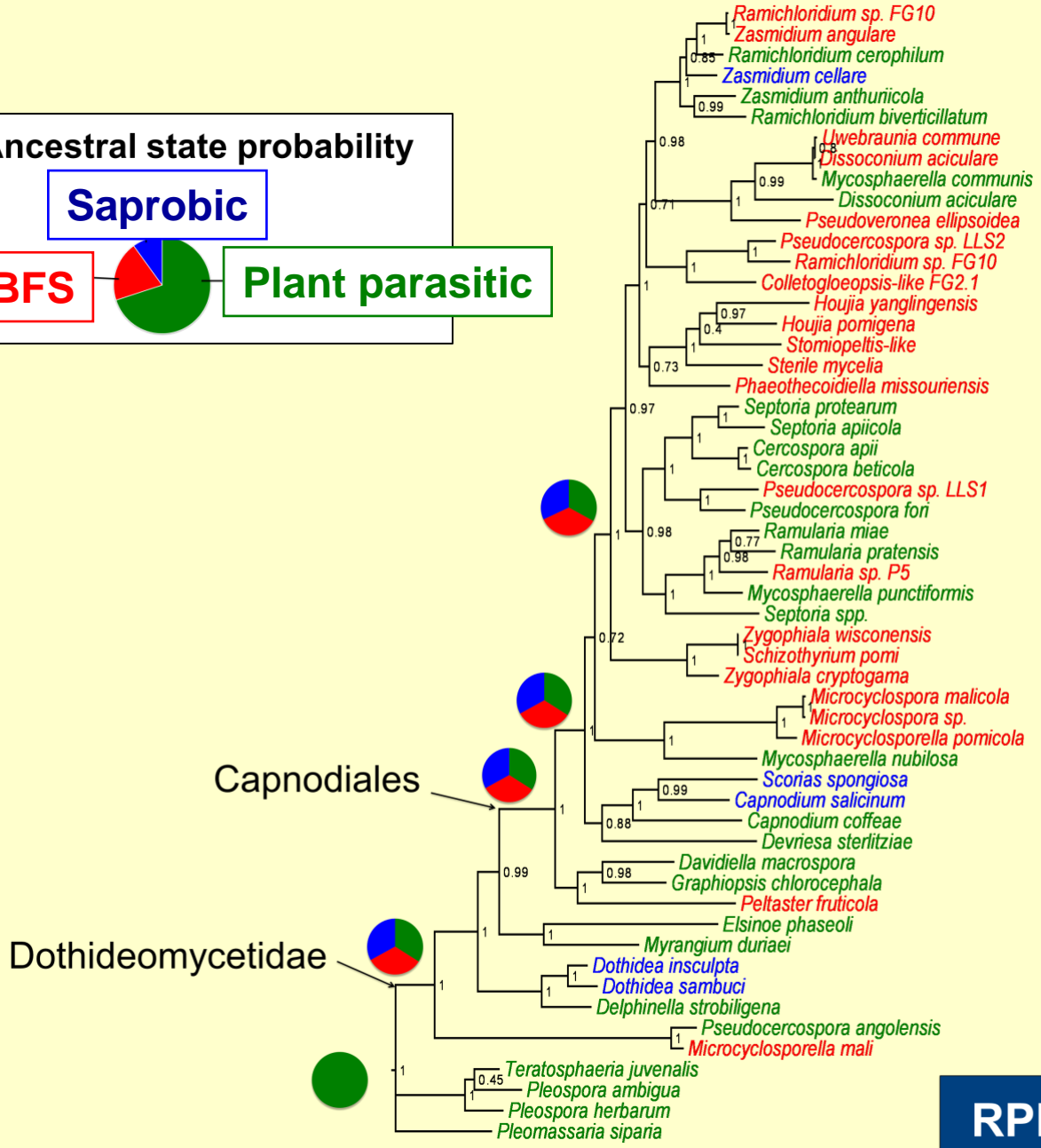
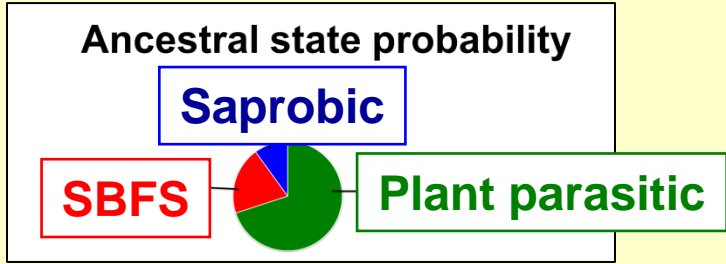


Phenology of SBFS fungi

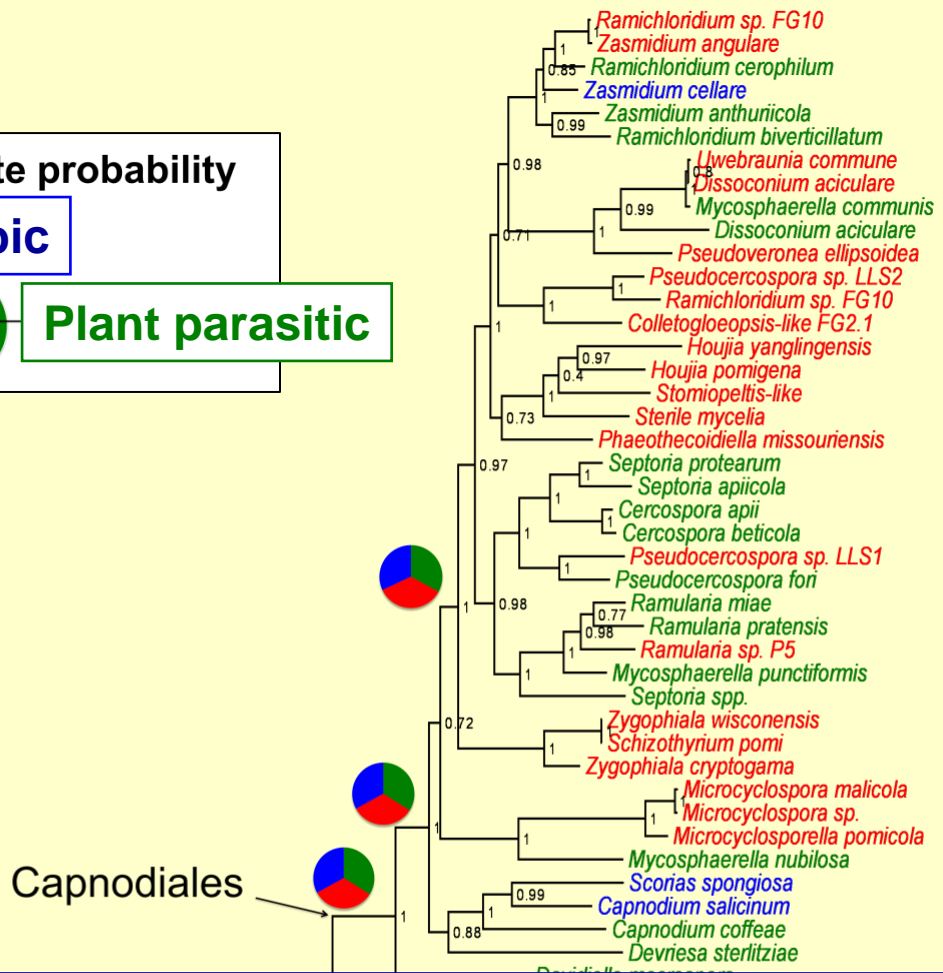
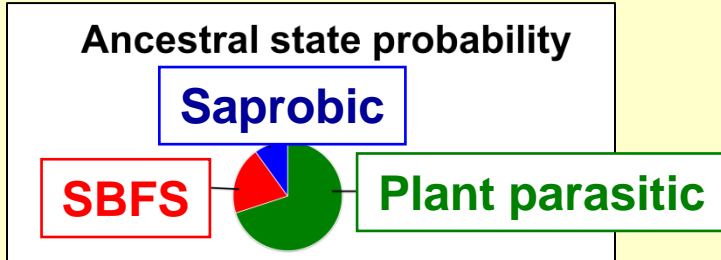


