



Fraxinus dieback in Europe



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History & current situation

- o Lethal disease of *Fraxinus* spp.
- o No correlation with tree age, soil (moisture & fertility), environment (forest, urban, nursery, roadside ...)
- o Massive tree death
- o Stepwise geographic spread
- o Currently, over larger part of Europe
- o Threat for species existence (in Sweden, since 2010 *Fraxinus excelsior* is Red-listed)



Mid-1990s



Late-1990s



Early-2000s

Mid-2000s

Late-2000s

Compatible

Incompatible

But a closer look ...

The symptoms:

1) shoots

The symptoms:

wilt

2) leaves

necrotic leaves & petioles

Pathogenicity tests

- 45 fungal species from crowns, stems and roots of declining trees (isolated during part 1)

- 700 one-year-old Fraxinus excelsior seedlings

- bare root nursery and greenhouse

... taped to a 1x5 mm wound.

Pieces of pre-colonized wood (1×1×5 mm) ...

• Origin: Far East Asia

 Ecology: in native environment, (harmless) decomposer of shed ash leaves

 Identity: Chalara fraxinea / Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (to date called 4 names)

- Entrance to EU: imported plants for planting
- Spread: plant material & airborne spores (flying far)

 Genetic diversity in EU: low, indicating few entries

Kowalski & Holdenrieder (2009)

Forest Pathology

Ascospores: sexual spores implying genetic diversity

Dramatic situation: perspectives?

- Ash Dieback is impossible to eradicate
- Tree disease one must learn to live with
- Breeding for resistance?

Breeding Ash

- In Europe, trials initiated about 5 yrs ago
- Inventory & mapping of healthy looking trees
- Following "durability" of resistance over time
- Progeny trials & propagation
- Establishment of seed orchards / banks of dieback-resistant ash

Different susceptibility of *F. excelsior* genotypes

Stener (2007):

- 15 yr-old clonal seed
 orchard
- 100 clones
- 6-29 (aver. 17) ramets per clone

Genotypvärden för Ska06 sorterad i stigande ordning (ju högre värde desto större skada). Varje stapel representerar en plusträdsklon.

Preliminary hints

- strong evidence for genetic variation in resistance against Ash Dieback
- potential available for breeding for resistance
- yet, the proportion of genotypes initially deemed as ADB-resistant decrease with time
- the pathogen genetically recombines on yearly basis, while trees are to remain for 100s of yrs
- Emerald Ash Borer is closing from Russia
- should hybrids of European Ash with Asian be considered?

Identification of dieback-resistant genotypes (screened by nature)

... but invasive diseases & pests represent a major threat for the forest sector

More potential invasive alien pathogens to come?

YES, and a lot

To avoid similar situations in the future:

- Boycot plants-for-planting imported from outside EU
- Plant trees grown in local nurseries
- Propagate ADB- resistant ash

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