

Fungi collection key in identifying diseases

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ARS' U.S. National Fungus Collections helped identify the fungal culprit in anthracnose disease in grass in the southern United States. Photo courtesy of Jeff Sexton, Madisonville Country Club, Bugwood.org

A collection of fungi maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) played a crucial role in helping scientists identify the specific fungus causing an anthracnose disease discovered in a southern turf grass, and another fungus destroying trees of edible fruits in Honduras.

Scientists with USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) maintain the U.S. National Fungus Collections, North America's largest collection of fungi. The collection is curated by ARS biologist Shannon Dominick. ARS is USDA's chief intramural scientific research agency, and this research supports the USDA priority of promoting international food security.

According to Amy Rossman, research leader of the ARS Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory (SMML) in Beltsville, Md., the collection started with fewer than 3,000 specimens in 1885 and has grown to more than 1 million reference specimens.

ARS [molecular biologist](#) JoAnne Crouch of SMML identified the fungal culprit of anthracnose disease in centipedegrass in the southern United States. While many in the industry suspected a fungus

called *Colletotrichum sublineola*, Crouch found that a different but related [fungal species](#), *C. eremochloae*, was the cause. Finding the correct suspect allows [turf grass](#) managers to use the proper fungicide to control the disease.

Another fungus has caused problems for two tropical plants that produce edible fruits—rambutan and pulasan—in Honduras. A little known fungus, *Dolabra nepheliae*, was discovered to cause a stem canker disease known as "corky bark" of these tropical plants. Rossman and her colleagues in SMML and in Honduras identified the fungus using both [microscopic structures](#) and molecular sequence data. The research will help [plant pathologists](#) to accurately identify the cause of this disease in specialty crops. It will also help plant quarantine officials to identify disease-causing fungi.

Read [more](#) about this research in the July 2013 issue of *Agricultural Research* magazine.

Provided by Agricultural Research Service

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