5) Evolutionary origins of SBFS

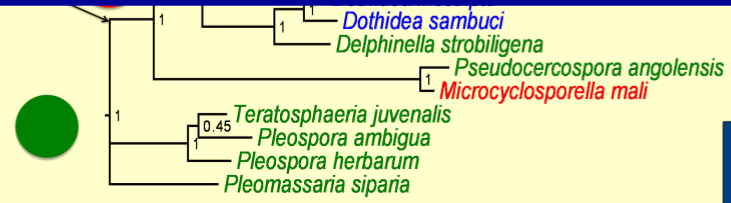




RPB2 phylogeny



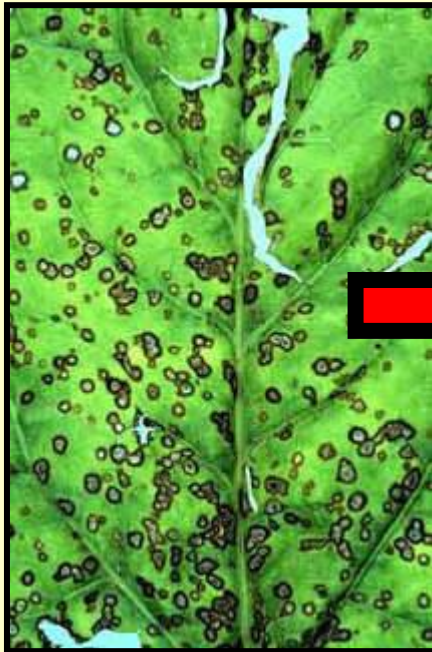
SBFS ancestors were plant parasites.



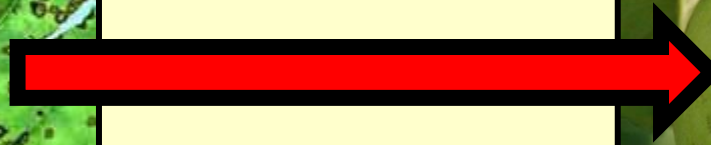
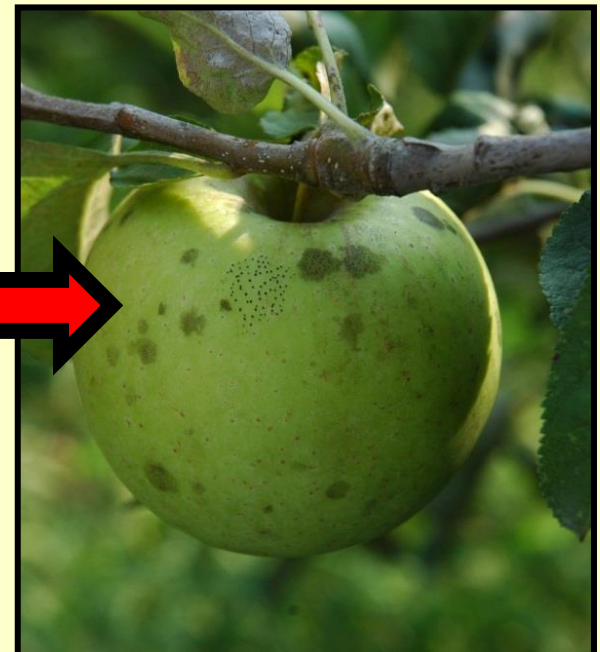
RPB2 phylogeny

6) Adaptive mechanisms

Parasites



Ectophytes

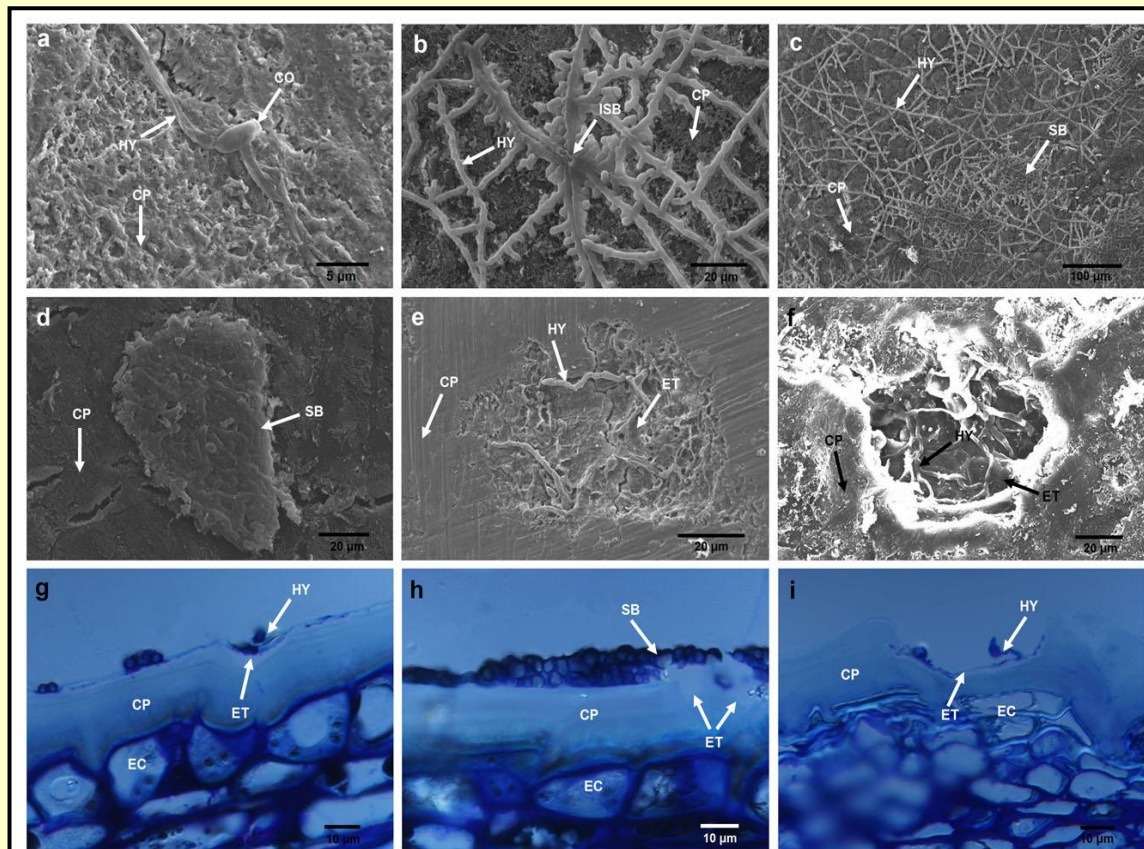


Ectophytes vs. epiphytes

- Ectophytes – ON and IN plant surfaces
- Epiphytes – ON the plant surface

Ectophytes vs. epiphytes

- Ectophytes – ON and IN plant surfaces
- Epiphytes – ON the plant surface only

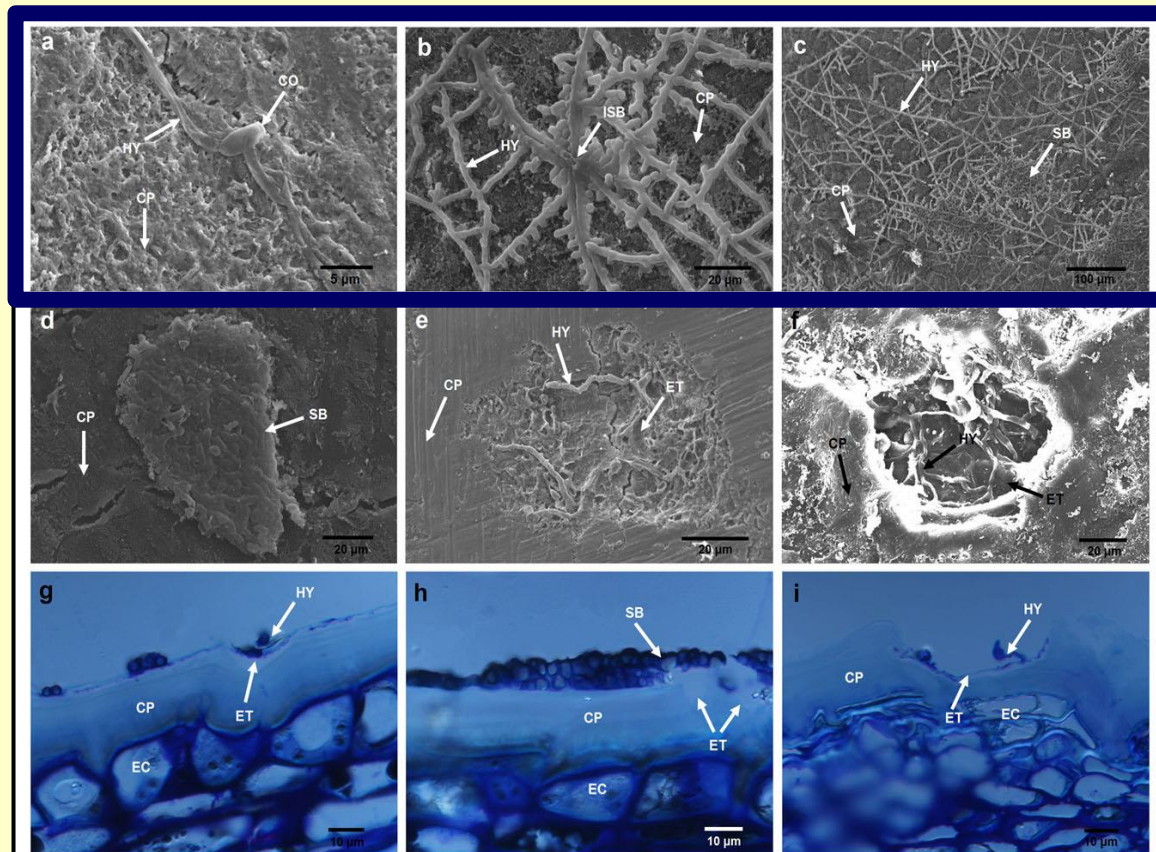


ON

IN

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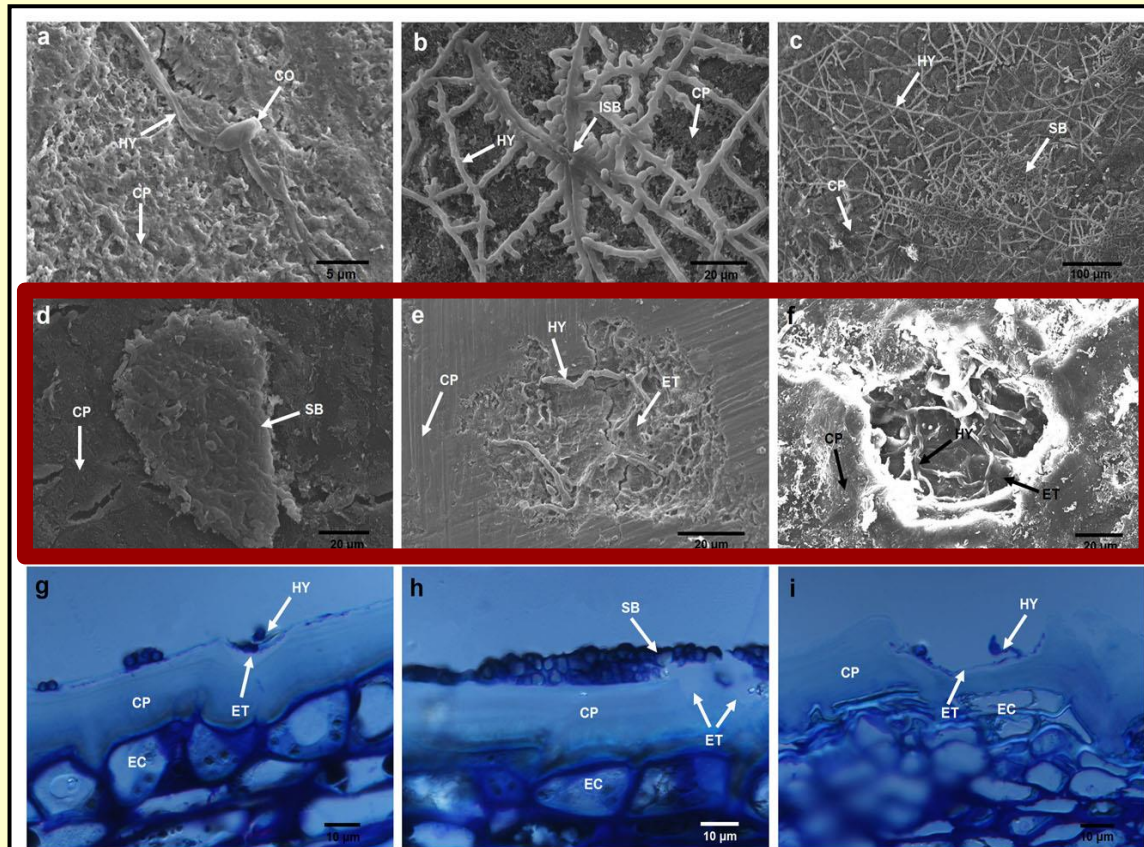


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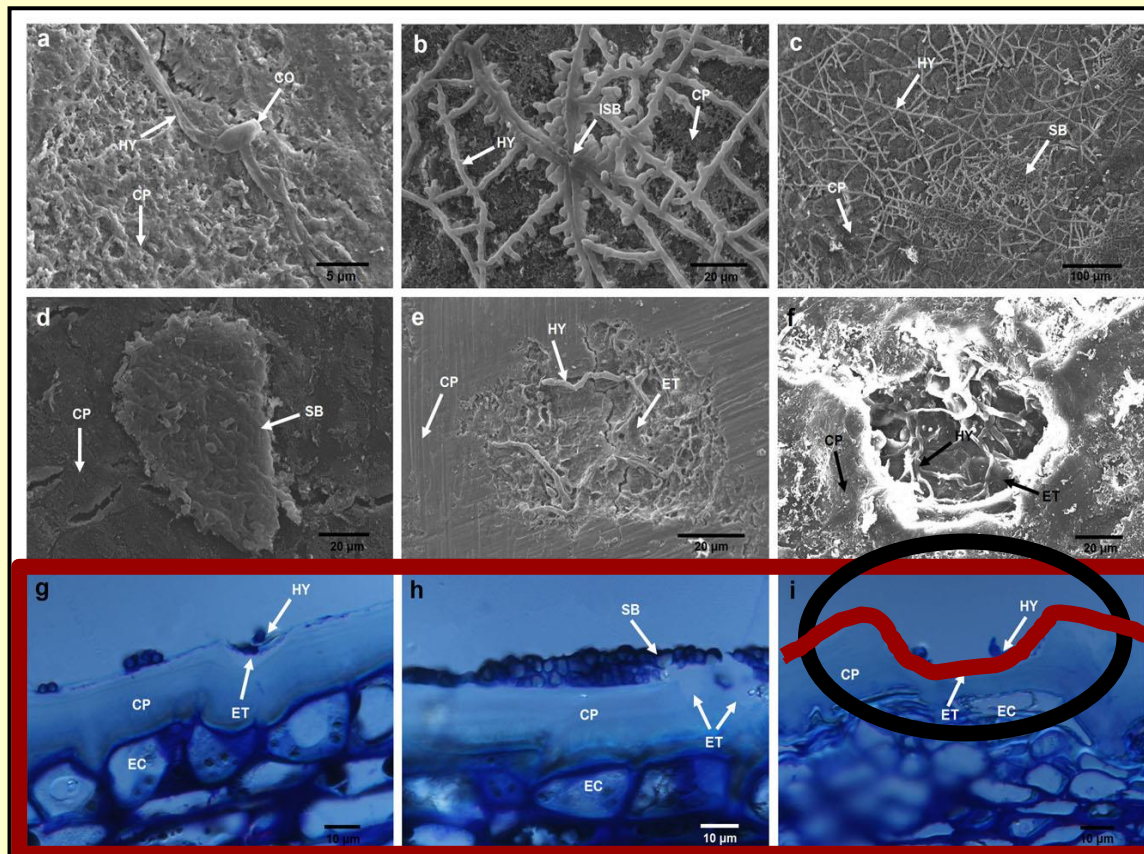


ON

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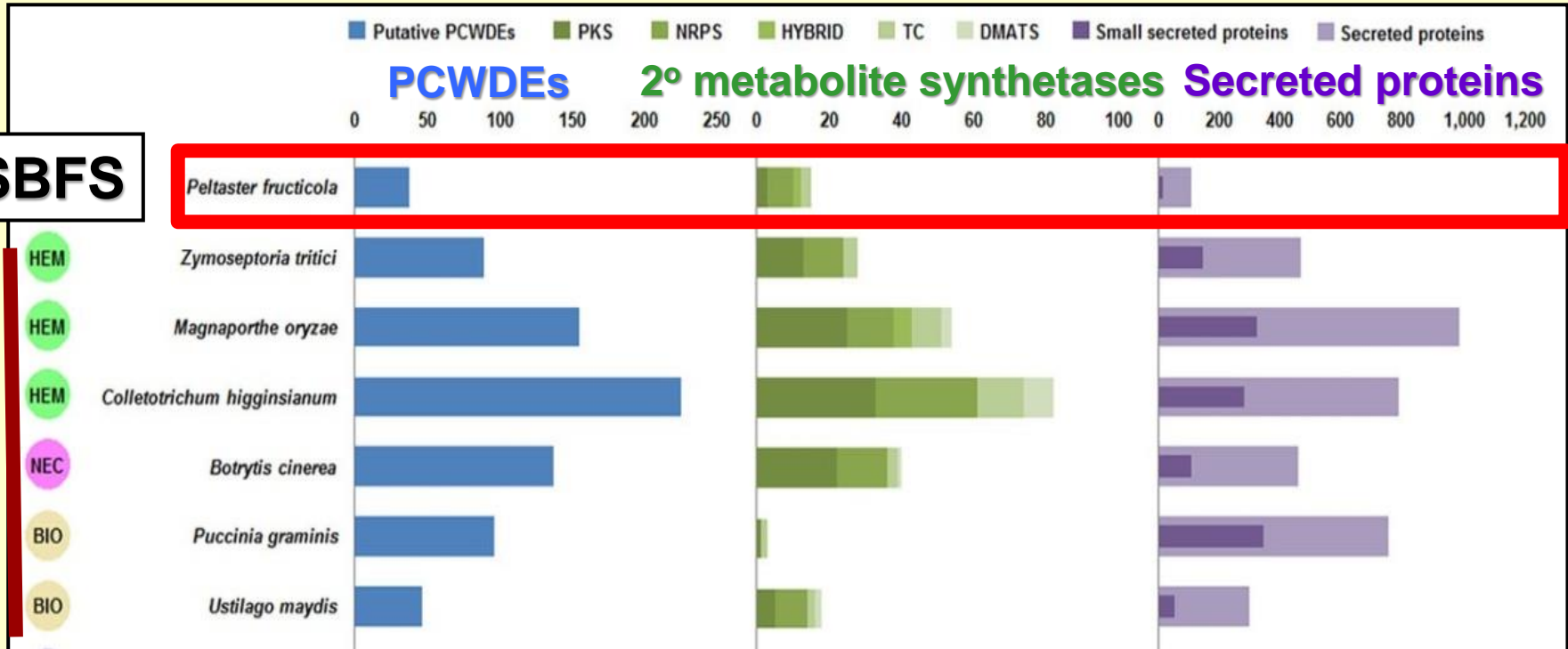
ON

IN

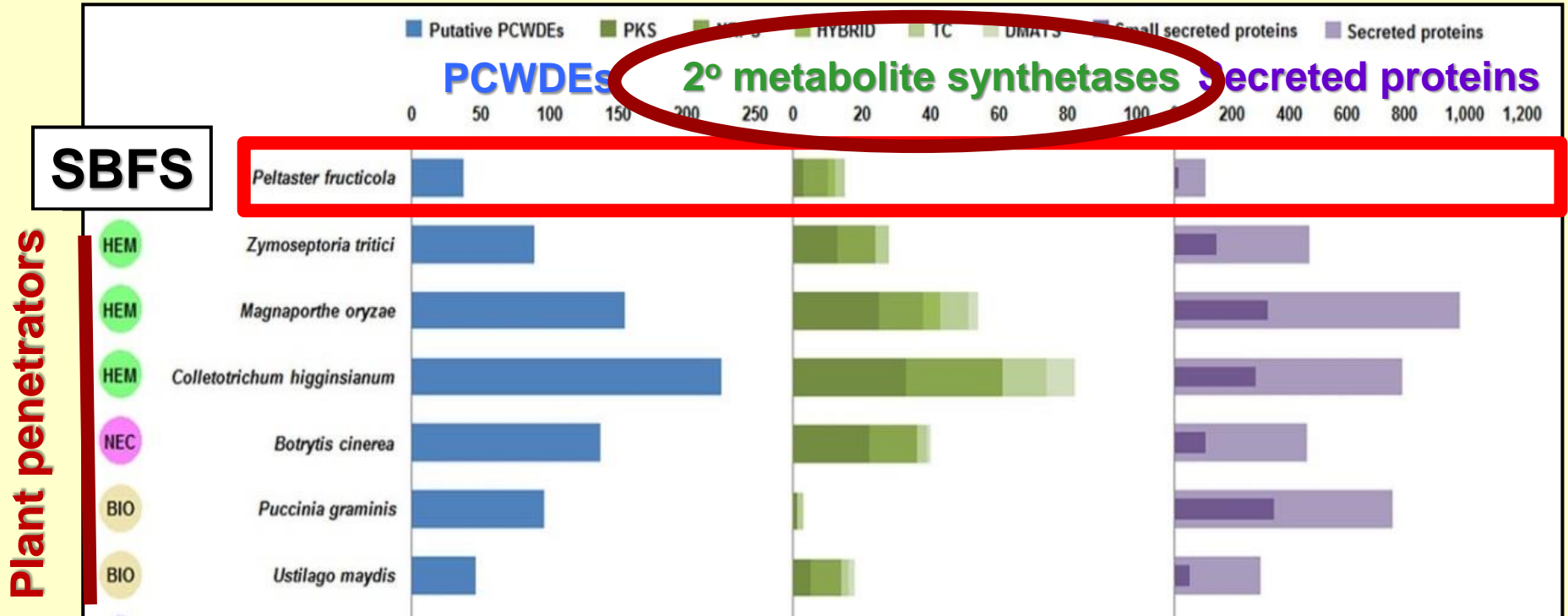
Reductive evolution of enzyme systems

Plant penetrators

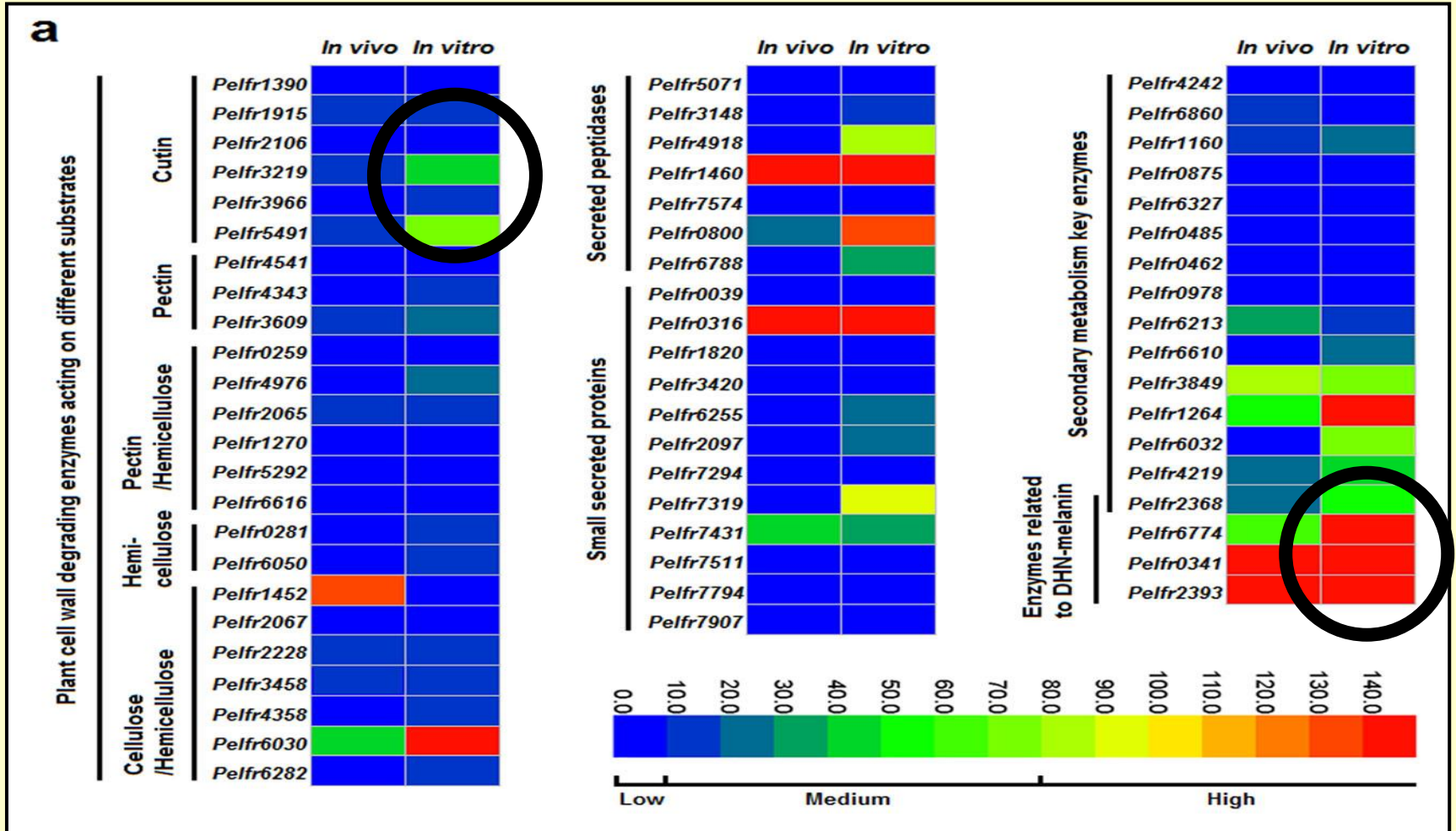
SBFS



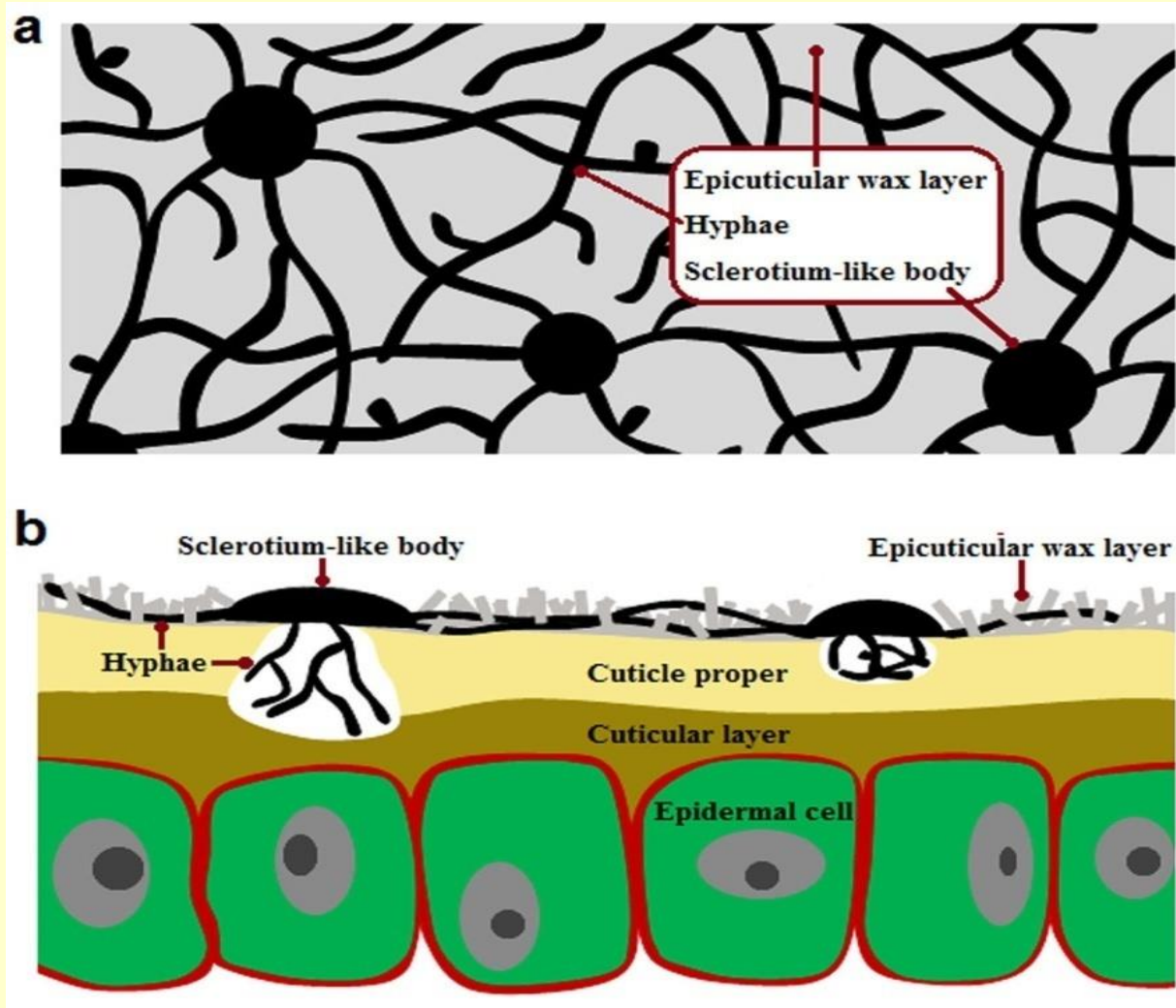
Reductive evolution of enzyme systems



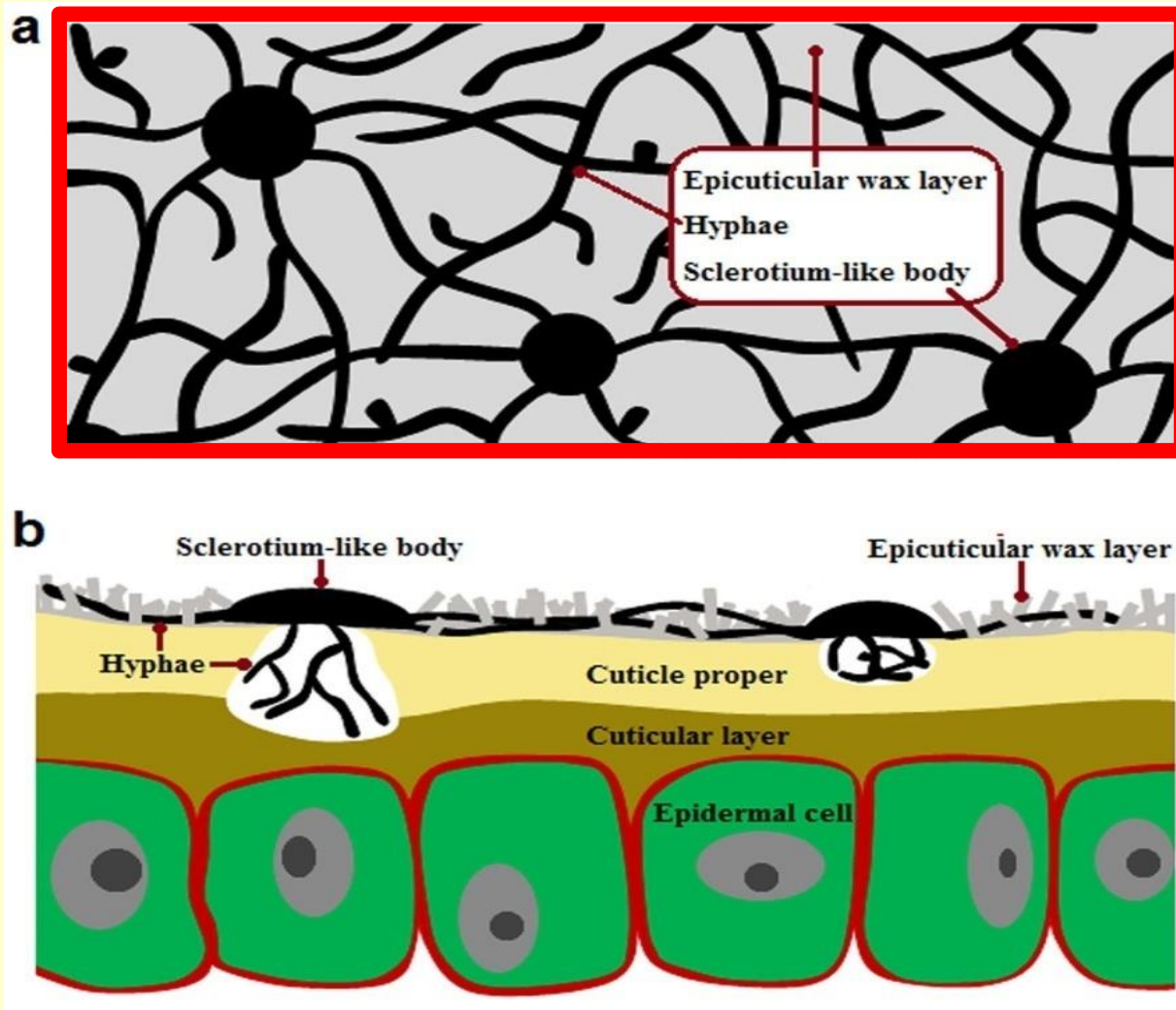
Cutinase and melanin production



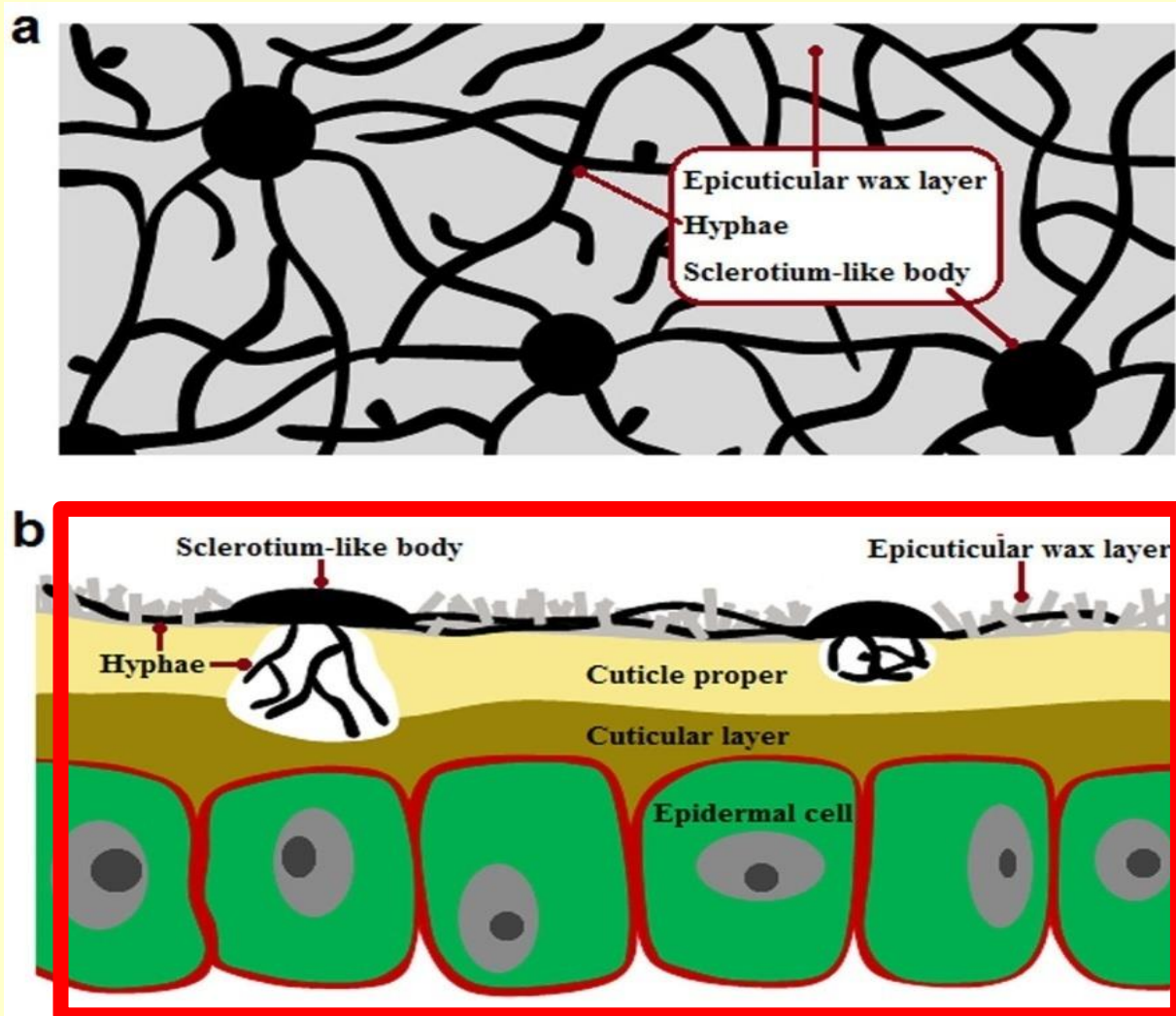
Schematics of SBFS niche



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Schematics of SBFS niche



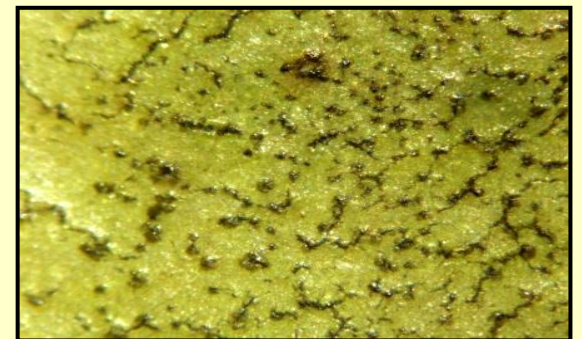
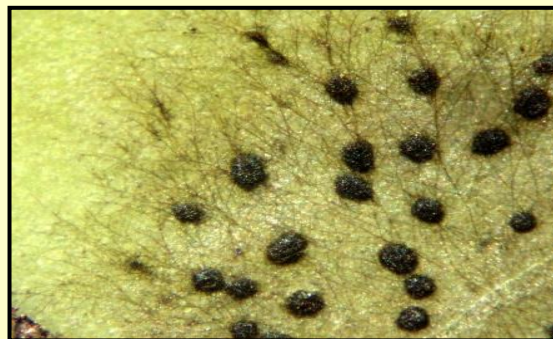
Main points



- A disease complex, not two diseases
 - The most diverse plant disease complex?
- SBFS species differ in:
 - Biogeography
 - Phenology
- Adapted SBFS warning system for Midwest
- SBFS fungi evolved from plant parasites.
- Multiple adaptations to plant-surface niche

Where to go next

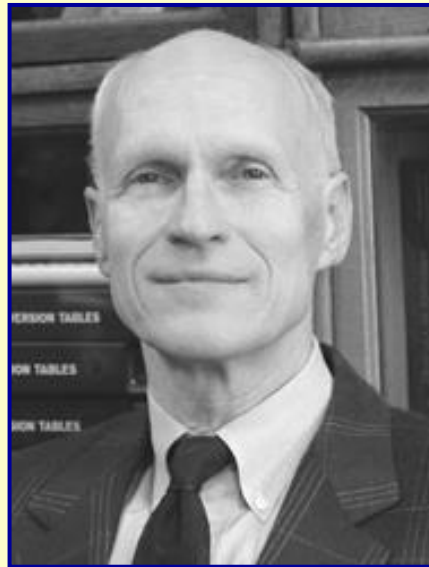
- Pin down timing of spore release.
- Clarify genomics of fruit infection.
- Determine host range of SBFS species.
- Sequence genomes of more SBFS taxa.
- Similarities to other surface-adapted fungi?
- Assess biological control potential (yeasts).



SBFS collaborators

SBFS collaborators

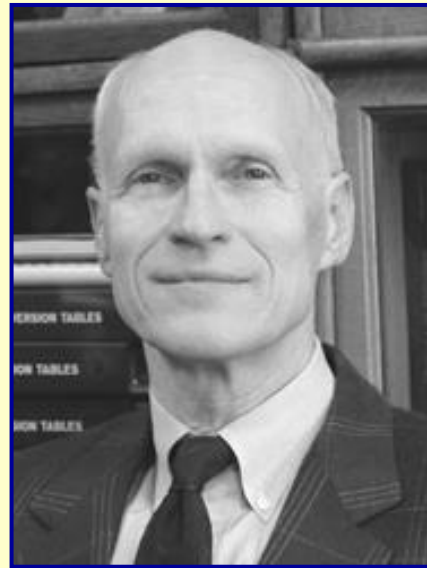
Turner Sutton



SBFS collaborators

Turner Sutton

Sun Guangyu

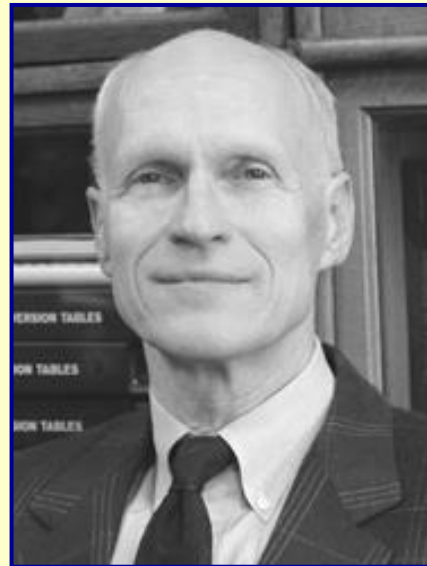


SBFS collaborators

Turner Sutton

Sun Guangyu

Jean Batzer



SBFS collaborators

Turner Sutton

Sun Guangyu

Jean Batzer



Tom Harrington



A close-up photograph of a green apple hanging from a tree branch. The apple has several dark, irregular spots on its surface, characteristic of a fungal disease like apple scab. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting other leaves and branches of the tree.

Questions?